

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IN RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.—The terms of reference of the Imperial Commission to inquire into the affairs of the territories in order to report thereon, the desirability and ease of the amalgamation of the two colonies, were agreed upon by the Royal Commission on the 10th November last year. Whilst it was understood that the Imperial Government might, when the request for the amalgamation of the Rhodesias without further information, it was naturally not understood that it could reasonably continue to defer examination of the pros and cons on the subject by an impartial body of inquirers and it is an open secret that Mr. Huggins,殖民地大臣 of Southern Rhodesia, whose views are broad and far-sighted, they did everything in his power while in London for the Corporation to secure an undertaking that a Competent Committee would be sent to make investigation. No his insistence must be surely attributed to the present hourly questions which have surprised and disturbed the community at Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He had no more desire than to have a further period of trial and experiment. That the representatives of Northern Rhodesia, after their representatives have failed to find sympathetic support in the Rhodesias, will be wise to strive to be united.

IN THE TERMS of reference of the committee, it is clearly natural to avoid the word "amalgamation," as it is wide enough to permit the investigators to go into all necessary latitude, and though the Committee may not recommend any form of administrative unit, there can scarcely be any doubt that they will,

in view of the importance of such important matters as high international collaboration and co-operation are today in demand, they will make great improvement in the course of three years. Indeed

Major-General Sir George White's announcement is that the Government, himself, has been in communication with the Rhodesian Government, and that the former has been fully apprised of the situation, and that the Imperial Government can see the need for any change in the existing system by implication what the best way to meet the same have long urged, namely, that the two colonies should be joined together. It is also to be

formulated and implemented by the body that the leaders of the African party in the British Parliament, and in the colonies, have often called the attention of the Colonial authorities to important Colonial and the better to do what they may be raised out of the area of security, politics, and continuity of Colonial policy. The inquiry is indeed one which has not been undertaken by the Government, and it is more and more difficult to bring into accordance with British trusteeship for Native interests, and among our conservatives. That is a well-known fact.

now moves public men, public bodies and private individuals in the three territories to submit to the Commission their evidence, which has been transmitted to the Commission, which has given it its closest attention. The Rhodesians and Nyasaland made up of whom however, is not in itself an argument against amalgamation; but the earliest ideas of what is involved in amalgamation evidence showed such a basis as to discredit the very cause it was hoped to serve. The Amalgamation Conference held some two years ago at Victoria Falls, showed that some members of the Legislatures of Southern Rhodesia had not thought through the question of the union of these two great territories. The United Provinces, however, decided in the Committee of enquiry which mustered a strong contingent of British Colonial politicians from South Africa to the next gathering in Durban, reached many details. There is a tide in the affairs of men which, when it finds flood, leads on to fortune. This is the time for the able advocates of amalgamation in other forms to co-operate and present their case in consultation with those from whom they may derive valuable guidance. Fortunately the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia is not yet in session and the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia is only just in session, so that the concentration of the leaders of the two sister territories may be applied to this difficult issue. Upon them rests much responsibility for the verdict which the Committee will bring upon the evidence they receive.

**THE STELLENDUNGS GROUP** of cigarette smokers throughout the world, literally from China to Peru, is taken by the Imperial Economic Committee as ample justification for restricting its latest report on "Tobacco" to the almost entirely European culture. Tobacco.

Our smokers are a numerous race in this country, mainly because the majority of our citizens are employed, say, as light cannot be said pipe-smoking is also becoming less and less frequent. In forty-five per cent of our cigarettes our fifth of the leaf used is American. The dark, free-cured, tobacco of Brazil, milder Native-grown, Cigar and cigarette smoking is pipe-smoking. The Rhodesians and the European powers have no monopoly or in fact demand.

The report, which is summarised in another page, comes to the conclusion that Empire-leaf of the quality and character required by the trade has steadily obtained in the United Kingdom. Improved quality, sufficient to assure floating quality, the to minimise greater future expansion, is essential. It is evident that the market is not supplied with the supplies and weak selling. To ensure success of these vital matters, however, is mainly up to the Colonial Government.

ments, colonies, which planters safeguard their interests, and other similar planters do not take the initiative in getting the Commission to make suggestions that the British Government should take the important steps in this direction in order to prevent the Colonies in the opinion of the Committee on Colonial Wars and their governments to work out their own schemes in social and economic lines.

Both Rhodesia and Nyasaland are destined for this government which perhaps in general nature had become accustomed to the tobacco which has immediately won its and stable practical sympathy.

Empire tobacco producers — a instance development which removed the obstacle for an inquiry. Some very problematical Empire tobacco. The importation of the mellow, milder, smoothness of Southern Rhodesian leaf exceeded all expectations. When the regular auction sales are over, the growers are in a quandary. The Committee has ascertained that cigarette manufacturers favour the auctions, brokering over the whole crop and are assisted by a sufficient number of buyers.

The amount of Imperial cigarette leaf used in the U.S. exceeded 3,000,000 lb. in the first nine months of 1932 the increase over the same period of 1931 was no less than 100 per cent, and in the last quarter the trade established a record for the history of the trade. Manufacturers and cigarette companies, themselves, believe that the growers must depend on the success of the Empire tobacco growing industry which is on a most varied basis than it was when the Imperial Economic Committee at the request of the bodies representing growers in the United States presented an inquiry. For the purpose the Committee deserves its full share of credit.

**THE LEFT BEHIND TEAM** W. H. NOEL, author of a book entitled "A Day with the Amans" is recalled in the 1936-37 Report of the Station and the man of praiseworthy attainments is indeed well deserved. Mr. W. Noel found Amant scientifically deficient and Amant, having left it ten years later, a research station in fruitful and enthusiastic working with worldwide scientific organisations, as Dr. Grey, the Acting Director, writes, "but he did more. He raised Amant to a place far above that attained in African time by anyone hitherto." The Dr. Phoebe, the journal that embodied this research activities of Professor Zimmerman and his staff will suffice to state of the work done by the Germans, praised as they have been for their tropical agricultural knowledge, stand for men against the long and terrible northward journey. In the Lake and River Mountains, comparison are naturally odious but when one side uses hard labour is difficult to estimate.

His right for Departmental furniture were  
the "Skins" prepared by him latterly  
and has very good friends in  
Sir James Stoskele, the Agricultural Adviser to  
the Secretary of State, and Sir Arthur Hill,  
Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in  
that Mr. Nowell so fortunately got the good will  
and financial support of the Government.

to be obtained. It is a long and  
difficult task. The power of the dog to remain on  
the ground, apparently without moving, in the locality of  
his nest, is well known. In such qualities brought  
up. It remains to be seen whether A. G. A.  
Hill, the great collector, will do much in an  
environment which is not that of the nest of which  
will be found. I am afraid that all those  
but a handfull will regret the loss of the  
nest. The tree it was not selected to carry on the  
tradition set by Mr. Nowell.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Abbi Jiu-jitsu

M.R. COOPER, the new Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast, Governor-designate of St. Helena, may not, be a student of jiu-jitsu, or Japanese fencing, the art of which consists in allowing one's opponent to attack, letting him do his work, and then scoring victory by a sudden and astute counter stroke. He is certainly expert in verbal jiu-jitsu, though there is such a thing. The other day he delivered a speech in the Legislative Council in which he brought a protest from Major E. S. Morgan. "It isn't done," snorted Kenya's most brilliant orator, with characteristic aplomb and *joie de combat*. "But it is done, and in the House of Commons," reported the A.C.T. The Colonial Secretary and the Prime Minister pride themselves on having only new notes to refresh their memory respecting the Major—to whom the official snarled—suggested that "the honourable member should not allow himself to overlook the difference in mental capacity between the Prime Minister and the Acting Colonial Secretary." It meant yielding the ground, of course, but it neatly scored a point.

### Benches for Legislators

DURING the recent session of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament we read of the "Designs" of the new furniture which will exclude the simple wooden and substitute benches allotted to members for consideration. Is it simple statement to find last night in what the legislators of southern Rhodesia do not think their easy chairs should be replaced by them? Do easy chairs conduce to *debates*? Or does a disability attach to them preventing the rapid rise of members to address the speaker? Anyway, the die has been cast. Easy chairs are to go, and "benches" are proposed. Designers are to take their place. It seems natural. Yet there are benches and there are "benches." Members of both Houses of the Mother Parliaments in Westminster sit on benches, an undeniably precedent; judges and magistrates occupy benches, though to look at them one would hardly call them that. There is a legend that they do not often wear them. They are used by the Queen. If the rugger players will fill up southern Rhodesia, the benches will be in demand. Will basketball benches become popular and elect?

### Burial by Ordinance

NOT EVERYONE can persuade a Government, not even a colonial Government, to pass a special Ordinance to sanction his or

burnt. Last Friday he went with a very prosaic procedure to the coroner's office, drew the attention of the coroner or various assistants to his sepulture in Westmister Abbey, which is Coombebury. Mr. Giffham, a man owner and alive and residing in the district of Grand Port Mauritius, in a class of himself, for a Bill introduced into the Council by the Government of Mauritius authorises the interment in the body of Coombebury Murdamaigum, the death of which recents of the Aum Murdamaigum. Particulars of these Sadou Sangam are terrible and I am under subject to a "saving clause" which involves Majesty the King, His Heirs and Successors, bodies' public or corporate likely to be predeiced or affected. It is all rather overdone, but certainly flattering to the prospective corpse.

### The Last Elephant

A N ELEPHANT TOO LATE to swing his own trunk seems to be something new in the records of those curiously unique pachyderms. Nevertheless, M. Leon Lippens, who is curator of the Paris National Albert, does put the record, and moreover gives an authentic photograph of an animal with his trunk slung over his shoulder and hanging down inert a habit in which Lippens says, "is comfortable and makes a good resting arm." He knew the elephant was "a solid beast that lived near the lake" on Lake Edward, and came regularly about three o'clock to the afternoon to bathe and drink in the Lake. When one considers the normal activity of an elephant, it is ever in action, feeling here, smell there, curling and uncurling swinging from side to side in insatiable curiosity, an explanation of the name given to its capture from the habit of the tail which is difficult to find.

### Willingness to School

SHAKESPEARE would have modified his opinion of the schoolboy "creeping like snail unwilling to leave his hole" if he had accompanied the Dr. John Murray on his visit to East Africa and had witnessed the Dr. John Murray on the virtues of the African children. On learning are the boys of this race, and to consider they retain of the primitive properties of their forefathers, that one boy he met could recite every day school, at nothing all day, and when he was packed up in the evening, had a book in his pocket twenty-four hours, was a picture of fortitude and enthusiasm. English books

# Germany and the Colonial Question

## Results of Anglo-French Ministerial Discussions

THE GERMAN COLONIAL CLAIMS were to be discussed between the French Foreign Minister of France on the one side and the British Minister of Foreign Affairs on the other during the last week-end. It was generally assumed that there was not a tittle of violence or the slightest likelihood that such a discussion over territory would be considered.

In the House of Commons on Friday evening the French Minister read the official communiqué which on the 28th October merely stated that a secret Anglo-French conference had been held to discuss all aspects of the colonial question. It was recognised that this question was not one that could be considered in isolation, and moreover it would involve a number of other countries. It was agreed that the subject would require much more extensive study.

Such a real effectiveness of the silly rumours still circulation in the City regarding Tanganyika seemed

### Beginning to Recover the Truth

Indeed, nothing of any significance from the fact that the two most influential British newspapers which have advocated the return of some German colonies have at long last, and both within the past month, said categorically that there can be no question of returning Tanganyika.

The Times, as already recorded in these columns, has now recognised that that territory must be excluded from among those which Germany can no longer hope to recover, of course, by peaceful settlement.

On Sunday *The Times* was reporting the now well-known suggestion that Germany should therefore give up Cameroons and Togoland, and that an emergency loan of 500 million or both would be required.

The German Colonial enthusiasts—servant millions of them—have set great store by Tanganyika. Herr Hitler and other leaders have however had in the last few years a vision never anticipated—namely, a new direct connection of the French Empire has been opened on the Cape route to India. Some indications suggest that the Reich is prepared to relinquish Tanganyika in return for these arrangements.

If the Reich is prepared to leave Tanganyika out of the reckoning, the sooner that can be officially announced the better for all standpoints.

### Germany Minimises African Demands

Yet only a fortnight ago General Goering told Lord Halifax that Germany would be satisfied with nothing less than the restoration of all her pre-War colonies, and as far east as India. Last Friday General Goering said publicly in Hamburg:

"Germany is once more worthy of alliance. Other countries have realised how good it is to have Germany as a bulwark against Central Europe. It widened as far as Tokio. That is a better axis of peace than the League of Nations which meets in Geneva."

"We want peace. We know war. We do not want to dig anything away from others. But this is not the same kind of peace which Germany used to have. That we cannot do. Our aim is to effect a peace better than ever before."

We shall never be able to live in the world in our own right, we shall always depend on the good will of others, but through our own strength. It is only natural that the nations of the world should co-exist, will intermix, live together, whatever Germany does not. We have the same rights as the other nations. If these rights are not enjoyed a little longer.

These colonials insist themselves economically, but the others, too, have to produce their own raw materials at home.

Afghanistan are big shareholders in these during the war. They are so strong now.

Dr. Beck, Minister of the Interior, spoke in Berlin on the following day, reiterated the demand for a loan.

Japan, however, Germany is really making the position. As far as her Vice Consul for Overseas Affairs having declared on Saturday that maintenance of Japan's Mandate over South Seas Islands which originally belonged to Germany is the established right of this Empire.

### A French Suggestion

A suggestion for remunerating all Germany's colonies and grievances arising out of the colonial question appears in the current issue of the *Progrès Financier et Financière*, in the form of a memorandum issued by the Economic Service, International, *commissariat à l'Information et à la Documentation de la French Ministry for the Colonies.*

This *sous-ministre* states that the French Government is preparing to study the possibility of the granting of credits by Germany to public bodies in the French Colonies for the purchase of equipment in Germany. These credits would be reimbursed by contributions in the form of Colonial products.

This proposal is of far-reaching importance and would meet three specific cases. In the first place it would provide a new export market for German goods. Secondly, it would make Colonial service more easily available; thirdly, by setting up a better arrangement, it would not require any expenditure of foreign currencies by Germany. The communiqué follows a statement made by the Foreign Minister for the colonies in a recent Press Reception that he was going to make Colonial concessions to Germany on the understanding that none of this had a political character.

### Provincial Press Spared

In the British provinces there are many letters on the subject of German Colonial ambitions still continuing to appear, and, on balance, the course of the correspondence is almost wholly reasonable. There is certainly no evidence of any kind of a view in the country which has been so notorious as similar exchanges in London—perhaps because the provincial Press maintains higher standards in permitting expression of opinions of all kinds.

In the *Advertiser*, for instance, one correspondent emphasised that what Mussolini means when he supports the German claims is that "he wants to have German neighbours in Tanganyika to the south of the region he has just grabbed in Abyssinia," and another wrote:

"It is significant that the press propaganda in Germany is fired directly against this country. This is because the great numbers of English in the country have been led to think that Germany would be permanently diverted by such a session as would

and held sacred, and saty on such a basis. No shows are held in a room which like those which are held in the German territory. Hitler's idea of the German empire has violated it, he will not be stopped by any force which is adverse to the vital interests of the German people. The author's reflections on Hitler's power can be left to the unquestioned millions of his books, but I say only which I am forced to every now and then. The people of the world are getting tired of the ungrateful Britons who are the chief cause of the shipping would be entirely safe if it were not because of the disease of the Aborigines. By the way, another ruthless British demand to place in the sun, both Kenya and Uganda have had to bear extra measures against their protection.

It is well to recall at this juncture that the Japanese armament now proceeding in the country has been impeded, absolutely, by the safety of its own safety. In fact, that is the case of all countries in Europe and one of the first no treaty or war is sacred.

#### The Empire of Germany

The correspondence of the *London Daily Post* goes to show more we are away from many of the former virtues of our country. Much demands must be made upon the nation. When Germany gave over any of her valuable Heligoland to worthless Zanzibar, did Germany show avarice? What about the time when she took Austria? We allowed Germany to have Heligoland, the Rhine territory, etc., in exchange of the money by which she obtained peace; she refused to pay reparations and lost several thousand of millions on arming herself with money lent by us. Has she restrained from asking any concessions?

A writer in the *Sunday Times* commented significant silence on two vital points. The first is the wide-spread distrust Germany won over when formally pledged to distract the world-wide, and is not new. It was in Prussia who was born nearly 200 years ago that said it. If we take a man knight errant, we send him home for his sonson; but, we are a German knight, we keep him till his son comes. Quite.

The second is that there is one possession only by which Germany in 1890 on certain conditions, which were really isolated. After the Great War, it was not to be considered but only a few months ago that was formal celebration of the completion of the new and improved civilization!

The close association of Heligoland with Germany has been justly called and justly so demand the first step to any discussion of such claims. It is said by the cedar that is called to the seagull to be nominated to be minister under a hand to Denmark. The cost of a young administration could easily be met by the fees of all creeds of visitors who would gladly pay to see both the character and the extent of the publications of the general ledger, and the interview as to why such a zealous intervention is expected in Africa. One fact more convincing than a thousand pious opinions.

Some Daily Express readers have gaily proposed to give back Africa to Germany, which causes Czar Nicholas to be very angry. Agent in India does not make a people not complementary. Empire geography after von Ribbentrop, the German Ambassador, is a good example of an isolation that has been brought about by the Colonies.

## Sir E. Grigg on the Problem

### Comparison with Past War

AT THE MUNICH CONFERENCE, but we must not forget Japan's long-standing treachery to the Chinese, years ago. It was the ruler of Abyssinia which Sir Edward Grigg, P. P., intended to uphold last week, when addressing the "Imperial Conference" at the Royal Hall. We must not forget the ruler of Abyssinia, King Menelik, who, before and after war, sold out in the long-gone days of the old Roman Empire could no longer hold sway, and changes came in the attitude of Emperor Conqueror, the Emperor's policies of aggression and foreign wars at that time. The competition of the Singapore base was postponed for five years—and in 1931 Japan invaded Manchuria.

Every year ago, Lord Lansdowne declared the same standard upon the world for standing up in the East and the West. Lord Cecil Rhodes founded the Rhodesian Colony. The great desire to conciliate Germany waited until the day when a profit was demanded.

### History Repeated

Again by cynicism turned to the world with Germany, so long as the Emperor's seat was still to the trouble that it was to us rather. The Romans at the B. A. said little, why should their peace be disturbed by the quarrelled Old World? But England was in danger the whole Empire's only hope was her side.

We were well cast for a series of peaceable invasions; in Island, we had certain detachments, the Dominions were still more detached, and the Empire had already split. The peaceable, and the Irish troubles, but we must do our best. We must rule the world by the law of Virtues, and, for instance, we excepted Austria from the self-government, conferred on other nations in no circumstances was it to cover the German field. Again many colonies were cut under the control of other Powers, while we had earlier to the Union under the Irish Free State. Had never been in the world that Germany was going to yield Colonies, and what begged must be compensated. Then there was the recognition of Hay's concession to Ethiopia. It has been continuing, which says, "We are not to be beaten in the audience, and that while in the audience, we were repeatedly asked, asking, I passed a resolution of the Native to settle the Colonial question. Sir Edward replied that a plebiscite was impossible difficult to carry out in Africa; it must be done through the African nation, as he was sure the opinions which the people gave would coincide closely with the views of administrative officers.

### Sir Archibald Sinclair's News

Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P., said in Manchester that Great Britain could not agree without dishonour to maintain certain colonial demands as a condition of giving a free hand to Germany to crush the freedom of the Czechs. They would welcome Germany back into the League as an equal, as one who would contribute to other nations, including Russia, that community of which she rightly demanded herself. The African problem would then be solved on the simple points of ensuring the welfare of the people of Africa, and of free access by all nations to the trading resources of that Continent.

# Guild System Proposed for Eastern Africa

*Canon Digby's Alternative to Trades Unionism.*

BEFORE WE BECOME ADMITTED to the international organisation of trades unionism, we must, outside influence, with all its boasted virtues, be well in the world. The Church and those who take up the cause of the Church, and those who take up the cause of higher wages and the whole man, ought to get together and devise some scheme, perhaps on the excellent model of the guild system. These words recently appeared in a letter in one of the East African newspapers.

Meantime, as far as Kenya is concerned, the principle of trades unionism has, unfortunately, been conceded. The Labour Trade Unions of East Africa, or the East African Artisans, have been registered by the Government under the Union Companies Act.

## A Call to the Churches

But, in so far as it is antagonistic to the Churches and Missions to the Socialist and Communist plan for dealing with the unemployed, and the labour movement in general, in so far as with the Christian Nations, and possibly even with the Christian Nazis, and possibly even with the Communists, there is a purely Christian basis quite independent of any social action, would have a better chance of success.

While most people are ready to admit that trades unionism has done much to improve the status and general material welfare of the worker in the more industrial countries, it is generally known that among certain workers and its introduction, though it has added to gravity to their condition, has impeded their development.

I can hardly doubt that some improvement is needed in the present system, in which, as the hands the Native worker gets no employment, and on the other hand, the employer finds it difficult to ascertain the qualifications of the man he wishes to employ, the Native is turned out from the institution where he has been trained, be it a missionary or some other institution, and he is followed up by little or no after-care. He becomes bitterly disappointed when he finds that he is unable to obtain employment, because Indians are filling the posts which he thinks might be open to him, or, if he is a mission boy, he may have to face a gall of prejudice on the score that he is a Christian, for many employers unfortunately think that such are to be avoided.

Is there any remedy? If so, we may look to our history in the Middle Ages.

## Merits of the Guild System

The guild system of those days played a large part in the development of our industrial life. They existed in England and in Germany, and seem to have had certain advantages over these guilds:

(1) Even when they were suppressed, it was not because they were in any way political; of that they were never accused. And in this respect they were undoubtedly superior to modern trades unionism.

(2) They cared for the higher as well as the more basal interests of the workers on the same religious basis, and as far as possible.

In this respect they were superior to modern trades unionism.

(3) They called up the craftsmanship of the guildsmen so that he could be relied upon to do the job for which he was supposed to be qualified.

(4) If a craftsman was not fit for his work, he was promptly degraded.

In Japan, at least, and probably still more so, the guildsmen still did some part of the work, marking out his knowledge, the fact that he was markable, and fit for his trade, and so on. In fact, it was a sort of guild system. Dean Ingoldsby has written the history of that country's trades and professions as showing distinctive stages.

## Advantages of the Proposal

To sum up, membership of such guilds should be freely, easily, and properly trained Christians whose character could, so far as humanly possible, be guaranteed. It is likely that an effective system of guilds, denoting the trade and grade of the worker could be thought out, the Nazis would readily jump to it. And as is agreed, it would undoubtedly give the heart to the contention that a Christian/Native worker is less dependable than a non-Christian.

The badge could be designed so as to portray a familiar object connected with each trade, e.g., a hammer for a carpenter and a saw for a joiner. All grades in each trade could be denoted similarly as, A, B, C, etc., with further gradations according to the requirements of the system of badges, and offer great opportunities to those endowed with artistic skill.

The character of the worker would always have to be taken into consideration in determining his grade. The particular Church or Mission to which the worker belonged would be of great assistance in estimating his character from the religious point of view. An official, or officials, in the scope widened, would of course be necessary, and could investigate any charge brought against a member. The case could be brought before a certain body of the guild, unless the member was authorised to deal directly with certain cases or classes of cases.

If the standards both of craftsmanship and of character was jealously guarded, it is likely that the guilds would become long-continued organisations, the members being comparable with the families of us members.

## Conclusion: Christian Basis

It is, however, true that the guilds would have to be made comprehensive enough to embrace all sorts of workers, and to employ a complicated organisation. It is also true that 20 years ago the anti-slavery movement, of which such a system as has been briefly sketched above, should have been based on a purely Christian basis, with no thought of material or official organisation or government. Indeed, it is fact that the Kenyan government has not accepted the principles of trades unionism, and that the chance of such a scheme being carried out in any sense is small, even if it were to be established.

# Royal Commission to Visit the Rhodesias

## Terms of Reference and Terms of Government Statement

For weeks we have waited to-day the appointment by the Imperial Government of a Royal Commission to visit the Rhodesias and was bound. The text of the substance of the Washington statement to the House of Commons of last Friday.

### The Commission and its Statement

The Imperial Government has under consideration the question of the relationship between Southern and Northern Rhodesia. As announced in both Houses of Parliament on July 2 of this year, the view of the Government at that time was that for some years to come Northern Rhodesia should go on to work out its own affairs, a separate field, observing the closest possible ordinary relations with its neighbour, and especially with Southern Rhodesia.

In these recent months the British Government has had the opportunity of discussing with the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, with the Governor and two unofficial members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, and with the Governor of Nyasaland, the position as it has developed since the announcement of 1931.

As the result of these discussions the two Governments have reached the conclusion that, with due regard to their responsibilities for the interests of the Native inhabitants, consideration should be given in detail to the possibility of the further promotion of closer co-operation or association between Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

### Wide Range of Inquiry

Some of the subjects which suggest themselves particularly for examination are transport

communications, scientific and technical education, staffs, labour, especially the inter-territorial migration of labour, trade and economic policy, judicial arrangements, defence, and so on, as international obligations affecting the territories permit, customs duties.

In accordance with the wishes of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, and after consultation with the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Imperial Government propose to advise His Majesty to appoint a Royal Commission to visit the territories concerned. The terms of reference of the Committee will be—

"To inquire and report whether just, and fit, so far as may be, of closer co-operation or association between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland is practicable and feasible, with regard to the interests of all the inhabitants, respectively, of each of the territories concerned, and to the responsibility of the Government in the United Kingdom for the interests of the Native inhabitants."

As far as possible the commissioners names of the three men, but it is expected that the commission will leave this country in early part of next week.

I may add that in accordance with the procedure adopted in 1931, the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Secretary of State for the Colonies have been in consultation with leaders of the Labour and Liberal parties, and are glad to find that the procedure above outlined commends itself to them."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

## More Power for Non-Officials

### Constitutional Assistance in N. Rhodesia

The Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council has agreed to a motion amending the standing rules and orders providing for the establishment of a Standing Finance Committee, consisting of the members of the Standing Committee, and two elected and two non-elected members of the Council.

Sir Leopold Moore, a non-elected member, in moving the amendment, said that the new mark what was almost a revolution in the relations of the Government and the people; a step as far in significance as the change of 1924, when the chartered Company ceased to govern the country.

### Present Governor's Constitutional Outlook

In the intervening period Northern Rhodesia had been governed by the Colonial Office, and nominally was the Governor advised by a Legislative Council. Under a recent Act, probably less than 10 years ago, the function of the elected members of the Council had been limited to the mere criticism what was proposed by the Government. Their advice was not listened to, and little notice was taken of their representations. Since the advent of Major-General P. G. Gubbay as Governor a change has been made, and the

no longer a largely irresponsible force to which the Council had to submit.

The change was deemed to explain, unless by a misconception of inherent rights. At any rate the Colonial Office had now taken up a different attitude, and had expressed formal and genuine thanks to the Governor and the Colonial Secretary for the manner in which they had met a problem which had been troubling the country and the elected members for years.

Colonel G. R. Broome, another elected member, endorsed Sir Leopold Moore's remarks, thanking Mr. Cheshire, the Colonial Secretary, for his understanding of their difficulties. Times telegram from Lusaka.

### To Readers in Africa

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# Developing the Colonies

## Views of Lord Dufferin and Mr. A. Ilynes

DURING THE conference on industrial development convened by the Royal Empire Society, the Marquess of Dufferin and Mr. A. Ilynes, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said just what they thought policy in the colonies should be. But it is interesting to note some of their views.

All prefer to have their own territories to produce articles for their own goods, to try and teach them to produce them in the best possible way and to market them to the best advantage. It is better to follow a policy of persuasion and education than a policy of compulsion, which is found to break down more or less.

The Colonial Empire problems are balanced roughly by the very wide range of their situations, by the diversified nature of their peoples, and, as a consequence of this diversity of race, by a linguistic problem. Economically there is greater uniformity. The vast majority of the Colonial Empire are primary producers.

Even in the Colonies, there is less variety of products and exports than might be expected, and only about 15 products of Colonies exceed an aggregate value of over £1,000,000 each. The internal market is likely to remain far more important than export.

### Happier Lives the Main Object

The primary object of Colonial development is to enable Colonial peoples to lead happier and fuller lives. In that connexion improved nutrition is of primary importance, and improved nutrition is dependent on greater production of nutritious foods, which must be cheap and of a nature to be produced locally. The people must be taught to produce them, and thus it is an educational problem in the highest sense of the word.

The last 50 years have seen many changes in methods of agriculture. Production has been stimulated, but the land has become impoverished and the soil degraded by faulty agriculture. A beginning has now been made towards the checking of soil exploitation and a sounder agriculture.

This, however, does not mean that we can afford to do without export. Far from it, because without export only in special circumstances can the Government raise sufficient revenue to ensure adequate resources on social services.

### Problems of Industrialisation

One of the themes of Colonial discussion is the possibility of industrialisation. Generally speaking, small scale production is more expensive than large scale production, and the experience of the Colonial Office has been that industries established in the Colonial Empires are often economic. We anticipate that industrialisation will be a slow process in the Colonial Empire.

To secure progress in the Colonies we must stimulate exports, and particularly agricultural exports, and it is here that we come to the main problem—that of markets. The happy days in which you could produce what you liked and had no difficulty in selling it are gone. The need is there, but quota, exchange restrictions and other devices have made it impossible for the demand to be filled. Colonial preference has been unquestionable, varying for the Dependencies, and in a few cases such as India, and thus a quota has been found to be the best way of supplying certain other products, without the disadvantages of regulation, the only result of which has been a costly and contentious study

the merits of research for new earnings, new uses, and the like.

Looking to the future, Lord Dufferin anticipated further opportunities for colonial internal possibilities, to encourage the Colonial Empire to produce more for its own needs without any desire to let itself be subservient.

Events must not be confined to the home country; however, for it cannot buy all that the Colonial Empire has to offer. There are still large undeveloped resources in the Colonial Empire, and in the future for this we should see steady progress with a view to develop and the development of those resources on the lines suggested will be a real contribution to the wealth and happiness of ourselves, our country, and the world.

### Suggestions of Other Speakers

During the discussion Mr. C. E. Strickland suggested to save the Native from money-lenders and usurers and to let him to preserve his independence as a small cultivator, the Colonial Office should embark on an active policy of teaching the Native the benefits of acting in co-operation with his fellows. Native artisans could also be bandied in small business concerns with other craftsmen.

Mr. A. Ilynes suggested that administrators would reap great benefit by visiting the Colonies of other nations to learn something of the varying methods of colonial rule.

Sir Edward Stubbs reminded the Colonial Office of its tendency to consider all Colonies in the same plan—and that of the somewhat primitive African—whereas some were old and well-established nations with ideas of their own.

Professor Noel Hall said that in the African Colonies it was possible to indicate the enormous opportunities which lay ahead for improving consumption, especially in the direction of relieving dietary deficiencies and their resultant diseases. By making modern knowledge available and by increasing the wants of the people great increases could be effected in the productivity of the tropical Empire, and by a properly co-ordinated Empire policy we might find in the increasing needs of the tropical Colonies an outlet for the industrial products of countries where the standard of life was so low that we found it difficult to compete and maintain our standards, thus relieving our markets from their competition.

## Lord Dufferin's Tour

SOME weeks ago last Africa and Rhodesia announced exclusively that arrangements had been made for the Marquess of Dufferin and Mr. A. Ilynes, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to visit Zanzibar, Mauritius, Aden, and British East Africa early in March. That statement is now officially confirmed. Mr. J. W. D. Stock, M.P., will accompany the Minister as private secretary.

Lord Dufferin hopes to go by Imperial Airways via airways or submarine cable to Durban, arriving later and leaving via Wilson Airways on March 10, for Port Elizabeth. After a stay of six days he will travel by rail to Mombasa, via steamer to Mombasa, arriving on 15 February, whence he will embark on a R.F.M. boat for Bulawayo. This will fly by Imperial Airways to Kimberley, arriving on 1 February, whence an A.R.F. machine will fly so that he may go to Cape Town. He may visit Aden and British Somaliland.

The R.A.F. machine will bring him back to London on March 10, where he will join the Imperial Airways line.

# *Capitalist in Southern Rhodesia*

## *Comments on the C.M.B.*

To the Editor of "East African and Rhodesia."

Sir—Your comments occurred to me in reading your account of the policy of the newly formed Colonial Empire Marketing Board. In its absence from the Board of anyone with real knowledge of tropical agriculture, so consider the possible survival of the old system of Capitalism as a squatter as a result of its inaction, even to the Peasant by its Chairman.

The Board, of course, has power to co-opt an expert in tropical agriculture to help in its discussions, but would it not be better to have a man as a permanent member? Judging from the speeches made the agricultural side will bulk largely in its activities. For example, Mr. Clement Davies stated very definitely that the soils of some of the Colonies producing articles of world demand, from cacao to palm kernels, were such that production could be multiplied beyond all present measure.

The "fertility" of tropical soils is a myth that persists with amazing vitality; and a tropical agricultural expert might have reminded him that that statement, if not wholly inaccurate, is, at least, one of those generalities against which Sir Frank Stockdale has just uttered a grave warning.

Then there is the Chaigman's persistent reminder that no Government, with its ancillary services, can fulfil its duties unless the community is producing wealth; that every community must in the long run live on its own resources; and that that means that they must develop their export trade in articles of world consumption—in other words, raw materials.

Who are to produce these raw materials in sufficiently large quantities to earn, by their export, the expenses of administration? The answer seems to be, in general, the capitalist. Mining is practically a direct capitalist business, and, when successful, a source of great wealth. Staple agricultural products—cotton, sugar, cotton, maize, tobacco, coffee, canary, and trees grown on a large scale by companies employing Native labour, and are exported and sold to bring back the financial resources upon which Government depend.

But British Colonial Governors, due to the policy of the last 15 years, desire that the Natives should share in the wealth, and by the export trade in their offshoots are instructed to cultivate, and then to grow "cash crops." Thus they have done with enthusiasm and success.

Now comes Sir Frank Stockdale with his sweeping pronouncements of the almost certain failure of these staple crops such as cotton, maize and tobacco, to be sold as "cash crops." These statements are erroneous, as follows:—

Now, Sir Frank, you may say, the Native is a peasant, and the capitalist State would not let him become a small farmer. So I understand that he is a peasant in mixed farming and animal husbandry, and that he uses his farm manure and trained in anti-erosion methods to conserve the soil on his holding—in short, a "squatter."

Then the question arises, what significant contribution is the essential article of his colony, cash or small, the small farmer makes? His labour is drawn from the capitalist estates, and is happy

in the 150,000 men who do for money in the Colony. The peasant, on the one side, the influential adviser to the Secretary of State, with his deathless motto, "Colonial Administration," and on the other, the chairman of the Colonial Empires Marketing Board, who is also the Secretary of state, with his direct instructions in that body.

C. P. LEITCHMAN.

## *What is a "Primeval Forest"?*

### *Difficulties in Restoration*

To the Editor of "East African and Rhodesia."

Sir—These good people, who have written in affirmation by the plainest language that a tree here, I fear, is inadequate against the cause of the problem—"a primeval forest" is "a climax formation," with an evolutionary history of its own extending over hundreds, and possibly thousands, of years, and it is stable in the conditions obtaining. This is well seen in typical tropical moist forest, in which huge trees, 150 to 200 feet high, flourish in a deep bed of rich, moist humus, the accumulation of centuries of leaf-fall. As many as 70% of the stand may be leguminous plants, which, being practically independent of soil nitrogen, have an overwhelming advantage over competitors of other families.

Cut a clearing in such a forest, and the trees that spring up are not of the kind cut down. The conditions have been altered; the hot sun has dried up the humus; the soil—sometimes pure sand—may have been exposed. Seeds of the original forest trees taken elsewhere and planted may germinate and make a feeble start, but the plants will always be stunted and unthrifty, lacking, as they do, the environment of the "climax formation."

To restore a "primeval forest," then, is not an easy or a quick process. The evolutionary history has to be gone through, starting probably with soft woods of rapid growth—each step to be ascertained in each special case.

Yours faithfully,

ALFREYNE LEITCHMAN.

London, W. 2.

Over 1,500 men have enrolled in the Kenya Defense Forces.

A permanent exhibition of Egyptian manuscripts is to be opened in Khartoum this month.

The Colonial Office Report on Northern Rhodesia for 1916 has been published by H. M. Stationery Office at 2s.

Portsmouth City Council has decided not to proceed with the Empire Air base scheme in Fishstone Harbour.

As officially reported, the average of translucent chinaware in the Aranians, Southern Rhodesia, is 100 million pieces.

On Monday, November 14, the maximum temperature was 62°, and the minimum 45°. On Tuesday, November 15, the maximum was 61°, and the minimum 43°. On Wednesday, November 16, the maximum was 61°, and the minimum 42°. On Thursday, November 17, the maximum was 61°, and the minimum 41°. On Friday, November 18, the maximum was 61°, and the minimum 40°. On Saturday, November 19, the maximum was 61°, and the minimum 39°. On Sunday, November 20, the maximum was 61°, and the minimum 38°.

The American Standard of Soils in Southern Rhodesia, made for 25 years has been in existence since its creation, which was undertaken on September 23, 1916. Even then it will not be finished for only the transhipments and the Draymond Chaplin bay will be available.

## The Savage Hits Back

### *His Opinions of the White Man*

No man is better qualified than Dr. Lips to define the scope of his book. He describes it as "the science of the savage." Humour, certainly, white or black, and the author's interpretation of his material, there is no question but that he has written with a fine humor.

There is a growing body of literature on civilization's views on coloured man, and some scrutiny is emerging as to whether the white man's views on the white man will be written. And as one of the early promoters in the field, Dr. Lips brings up the study of the question from scientific training, extensive travel and a grasp of literature as distinct from travel writing. In this book he appears to have the combination of artist, thinker and doctor.

His daughter in the War was head of the department in anthropology in the University of Cologne and currently director of the Ethnographic Museum until dismissed from both posts by the Nazi Government. She has lived amongst the Red Indians of America and travelled all over the world collecting race material and studying the questions of which his book is the outcome.

The history of the book given in the preface is once an epic of *Homo sapiens* and a deadly indictment of the Nazi regime. Its restraint is the measure of its truth. The one question: why did the author leave his wife as a hostage to his enemies when he himself fled? on advice to leave Germany on the very eve of his trial? What guarantee had he that she would be exempt from punishment for his flight? There was probably some good reason for the course Dr. Lips took; but he should have made it clear for facts stated do not seem to fit into the character of the man which the book describes.

This point is raised because while many books are greater than their authors, some authors are greater than their books, and it is the greatness of the man which the book unwillingly paints that is so arresting. This author may prove to be outstanding in his own sphere of life, but that is unquestionably it.

Discussing German Colonial administration, he uses words which are almost identical with those of W.H.S. "Germany's relations with her Coloured subjects," he writes, "were neither better nor worse than those of the other Colonial nations. . . . It is nevertheless very possible that it would be wise to return any Colonies to the present Government. To yield to the Colonial demands of the Nazi Government would be tantamount to sentence of death or slavery for the Coloured—entitled to nothing but the rights of slaves. . . . The Nazis shouldered such responsibility." The author's character of retributive justice is thus suggested. How Hitler is the prototype of colonialism, and been the first to awaken a sense of racism in the white race, and has brought to its height the destruction of the negro, as the destroyers rather than the creators of the world.

He always thinks far, though his individualism is the best. His book is packed with information and pictures, and provides a most valuable addition to the library.

On the same subject, Dr. Lips has also written a book, "The Savage and the White Man," which is more detailed, and goes into the social factors which influence the savage. Dr. Lips' theory is interesting in detail, and to predicate further and deeper in what his conclusion should be. But the writer states that his conclusion cannot be drawn until the author has examined the facts himself, and has determined his own view of the matter. The book is a work of art, and is told in other tones and styles, and is suitable to reading mainly. Certain parts are suitable for use in lectures. We caricature him in his retelling in drawings, and in his figures. The author loves the kindling expression. There is also frequently seen the large, bare, hairy figure, half savage, sarcasm, reminiscent of the "Lips" drawing of the most merciless savages. The lips, smiling of the figure which gave the name for the stock open to question. The smile, however, may very well represent, as the subtitle says, the revolts of the savage against the white man, and the smaller figure at his feet, the white man, the European. Is it not a sure sign of African that a European, in a time of crisis with the world upon whom he is sprung, stands in lead, indecisive, or fight in the terrible moment he cowers for refuge under the protection of the Tribe. A parable of a divided might of the Hosts of Africa.

"In 'Lighter Africa'" is a book of West African verse—or alleged verse by K. Dewar, published by George G. & Sons at 7s. 6d. East Africans need not envy West Africans. The volume is not in the same strength as "Rhymes of the Old Plateau."

## BIG GAME HUNTING AND ADVENTURE

1897—1936

MARCUS DALY

Illustrated 10s. 6d. 1937

Much more than a record of difficult journeys and dangerous days, it is packed with valuable information. T. C. Osborn in *The Daily Telegraph*.

There can be few men who have had so many narrow escapes from death in the hunting fields, "elephants, buffaloes and tigers," says *The Daily Express*.

His book is also packed with information, like old

"Told with straightforward, matter-of-fact simplicity, and gives readers feel conscious throughout that they are in the hands of one who knows his subject thoroughly."

Illustrated 10s. 6d. 1937

MILAN & CO LTD LONDON

## Statement Worth Noting

W.H.O. 234

"...and His kingdom shall spread upon thee, and His glory shall be seen upon thy land." — *Isaiah* ix.

"The sun never sets on colonie propaganda," — *Tele-Scope and Colonie Trade Journal*.

"...like Tanga, one of Africa's chief spots of trade, it has been mentioned among the 'Nile Peter'."

"Organic matter is the essential factor in the gold growth of Kikuyu grass." — *Gold Journal and Report*, 1936.

"I left Hungary when 15 years of age with a Bob Burns and a Bible, and I have never parted with either." — *Mrs. G. Gordon Dennis*.

"The development of the Kenya gold industry has been remarkable." — *Dr. Stanislaw Jitchen, Government Geologist in Kenya*.

"It is one of the tragedies of democracy that requires an eternity of talk as prelude to a moment of action." — *The Observer*.

"The total length of the Tanganyika road system is 13,944 miles." — *Mr. W. H. McLuckie, addressing the Institution of Civil Engineers*.

"Constant supervision at present seems necessary to keep any village on modern sanitary lines." — *The Nyasaland Medical Report for 1936*.

"From South-West Africa alone there are 500 boys and girls in Germany who are being trained here." — *The Duke of Mackenberg speaking in Berlin*.

"Pity is essentially a product of Western civilisation; however parsimoniously it may be practised or applied." — *Mr. Tracy Phillips, writing in "The Nineteenth Century"*.

"The antelope has the reputation of being the most dangerous animal in Africa — after the mosquito, of course." — *Mr. Léon Lippens in his book "Parc des Mammes de la Brousse."*

"Mixed farming provides a more stable return than the onecrop farms which have proved disastrous to the Germans in Tanganyika." — *Mr. Patrick Barron, in "She Said There Was"*.

"The general wealth of the African grapefruit is poor, and any improvement in this direction is only to be expected from the use of ethylene gas treatment." — *Sir Frank Stockdale*.

"Wanderbo arrows are poisoned; their tips are dipped in a juice made from the roots of an exsiccated weeping tree called Molokio." — *Miss Isobel M. B. Blundell, London*.

"In spite of increasing progress, the primitive belief in the power of witchcraft continues to dominate, though enlightened public opinion continues to increase." — *Colonial Affairs Report, Kenya*.

"...with two proper translators, he [the author] got along splendidly, and popularly supposed him to be the place of him who has been called the 'second son'." — *Alfred E. Gummere, in "The East African*.

"...he has been asked whether, considering his great enthusiasm to find a home in the African colonies, he had not better go to Rhodesia, where he could buy his own land." — *Mr. Georges Dreyfus in his book "African Hunting and Adventure"*.

280 — Commander Sydney Lionel Kekewitch Lawford, R.N. (Rtd.)



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"...in Nyasaland had so valuable a career in the Navy, the Civil Service, Agriculture and in business as Colombo," says Mr. L. K. Lawford, who, in establishing a hotel at Malindi some years ago, provided East Africa with its first holiday resort.

Educated at Keble College, Oxford, Cambridge, and Ruskin's, Winchester, he joined H.M.S. "Caledonia" as a cadet in 1893, took part in the boxer War of 1898 in the "Baracuda" and retired from the Navy in 1912 to join the Administrative Service in East Africa. Most of his time was spent in Zanzibar.

During much of the last 15 years he has served as a member of the escort flotilla which ran between Britain and France, and was later engaged in special service in H.M.S. "Nimrod" on the occasion when experiments with balloons were being carried out by the colonial authorities to gain the well-known stratosphere balloon record.

In 1924, Mr. Lawford became a citizen of Kenya and joined the Nairobi Club of the British and Commonwealth Association. He has since been a member of the Royal Automobile Club and the Royal Yacht Squadron.

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# Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial  
and International Affairs

Hitler's speech. The fullest list of Hitler's proposals was not published in the *Standard*, which reported Hitler's expression of his intentions to turn to the League on condition that sanctions are withdrawn from the Covenant. That same League and the terms of Versailles are separated by the war-guilt clause rescinded, the military treaty revised, and Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia recognised. Britain is also asked to agree to an internal reorganisation of Czechoslovakia, which would concede autonomy to the South German minority, and to dissociate herself from giving diplomatic, political or military help to Austria. Germany would postpone her Colonial claims for six years and help to restore peace in the Far East and in Spain on condition that Britain gives *de jure* recognition to Franco's Government. This summary probably represents more than the truth. It includes all that Hitler's most optimistic advisers could hope to obtain from Britain. Hitler may not have thought it tactful to go so far. The proposals accord with French information, with forecasts from well-informed quarters in Berlin, and with the programme of *Mein Kampf*. In short, despite carefully phrased disclaimers, no one doubts that Hitler offered to come back to the League on the understanding that he has a free hand in the East and that the League does not in the future even pretend to be anything but a convenient centre in which Great Powers recognise each other's conquests of lesser Powers. We see no reason for any cries of righteous indignation that Hitler should think the British Government likely to listen to such proposals. They are not tolerable proposals. They are the gangster's offer to the reformed burglar recently turned householder.

#### The New State and Nation

**Proposals Beliege.** Under Belgian law, the former Prime Minister, "Belgium made striking progress. Wholesale prices advanced by 10% in the last 24 years, and retail prices by only 20%, compared with 32% in France and 12% in England." The Budget shows a handsome surplus, and the Treasury finds itself in a particularly easy situation, with a record reserve. Reductions in taxation have amounted to 1,715,000,000 francs since 1935; abatements for 1937 equal 84% of the total ordinary Budget expenses for the current year. Interest rates on long-term bonds were brought down from 7% to 4% in 1935, and on convertible bonds from 4.05% to 3.25% on short-term Treasury bonds averaging 0.45% to 0.70%. The lira is one of the steadiest currencies in the world. Belgian government of "The Times".

#### Wants British Friendship

"For four years Germany has been called to remove the shackles of Versailles by brutally efficient unilateral action. One by one they have fallen until only her Colonial grievances remain. Hitler's methods have been exceedingly successful, but they have had grave disadvantages. She has driven France into a military alliance with the Soviet, and Great Britain into closer co-operation with France. In compensation Germany has her axes and her triangles, but in Europe her only ally is Italy, and it is doubtful how much dependence she can place on her. For other countries Germany has not been *buendnisfaehig*; neither her intentions nor her methods have been such as to create friendship. In all probability there are no future successes to be won by such means, unless at the cost of a disastrous war. Whatever they can hardly be achieved without a friend in Western Europe, and as Herr Hitler has so forcibly explained, that friend must be Great Britain." — *The Spectator*.

**Self-Protection.** If in the future we are called upon to face a trade decline, we are in a far better position to meet it than we were in 1931. In the depths of the slump this country was unable to protect itself against an influx of goods thrown at us at cut-throat prices by foreign producers at the time had to dispose of them. Our whole economic system was then completely out of gear and emergency measures had to be devised to restore the balance. We have now got the protection of a carefully devised tariff system applied to selected imports with a view to protecting the home market without unduly blocking the healthy flow of trade. — Sir John Simon, M.P.

This feature has been added especially for the service of the *Standard* and *Illustrated Edition* of *the Sunday Times*.

#### Lord Halifax Beguiled

Against their domestic crimes of tyranny is to encourage them to arms of war and subjugation abroad. It is therefore not a little tedious to say, at least when a Christian gentleman like Lord Halifax, having met General Goering, us perhaps he was bound to do extols him as a man of high human quality. Was it necessary for Lord Halifax to praise him as a huntsman, as an inspiring example to huntsmen all the world over, and as one who, by that same example, helps to bring nations together? General Goering is a hunter and possibly a skilful one. Like Hitler he is fond of animals, though unlike Hitler, he shoots birds. But have not both Goering and Hitler for years been engaged in a hunt which is certainly an example to the rest of the world—a terrible example, and one that is actually being followed in other countries in Poland, for instance, namely, sow-hunting. Fox-hunting is forbidden in Germany (it is considered cruel), but sow-hunting is a function of the German State, and the master huntsmen are Hitler, Goering, Goebbels and Himmler, with their packs of Brownshirts and Blackshirts. (That, after all, is the essential characteristic of Fascists—they hunt in packs.) Perhaps Lord Halifax does not realise these things, perhaps he lives in a sphere so remote and in an atmosphere of such tenuous purity that his Christian conscience can, at least, register faint echoes and pale reflections from those dark places of the earth that are full of the habitations of cruelty." — *Time and Tide*.

#### Capitalising Goodwill

How shall we capitalise Continental goodwill towards British effort at appeasement? History suggests that the old method of an ambassadorial conference might be adopted. This was the means used after the Napoleonic wars in 1830-39 in regard to the Greek and Belgian revolutions; in 1854 in regard to the African colonial revolts in 1859. At The Hague Peace Conference in 1919-21 in regard to the Balkans, Lord Curzon said it was just too bad that it had not prolonged, its existence until Parliament had made its decisions. The Austro-Serbian

## Stock Exchange—Listed Shares

shares on the London Stock Exchange afford a index of conditions in the main sections of the market.

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Copros 21%               | 15 1    |
| Kenya 5%                 | 114 10  |
| Liberia 5 1/2%           | 6 6     |
| Rhodesia 24%             | 101 17  |
| Sykesland 2%             | 94 5    |
| N. Island Ry. 5% A       | 94 10   |
| South Afr. Govt. 3% deb. | 100 10  |
| Sudan 3%                 | 103 5   |
| Sudan 5 1/2%             | 111 0   |
| Tanganyika 4 1/2%        | 12 15 0 |
| Ganada 3 1/2%            | 107 15  |

|                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| Industrial             |        |
| Alcoa (21)             | 5 2    |
| Brit. Oxygen (11)      | 4 9 11 |
| Brit. Petrol. (14)     | 14     |
| Cambridge (11)         | 2 6 6  |
| Dunlop Rubber (11)     | 1 12 6 |
| General Electric (1)   | 3 1 0  |
| H. & C. Tobacco (21)   | 15 0   |
| Int. Nickel Co. (1)    | 8 41   |
| Imperial Chemical Ind. | 4 3    |
| Timberland (1)         | 5 53 1 |
| U.S. Steel (1)         | 1 7 3  |
| U.S. Steel (21)        | 1 14 0 |
| United Min. (1)        | 5 6    |
| Westinghouse (10)      | 1 5 7  |
| Worrell (1)            | 1 1 9  |

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Metals and Oils          |         |
| Amcords (50)             | 5 16 3  |
| Anglo-Saxon Corp. (10s.) | 2 11 0  |
| Anglo-American (1)       | 3 16 0  |
| Anglo-Persian (2)        | 4 1 3   |
| Burmah Oil (1)           | 5 15 0  |
| Cons. Gasworks (1)       | 3 10 0  |
| Crown Mines (10s.)       | 14 12 6 |
| De Beers (50)            | 10 12 6 |
| Esso (21)                | 2 18 10 |
| Imperial Petrol. (21)    | 2 18 10 |
| Grid Coast (1)           | 5 1 18  |
| Hansburg Cons. (1)       | 12 11   |
| Rand Mines (5)           | 7 15 0  |
| Randfontein (2)          | 2 6 10  |
| Royal Dutch (200)        | 37 5 0  |
| Shell (1)                | 4 13 11 |
| Soh. Nigel (10s.)        | 9 5 6   |
| West Wits. (10s.)        | 6 7 6   |

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails |          |
| Brit. Ind. 5 1/2% prefs.        | 106 15 0 |
| Clan (1)                        | 6 0      |
| Gt. Western                     | 61 15 0  |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.         | 90 0 0   |
| L.M.S.                          | 29 5     |
| N. Bank of India                | 42 0     |
| R. M. Realisation               | 36 0 0   |
| Southern Rly. def. ord.         | 19 10 0  |
| Sunshine Bank of S.A.           | 14 10 0  |
| Union-Castle 6% prefs.          | 1 3 4    |

|                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| Plantation           |        |
| Anglo-Indian (21)    | 1 11 1 |
| And. & Asiatic (2s.) | 19     |
| Malayland Pl. (2)    | 1      |
| Rubber Prods. (1)    | 1      |

## Financial Thermometer of the Week

### Market Movements and Trends

In Sentence—M. Stalin would regard the work of the British and Foreign Red Society in distributing the Sermons as definitely political.—*Capital*, London, M.P.

"Cynicism is becoming too complicated for official," he says.

The discretion which has been exercised by our Government over the liberty it enjoys is good policy.

Hitler and Goering are both at the door which London and Paris want to open.—*People's Voice*, Paris.

At least one-third of all the sickness in this country is due to causes not organic in origin.—*Star*, Farnham Buzz.

If creeds prevail without inquiry and discussion, are we strong enough to control conduct?

—Viscount Samuel.

Too many people do not cook with a tin-opener and enjoy their dessert from the shop.—Lord Balfour.

President Roosevelt can remake or for that matter break what is known as the capitalist system.—*Mr. Robert Boothby*, P.

On the continent there is nothing like the American for pure courage that it needs.—*Robert Boothby*, P.

Governments indulge in war, men must ultimately pay the bill.—The movement in the price of gold.—*Gold Mining Record*.

This country has never been grateful enough to satirists who can make a sane world by showing the folly of an insane one.—Sir William Rothstein.

The transfer of a billiard table from a private house to an Air Force mess has sometimes proved of great advantage to both parties.—Mr. Geoffrey Rees.

Japanese troops are the real friends of China, and have been sending them to the front to mislead Chinese misconceptions.—General Matsui.

The first import of carrying malaria parasites was captured by my quarters in Sierra Leone, 1905, and the disease immediately by Sir Ronald Ross dressed in protective oilskin.

American plump influence—hours are many round and think trade next year may suffer greatly from the trouble located at the United States. It is idle to dismiss these fears as purely groundless. The estimate America has spread from Wall Street industry with disturbing possibility. In the steel industry, which may have been allowed to fall than enlarged, each major manufacturer is being forced to institute a four-day week. Unemployment is soaring, and retarding business. The dangers are the United States represents such a large consuming market that depression in America means a fall in demand for and price of all the world's leading manufactures. This will further lessen the buying power of the Americans and other foreign customers of Britain's export industries. But even so, our securities appear to be fully discounted in the market, with seth.

#### Stock Changes Doomed?

Stocks hate to have their reasons questioned. If one cannot look the other eye, that both are open to attack. There are open stock markets, and that for all practical purposes the only two markets which count nowadays are London and New York. Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, Copenhagen—all have reduced their business over recent years to such an extent that they are negligible.—*The Investors Chronicle*.

Unit Trusts—There has never been any form of financial organization so carefully investigated as the unit trust movement. First, it was examined by several financial journals privately, then later by the Stock Exchange authorities, and finally by a strong Departmental Committee of the Board of Trade. In no single instance has it been shown that one sole investor has been misled regarding his investment.—*S. H. Capital Holder*.

An M.R.C. survey indicates that the number of shareholders in Great Britain and Ireland has increased by 10 per cent.

**PERSONALIA**

Sir Charles and Lady Greville have returned from Kenya.

Mrs. and Lady Greville are staying at the Park Hotel, Mombasa.

Mr. L. H. Smith is acting as Compiler of Economic Annals in Tresor.

Major J. S. Scott, M.C., has left London for his tour in his 1938-1939.

Miss J. M. Smith, who travelled extensively throughout East Africa, has returned to Dublin.

Mr. F. W. Gurney, Vice at the Roman Museum, London, last week opened the Roman

Playing 13 Chanshaw in Skana Hipp's against an Antelope, Mr. Pember made or not out all took 5 wickets for 31 runs.

Lieutenant R. B. Mogridge, the Auction Lieutenant, has been gazetted Company Officer in the Southern Brigade of the K.A.R.

Mr. P. W. Skeett was recently re-elected President of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. F. Marshall as Vice-President.

M. Rutisha, who was Colonial Minister in the late Belgian régime, has accepted a sinecure in the new Cabinet formed by M. Jansen.

Vice-Admiral Sir Frank Rose, who relinquished the command of the East Indies Squadron 18 months ago, has been placed on the retired list.

Sir Thomas Coningham, who served in Uganda and Malaya, Secretary to the Commissioner, is shortly to leave this country on a voluntary survey of the fauna of Malaya and Ceylon.

Mr. G. E. Tate Regan, who has been appointed Director of the British Museum Natural History, with effect from February 2, 1938, on the retirement of Dr. Tate Regan, F.R.S.

Mr. C. T. Blakey, F.L.S., of Johannesburg, who has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, went to Oxford in 1933, one of the first of the Rhodes Scholars.

Mr. E. C. Allison, who arrived from Southern Rhodesia by the Athlone Castle, left London on Friday last for Glasgow to inspect the Southern Rhodesian and the Beira Railways.

Mr. Lucy Murray has presented a trophy known as the "Friendship Cup" to be contested between Associate football clubs representative of Nyasaland and the Districts of Zomba, Beira,

Melville, and Mafias. It was promoted this year by the South African Football Association. Last year, in early December, it was after the close of the session of the Legislative Council.

The Rev. John W. Arthur, O.D.S., who recently retired from missionary work in Isingiro, has been appointed personal assistant to the Rev. Archibald Fleming, St. George's Church, Stamford, Pont Street, London.

Major L. S. Major, M.C., with the Royal Artillery, has a brother who is the other day when Major P. Major, M.C., who is the other day when he was in Durban, 70 or 80 feet which packed close in his truck, had to wait for the spot on the river bank, and had to haul him up.

Captain G. J. Lovemore, D.S.O., who has been appointed instructor pilot at the flying school of the Royal Flying Corps, has formerly captain of the Royal Flying Corps, and instructor of African flying.

Captain F. E. ("Pompey") Harris, D.S.O., Minister of Aviation in Southern Rhodesia, who served with the Royal Flying Corps in the East African Campaign, and the "Dunkottar Castle" on his way to England, where he will discuss the marketing of Southern Rhodesian produce.

Mr. G. H. D. Smith, recently elected to the Royal Geographical Society, is M.P. for Kisumu. Mr. G. H. D. Smith, M.P. for Kisumu, and Mr. Alan G. Cavey, of Dodoma, Captain and Mrs. J. P. D. Hilton and Mr. and Mrs. H. S. South, of Salisbury, Mr. G. W. Wilson, of Bulawayo, and Major D. N. Smale, of Camborne.

Oxford University has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law on Gen. H. E. Armando Monteiro, the Portuguese Ambassador to Great Britain, who at one time held the post of Colonial Minister. He was described by the Public Orator, Dr. Cyril Bailey, as a second founder of the Portuguese Colonial Empire.

Major Alan Dower, M.P. for the Penrith and Barnard铸 Division of Cumberland, and Mrs. Alan Dower will shortly leave for Mombasa by sea and land. The intention we are informed, is to make the first broad survey of the British Mandated Territories in Africa, and the various territories of the Empire Parliamentary Commissions.



Sgt. Vernon Chown, Deputy Chairman of Managing Committee of the Union-Castle Steamship Company, has been ordered by doctors to take a complete rest from his official duties, which have fit for South Africa.

Canon Daniel, former Archdeacon of Uganda, or 33 years a missionary in the Protectorate, now Rector of Little Beddoe, recently addressed the annual meeting of the Torqua auxiliary of the Church Missionary Society.

## Obituary

Missionary George M. Smith died last week at the age of 70. Visiting Africa in 1861, he made a risky prospectus for a proposed Newland.

Mr. Frank Shindler, biographer of H. M. Stanley, died in London last week at the age of 70. His narrative of his search for Stanley, written in various diaries and letters which became accessible after Lady Stanley's death,

Seymour Tyson, who died last week at the age of 70, was a partner in Messrs. Rendell, Palmer and Tritton, the civil and consulting engineers' firm which has been closely associated with engineering projects in different parts of East Africa.

The death is announced at the age of 67 of J. J. Robbie, a resident of the Belgian Congo for many years, who retired from the Army Service 10 years ago and left Rhodesia in 1930. He first reached Rhodesia in 1906 and served during the Rebellion.

Many East African friends will condole with Messrs. Leslie and E. S. Grimes, who are so well known in Tanganyika on the outfit of their master, Mr. E. B. Orme, Chairman of Martin & Orme, a leading authority on the cotton industry and a past President of the Liverpool Cotton Association. He was a partner in Messrs. Reynolds & Gibbs, the cotton brokers with extensive East African interests.

The death is announced of Dr. G. W. Bent, who was a naturalist of Reptiles in the British Museum and author of *A Handbook for the Director of the Geological Survey Museum*. He was the author of numerous works on color, including several studies of reptiles in South America and on African fresh-water fishes.

## FOR SALE FOR SISAL GROWING

10,672 acres of Freehold Land and 1,200 acres of Leased Land, situated approximately 23 miles from Dar es Salaam, suitable for Sisal cultivation. The main property covers a stretch of about 10 miles along the Tanganyika Central Railway.

Apply to Box 582,  
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and RHODESIA, 91, Great Titchfield Street,  
London, W.1.

## Errors and Humour Of Missionary Life

Mr. G. D. Brown, Deacon, will be sent to East Africa in April as lay member of the staff of Tumaini, and after half a year's service with the Scotch Mission in Kilwa, in Southern Rhodesia, Works Department of which has seized a number of opportunities during his leave to address public meetings on African topics.

Speaking in Lund, another town in mentioned Rhodesia, African ex-slave cells said: "One we follow, we can follow best. He knows the end of the beginning." In 1936, with a Biblical translation, he said the Africans, of whom Marks published in the Kikuyu language, words that "saints like he had been given in his tribe and blessed them. Instead that He pinched them in translating the hymns. You are being called by Jesus," the author of a letter, "you are taught the Name to sing, that they were strangled by Jesus."

## Mistakes in Preaching

Some mistakes were made by an American on a short mission addressing a powwow on "The Salvation of the gates of God's temple." After throwing an open book on every side he said: "We have ten gates, each one metal."

An American, greatly anxious to tell the people of the terrors of hell, was so far from success that on the following day a number of Natives came to him for further details of the gates mentioned, they having heard on the previous night. "It is just the reverse," he went on to say, "they said, "because we sinners are to go to hell again." They never cease to go to hell again."

In another instance once an elderly man, too old to be much use, said that he had missed away his required sympathetic heart. "No one had missed away my dog," he said. "But my dog has eaten a leaf out of the Bible." The other, another copy of the Book did not suffice, for when the man said, "I can clearly see that my dog will eat me up," he will never bite anyone he will eat eaten my more jackals; he will be tame as a squirrel. "He began who believed in that?" "If our dog has then become a gentle animal, then my dog is safe!"

## Bible Stories

The first church to be built exclusively for Natives in Southern Rhodesia is being erected in Bulawayo. It will be 100 feet tall, seat 1,000 people.

*Dr. Dan*

For all your GOOD MEATS

First there's the extra special flavor of Dr. Dan, then there's its digesting qualities.

Dr. Dan makes you want to eat more, and makes it easy for you to digest.



# The Empire Tobacco Report of the Imperial Economic Committee

FIVE CIGARETTES WERE SMOKED TO DASS  
Great Britain for every one smoked in  
the rest of the Empire, said the report on tobacco by the  
Imperial Economic Committee, presented at the Colonial Office, 28.

Since eight million has steadily declined, and  
pipemaking is also on the downward trend, the report  
concludes itself to the problem of future tobacco  
output, and how to increase the proportion of Empire  
leaf, and concentrates on Ceylon and Rhodesia.  
Rhodesia, especially Southern Rhodesia, where  
output, every three years, tripled, is a  
tobacco grower, where tobacco represents  
one-fifth of the total exports, 1935-36, 952,000  
pounds out of the Colonies.

In 1902 tobacco products manufactured for home  
consumption in the U.K. totalled 1,875,000 lbs.  
In 1927 they totalled 1,625,000 lbs., 12,300,000 lbs.  
in 1932, one-third more, over 20,000 lbs. of the  
total output for home consumption in 1935 had  
sunk to a hole over 7,000,000, and cigarette  
output nearly three times.

In 1920 the Imperial Economic Committee issued its  
first report on tobacco. In 1928, a million of  
cigarettes used for home consumption had been  
imported. In 1929, in 1932, the proportion used  
abroad increased as about 50% and in 1935 it  
had risen to 65% to 70%. The Empire supplies nearly  
all the home tobacco and between 5% and 7%  
of the foreign market is exported.

The primary cause of the fall in Empire tobacco  
into the markets is believed to have been the  
depression which continued from 1910, and which  
stabilised at 1914, a lb. in 1914.

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### Improved Quality of Empire Leaf

It will be seen that while tobacco has increased  
steadily but slowly in our colonies, manufacture  
of cigarettes has gone down. The opinion of the  
Committee is an equally steady improvement in  
the quality and character of the leaf, its mellow ness  
and smoothness. It is, in fact, a continuation of this  
improvement that the Committee sees hope for the  
future. This will be attained with a steady and  
increasing supply and sound marketing system.

Between 1924 and 1935, a steady increase in the quantity of  
tobacco in tobacco has attracted the attention  
of manufacturers who excited their interest in  
"quality." If it were so, for even if tobacco manu  
facturers were very interested in the value of  
Empire grown leaf as a valuable resource in cigars  
and cigarettes, it is difficult to see that there has no justification  
to claim a measure of no importance given  
to Empire growers finding home and foreign  
markets wider and more varied.

So the question of marketing is raised. The  
report accepts what was taken in the  
African colonies to obtain tobacco prices and a  
larger use of leaf. It notes the proposals  
made in 1928 by the planters of the Rhodesias and  
Nyasaland that the British Government should  
reduce the amount of foreign tobacco imported into  
the U.K. should raise the duty on that tobacco to  
prevent loss of revenue, and that "countries in the  
British Commonwealth exporting leaf to the U.K.  
market should be requested to take such control of  
the export trade and of local production that, by  
arrangement between producing countries and the  
U.K. example and increasing supply of leaf of  
necessary quality, a home should always be available  
for the U.K."

The Committee considered a "quota"  
system which they rejected as inapplicable to the  
tobacco trade. There is, however, encouragement  
in the admission that the improvements in quality  
of the cigarette leaf surpass their expec  
tations and promises to go still more;  
and that the Empire is using its talents  
more fully rather than attempting to impose  
itself upon the prospect of importation.

### Further Increased Use of Empire Tobacco

In 1920 they hazarded the forecast that  
home consumption of Empire leaf might, in that  
year exceed 100,000,000 lbs. In 1935 publishing their  
report and the position of the world, the forecast  
was lowered; in 1930 the amount of Empire  
tobacco leaf exceeded that in 1920 by 1,000,000 lbs.

Now we had the use of Empire leaf increased in  
quantity but also the proportion to the total weight of  
all leaf has risen, although total use is less than 800  
million pounds in the first five months of  
1936. Home consumption of Empire tobacco leaf  
exceeded that for the same period in 1935 by no less  
than 3,700,000 lbs.

The Committee says: "It follows the belief of  
increased use of Empire leaf from its growers,  
though it expressly disclaims any attempt to  
regulate or instruct the Inter-Colonial or  
Colonial Governments to control the output or  
quantity of their tobacco export, and to estimate  
the danger of weak sellers."

They have a good word for the manufacturer  
who have always encouraged the growers, have  
been the pioneer smokers themselves, now  
and still are most interested towards the smokers; and  
have, in their associations as a system of self  
control, a right to rule over the tobacco industry  
of the Empire and race some. The

## Questions in Parliament

### Lord Halifax, Hitler and Colonies

AFTER THE PRIME MINISTER had made a brief statement in the House of Commons last week on Lord Halifax's visit to Germany, Mr. Mander asked for assurances whether there was no foundation for the statement that the Government were considering giving Germany a free hand in Austria and Czechoslovakia in exchange for no demand for Copenhill for six years.

One member shouting "Order!" Mr. Mander said: "I desired to put a question of great importance, and as prevented by some members on the other side of the House from coming up to the front of it, I venture to submit that it is a perfectly orderly and proper question in the public interest."

I ask you, Mr. Speaker, to give good heed to consider whether the Prime Minister may not really be right." Mr. Speaker: "It would certainly not be allowed on the floor of a question were asked as to whether the report was true. One does not know where the report emanates."

Mr. Mander replied that he was dissatisfied, and would raise the matter on the adjournment. He then howled down Mr. Chamberlain, and was given a formation which led him to abandon the motion.

### White Settlement in Kenya

Major Meighen asked the Colonial Secretary whether, in view of his proposals for increased white settlement in Kenya, he would consult with his colleagues on the general position regarding the requirements for increased settlement throughout the Empire with a view to specifying first such areas of the Empire as being more populated and more completely developed, and, if possible, by what means, and whether he could give information as to progress to date in committed in Kenya. He prepared a scheme for increasing white settlement, whether it was contemplated that European immigration, whether similar schemes concerning the races, and the Indian community in particular, would in that case be promoted, and whether it would be within the competence of the committee to recommend the expropriation of lands now being beneficially developed.

Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that a committee had been set up in Kenya to consider with a view to encouraging additional and closer settlement, what was best assistance and facilities for new settlers, especially by providing and to make recommendations for the inauguration of a general settlement scheme, and for the setting up of a permanent body for the administration and control of such schemes.

He had no further official information, but the committee was no doubt intended to deal only with the question of white settlement. The question of closer settlement in the Highlands had been engaging the attention of the Kenyan Government for a considerable time, and the committee would presumably take into consideration the question of the adaption of existing large estates.

Mr. Creech Jones asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware of the conditions and rates of employment of white labour in certain mines in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, and whether the terms of the inquiry by Major Orde-Powlett could be expected to include the conditions of white as well as black and colored labour.

Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that no specific question related to the conditions of employment of Europeans in the Copperbelt had apparently been brought to his notice. Major Orde-Powlett had, however, specialised in the subject of labour problems, and it was not contemplated that he should go back to the terms of his inquiry.

Mr. Riley, who asked for details of the British refugees in Somaliland and Kenya, was told that in Kenya there were some 2,000 refugees, and not 8,000, as had been stated.

A contour map of Rwanda-Urundi on a scale of 1:200,000 has been issued by the Belgian Colonial Office. It covers six large sheets.

## Youth Cases on Copperbelt

### Report of Solicitor-General of Rhodesia

In a report of the Solicitor-General of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. G. E. L. Jenkins, on the trials at Nkana, he quotes the caning of a European youth convicted for assault on a Native, which had been tabled in the Legislative Council.

Among the solicitor's recommendations are the removal of the police camp at Nkana to a better site; that parents be informed of charges against youths under 18; that the European police person be investigating complaints against Europeans; that Crown counsel be stationed in the Copperbelt; that the new Registration Ordinance be amended so that the police force be increased; that the police be relieved of prison duties; that a judge of the High Court be stationed at Ndola; that the most experienced magistrate be stationed in the Copperbelt; that the Government's attention be directed to the presence of unauthorised Natives in mining towns; and that the Government consider increasing the penalties for insubordination.

In his evidence Mr. C. J. C. Young, the magistrate who sentenced the young man, said that there was lack of restraint on the part of both blacks and whites, which, while checked, might have serious consequences.

The Solicitor-General also said that there had been misrepresentations to the public. The youth was caned and not flogged, he had had 200 convictions, and the caning was not carried out in secret, in the presence of Natives. "Times," December 1, 1937.

The Anti-Sex League has enrolled its 50,000th member.

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## Difficulties in Ethiopia

### Marshal Grasian's Replacement

MARSHAL GRASIAN has been removed from the post of Viceroy of Ethiopia. His high disengagement among influential members of the French states the Libr. Correspondent of *The Times*. At present there has been no definite date of the person's popularity of this viceroy, who was generally regarded as the right man for the place.

Marshal Grasian had intended to remain shortly to point out to the French colonial power of Ethiopia's indifference by the time of his return become more and more marked. Signor Lanza, Minister for Italian Africa, being blamed for his dissatisfaction with him. His abrupt retirement, on November 11, ends the assumption of the Colonial Ministry by Signor Mussolini therefore brought some comfort to disengaged circles in Ethiopia.

Discussing the economic situation, the corre-

spondents add:

"An improvement in the economic situation expected after the rains is now becoming apparent. So far as can be judged, the economic position is moving from bad to worse, the anxiety reflected in the market as Asiatic exports are consequently on the increase. The number of visitors to the habitants seems to be waning, and the factor of attention. There are also trustworthy reports that payment of the Italian tribute and the debts have fallen behind."

It is expected that the Duke d'Aosta will assume his Viceroyalty on December 1. A formidable authority and an able Governor general, which may be a new manifestation of the great enhanced importance which will attach to this post and

Marshall Grasian's departure. A cautious administration along lines which might abate native hostility to the viceroy, one aspect of which is the occasional outbreaks of violence from metropolitan interference, and sentiment against him, and the southward movement of the army, seemed to have been the object of Measures announced by the Emperor of Ethiopia, Meles Zenyazhiwo, whose intentions are to transfer his forces from the north to the south. The Emperor has restricted its activities to the south.

Marshal Grasian's replacement, Major-General Hawwari, former Ethiopian general, to the League of Nations, who recently visited Kufarwa, and his personal representative there, has been requested to leave the colony at the earliest possible date, which was permitted by three months only.

### Holidays With Pay in Rhodesia

The Southern Rhodesian Assembly has approved the introduction of legislation to ensure that all statutory holidays shall be paid days for employees in the Colony, except in the case of utility services. Paid holidays shall be arranged on the most convenient dates.

### Tropical Hygiene Lectures

A series of lectures on tropical hygiene, designed for men and women outside the medical profession proceeding to the tropics, have been arranged by the London School of Tropical and Tropical Medicine to take place from November 10 to December 10. The lectures will be by Dr. W. B. Newmann, Professor of Leperology, Dr. H. E. Elford. Full particulars of the course and fee for "Tropical Hygiene" is one guinea, may be obtained from the Secretary of the school.

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Territory, or Nairobi,  
Kenya Colony.

## LONDON MINING NEWS

**Good News from Rhodesia****Confidence in Future of Gold**

Concerning East African gold shares has been conspicuous by its absence of late time, but Captain A. H. McGehee expressed favourable views last week when addressing shareholders of the London Australian and General Exploration Company.

On the Rusinga mine, now a non-producing owner, there had recently been discovered, at some new levels, which he said showed significant improvement in depth and which may change the status of good old gold. On the property Diamond Drilling had disclosed four reef zones previous to now, all showing good values, the deepest being 1,300 ft. vertical depth, the deepest reef discovered being 1,750 ft.

He said also that in relation to mining in the Bo-Kaapland Syndicate, on which the Africans' Syndicate has a 20% interest, saying that the two stamping mills operating was producing 250 oz. of gold monthly, a figure to be materially increased when the third and fourth will be rapidly increased.

After referring approvingly to the decision of the Kenyan Government to suspend the 5% royalty on Kenya's single Colony Captain Moreng reiterated his confidence that, when a firm gold standard is established, the metal will not be valued less than \$100 ounce, and may stand at a higher price.

**CONFIDENTIAL REPORT****THE GOLD COMPANY OF GOOD YEAR**

It is now known that both Mining and Land Company Limited paid £58,713 for the diamondiferous mineral rights covering the Diamantina diamondiferous area, £120,560 for the diamondiferous mineral rights totalling 1,000 ha., the total paid up to date, now £500,000 has been spent on further investments and interests, and £1,000,000 forward to 1952, 17,750 claimants will be entitled to receive. An interim dividend in respect of the current year has been declared. The interim value of the quoted investments of the company is £1,250,000, £38,614, which, added to the unquoted investments of £108,118, gives a total valuation of £1,367,732, which is £10,534 above the figure at which they stood in the books. The company's interest in the Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company, Vryheid Mine, Dominion Tobacco Company, North Charcoal, Exploration Company, South African Coal Estate, the Transvaal Consolidated Mines and African Investments, just this also as well as in other companies in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, Malaya, and Germany, and banking interests.

The "South African Mining Year Book 1937-38" is a record of production to all connected with mining development of the knobkerry of East Africa. It lists mining and metallurgical operations in the Rhodesias and East Africa, lists leading industrial and financial companies in South Africa, lists of course, deals at great length with South African mining companies, and in London, South Africa, and Africa, newspaper at 25s post-free.

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INDUSTRY!****KENYA  
UGANDA  
TANGANYIKA**

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Kenya's climate

Reasonable living

Excellent social amenities, schools and sport of all

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**Kagera's Troubled Year****Power Plant Not Yet Operating**

THE report of Kagera's mines for the year ended June 30 states that production totalled 37,117 oz. of gold, 30 staces of tantalum, 1,532 oz. of silver, 248 oz. of silver, 1,100 gross operating profits £1,725, but £2,255 was needed for depreciation, dividends, etc., and written off prospecting expenses, leaving a balance of £1,450. This will be added to the £75 brought forward in the account. The Mwiramandu was seriously damaged by fire and lack of adequate power, following considerable trouble with the hydro-electric plant which had been put into operation in November, 1936, but not generating. The mineral reserves are now known to show a diminution of 1,000,000 tons. The gold holdings at Tangaovika were sold for £1,555. Proved alluvial gold deposits in the Barabara area are given as 1,000,000 sq. yds. of an av. value of 75 per cu. ft., or £54,000. The E.P.L. area of Barabara has been reduced to 300,000 sq. m.

Drought has affected the roads, causing the high tension line to the mine, and they are to be replaced with concrete steel poles.

**Rhodesia Minerals Report**

THE annual report of Rhodesia Minerals' Concession No. 100, for the month ended June 30 shows expenditure on prospecting and administration amounting to £20,235. The consulting engineers report that of the total area of the concession of 42,750 sq. miles, 0.140 sq. miles had been traversed and geologically mapped in detail by the end of June. From the areas prospected over 800 samples were assayed for gold, 100 samples for copper, 140 for tungsten, 400 for lead, 400 for zinc, and 100 for tin. At Nakaywa, 1000 sq. yards of trenching, 518 ft. of working, 200 ft. of drift, 100 ft. of driving, and 100 ft. of ore shooting were completed. All the gold claims were negged and registered in January. Tin and wolfram were concentrated on three of the prospects estimated at No. 1, 13, and 16. To determine whether payable zones extend below water-level, after the last-named studies, a small power plant was installed and a shaft sunk to 100 ft. Passed through 100 ft. of drift between 100 ft. and 200 ft. in depth, which contained about 100 ft. of alluvium. In the bottom of the shaft a running stream was found where intersected by the drift, the drift has a thickness of 12 ft. and an average gold content of 1 dwt. a ton.

**Territorial Output**

Preliminary figures showing mining output for Northern Rhodesia for October gave the following details: Black copper, 1,000 tons; electrolytic copper, 2,570 tons; galena, 2,000 lb.; zinc, 850 tons; manganese, 9,000 tons.

Mineral exports from Uganda during October were as follows: Gold, 1,000 oz.; diamonds, 10 carats; ore, 1 long ton; and salt, 10 long tons. The gold production was 1,000 oz. following 1,000 oz. Manganese, 1,000 tons; copper, 1,000 tons; manganese, 1,566 oz. Mica, 100 tons; Manganese, 1,000 tons; and cassiterite, 42,621.

**Kafue Development**

The report of the Kafue Development Corporation for the year ended June 30 states that the concession in Northern Rhodesia comprises 500,000 acres, 100,000 of which are located in the Sable Antelope, Crystal Lacker and other concesee propositions; two farms on the Kafue River, and 100 mining claims, known as the Kafue, on the boundaries of the two farms. No work has been carried out, similar titles have been maintained.

**Central Mining and Investment**

Central Mining and Investment Corporation announce the payment of a 10 per cent dividend of 10/- per share. Similar distribution was made a year ago.

**Cheseman**—The talc and magnesite method produces 500 oz. of oleum from 100 tons of talc.

**Kagera**—October output: 30 staces of gold concentrates, 200 oz. of silver, 100 oz. of gold.

**Kenya Consolidated Report****Details of the Past Year's Work**

The annual report of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields for the year ended May 31 shows that the issued capital for the year, £1,000,000, subdivided creditors stand at £773 and reserves at £2,381. Prospecting and development expenditure amount to £2,205,500, plant and machinery, £1,000,000, and £26,769, and the financing assets include dividends and payments in arrears £0, £436, laundry debtors, £1,053, the latter at December 31. Mr. Headland has repaid his advances to the company and vacant land is partly cleared.

**Lodge**—The steam-powered plant on the Kailali Ray project was brought into commission in December, 1936. The shaft was sunk down to the 4th level, horizontal, 224 ft. of development was completed, 200 ft. on the 2nd level an ore shoot 105 ft. in strike length, 10 ft. thick, at 10 dwt. per cu. ft. This shoot is situated 10 ft. from the 3rd level where it has an erratic values, 10-33 dwt. over 60 ft. lower to 10 ft. There.

At Kailali the adit was advanced 35 ft. and the main road continued southward, on which driving N. and S. was begun, the average being 62 ft. or 138 ft. respectively, 130 ft. of driving completed av. 10 dwt. over 100 ft.

**Elford**—A large shaft sunk to 240 ft. depth, Drilling on the mid level, established a 150 ft. exposed two ore shoots, a shoot av. 10 dwt. over 17 ft., and the S. shoot 100 ft. over 25 ft.

At Kailali, 10 miles S. and N. of Owingi, 208 ft. of driving and 107 ft. of driving were accomplished on the mid level, continuing vein outcrops, 100 ft. up, 15 miles S. Kailali surface, elongated, indicated an ore shoot, av. 10 ft. of driving, 100 ft. over 72 in. Two wells 10 ft. apart sunk to 10 and 47 ft. showed av. values of 10 dwt. over 75 ft. and 100 dwt. over 100 ft. Reserves as at May 31, 1937, 1,000,000 oz. of which 250,000 tons av. 8.5 dwt. of sulphide ore, of which 25,000 tons av. 70 dwt. is cassiterite sulphide ore. At Elford the probable reserves 1,000,000 tons, av. 15.5 dwt. and indicated ore 500,000 tons averaging 12 dwt. The work will be next concentrated on the indicated material to the data upon which ore reserve calculations can be based.

The annual meeting took place in Nairobi on Saturday, June 11, 1937.

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DRESSED AND  
MADE UP  
CLOTHES FOR CATALOGUES

# London, Australian and General Exploration Co.

## Captain Moreing's Address to Shareholders

The annual meeting of the London, Australian and General Exploration Company, Limited, was held this evening last week. Captain C. Moreing, Chairman of the company, said, *inter alia*:

In the last year it was the intention of the board to increase the proportion of quoted financial securities. The proportion quoted has risen during the year by 40% to 50%.

The company's quoted securities, although very small, yield some revenue from its foreign interests in Central Europe, those it has not been able to sell to the extent we anticipated. Our big interest in the Raibl mine in Italy has been making satisfactory profits, but owing to difficulty created by mining agreements we have received no revenue to the present. At present, however, we are owned by the Italian Company in the Chamber of Commerce of this country. The French Company is making steady progress, and we are awaiting results from this investigation.

### Investment Developments Exceed Expectations

We are greatly interested in the Transvaal Gold Mining Syndicate and its consequence in the Gold Mine, which is substantial gold producer. In accordance with expectations the results of testing show such success that the latest assay results in the deepest shaft in the Horst Reef, which yielded assays were in excess of 100 oz. per ton of ore up to date.

The most encouraging news has come to us that a recent campaign of diamond drilling has discovered four reef channels, previously unknown, to the south of the Horst reef. The borehole put down from the 3rd level on the first reef has disclosed these reefs at 95, 171, 283 and 362 ft. from the point of commencement. The reefs assayed in was orders 84, 111, 100 and 172 dwt over 20, 18 and 26 inches respectively.

The depths at which these reefs were intersected are equivalent to vertical depths of 1,000, 1,700 and 1,560 ft. respectively, and when I say that the deepest part of the mine is 1,000 ft. below the surface, you will appreciate the importance of these discoveries. It is obvious that the existence of these reefs completely changes the outlook for the mine, encouraging as it was before.

It is pleasing to know that the Kenya Government has shown a good will to the mining industry by suspending the royalty on all gold won

for a period of two years from October. A royalty of this magnitude is a heavy charge, and its suspension will be of material assistance.

The Uganda property of the Tatangi Syndicate is yielding encouraging results. It has been equipped with three small crushing plants, of which two are now operating, and is producing about 250 oz. of gold a month, which will be materially increased when the third plant starts operations shortly. The revenue from these units should prove more than sufficient to take care of all development and maintenance.

After referring to the progress made in the properties of Kildordorff Consolidated Goldmines, and Alpine (Barberton) Gold Mines, their chairman announced that the company had acquired the shares in Sons of Gwalia.

## Latest London Share Prices

|                                        | Last week | This week |
|----------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Bushy Min. (10s.)                      | 5s. 0d.   | 5s. 1d.   |
| Can & May (1s. 6d.)                    | 6s. 1d.   | 6s. 1d.   |
| East African Goldfields (5s.)          | 3s. 3d.   | 3s. 3d.   |
| Goldsand Estates (5s.)                 | 7s. 0d.   | 27s. 0d.  |
| Gold King's Rhodesia (10s.)            | 10s. 6d.  | 10s. 6d.  |
| Kagera Min. Ltd. (5s.)                 | 3s. 3d.   | 3s. 3d.   |
| Ravirondo Gold Min. (10s.)             | 1s. 0d.   | 1s. 0d.   |
| Resian (10s.)                          | 10s. 5d.  | 10s. 5d.  |
| Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)           | 6s. 9d.   | 6s. 9d.   |
| Kenya Gold Mining (2s.)                | 1s. 0d.   | 1s. 0d.   |
| Kenya Gold Mining (5s.)                | 1s. 0d.   | 1s. 0d.   |
| Kenya Australian & Gen. (6d.)          | 1s. 1d.   | 1s. 1d.   |
| London and Rhodesian (5s.)             | 3s. 3d.   | 3s. 3d.   |
| Nchanga Tins (2s.)                     | 30s. 0d.  | 30s. 0d.  |
| Rezende (1s.)                          | 10s. 0d.  | 10s. 0d.  |
| Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)             | 3s. 0d.   | 4s. 0d.   |
| Rhodesia Katanga (1s.)                 | 1s. 0d.   | 1s. 0d.   |
| Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. od.) | 1s. 0d.   | 21s. 0d.  |
| Rhodesia Anglo American (1s.)          | 5s.       | 4s. 7d.   |
| Rhodesia Concessions (5s.)             | 12s. 0d.  | 15s. 6d.  |
| Rhodesia Select Steel (5s.)            | 12s. 0d.  | 12s. 0d.  |
| Rhodesia (5s.)                         | 5s. 0d.   | 2s. 6d.   |
| Rock Anchors (5s.)                     | 1s. 9d.   | 1s. 9d.   |
| Rosenthal (5s.)                        | 5s. 0d.   | 3s. 10d.  |
| Sherwood Starrett (1s.)                | 3s. 0d.   | 3s. 0d.   |
| Tanangire Central Gold (3s. 0d.)       | 3s. 0d.   | 9s. 6d.   |
| Zimbabwean Concessions (5s.)           | 8s. 6d.   | 2s. 6d.   |
| Wardle Battery (10s.)                  | 23s. 9d.  | 23s. 9d.  |
| Zambia Exploring (1s.)                 | 9s. 0d.   | 10s. 0d.  |
|                                        | G.P.      |           |
| GENERAL                                |           |           |
| Anglo-South Africa (1s.)               | 3s.       | 3s.       |
| Central Afr. Sisal (1s.)               | 6s. 9d.   | 8s. 9d.   |
| Consolidated Steels (1s.)              | 10s. 0d.  | 10s. 6d.  |
| East African Gold Plantations (10s.)   | 6s. 9d.   | 5s. 3d.   |
| E. & A. Power and Lighting (1s.)       | 27s. 9d.  | 27s. 9d.  |
| Mozambique (Beira) (10s.)              | 4s. 7d.   | 4s. 7d.   |
| Port of Beira (1s.)                    | 16s. 6d.  | 16s. 6d.  |
| Rhodesia Railways                      | 27s. 6d.  | 27s. 6d.  |
| Sisal Estates (5s.)                    | 6s. 6d.   | 6s. 1d.   |
| Sudan Plantations (N.C.) (6s.)         | 6s. 0d.   | 36s. 0d.  |

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## Wankie Colliery Company

### Mr Edmund Davis's Address

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the Wankie Colliery Company Ltd., was held yesterday Tuesday, Mr Edmund Davis, Chairman, presiding.

The Secretary, Mr H. W. Langford, having read the notice concerning the meeting and the audited certificate, the Chairman reviewed the statement mentioning that the profit for the year totalled £22,650, which, with £3,017 brought forward, gave an available total of £245,97. After deducting the sum of £10,000 in taxation reserve and £99,750 in respect of interim dividends paid, it was proposed to pay a final dividend of 4d. per share £16,145 to be carried forward.

#### Evaluation of the Properties

Mr Edmund continued, *inter alia*:

"The properties and equipment have been considerably valued, one reason being development in our colliery, where the coal seam is 33 ft. wide, 25 ft. being worked. Had we known the whole value of this deposit, had we been consulted, the whole of our works would have been installed on this scale instead of the present inconvenient situation."

"The Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa has valued the collieries at £1,105,000, taking a radius for No. 1 colliery of two miles from the station at the bottom of the main haulage shaft and estimate about 15,000,000 tons of within a two-mile radius or additional 28,000,000 tons, giving 43,000,000 tons of extractable coal without any head or tail outlay. In No. 2 colliery, within the same radius, it is estimated that the total available coal to be worked under the same conditions is about 35,200,000 tons, but as the coal in the No. 2 colliery is near the surface only about 50% of the present seam is extractable in the first working. These valuations are based on 50 square miles out of our coal field of 100. The permanent works, land, machinery, plant and buildings have been valued at £650,000. As a result of this revaluation we have written up our mining and other rights from £80,731 to £90,000, the difference of £9,269 being carried to a capital surplus account."

#### Another Rhodesian Colliery

"Lately we have been somewhat troubled not only by a statement in a newspaper concerning an opposition colliery being opened in Southern Rhodesia, but also by inquiries from the Stock Exchange as to the possible effect on our business. I can do no better than state we could at one time have pegged the property, and at another purchased it for £2,000. We had the property reported on in May, 1931, and that September, as a result of advice, we decided not to consider its acquisition."

"This property has been taken over by the Changwe Coal Company Ltd., registered on July 27, 1931, with a capital of £12,000, £1 shares, the company taking over the liabilities of the previous owner, estimated on June 24 to be £2,114. Certain persons agreed to subscribe for 4,400 shares and were given options for three years from the date of registration on a further 1,400 shares.

"I have read with interest speeches concerning the price of coal in Southern Rhodesia, often it has apparently been said to the extraordinary high value of coal vessels imported from certain ports elsewhere in Africa. Those collieries can sell their small coal at 1s. 6d. per ton electrical Commission and the Victoria Rhodesia Transvaal

Power Company having demonstrated the possibility of clean electric power production from power coals otherwise unsuitable for marketing."

"We endeoured without success before the Northern Rhodesia copper mines started operation to sell to the Southern Rhodesia public a small ton of coal at 1s. 6d. per ton, free on truck. Wankie coal at that price, so far, was 10d. per ton and 2d. per ton for shunting charges."

"The average price obtained by the South African company mentioned in one speech was 4s. 4d. per ton, but if you deduct the very large percentage of small coal sold at the colliery to the power companies, you arrive at an average per ton at the colliery."

"No price comparisons of value unless you consider the heating qualities. The coal produced by some South African collieries which I understand are meant in the speeches has a calorific value of 9,600 B.T.U. compared with 4,000 for Wankie coal."

"In other words, you must use about 4 tons of their coal to 1 ton of Wankie to obtain the same heating results. Moreover, the ash content in coal referred to amounts to about 52% per ton of coal, whereas in Wankie coal it is about 22%. So if you take the price at which this particular South African coal is sold to the public - between 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per ton at the pit's mouth - you find that our pithead prices are more favourable."

"The general charges have to be spread over the output of the respective collieries. These Transvaal collieries have total sales of about 1,500,000 tons, whereas ours last year totalled 800,000 tons, or about one-half."

#### European and Native Labour Conditions

"It has always been the ambition of your board that its white and Native labour should be given every advantage in the way of living and healthy recreation, and we have at great cost put in private recreation plants and made available for the white employees a magnificently swimming bath equipped with changing rooms in South Africa.

"As to our Native labour, the conditions are held to be the most amazing in that, although farmers and small workers in Southern Rhodesia are pressuring the Government to obtain native labour for their needs, and making overpaid Native labour a political question, our Native strength remains at about 2,500 to 3,000. At all times we have volunteer labour waiting outside the compound door anxious to be engaged, though we do not employ a touch to take any extraordinary steps to obtain this supply."

"For our white employees we have decided to set aside a certain amount per annum from a Superannuation Fund or bonus fund, to apply to all white staff and non-staff on the colliery with not less than 10 years of unbroken service at the time of retirement, the retirement age to be fixed at discretion of the general manager, probably for the time of age of 60, bearing in view the fact that men employed for 10 years contribute towards this fund. The rate of contributions is to be based on the year of superannuation at 1s. 6d. per year of service, plus 10d. for each additional year of service, increasing 2d. for each additional year of service. We are contributing to this fund £2,200 in the current financial year and expect, in the next financial year, to contribute £2,400."

"The new scheme of superannuation was adopted by the Board of Directors in April, 1931, and the first payment was made in May, 1931, being absorbed in the general wage of thanks to the management and directors."

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## Sterilised Water All

To residents and travellers in East Africa the knowledge of the condition of water is very important, and the progress for its sterilisation without question, the use is therefore of real moment, so that there is now without a reliable source of water supply.

A small and reasonably priced unit of the apparatus can be had for domestic use, and larger units are already being manufactured for treating farm or communal water supplies. The Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry have alreay tested and use the system by which enclosed electrolytic cells produce electrolysed sodium hypochlorite (chlorine in solution), being practically neutral, i.e. being neither acid nor alkaline, gives instantaneous diffusion, which kills all ordinary bacilli. By using a stronger dose, bacilli which still does not make the water taste, cercaria (bilharzia) are destroyed and yet no de-chlorination system is needed.

The electrolytic cell containing the electrodes is mounted on an ebonite tank by means of ebonite piping. A brine solution is poured into the tank and thus flows into the cell. On applying direct current, hydrogen is given off in the form of bubbles, which rise between the electrodes, causing the brine to circulate through the cell, keeping it cool and electrolysing the solution in the tank. The concentration of available chlorine in the electrolysed sodium hypochlorite is controlled by time and amperage.

There are three cell sizes of 2, 15 and 60 amp., but the voltage in each case is from 4 to 6. Six volt batteries satisfactorily work the household units where the supply cannot be taken from an electric main; the units are made with rectifiers for alternative current or resistances for direct current supplies.

### For Household and Farm Use

In six hours the household unit produces one third of a gallon of electrolytic sodium hypochlorite at a strength of 6 grammes per litre. That is sufficient to dose 2,000 gallons of water at one part per million of available chlorine, which is equivalent to one teaspoonful of the solution added to 8 gallons of water, which is then ready for immediate use for any purpose. The "brew" holds its strength from three to five days.

Automatic dosing of the solution into water is achieved by a patented system operated by using the pressure and suction of a pump the dose of hypochlorite being injected into the suction side of the pump, so ensuring that, filters, if any, are then disinfected. For household purposes the hypochlorite may be manually dosed into an empty tank as desired.

More often than not in households in Africa, it is only the washing and cooking water which gets boiled, the tea for tea, vegetable and fruit washing being disregarded. In the servants, however strict their instructions, from this lack of sterilisation many diseases result. Now the simple form of water treatment for such large numbers of families should prevent internal disorders resulting from this contamination.

The apparatus can also be used for purifying swimming pool water, since it performs another task not small, and does not affect the eyes or throats of bathers. It is excellent for castle and domestic animals, when for poultry, it acts as an antiseptic, beneficial in controlling coccidiosis and other intestinal parasites.

## News Items in Brief

The directors of the Standard Bank of Southern Rhodesia Ltd. have resolved to audit to the maximum dividend of 10/- per share less tax. Warrants will be posted in January 28.

Approximate traffic earnings of the Rhodesian Railways and Light Motor Services during the first months of this year were £507,028, compared with £495,000 for the corresponding period of 1936.

The Southern Rhodesia rifle team was beaten by South Africa at Bloemfontein, the score being 160 to 150 points. Southern Rhodesia 150, equal Britain, 152. The Southern Rhodesia scores were: Dyke, 162; Littleton, 101; Devine, 160.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first nine months of this year were valued at £3,591,028, compared with £3,114,022 for the corresponding period of last year. Imports amounted to £2,822,081, against £2,488,463.

Approximate traffic returns for the Kenya and Uganda Railways during October totalled £301,500, compared with £182,887 during the corresponding period of last year. The comparative figures for the first 10 months of 1936 and 1937 were £2,303,230 and £2,131,020.

Mabon & Carton, Ltd., who have interests in sugar cultivation in Kenya, announced payment of a final dividend of 11%, making 15% for the year ended September 30. The distribution on the Deferred P shares is £114,667, equal to 76.4%, compared with £103,200, equal to 66.8% for the preceding 10 months.

TABLES  
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## Market Prices and Notes

**Coffee.**—Steady. Kenya 1s. per lb.; Uganda 1s. 4d. per lb.; New Zealand 1s. 5d. per lb.; Santos 1s. 10s. per lb.; G. & J. 1s. 12s. 5d. per lb.; Brazil 1s. 15s. per lb.; Ceylon 1s. 15s. per lb.; C. & T. 1s. 16s. per lb.; Zanzibar 1s. 17s. per lb.; Santos 1s. 18s. per lb.; S. America 1s. 18s. per lb.; Madagascar spot, in bond, 1s. 19s. per lb.; Java 1s. 19s. per lb.; C. & T. 1s. 19s. 4d. per lb.; Ceylon 1s. 19s. 6d. per lb.; S. America 1s. 19s. 7d. per lb.  
**Tea.**—No sales.  
**Tobacco.**—Standard cash 3d. per lb. for 10 lbs. 3d. a five months' supply; £40 per ton, to £40 15s. 14s. 3d. 5s. 3d. 1935.  
**Opium.**—Prices still easier. West African F.M.S. quoted at 18s. per ton, i.e. December shipping.  
 (1936: £10 5s. 10s. 1935.)  
**Cotton.**—Uganda 3d. 15s. per lb. (1936: 6d.; 10s. 12s. 10s.)  
**Cotton Seed.**—Quiet. White seed 1s. 7d. per ton for shipments.  
 (1936: 7s. 11s. 1935.)  
**Gold.**—13s. 6d. per oz. (1936: 1s. 8d. 1935; 1s. 15s. 1935).  
**Groundnuts.**—Fairly steady. Standard nominal quotations (December 1936: 1s. 3d.; Jan. 1937: 1s. 8s. 10s.) buyers Dec. Jan., 1s. 12s. 6d.; (1936: 1s. 9s. 10s. 1935; 1s. 15s. 1935).  
**Flax.**—Further exports from Combasas 7s. 3d. 12s. 10s. and up; 7d. 1s. 8s. 12s. 12s.; 7s. 8s. 10s. 8s. 12s. 13d.  
**Milk.**—Quiet. No. 2 white flat African afloat, 2s. 8d.; (1936: 2s. 8d.; 1935: 1s. 17s.)  
**Pyrethrum.**—Kenya 1s. 6d.; Japanese 1s. 6s. 14s.; (1936: 1s. 5s. 1935.)  
**Potash.**—Quiet. Possibility of prices becoming lower. East African white/yellow hominy quoted at 1s. 4s. 6d. per lb.; 1s. 2s. 6d. per ton; ex ship.  
**Tea.**—Steady. Tanganyika and Kenya Nov. 1, Dec.-Feb. 1. 2 lbs. per ton, value; Jan.-March 1s. 2s. 18s. value; Jan.-April 1s. 2s. 15s. Dec.-Feb. 1s. 2s. 15s. Jan.-April 1s. 2s. 15s. No. 3, Jan.-March 1s. 2s. 15s. 1s. 3s. 1s. 10s. one port (1936: No. 1 1s. 2s. 15s.; No. 2 1s. 2s. 15s.; No. 3 1s. 2s. 15s.; No. 4 1s. 2s. 15s.).  
**Coca Beans.**—Quiet. Manchurian afloat, 1s. 15s. nominal November price 1s. 8s. 8d. od.; December 1s. 7s. 6d. per ton; (1936: 1s. 8s. 8d. 1935: 1s. 15s.).  
**Tin.**—Prices lower. Kenya, 1s. 9d.; Tanganyika, 1s. 7s. 5d. Uganda 1s. 7d. per lb. (1936: 1s. 1935: 1s. 11d.).  
 Tin imports into the S.A.R. during September included the following quantities from East Africa: Kenya, 45,747 lb.; Nyasaland, 251,661 lb.; Tanganyika, 12,029 lb.; and Uganda, 26,538 lb.  
 Nyasaland exported 198,671 lb. of tin during October, and Tanganyika 52,476 lb.  
**Tin.**—Standard cash £100 to £101. Three months' £100 to £100 ss. (1936: £104 15s.; 1935: £103 s. 11s.).

### East African Sugar Plantations

The annual report of East African Sisal Plantations states that net profit for June 30, after deducting £6.5m. for amortisation and depreciation, was £1,540, to which is added £150 brought forward. A dividend of 5% is to be proposed at the annual meeting on December 6, leaving £4,955 to be carried forward. Output during the year was 2,020,000 bales and 10s. The freehold of the Kilosha estates has been purchased, and 1,708 acres of acreage there are in course of conversion to freehold.

## Rainfall in East Africa

EAST AFRICA and southern Rhodesian Offices in common have each the following details of rainfall in the districts during the periods indicated:

*Kenya (Week ended November 17).*—Kenya Hill, 0.61; the Mombasa, 0.35; Dohyo Sabuk 1s. 10s.; Eldama Ravine, 0.51; Fort Hall, 1s. 14s.; Fort Ternan, 0.11; Kabete, 0.08; Naivasha, 0.84; Mount Kenya, 1s. 2s.; Nairobi, 0.62; Kinangop, 0.24; Kapseret, 0.24; Ngong, 0.44; Kikuyu, 0.36; Meru, 0.24; Mbubiri, 1s. 6s.; Minna, 0.54; Milimani, 0.54; Nyeri, 0.44; Nakashon, 0.54; Nanyuki, 0.18; Naivasha, 0.25; Njoro, 0.08; Nyeri, 0.15; Ruiru, 0.25; Simba, 0.35; Sodaga, 0.24; Uthiru, 0.24; Lark, 0.35; Thomson's Falls, 0.31; Siaya, 0.05; Keekor, 0.24; Tarbo, 0.24; and Voi, 0.03.

*Uganda (Week ended November 13).*—Entebbe, 1s. 10s.; Jinja, 1s. 10s.; Fort Portal, 0.14; Hoima, 0.14; Kabale, 0.19; Koton, 1s. 2s.; Fort Kigezi, 0.18; Masindi, 0.26; Mbale, 0.25; Mbarara, 0.21; Nkandasagali, 1s. 2s.; Pakwach, 0.81; and Tororo, 1s. 10s.

*Tanganyika (Week ended November 10).*—Amani, 1s. 10s.; Bilegamulu, 1s. 2s.; Bukoba, 1s. 4s.; Dar es Salaam, 1s. 2s.; Kigoma, 1s. 2s.; Lindi, 0.08; Lushoto, 0.68; Lyamungo, 0.25; Mbeya, 0.14; Mpoli, 0.08; Missoma, 0.50; Mwanza, 0.27; Ngombe, 0.09; Nsimbe, 0.30; Old Shimbanya, 1s. 8s.; Tabora, 0.07; Tokunzu, 0.10; and Utete, 1s. 80 inches.

*Southern Rhodesia (Week ended November 6).*—Beit Bridge, 0.61 inch; Bulawayo, 0.65; Chirinda, 0.07; Essvale, 0.15; Gwelo, 0.09; Marandellas, 0.04; Salisbury, 0.34; and Umhlanga, 0.44 inch.

*Nyasaland (Week ended November 13).*—Chisina, 0.73; Likanga, 0.04; Mimi Minnil; and Ruo, 0.41 inch.

## Bank's Good Trade Report

The Standard Bank of South Africa includes the following items in its current monthly review:

*Kenya.*—Mombasa barter steady, with fair business with Uganda in preparation of cotton season trade. Japan continues accepting orders; no evidence that hostilities are lessening Japanese trade. Heavy Nairobi imports considered normal in view of anticipated demand from Uganda. Trade in other parts steady, with good business from Kisumu owing to successful Native produce season.

*Uganda.*—Smaller traders increasing stocks of Japanese goods in anticipation of price increases. Financial tone good.

*Tanganyika Territory.*—Merchants increasing imports, apprehending increase in prices and difficulty of future supplies from Japan. Trade active in Tanga and Bukoba, but quiet; steady elsewhere.

*Southern Rhodesia.*—Sales of summer goods show increase; building active in Salisbury; external trade continues to increase; imports over first months show a rise of 17% compared with last year.

*Northern Rhodesia.*—Livingstone trade steady, turnovers being higher than last year. Business conditions in Lusaka and Copperbelt unchanged, apart from slight upward movement in Nsama.

*Nyasaland.*—Trade conditions in Northern Province seasonably quiet. General business good in Southern Province, but early reception in Native trade anticipated as cotton crop reported late and earlier expectations will not be realised.

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DECEMBER 2, 1911

*Passengers for East Africa*

THE "Alandair Castle," which left London on November 25 for East Africa carries the following passengers for:

Mombasa.

Brown, Howell, Lord & Lady  
Bonny, Mr. W.  
Broad, Mr. & Mrs. D.  
Bruce Smith, Mrs. F.  
Bruce Smith, Miss P.  
Burbridge, Mr. J. H.  
Cawes, Mr. & Mrs.  
Clews, Mr. B.  
Clowes, Miss S.  
Colquhoun, Miss A. L.  
Colquhoun, Miss G. M. A.  
Colquhoun, Master P. I.  
Colquhoun, Master G. T.  
Cowan, Sir E. K.  
Crawford, Mr. & Mrs.  
Cumill, Mrs. M.  
Cuthill, Miss E.  
Cuthill, Miss C.  
Cuthill, Miss M.  
Cuthill, Master J.  
Darvill, Mr. & Mrs.  
Dean, Mrs. E. M.  
Donaghue, Mr. J. J.  
Dew, Mr. J. A.  
Durand, Miss S.  
Durand, Miss S. J.  
Durand, Miss J. P.  
Durand, Master M. R.  
Durand, Master B. C.  
Evans, Mr. H. P.  
Evans, Mr. & Mrs. L. F.  
Evans, Miss M. E.  
Hamilton-Pox, Mrs. L. E.  
Grossert, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
Grossert, Master J.  
Hoddington, Mr. & Mrs. B. R.  
Hoddington, Miss G. A.  
Hoddington, Master S. B. R.  
Holden, Mr. & Mrs.  
Holday, Miss L.  
Hunter, Mrs. A. M. M.  
Ives, Miss E. E.  
Jack, Mr. & Mrs. D. C.  
Jack, Master M.  
Jack, Master R.  
Jaffreys, Mrs. H.  
Jesson, Mr. H.  
Johnson, Mr. & Mrs.  
Kingston, Mr. R.  
Lindberg, Miss M.  
Lechhead, Miss  
Lowenthal, Miss  
Macpherson, Mr. D.  
Marsh, Mrs. M.  
McKenzie, Miss J. B.  
Metheun, Miss C. M.  
Miller, Mr. W. Bayfoot.  
Mitchell, Miss I.  
Mitchell, Miss M.  
Montgomery, Mr. K. G.  
Morgan, Mrs. T.  
Murphy, Mr. P.

Musgrave, Miss O.  
Nash, Mr. K. H. J.  
Parker, Master S.  
Parker, Miss E.  
Phillips, Mr. R.  
Pickford, Mrs. D. P. M.  
Piney, Mr. & Mrs. R.  
Preston, Mr. F. D.  
Ridder, Mrs. D. M.  
Robertson, Mr. C.  
Roberts, Master H.  
Roseveare, Miss F. M.  
Sargent, Mrs. H.  
Scott, Mrs. A.  
Smith, B. M.  
Smith, Mrs. A. L.  
Smith, Mrs. M.  
Sims, Master R.  
Sims, Miss S.  
Stevens, Miss F. W.  
Yates, Mr. C.  
Yates, Mr. W. S.  
Yates, Miss M.  
Webb, Mrs. M. A.  
Whittall, Mr. & Mrs. H. A.  
Williams, Miss M. A.  
Williams, Miss W. J.  
Wilson, Mrs. A. E.  
Wilson, J. M.  
Wright, Mrs. K. A.  
Young, Mrs. R. M.

Marselles to Mombasa.

Cox, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
Cox, Master R. H.  
Harris, Mr.  
Heycock, Miss D. H.  
Marc, Mr. B. C.  
North, Mrs. M.  
Rowlandson, Mr. & Mrs.

Rowlandson, Mrs. S.  
Sheridan, Sir Joseph, Lt.-  
Colonel, Mr. J. L.  
James, Mr. E. G.  
Frent, Mr. G. M. H.  
Wilson, Mr. L. C. Lea  
Wilson, Miss Lea  
Wilson, Master Lea

Genoa to Mombasa.

Cameron, Mr. & Mrs. R. H.  
Davies, Mr. J. Lloyd  
Davies, Mrs. Lloyd  
Haselden, Mr. D. F.  
King, Mr. L. F.  
Radus, Mr. & Mrs. G.  
Radio von  
Roomer, Mr. A. G.  
Schwartz, Capt. Hon. H. E.  
Smith, Miss N. Cleburn  
Wielopolska, Count &  
Countess

Said, Mr. & Mrs.  
Bourne, Mr. & Mrs.  
Boorne, Miss M.  
Stevens, Miss C.

Tanga.

Biles, Mr. & Mrs.  
Marjorie, Mrs.  
Punter, Mr. & Mrs.  
Sister

Marselles to Tanga.

Branch, Mr. R. H.  
to Tanga.  
Miss C.

Zanzibar.

Barnes, Mr. P.  
Barnes, Mr.  
Barnes, Miss

Genoa to Zanzibar.  
Stirling, Dr. L.

Dar es Salaam.  
Harper, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
Harper, Master B.

Genoa to Beira.  
Smith, Mr. H. L.

Port Said to Beira.

Atida, Mr. & Mrs.

*Air Mail Passengers*

HOMeward passengers on November 23 included Mrs. Armitage, from Beira; and Miss G. Rhodes and Major K. A. Brown, from Port Bell.

Passengers who arrived on November 24 included Mr. F. B. Hirsch, Miss E. E. Willis, and Mr. E. A. Hughes, from Kisumu; and Mr. P. Davies, from Port Bell.

OUTWARD passengers on November 30 included Mr. Atherton Clark, for Nairobi; Mr. J. F. Wilkin, for Mombasa; and Mr. G. F. M. Swynnerton and Captain G. F. Fotheringham, for Beira.

*Handling the Christmas Mail*

Extra flying-boats to be put into service on the Africa route to handle the Christmas mail include the "Cambria" and "Caledonia" which have this summer made experimental flights across the Atlantic. Neither machine is equipped for passenger carrying and each will thus take about five tons of mails per trip.

*First Stamps of New Reign*

Southern Rhodesia is the first British oversea possession to introduce stamps of the new reign, sales of the new issue having been made a week before the scheduled date, December 1, owing to the supply of King Edward VII postage stamps having been exhausted. The new series embraces denominations from 1d. to 5s., and carries a portrait of the King in uniform as Admiral of the Fleet, set in a frame incorporating the name of the Colony at the top, and the inscription "Postage and Revenue" along the bottom.

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHAT HAVE THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS decided in regard to the Colonial claims of Germany? There has been a deplorable tendency on the part of many newspapers in this country and Britain and France Will Stand Firm

among individuals, including not a few with East African interests, to assume that there is some secret understanding between the British Empire and France to accommodate the German demands for a "place in the sun." Such suggestions ought to be most definitely discouraged, for there is not the faintest foundation for the fear—or hope, as it is—in some quarters that the Governments have agreed to capitulate to Nazi clamour and insinuance in this matter. The official communiqué issued after the visit of the Prime Minister and the French Minister for France was explicit, and should not taken at its face value. What did it say? Merely that a preliminary examination was made of the Colonial question in all its aspects. It was recognised that the question was not one that could be considered in isolation, and moreover, would involve a number of other countries. It was agreed that the subject would require much more extensive study.

Whereas the so-called "secret" discussions of the British Government had been concerned with regard to the former German colonies, the truth is that no such discussions of the British

Robots and the like, resulted in Pro-Germans. Every Englishman, well-informed in the subject, could have

question of restoring any former Colony to a belligerent Germany; that it is impossible to contemplate making Germany a present of African territory as a one-sided gesture; and that any future concession must be part and parcel of a general settlement of international problems, which in particular must involve a large measure of German disarmament, abstention from provocative interference in the affairs of other countries, and other practical proofs that the Reich is at last prepared to share in the burdens of world peace. Since there is not the slightest indication that Germany desires, or is willing to assist in reaching, any such basis as will give the strong-hopes of a decade or two at least of European harmony, the pronouncement of the British and French Governments regarding Colonies has no immediate practical application, and gives the farce of a few influential newspapers a far from the victory they had assumed.

It is good to have the assurance that the question cannot be "considered" in isolation. The reference that decision is "separated by elements of consideration" would perhaps give many, of course, the opportunity of emphasising in Propaganda.

In the months that will elapse, she denounces all that is British, well-known, and well-loved, and, if possible, makes it her business to stimulate all manner of anti-British feeling, and, above all, to bring into play every available factor of British life. The latest

and that her pre-War Colonies are "in absolute right," is quite in line with the established basis of Nazi propaganda as set forth in Leib-Kampf, namely, that the War in the Colonies failed, and so provided opportunity to be sufficiently bold and resolute, often enough, from the German standpoint. There is quite understandable that the order should have gone forward. It is also reasonable that public speakers must assert with blind cynicism that Germany is legally entitled to her former Colonies, and that she can obviously therefore give nothing in return for international recognition of that legal right. Those who know the facts recognise it for the puerile pretence it is, but it serves present purposes in the Nazi Reich, and that is what matters. For world Socialism badly needs rallying forces at home. If, in addition, it could have trapped Great Britain into a position to give Germany the hand, Europe would be better.

Vigilance must continue to be demanded from all concerned for the future of British Africa, lest the influential little clique in his country, while its ceaseless activity has plausibility, Tanganyika and sentimentality, has done so much to serve the German cause. Sacrificed, should in time undermine the resolution of those men in high places

who, having seen things clearly, have shown firm opposition to a policy which would dismember the British Empire for a Nazi feast. It is beyond question that the Germans have been staggered to find influential Englishmen grubily preparing the idea of restoring the Colonies which were forfeited as part of the price for having plunged the world into war. They have quite naturally exploited that unexpected opportunity. But they will find that British and French public opinion has a sound sense of justice, and will surrender nothing excepts part of a general settlement of European problems—and will certainly not sacrifice Tanganyika at any price. The restoration of the Territories is quite out of the question on strategic grounds, to say nothing of German other arguments which have been advanced in their columns again and again. British Empire stands. It will not be sacrificed.

\*\*  
SIR HERBERT STANLEY, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has dealt in a public address with a problem that demands the exercise of soundly and in a sense judicial values—namely, whether to impose upon certain Native tribes instead of im-

**Southern Native Be Lined or Imprisoned.**—It is a curious fact that Colony was compelled to pay the rate of twenty-five thousand a year for "crimes" under law, i.e., traffic being more regular acts, and a series of court-martial or less severe regulations. Admitting that the Native does not commit crimes and feels no sense of shame at having been imprisoned, the Governor is compelled to incarceration. We do have a Native Affairs Dept., and transforming a Committee of the Colonies into a real department he proposes the following bill to Parliament:

This will another example of the difficulties that arise from imposing our ideas of punishment upon savages. The Native understands corporal punishment, and such mutilation. The Native View: they were the traditional methods inflicted by their own Chiefs. In the good old days

the prisons were unknown, and, indeed, were impossible in the conditions of savagery. Many gruesome stories are told about the Native's new experiences. On the other day a party of native prisoners found their warden insensible, and instead of making for escape, marched back to the party, shouting the rifle carbine. A native prisoner has been known to present himself at the root door and insist on instant admission, and many a one has turned suddenly to his village and announced that he had been working for the Government.

To really "wild" tribesmen, used to a life of absolute freedom in the open air, imprisonment may, on the other hand, be a torture, a claustrophobic terror of which few Euro-

**Fines & Fines**—years—do have any conception of robbery." There remains the fining method.

It is not so easy, or satisfactory, as it seems at first sight. How large or how small shall the fine be? Within the Native's means to pay, of course. And how much will that be for a man earning a sixpence a day? Five shillings or seven days' minimum in England may mean the loss of a month's pay in Africa. More important is it that by the great majority of Natives a fine, small or large, is regarded as a subtle kind of robbery; the fine they are convinced goes into the pocket of the Native magistrate or爪吏 who inflicts it. Having reluctantly paid it, the African feels under a sense of injustice that deserved sentence of imprisonment does not provoke his indignation, voiced to all and sundry, friends and relatives, does much harm to the good feeling that should exist between white and black. Meanwhile, a seventeen-year-old European in Native has been caused by his master's order for assaulting a Native. Is that not suggestive?

## What Shall We Give Christmas Gift?

For a shilling a week readers in East, Central, and South-Central Africa can now receive "East Africa and Rhodesia" within four or five days of publication in London. It is the complete edition of the week but printed on Bible paper to reduce weight and air mail postage.

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## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Sir Harold MacMichael

HAVING SPENT nearly thirty years in the Sudan before he was promoted Governor of Tanganyika territory, Sir Harold MacMichael knows the Arabs as excellent qualities as the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in Palestine, in which office he is succeeded General Sir Arthur Wauchope at the end of February. Last Africans while cordially congratulating Sir Harold, will regret the departure from their midst of one whose Governorship has been marked by an understanding of all points of view, kindly sympathy for the "darkeries" of others, conciliation when officialdom had blundered, and warm championing of the Territory before the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, in his own language, on some other public occasions. When he leaves Dar es Salaam for Jerusalem, Sir Harold will be assuming a much heavier burden; cynics too often suggest that the acceptance of proffered promotion in the Colonial Service is merely a matter of increased salary, and it therefore requires to be stated that such a more onerous appointment will carry with it no pecuniary advantage for the administrator, whom the voice of the Imperial Government has taken.

### Tanganyika's Next Governor

WHO WILL BE the new Governor of Tanganyika? The name which suggests itself is the popular force in time of Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, whom there could scarcely be a greater tribute than the fact that many of those who were most critical of him when he was Secretary of Native Affairs in Tanganyika consider Sir Donald Cameron would be numbered among his admirers when he showed himself so successful a Colonial Secretary. He was much appreciated in his career in Uganda and his broadmindedness in East African matters generally. There can be no candidate for Government house, Dar es Salaam, with a more thorough up-to-date and refined knowledge both of Tanganyika and of East Africa as a whole, and though it is not much more than two years since he went to Uganda, this seems to be one of the exceptional cases in which the promotion of a Governor halfway through his normal tour of office would have failed to recommend it. Sir Philip has been in the post since 1934, with the last three Governors in Tanganyika having watched from behind the scenes the evolution of their ideas, and known intimately the personnel of the Territory. European, Indian and Arab, official and non-official.

### Group's Next Chairman

A MONG HUNDRED Lord Cranbirch will lay down his duties as Chairman of the East African Group, and at the annual meeting which brings his term of office to its close Sir Claude Holls will be proposed as his successor. From 1909 to 1920, except for four years in St. Leonards-on-Sea, he served in East Africa in various capacities, and returned to East African government in London where he mainly remained.

### Institutional Men

HOW IS IT IN THE United States that the American diet which will appeal to the African may well illustrate in full its results? Among a school programme of education and entertainment, music shown all over the country, which faces the most popular and always popular, is one on Soil-saving, a venture made in association with Bacon Educational Cinema Experiment Project. Only old audiences approve it but question whether the young taught, proved by their analysis and discussion, that they had rightly but reluctantly come to understand of soil improvement principles. Interest orally was clarified by the hints which the speakers thought by no means a good one. The result is interesting and encouraging.

### Gorilla Menus

GORILLAS are said to feed normally on young bamboo shoots, and have thus been authoritatively accused of eatervorous habits. Yet the two gorillas who have lived in the London Zoo for four years, having exchanged the cold, misty, damp and gloomy recesses of the Ruwenzori jungle for a steaming Park will be tested by artificial sunlight and, with attendants to serve them, have adopted food in keeping. Their fare includes a variety of fruits and vegetables, cooked fish and chicken, and even chops and steaks in winter, says Mr. E. G. Bourne in his latest book. Under this change of diet the gorillas are flourishing exceedingly, but what of the morality of introducing innocent and unsophisticated quadrupeds to the dietary extravagancies of civilized man? Here lies enough a strict vegetarian, has to his credit, never tried to force his sad meal the German *Von*, but has not Mr. Bernard Shaw some protests to make? If he has, he is likely to be found to be curiously clever and correspondingly witty.

### Culinary Considerations

THE LATEST DESIGN of the good British housewife is alleged to be to cause her husband in the matter of food to choose that of the Native wife of a Kota Koba tribesman in Nyasaland. There, as Dr. H. G. Bingham records, women have complete control of all matters connected with food and its preparation. And "complete" means complete in large capital and underlined. It is neither customary nor polite for a husband to ask his wife questions about his meals, and such inquiries are insults to the wife, and serious domestic strife is the result of a breach of etiquette in this respect. There is a delightful restraint about that phrase "serious domestic strife." The African woman is often considered a slave by sentimental philanthropists, as generally thinking of the sort, and she has a potent weapon in her tongue. The trouble for medical officers in Kota Koba is that the men simply dare not give information about diet, and that these women are exacting in their demand to know the aims and objects of any survey.

# Governments Indifferent to Soil Erosion

## Indicted by Leading Empire Authorities

BRIEFLY CRITICISMS marked the speeches at the December dinner of the Royal African Society at which soil erosion was discussed. "District officers were too much employed on relatively unimportant matters and too frequently moved from one district to another," said Sir Frank Stockdale, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The extreme indifference of the Colonial Office when informed eight years ago of the serious state of soil erosion in parts of Kenya was mentioned by Mr. D. P. Hall, Chairman of the Agricultural Commission which reported on the subject.

"Governors should be appointed for life, not for five years," Mr. Novell, until recently Director of the Amara Institute, suggested facetiously, adding seriously that the Colonial Administrative system could little thank the future.

The Marquess of Bathurst and Ava, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who presided, said the Society was anxious by the ravages of erosion, and urged the adoption of a common remedial policy throughout British Africa. He was pleased to preside when so vital a topic was so authoritatively discussed. Probably Sir Frank Stockdale knew more about than anyone else; his criticism and knowledge were the admiration of those who listened him while the despair of those who disagreed with him. (See p. 40.)

### Sir Frank Stockdale's Review

Sir Frank Stockdale said soil erosion in Africa had first been tackled in Basutoland, where within three years a large portion of the hill sides had been saved and reclaimed by engineering works, stone walls, dams, and terraces, and also by small dams to check the water as it flowed down the hillsides.

Increasing population in Nyasaland, once clothed with fair forest cover, had destroyed it for cultivation, producing many hilly, waterless bars of vegetation, and subject to serious erosion in the rains. Forest-burning had also greatly reduced the cover. The Government had sent an officer to the U.S.A. to see what was being done there, and was definitely trying to safeguard the future of that part of the country opened up by the railway extension. Credit must be given to the tea and tobacco planters, who had established contour banks to check the flow of triable soil on the glens; their efforts had been very useful.

In parts of Northern Rhodesia conditions were more primitive than anywhere else in Eastern Africa. Where Negroes in small villages live their lives as they did before we entered the country there was little serious erosion, but in areas in closer contact with us this was not true; there was a totally different story. Having seen Europeans using ploughs, natives had bought them and ploughed up their areas without regard to the hope of the conditions. And the results, increasing devastation of forest cover and erosion.

The agricultural services in Northern Nigeria had learned from the outset that the introduction of ploughs and other means to induce Africans to use animal manure and to practise mixed farming had really had but a remarkable result.

In that part of the game laws against soil erosion, but considerable ploughing was taking place and larger areas cultivated than could be properly fertilized. There was sheet erosion on the hill sides.

Much useful work had been done in Tanganyika, where practically all the hill tribes had adopted regulations for the control of erosion. The tribal authorities had cooperated in making compulsory the planting of contour hedges and the building of stone walls. Remarkable changes had been made, but conditions in some areas were far from satisfactory. He had been simply appalled at the state of affairs in the Kondoa Irangi and Singida districts, where the only course was to abandon the land, move the people elsewhere, and see that they adopted some methods of agriculture suited for the district. Government had so decided. Fortunately four-fifths of Tanganyika had been protected by the tsetse fly so that there was still land for new settlements, which could now be made in by country.

Some stock reserves were in a distressing condition. He had revisited the Kamba Reserve after an absence of six years, and at that time there had been serious retrogression, the causes being equally divided between the effects of uncontrolled agriculture on hill slopes and overgrazing by cattle. Having at one door a market for all their produce, the Natives had dug up large areas right up to the tops of the hills so that the soil was washed away in the rains. That had reduced the areas available for pasture, while the amount of stock had increased. Such was the vicious circle.

### Radical Changes Necessary

The position in Kenya was even worse. The Colonial Development Fund had provided £34,000 for work in the Kamba Reserve, and was to consider the question of the Kamiasa reserve so Kenya could experiment as to what was feasible.

Social habits and customs of the people had to be considered. The questions to be asked were: (1) What can be done at a cost which is practicable? (2) What will the people accept as not too great an infringement on their lives? (3) How can we gain their confidence?

It seemed possible to save the position in the agricultural districts; the real problem was in the pastoral districts. In some stock would have to be reduced, additional water supplies provided, and rotational grazing introduced.

Stock was to those Natives a resource; we must not destroy that resource without getting something in its place. But what might we take to replace it or intensify it? Even though the stock appeared rather stupid to us, in that numbers increased, not value, we must pay regard to it.

Soil erosion was but a fraction of the whole agricultural problem of Africa, which demanded better methods of agriculture and controls against erosion. Everybody from Governors down ward should like this as the basic principle of the government of Africa and the welfare of its people. District officers must be relieved from such duties as collecting to give them time to this main problem, and be left in a district sufficiently long to know the people and their problems only then should we make satisfactory progress.

Sir D. P. Hall said the question in Africa was bound up with teaching the Native to continue cropping his land without losing its fertility.

You can educate the Indian to be a good Pioneer, but he is greedy. You can't educate an Arab for instance to follow a herding career without using

in diminishing fertility—but even so, the work of economists is a waste matter.

The people of Africa have to earn their living by agriculture which, while it maintains the fertility of the soil when cultivated year after year, does not give the economic use of livestock and their manure, composts and residues to the surplus stock. This has delighted the Colonial Office in assessing the problem. Five years ago we reported on the extraordinary state of affairs in the Lake Victoria Reserve where the people were beginning to starve. Col. G. C. Orme was supremely indifferent. Laughter has come glad the situation has changed. I had the new position with delight.

#### Water Supplies and Soil Erosion

Professor R. S. Lothrop, Professor of Forestry at Oxford, said that water supply and erosion were very closely allied, and the planting of certain catchment areas with fast-growing exotic trees was an extremely complicated matter.

"Certain trees, particularly eucalypts, have a draining action on the soil. Some might say: 'Cut them down and you have a bigger water supply.' But it would all come down in the long run, and in dry weather you would have no water. You must consider separately the effect of forests on hills and level country. On hilly country they may save the land and convert swamps into dry ground, but the action does not affect deep-seated water supplies."

"On a steep slope the drainage action comes into play, but it is far more than counterbalanced by the beneficial effect of preventing run-off, and it assists percolation. Forests in catchment areas give out the water slowly. Although crests in catchment areas reduce the total amount of water in the soil, they equalise the flow throughout the year, and it is more important to have a perennial stream than a seasonal one."

"We must allot different lands to different uses. Certain types are fit for agriculture, and others fit for forestry, should be so used—steep slopes, winter catchment areas and areas which produce valuable timber. When talking of erosion we should begin by classifying land into those broad divisions, for the work must vary according to the lands."

"Africa will have to undertake entirely different methods of farming to retain the fertility of the soil, or otherwise things will go from bad to worse as the population increases."

#### Emergency Precautions Required

Professor Stebbing, a professor of forestry at Edinburgh University, said there were seven types of erosion: (1) sheet erosion; (2) erosion on place, due to resowing; (3) erosion from over-pasturage; (4) soil desiccation from clear felling of evergreen forest; and, after robbing the evergreen canopy, leaving groups of acacia trees, and other small trees which did not give enough cover to prevent erosion; (5) sand penetration; (6) desertification; and (7) soil inundation and the formation of gullies.

Mr. Frank Stockdale had spoken of the research to be put in hand. It was wise to remember that India had started the other way round and successfully. He suggested that the right course was for the central authority to lay down policy to regulate agricultural practice, stop the annual burnings, provide suitable reservations of the forest required for water supplies, and definite rules for the protection of the country-side and the avoidance of erosion. When in the seventies the Government of India issued such orders, it was to a limited degree, every single individual had to obey them, and soon the movement by the Government to the

country had been stopped. Similar measures should be adopted here to restrain.

#### If Governors Were Appointed for Life

Mr. W. Newbold, former Director of the East African Service in Section 1 at Arusha, said:

"Interest in this subject has made progress in the last 10 years since at the Colonial Office [Laughter]. Less than two years ago I was approached by two Tanganyikans whose names should be large in the annals of soil erosion—Mr. Gillman and Dr. (now Sir Edmund) Tait, who asked if I would take charge of an informal conference on soil erosion. The report we made caused us to be regarded as akin to those people who believe that the earth is flat or that pyramids are written in the Pyramids. We were the subject of derision less than 10 years ago."

A Standing Committee on Soil Erosion went out of that conference. In a few years it appeared that there was little need to be anxious about deforestation; the measures taken to combat it in Native and non-Native agriculture were so excellent that we soon began to feel safe."

"One great aspect which I had in view was the question of over-grazing. Native cattle, two or three years later, we introduced, part of which we thought would be certain to do something done. On the initiative of that, and of the Veterinary Service, back in 1926, with any knowledge of the districts, we put it forward to the Government that a machine gun corps, or done, certain well populated districts, could in less than 10 years be brought to control. We were disappointed in the result, so nothing would be done."

"We might get quick action on soil erosion if governors were appointed not for five years, but for life. Governors have always been urged to deal with, and what will happen in 20 years is very little concern of theirs. It is the nature of colonial administration that it is incapable of making arrangements very far ahead, and the threat of our colonies to produce an unpopulated desert is of very little acting effect at all."

#### Cattle Quota Necessary

"There is no common solution to the main title of currency, and often, in the case of meat, a million men famishing they know can rather set their children die than kill their cattle. Apart from natural controls, these cattle multiply at the rate of about 20% per annum. The areas to which they are confined by itself become excessively overgrazed, and in each year of drought say one in two or three years there is terrible suffering and loss through sheer starvation."

"It is possible to provide pasture for the present cattle population of Tanganyika, and it is necessary to call upon the people to reduce their stock. Land reclaimed from the tsetse and the bush, with supplies would accommodate all the native cattle, and if you open new areas grazing, that 20% come into play, and in a few years you have merely inflated the sore."

"The simple question for the Administration to prevent that increase in numbers how to fix a cattle quota which would solve the question of overgrazing and the soil? From what results induce the administration to devise means of fixing what quota has so far proved a difficult problem?"

"The answer is that the Government advised those present

# No Colonies as a Gesture to Germany

## Latest Comments on the German Claims

GERMAN COLONIAL CLAIMS continue to occupy much space in the Press of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, and now and which there can be no doubt has again stated through diplomatic channels that it considers itself to have at least as good a title to overseas territory as Germany.

Fantastic interpretations of the Anglo-French communiqué on the colonial question have appeared in a few British newspapers, and many have assumed, quite erroneously, that there is already an agreement to make the *teil Rente* of giving Germany the Cameroun and Togoland, with certain considerable conditions to other pre-War Powers. The truth is that the communiqué was phrased to conceal anything, but to reveal the exact position, which is elucidated in *Matters of Moment* in these columns.

### The Integrity of the Belgian Congo

Belgium, alarmed last week to learn that Germany had asked for Boma andudi, one of the richest areas of what was German East Africa, promptly replied through her Foreign Minister, M. Speck, who issued a declaration by M. van Zeeland, the former Prime Minister, emphasising that the integrity of the Belgian Congo was a fundamental principle of Belgian policy, and that should that integrity be threatened, Belgium would defend it by all the means in her power. "I have nothing to add to that declaration," M. Speck said, "except to say that our determination is as firm to-day as yesterday."

It is significant that the German proposal above mentioned was for the ownership of the Camerouns, Fogoland and Ruanda-Urundi and of trading concessions elsewhere, but that there was no claim to retrocession of Tanganyika Territory, South-West Africa, or the Far Eastern territories, once German, which are now under the administration of Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

### Dr. Schacht's Proposal Rejected

The diplomatic correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, which often reflects the views of the Government, asserts that Great Britain has rejected the idea, put forward to Lord Halifax by Dr. Schacht, that a solution could be found by making Germany the principal shareholder in a great Central African development company, exploiting territories now the outright possessions of Belgium and Portugal. It is understood that the Prime Minister is more emphatic on this point.

In the *Daily Herald* gave prominent space to an examination of the Colonial question by Sir John Horne, who exposed the absurdity of many of the arguments used as the major difficulties of a solution suggested a fact-finding Commission as a necessary first step; recalled that Germany had been satisfied with the colonies in 1914, and would equally dismisse them all could be restored to her; and noted the now common statement that German administration in Africa was on model lines and conducted

the Powers of Africa together at a Colonial Conference arranged, when the results of the finding Commission had latered from the opinion that there is no other solution than territorial one, then much might be said that the ideals of such a conference should be

of the old British doctrine that Colonies have nothing to lose but everything to gain from international co-operation in development, coupled with trusteeship for the infant states.

Mr. Leopold Niblockson, M.P., speaking in Oxford, venturing to say:

"Does anybody really believe that what the Germans want is the return of their former Colonies?" he asked. "They were not able to stand over all the former Colonies tomorrow the Germans would then say, 'We didn't mean that, really. What we want is equality of treatment in the matter of raw materials. There is no rubber, no copper and no tin in these places. We would much rather have the Malay States, Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, perhaps that is to do as the best arrangement."

The essential point of view of the two countries is profoundly different. The Englishman regards things from the commercial point of view in terms of good business deals. The German's is the heroic point of view. He goes after what he wants as though it were a military objective. It is a tragic fact for him the battle is never over.

### Germany Wants

What Germany really wants is not this or that territory, but power—tremendous power. She doesn't know, she can't tell you, what power she wants, she just wants strength. The Rhineland, the Saar, the Corridor, Danzig, the Ukraine, those are merely symbols.

"The Germans, when they see how weak and friendly we are, will say when they look round the British Empire, as Blucher said, 'What tools and money have we got? What little things like Tanganyika. We must always use any Power which seeks to dominate us, a Continent, and we shall make a very grave mistake if we surrender something to Germany without obtaining something very tangible in return."

We should always surrendering some Colonies only if Germany comes into a new and more practical League of Nations. We shall then embark together again upon an attempt to achieve economic equality in terms of raw materials and markets.

Mr. Harcourt Johnstone, leader of the Liberal Party, also speaking in Oxford, said: "If we are to take Colonial concessions with others to Germany, we are not taking them because we are bullied into it, or as part of an ignoble bargain, but only as a portion of a general settlement, the fundamental and final aim of which must be the return of Germany to the League and the beginning again of disarmament."

Colonel W. Stewart Roddie, speaking in Finchley, said: "The reason for this hue and cry after Colonies is that the Powers must continue to pull a rabbit out of their hats. The moment it stops, the doctrinaire finds that the game is whether we are justified in placing the matter on a basis for what we have refused or suggested, or in the pacific basis of the powers. The result might be that the Germans would revert to their war of the sea, and I am strongly of the opinion that they would march down the West African coast and make themselves prevail at

**Mandate Reversing Great Britain**

The *Spectator* suggests that "it is time to reconsider" with minds "seriously diverted of prejudice" the principles by which a colonial settlement should be governed. The first question is whether we are to base ourselves on expediency or on justice if the two conflict; it need not be pre-emptively repudiated, they do. The arguments bearing on the former are economic, political, and humanitarian and strategic. The economic can be dismissed, the raw materials which the African Colonies produce amount to far too little to give Germany a return cost there, or us (including in this the French and other Colonial Powers) to grudge them.

The political argument rests on the fact that a refusal to discuss the Colonial question would undoubtedly add to the factors making for war in Europe. It impinges on the prestige argument, a "dear old Colonies" is damaged. German prestige, our side could not be said to suffer by the transfer of some of the few we hold under Mandate. The humanitarian arguments submit that the Natives of the ex-German Colonies have for the last 18 years been under a happier régime than they were before the War, or would be likely to again under Nazi direction. The strategic argument is obvious—too obvious, for it looks more important than it is. So far as a Colonial settlement reduced the danger of war, all strategic questions would but less largely affect in any case the fact that Germany lied West and South. West Africa in 1914 had no bearing whatever on the War in its main theatres.

All those considerations are in the realm of expediency. What of the realm of justice? Germany's Colonies were taken from her in 1910 for one reason alone, that she lost the War. All attempts to "justify" the confiscation on other grounds savour of jesuitry and hypocrisy. If Germany is able to force a general reconsideration of the terms of Versailles, there can plainly be no exclusion of the Colonies from discussion. But that is far from meaning that the course dictated alike by expediency and justice is the simple return of some or all of the ex-German Colonies.

Then followed a proposal that Tanganyika might be mandated to Germany and Kenya to Great Britain.

**Points from the Provincial Press**

While the London papers have not recently encouraged correspondence on the subject, columns of letters have appeared in leading provincial journals, which, on the whole, reflect a sounder attitude than their London contemporaries.

The *Manchester Guardian* gave prominence to the statement of a Tanganyika correspondent that a large majority of Tanganyika Natives would be unwilling to return to German rule. Chiefs and other Natives were anxious about the possibility, and if Germany regained this former Colony these men and many others would migrate into Kenya, Nyasaland, or Uganda, just as every year hundreds do now migrate from P.E.R. to Tanganyika.

The *Western Mail* made the point that Hitler's demand for the restoration of Germany's lost Colonies is only that neither Britain nor France has power to meet, even if they were convinced of its justice without reference to the League.

A correspondent of *The Scotsman* wrote:

"...such as to the young nations, Britain was disengaged after the War. The truth is that Britain and America granted

£160,000,000 to help her to begin. She has used that money to reparation of the sole purpose of regaining what she lost and forcing Europe with another War. This shows her gratitude."

Mr. E. C. M. Mayes, writing in the *Liverpool Daily Post*, "The returning of all colonies to losing powers," while allowing them to retain all winnings, would be just about the mildest way to discourage gambling. Why then think of returning Germany's Colonies? The gamble lost. Ethiopia, who didn't even want to gamble, was next to the winner, and her return to neutrality *quo ad* is not now discussed. In arrogance, blarney, and impudence, how to carry the field from logic and justice.

A letter to the *London Daily Mail*:

In 1864 Germany embarked upon an unprovoked war against Denmark with the intention of annexing Schleswig and Holstein, and succeeded; in 1870 she deliberately engaged in war with France and annexed Alsace and Lorraine. British statesmen should tell Germany that when she has returned Denmark's two stolen provinces, and has repudiated herself to return "stolen" Ethiopia and "stolen" China, we will accept representations about the former German Colonies.

The French newspapers state that the Foreign Minister has informed M. Delbos that his Government would not advance formal claims unless the question of a redistribution of Colonies comes up in concrete form, in which case France would ask for her areas necessarily to be taken into account. Colonel Beck has suggested the chartered companies for the exploitation of certain German colonies might be formed, while Polish participation, and Poland apparently finds these demands reasonable, and is willing in principle to consider the assistance of Polish migration to Madagascar.

**Letters to the German Press**

One well-known newspaper which the German Press was perhaps that of the *Tageblatt*, which writes:

"All the problems are to be cooked in one pot—settlement, Colonies, armament, League of Nations, and the collective principle—and they are all to be boiled into a single, rather bitter broth. Unfortunately, London has forgotten Germany's Colonial claims, something which must be offset by financial promises of raw materials or anything else. We must repeat that this issue of old phrases is becoming increasingly tiresome."

This is the general line which the German Press has now been instructed to adopt.

**Africa's Incorporation with Europe**

Speaking in Bloemfontein on November 26, General Smuts said: "I told the Prime Minister we must not alter our position as far as Southern Africa is concerned. I made an agreement with Germany and do not leave the matter on a basis of force and victory. There is a formal agreement whereby Germany acknowledges that the future of South-West Africa will be with the Union, and whereby Germany undertakes to advise her subjects in South-West Africa to become British subjects. This did in fact come into effect. Our claim to South-West Africa is therefore based not merely on force or victory, but on an agreement with Germany. This is now thrown overboard by the Mahans, who are doing their best to win what may have been a fair-reaching field."

## *East African Luncheon To Earl De La Warr Commission*

W<sup>ARD</sup> CRANWORTHY, Chairman of the East African Group of the Native Education presented to a luncheon given in London at Westin's in honour of members of the commission on Higher Education in East Africa.

The Commission had been to East Africa and the Chairman had only to determine the future of Makerere College, Uganda. But no examine education generally.

"This great problem of education was brought to my notice when about six years ago I went to a Native school in Kenya. The boys had a mud and schoolroom, a good playing field, and came up to the standard of the private schools used to attend. When I told the principal he must be proud of his work, he replied, 'Perhaps a little proud, but also very sad.' I can assure that of all these boys there are only three or four clacks, as public artisans, or accountants. There are good boys, but most would make cow-pulls; but there are not enough openings for them all. Clerks and office will have to go into the same occupations."

### *Lord De La Warr's Qualifications*

"For countries colonized the Native has been interested a little with nothing, a little with love, and a lot with meat. All that is changed. We have given him new rules, new outlets, and a new soul, and unless we further aid give him chances to use what we have given him, we must wonder whether we are doing him a service or a disservice. That was why I was glad to find from the report of the Commission a splendid statement that that particular aspect is kept in the forefront."

In bettering native life Lord De La Warr could have been chosen as its leader. He had a first-rate knowledge of agriculture and the other sufficient, hard-working and popular Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture is highly known. He went to the Board of Education and added to his great prestige by becoming a capable Minister. Now he is best selected to represent this country at the elaboration of the colonial policy of British Settlement in East Africa.

### *Interpreting Native Trusteeship*

Lord De La Warr, who expressed pleasure in the presence of Mr. E. J. Harvey, former Director of Education in Uganda, said, *introducing*:

The main object of the Commission is to help interpret the spirit of Native trusteeship for the Native. All of you have an interest in the discharge of our duty as trustees. The speech of our Chairman who in the past belonged to the much abused section of the community, the land settler, showed no doubt that he has been criticised for his attitude to the Native. His mistake is that Kenyan settlers have given tremendous thought to the deeper aspects of Native policy, and that they have often been most unfairly attacked.

During our visit we found among certain responsible leaders of opinion as we could, and everywhere we found that what the Native wants from British trusteeship is first, primary schools, schools of secondary, and then the schools in the higher college.

It was made clear to us that unless we could give them schools and education, they would let it elsewhere. That has happened on the West Coast and in other parts of the Empire, and many colonies was that reason.

They should not have to go to some other country to obtain knowledge. It would be wasting time to discuss whether or not the African shall have education.

We applied ourselves to the problems of how he would be educated and at that point there were measures of disaccord. One member of the Commission, a minority report, gave weighty reasons against the introduction of secondary schools.

Round we remained and appreciated the tremendous work which Christian missions have done for education in East Africa. They were the pioneers, their work has been simple, magnificent, and we recommended increased support for them.

Colonial Native administration and other

schools in Tanganyika and Uganda say the tremendous reality being given to education and how those

possible links kept contact with African thoughts and needs.

We saw an appalling shortage of

facilities for education and said that not only must

the mission schools be encouraged and extended

but that we must also call all hands on deck

Government, Native administrations and missions

to work on this basic problem of education for Africa.

The only point on which there can be disagree-

ment is with those people who suggest that the

African should have a monopoly of education

as never has been in the British Empire and

question of monopoly of education for one class

of the community and there never can be

We return ourselves. What are the needs of

Africa? We wish ourselves more frequently.

What is the education now? Is giving to our own chil-

dren in West Africa depressed by a picture of

the children in my own village who, living in

beautiful country, safe, are being turned out from

schools as perfect little clerks?

### *The Main Need of African Leaders*

In the progress of Africa is for leadership that can interpret and lead the African to a better life, which will enable Africa to improve its own standards of living. If we place the demand of the Native to improve his position, it cannot be met by the white man alone, especially in the lower grade positions. This alone is already causing much trouble. The white man is spending out more than he can take. White men with comparatively large salaries and pensions. If these social services are to be extended, this will have to be started by the blacks.

Leadership is needed so that the Africans can grow more and better food, have better veterinary services, improve their health and improve their intelligence. They will not solve these problems by having enormous schools imposed upon them, and by condescendingly telling Africans to stay there and let the process of disease and hinder their progress.

As we go to recommend what steps should be taken with these problems, there is a demand for secondary education, one for the African who will afterwards return to his village, and the other for the Native who is to lead his fellow-men.

However, if it is possible to build a system of education in which the stage of primary, secondary and university shall be complete in itself and which will, at the same time enable selected pupils to go on from the ordinary stage to the secondary, and from the secondary stage to the more advanced course, we have down the principle that in East Africa whatever arrangements have been made for the schools which cater mainly for boys and girls to

return to their communities with an education which is complete enough to lead them to a useful life.

"There is a long way to go before there is built up a civilisation that can carry great culture. We can and must lay the foundations of an educational system for them, and help to provide the machinery, but ultimately every country must produce its own culture. That is why I feel that our method of colonisation is the best. Our anxiety is and must be to produce first-rate Africans, not second-rate Europeans." (Applause.)

#### Combining Theory and Practice

Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P., who was a member of the Commission, said in proposing the toast to the Chairman:

"A Commission sent to some distant territory is generally met with suspicion, dislike and ill-concealed contempt. We were not met by anything of the sort; that was not due entirely to the ingratiating charms of your Chairman and of Lady De La Warr, but to some extent because everyone realised that if we knew nothing about Africa, some of us knew a good deal about education, and that we had not come to impose our ideas on old traditions and circumstances. This luncheon proves that we were not unsuccessful in combining the theory of London with the practice of East Africa, and I do believe that our report will help not only Native but all concerned with Africa."

Lord Granworth has devoted a great many years to the service of East Africa, and I can only think that I am honoured to propose his health because I fulfill the three qualifications which appealed to him when he visited the East African school of which he has spoken. I have been a clerk for many years; I am now a political agitator, and I have for long stretches of time been a criminal." (Loud laughter.)

Lord Granworth responded briefly.

## Films of Ethiopian War

#### Both Sides of the Picture

The propaganda which permeates Italy's anti-air film of the Russo-Ethiopian War was hotly countered in London on Sunday when the Film Society gave not only an exhibition of the film, but interspersed it with pictures of the War taken by two Belgian cinematographers who showed the Ethiopian side of these events.

The Italian picture portrayed sniping soldiers receiving their mail by aeroplane direct from Italy, serving their Native wives with water while boring vaccinations into a docile group of African peasants; then carrying the wounded from the front to clean and well-equipped hospitals, and such incidents as the lighting of incendiary bombs and dropping them by parachute to hungry troops in advanced positions.

There were also included—presumably for the approbation of the public—scenes of aeroplanes bombing defenceless Native villages, because, in the words of the commentator, "the uncivilised savages came forward to attack our aeroplanes." His words, which were greeted with ironic laughter by the audience, were loudly cheered by the uncivilised savages marching from Addis Ababa in the first armoured only and a stick though a few rifles. The audience also cheered effects of a gas attack, the soldiers being seen to fall to the ground.

## Colonial Empire Union

#### Mr. Ormsby Gore on the Colonial Empire

THE RT.HON. W. G. ORMSBY GORE, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the chief guest at a luncheon given in London on Tuesday night by the Colonial Empire Union and the Ulster Group of the Overseas League.

Lord Dufferin and Ava, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who presided in his capacity as Chairman of the Ulster Group, said Ulstermen were prejudiced in that they believed that there was a sharp distinction between right and wrong, a fact which the broader-minded Englishman seemed to forget. (Laughter.) He recalled that Mr. Ormsby Gore said to him on his appointment as Under-Secretary: "It is highly unlikely that we shall always say the same thing, but let us aim at saying the same thing about important matters at least." That was epitomised when, for any new Minister to be told:

#### One European per Thousand

Mr. Ormsby Gore described the Colonial Empire as a vast congeries of possessions, mainly in the tropics, spread throughout the world in every continent, and remarkable as containing 55,000,000 human beings, of whom only one in a thousand was of pure European descent. Every one of those Europeans, whether colonial trader, missionary, or planter, carried the responsibility of leadership and example. Those 55,000 Europeans were indeed the very cement of the Colonial Empire. On them lay the burden of that solidarity which distinguished the Colonial Empire.

In the Colonial Office there was a sharing of responsibilities, and Lord Dufferin devoted himself especially to agriculture, economics, education, and certain other matters. The University of Belfast provided the Colonial Agricultural Service with a small but steady stream of Ulstermen, and there were Ulstermen prominent in other ways, including the present Chief Justices in Singapore and British Guiana, and the Chief Secretary of Zanzibar in the person of Mr. McElderry.

#### The Importance of Individuality

The Englishman had a special capacity for compromise, the Ulsterman for not compromising; the Scot for making money, the Irishman for being jolly, the Welshman for being ingenuous. It was because the Empire had a horizon much larger than anything provincial or even national that it could bring and hold together such varied peoples with a common sense of freedom and service and of belief in the importance of individuality—which counted more than anything else in human life.

Great Britain would be judged by the world according to her management of her Colonial Empires, upon which other nations looked with envy and respect. The task of this country was to set its best men and women overseas to work with single-minded purpose in the service of the Crown.

Lord Eustace, President of the Colonial Empire Union, proposed a vote of thanks to the guests and the Chairman. Mr. Ormsby Gore, he said, had travelled more widely throughout the Colonial Empire than any of his predecessors; the welfare of those 55,000,000 people was safe in his hands, and he could be trusted to maintain the economy and integrity of the Colonial Empire, and to represent correctly the interests of the Empire.

## *Italian Progress in Ethiopia*

### *Major Polson Newman on His Visit*

ITALIANS WORKING THERE HAD KILLED on the roads outside Amharas slave owners—slaves and ex-soldiers of the Emperor of Ethiopia—that was one of the striking pictures which Major E. W. Polson Newman presented to the Royal Empire Society last week when speaking on "The Development of Abyssinia."

He urged his audience to forget everything they had read about Ethiopia. He had been the guest of the Emperor before the war, had been in Ethiopia during the war, and was the first British subject to go all over Ethiopia after the war, as his wife was the first white woman to fly over that country.

In the old days, which means two years ago, the Amharas, a Christian ruling race, occupied one-third of the mountainous country towards the north, and oppressed the Native tribes in the other two-thirds, tribes that had been conquered by Menelik 40 years previously. The political system was feudal, there were kept, slave raiding was practised. The criminal law was utterly barbaric, and Ethiopia was at the same level of culture as England before the Norman invasion.

The dirt and vermin were appalling. Some of the Coptic churches were fine buildings, but were terribly dirty. Even in St George's Cathedral in Addis Ababa an inner power wash was essential.

The Italians had abolished slavery, and a stroke of the pen and realising that work must be supplied to take its place, employed the ex-slaves on the roads, where they worked in their companies and ex-soldiers of the Emperor's Army, all being paid regularly every week.

#### *Italian Administration*

The country had been divided into five states, with a Vicar in Addis Ababa as capital. Each state was under a Provincial Governor with Commissioners, Residents and Vice-Residents. The Italians were handicapped by not having an experienced Civil Service upon which to draw; such Civil servants as they had from Libya, Eritrea and Somaliland were being employed in Ethiopia and were supplemented by native officers, alpheus with university degrees, who had fought in the war. They filled the gaps, big gaps, as best they could. All the Governors were soldiers or sailors, and in time it would become a regular Civil Service.

Two great things had been achieved in the first year of Italian rule—public security and better communications. This was done and had travelled all the country without escort or firearms except occasionally in the west, and then the escort was composed of *askaris* who had fought in the Emperor's army. Security in Ethiopia was as good as in Palestine in 1923-24 and in South Africa after the Boer War, and was better than in many parts of India to-day.

For all practical purposes, Ethiopia was pacified. The Italian policy was general disarmament, which had met with opposition. There was some difficulty to be found. Addis Ababa, the capital, had to be seized by force, but the opposition was passive. The attitude of the Amharas was still difficult. In North and in Tigre, the active tribes had to be suppressed by force, but the opposition was passive. newspaper reports were really signs of brigandage, often of 100,000 men, who were not in a national assembly, and set out for home. The natives usually set up. They were moving now; these big things had happened for centuries, and they would always

happen again. It had transformed the country; it was possible to fly anywhere in a few hours, and where trouble cropped up, then Italian troops were sent by plane to check it. There were 10 battalions of Eritrean *askaris*, who retired after two years' voluntary service, and were being replaced by Ethiopians. Small bands, under loyal races and Italian officers, acted as police patrols.

#### *Splendid New Roads*

The splendid new asphalt roads were as good as anything in Northern Italy. They had to carry all supplies, as the Jibuti railway was a single line and had many steep inclines. A *safari* that in the old days took 40 days and required two months to prepare, was now accomplished in 2 hours 30 minutes. It was only three hours by air from Addis Ababa to the Sudan border, and three days to Rome. The internal combustion engine had rendered possible the development of Ethiopia.

Motor coaches, holding 26 passengers and fitted with wireless and cocktail bars, now ran between Massawa and Addis Ababa in three days. The elevation of the capital, however, 8,000 ft., was found very trying for older men, and the Government departments were being moved 1,000 ft. lower to a point on the railway. Addis Ababa would remain the commercial capital. There was no shortage of essential supplies, though there might be of luxuries at times.

Having detailed his journeys through and over Ethiopia—from Massawa in the north to Kismayu in the south, from Cambela in the west to Harrar in the east—by rail and car, Major Newman showed on the screen photographs of various places some of which (Lake Tsana was one) to become tourist resorts.

The policy of the Italians was never to take land from the Natives; that was unnecessary, for there was plenty for everybody. Rases who had submitted kept their land and their prestige, but were not permitted to tax the people; the Church lands were secured to the Church; the small landowner kept his. Only the Emperor's lands had been confiscated and were now Imperial property.

The two great religions of the country, Christianity and Islam, were in absolute freedom. Italy gave money to the Church, and the best relations existed with the Abuna, or Coptic Archbishop. Education had begun to spread, and the lecturer had been impressed by little scholars of six or seven years of age speaking Italian with quite a good accent. The old criminal law had been abolished, but what was used of the civil law had been retained for Natives, to whom it was familiar. All Europeans had to come before Italian tribunals. Clinics were being established all over the land, but they had a terrible task, for the people had been disease-ridden for centuries.

#### *Colonisation and Commerce*

Colonisation was proceeding on two lines: by Italian families for mixed farming with native labour, and by large companies working concessions. Twenty missions were exploring the country investigating the possibilities, and no step would be taken without care and study. Emigration offices already were besieged by people who wanted to go to Ethiopia. They were an agricultural folk, and were very proud of their new families, but so far had not been permitted to go

## Nyasaland Labour Abroad

### Tribute to Treatment by Employers

**C**ONTENTMENT AND FAIR PROSPERITY among "emigrant" Nyasaland Natives is the general verdict arrived at by Mr. J. S. Abraham in his "Report on Nyasaland Natives in the Union of South Africa and in Southern Rhodesia," Crown Agents for the Colonies, 2s. 6d.

Labour conditions in the Rand mines he praises warmly. Nyasaland Natives interrogated asserted that they had no complaints against any of the Europeans, the food or the accommodation; they did not like the Native "boss-boys," who fear that the more intelligent Nyasalanders will supplant them. Mr. Abraham adds that there was not single complaint of assault or other ill-treatment by white man, and that such an offence is punished by the mines by instant dismissal.

The most recent figures of mortality among "tropical Natives" on the Witwatersrand are given thus: Northern Rhodesia, 15.19 per 1,000; Nyasaland, 20.29; Southern Rhodesia, 10.21. The corresponding mortality amongst the same classes of Natives employed on mines in Southern Rhodesia in 1935 was 15.9, 18.22, and 10.42. Twenty-five years ago the death-rate of "tropical Natives" on the Rand was over 60 per 1,000, and of all Natives 30 per 1,000.

Wage rates on the Rand average £2 16s. 6d. a month underground and £2 16s. 6d. on the surface. In addition the Native receives food, blankets and free medical treatment, valued at 1s. 6d. a day or £2 5s. a month. There are penitences and a sand machine boy can earn as much as £12 a month.

Conditions in the less strictly controlled mines were equally satisfactory. At Rustenburg there was "a general air of contentment" at the copper mine at Messina, where nearly half the labour force of 3,370 are Nyasalanders, the compound manager is an old K.A.R. officer, and the only complaint was from "a convalescent Native on hospital diet who wanted meat." Agricultural labour on the Zebulon Estates, where half of the 2,000 hands are from Nyasaland, was "most cheerful."

#### Good Conditions on Rhodesian Mines

In Southern Rhodesia Mr. Abraham visited large and small mines and farms. The Cam and Motor mine, which employs some 2,000 Natives, had 1,300 Nyasalanders, who averaged 25s. a month underground and 1s. on the surface; an expert machinist boy can earn £5 to £6 a month, and the average is £3. Abundant and well-balanced rations are given.

As most of the Nyasaland Natives are Kora, Kota etc., there is a mosque in the compound instead of a church. So high is the popularity of the mine that Natives travelling on foot would go no further than the Cam and Motor if they were sure of getting employment there. There has been need for recruitment of labour since the War.

Over the Wankle colliery Mr. Abraham waxed physical. Compared with other coal mines, Wankle is almost as amazing as a man in a hour. The Victoria Falls in relation to waterfalls, the native strength is now about 500, and the rates of pay compare very favourably with the Rand. Colliery boys average £2 16s. 6d. per month (some getting £3), hammer boys 1s. 6d., drivers and fitters' shovellers £2 16s. 6d. and sand machine workers £2 16s. 6d.

Nyasaland Natives, it is reported, do not mind to underground work, get good jobs in the workshops and on the electric plant.

Rations are liberal, married women draw an additional 1lb. of meal and 1lb. of salt per week; cocoa and bread are issued to underground workers on shifts. As an example of the considerate treatment of Natives, the Muhammadans have one of their own number to slaughter their meat. About 500 of the labourers occupy married quarters which are all free of charge. Here again recruitment is unnecessary.

Characteristic small mines were visited in the Gatoona area. On one 75 boys out of 235 were Nyasalanders; a hammer boy drew 2s. 6d. a month (the maximum paid was £3, plus a bonus of 5s.), and other labourers started at 12s. 6d. and rose to an average of £1s. 16s. a month. The compounds were well-laid-out Native villages without restriction of married quarters, and women and children predominated. Nowhere did Mr. Abraham hear any complaints. The scale of rations is prescribed by law.

#### Farm Conditions Resemble Nyasaland

Conditions on the farms closely resembled those in Nyasaland, but wages were slightly higher, ranging from 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., and a bonus system was common; specialised work on the Maze Citrus Estate earns 30s. a month. Food is given on Nyasaland scales. Benevolent paternal autocracy prevails. The story is told that a tribe of Nyasaland Natives, when accosted on the road by an unpopular employer, consulted a list and walked away.

Salisbury location has 71 cottages, 124 huts, 104 brick rooms, and a population of about 2,900 men, 900 women and 875 children, for whom the accommodation is described as inadequate and the sanitation poor. A single room costs 11s. and a double room 17s. 6d. a month; food for a man, wife and children costs at least 6d. a day; firewood 5s. a load; beer 6d. a pint. The Natives in the location are almost all employed by Europeans, a labourer getting 15s. to 17s. 6d. a month and domestic servants 30s.

A brief report is given of the Imperial Tobacco Company's compound at Blaauw, near Salisbury, where some 500 Nyasaland Natives are employed during the busy season. The compound is just a piece of Nyasaland transplanted in Rhodesia. The Natives seemed as happy as they are at Limbe.

#### Natives Tie with their Homeland

How many Nyasalanders working in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa have severed practically all connexion with Nyasaland? Mr. Abraham, after consulting every possible authority, answers:

"Although Nyasaland Natives stay for long periods in Southern Rhodesia there are 70,000 employed in Southern Rhodesia and 30,000 resident in the Union. They keep in touch with their homes in the Union, and I hazard a guess that not more than 10% of Nyasaland Natives have come to identify themselves with Southern Rhodesia, and have lost practically all connexion with Nyasaland."

The report contains a number of appendices giving details of contracts, labour regulations, so on and so forth, and excellent photographs which give a clear idea of the conditions obtaining in places pictures.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**More Farmers for Rhodesia****Agriculture as a Way of Life**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—General Smuts recently said in Bulawayo that the great problem before us is to fill the empty spaces of this Colony, and that the best way to do so was by multiplying the number of farmers and settling them on the land. Several people have protested against his statement—but on what grounds were the protests made? Merely that most people who hoped to make money at farming have failed, and because the local market has failed.

The basis of European society in Southern Africa, as Gen. Smuts truly said, is the land, and in order to strengthen this basis more farmers are needed to develop its latent wealth. There is no other basis for a lasting civilisation. All attempts to establish civilisation on anything but the living wealth of the soil have failed—and will continue to fail.

The answer to the parrot-cry "Where is the market?" is, "At your door." The market for farm produce is first of all the local market—the farmer himself, his family, and his Native employees: is it satisfied? Next, the local population, both white and black, are their needs for health-giving foods satisfied? Then the neighbouring States; and last of all the overseas markets; there are many articles of raw material we can give them. The tendency to-day is to reverse this order and say that farming is unprofitable; but this is because of the false sense of values which obtains to-day throughout the civilised world.

So long as we have malnutrition, poverty and disease among the population, both white and black—who can say we have not?—so long will there be a market, and a profitable one, for high-grade farm produce. Apart from foodstuffs the production of raw material from the land for secondary industries could extend the local market.

We still import enormous quantities of foodstuffs which could be produced locally; much of it is refined and concentrated, and therefore "dead." Tinned meats, preserved and patent foods, and preserved milk (which many people, even some farmers, prefer to the raw articles) are expensive foods and they invite sickness and disease; they can only be justified as emergency rations and should be relegated accordingly.

It is, of course, true that agriculture does not pay, nor can it be expected to in the present false assessment of world values. There can never be success in agriculture so long as it is regarded as a means of obtaining wealth for the torso of money, and of satisfying the demands of trade interests—a few financiers rather than the needs of the people—instead of regarding the soil as a living entity and a way of life.

The chief lesson of the next world war will probably be the value of the soil and the worthlessness of a state based as it is at present upon the acquisition of gold and not upon the nutritional needs of the people.

Brundale, Hamerton, *Essex*

**Admiral King-Bell**

On December 1 I wrote to a firm in England for a copy of *Admiral King-Bell's War*. I have now got it, and in a day had excellent results, and am quoting my customer on the subject: "Your work is excellent."

**Books Rapidly Reviewed**

"*Sporting Adventure*," by J. Wentworth Day (Harrap, 12s. 6d.). An authoritative book by a countryman born and bred, who knows and loves the bird and its furred and feathered folk; but there is no direct African interest. The 13 photographs and 50 line drawings by "Fish-hawk" rival the merits of the text.

"*Ruwenzori*," by J. Veenstra N. de J. Thijssen, J. Hauman, L. Burgeon and P. Michot (Dupréz, Bruxelles). An account of the Belgian scientific expedition of 1932 which explored the Ruwenzori *massif*. No expense seems to have been spared, and the result deserves the epithet "immaculate" in every respect. Maps, photographs (many of which must be unique), text and format are worthy of the subject and a tribute to the publishers. Snow slopes, the huge icicles of the Marguerite cave, the deep but little lakes that dot the *massif* are wonderfully reproduced, and the striking aquarelles by J. Thijssen complete an artistic whole.

"*Colonial Population*" (Oxford University Press, 3s.) is an able statistical study of the subject. Reliable data for Native population are notoriously difficult to obtain and Mr. R. R. Kuczynski, the author, stresses the importance of Colonial administrations increasing their grants for this purpose. Things, he says, have not been materially improved in this respect since 1921. The book is a digest and critical analysis of the results so far obtained, but the author emphasised that it is necessarily very unequal in value on account of the varying reliability of the data. In his view, an entire reconstruction of census-taking methods is required.

"*Big Game, Boers and Boches*," by Lt.-Col. V. Prescott-Weskar, D.S.O. (Paul, 18s.). "We managed to get lots of fun out of it" is the keynote of this thoroughly jolly book, which deals with war in South Africa, Europe, India, and the Sudan, and something very like war in Ireland. The author shot elephant in the Dinka country; met a missionary who had been kicked by the upward stroke of an elephant's foot, "like a don-kick"; was chased in a canoe by a bull hippo, shot buffalo by moonlight; and, as his worst experience, tried to "blow" a crocodile's egg. Retired now and settled in Sandwich, he is Mayor and a Baron of the Cinque Ports. Throughout his stirring career he did not lose his sense of humour, or, in retirement, his power of transferring it to paper. His encounter with the young Dutch woman "mid noddings on" must have been the funniest incident in the whole Boer war.

"*John Molyneux of Ethiopia*," by J. K. Neary and Sullivan (Garden City). Dr. John Molyneux, member of the British Ambulance Corps, Ethiopia was killed by a Native rioter during four days of bloodshed and arson in Addis Ababa, followed by the flight of the Emperor, Emperor Haile Selassie, Italian agents, only the British Consul, Sydney Barrington, and the presence of our Indian troops saved Addis Ababa from complete destruction. This book is his biography—the strange tale of entanglement fought in the War-torn land and evanescing Oxford was a dandy and yet a poor little Christian; and in the book the thankless task of helping the Ethiopians in their struggle against fate. More the least said in moments revealed in the stories really lost and abandoned to themselves. He was a good son.

## Statements Worth Noting

"We declare unto you the life that eternal life, which was with the Father, and was manifested unto us." — *John i. 2.*

The introduction of European blood into the goats of Tanganyika Territory is not a practical proposition. — *Sir Frank Stockdale.*

The Secretary of State for the Colonies places questions of health and welfare first. — *Mr. J. C. Abraham, in his Report on Nyasaland Natives.*

"Nairobi in 1913 was more like an empty old anchovy tin than anything else." — *Baron von Blixen-Finecke, in "African Hunter."*

In 1913 Germany's colonies had a total white population of 25,000! And in that year 70,000 Germans migrated to the United States. — *The Rhodesia Herald.*

"The houses were quite black; their conversation seems, to the newcomer, to consist of long streams of farmyard noises punctuated by hiccoughs." — *Mr. A. N. Tucker, in his book, "The Disappointed Lion."*

"The 'strip' roads in Rhodesia reminded me of the old Roman roads with their stone strips. The system is ideal for long, straight runs in lonely territories." — *Professor Karl Kruger, author of "Roads of the World."*

"One glory of the Victoria Falls is that you can come and go unmolested by would-be guides who spoil Egypt and other interesting places by their importunity." — *Mr. M. Alston, in "Wanderings of a Bird-lover in Africa."*

"Books are of little use to a people of whom more than 90% are illiterate. The moving picture offers a possible substitute. It also seems to offer a means of supplementing the meagre provision for their recreational life!" — *Mr. J. Merle Davis in "The African and the Cinema."*

In a country overrun by insect and animal pests cassava has many advantages over other staple foods; there is no harvest; the tubers are dug up and used as required; and in the ground it appears to have few enemies compared with other food crops. — *Nyasaland Medical Report, 1936.*

"Tea, coffee and cocoa are true stimulants to the heart, nervous system and kidneys; coffee is most stimulating to the brain; cocoa to the kidneys; while tea occupies a happy position between the two, being mildly stimulating to most of our bodily functions." — *Tea and Coffee, and Cocoa.*

"The period of 1910-1911 was the most prosperous within living memory, and was marked by unprecedented rainfall (the recorded maximum not only having been exceeded but almost doubled), adequate river abundance, and, indeed, perhaps best of all, external and internal tranquillity." — *Native Affairs Committee, Kenya.*

"When we first set off there was nothing but a rough trail, but during a vicious course over the mountains we made a good road from the port of Cassala to Khartoum, and in many sections completed. It took 12 days to make the travelling, but in a well-sprung and speedy motor-bus it took enough." — *F. W. H. Newson, "The Sudan."*

### WHO'S WHO

#### 381.—Mr. Alexander Graham Hay



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Everyone in Southern Rhodesia knows "Totti" Hay, one of the Colony's most popular old-timers and sportsmen, to whom his fellow Pioneers did honour of electing him leader of the Coronation Contingent, which was sent to England in the summer of 1937 to represent those who first occupied the country for Great Britain.

Born in Bangalore, the son of Major-General Hay, the famous administrator, he spent his boyhood in Scotland, joined the Beauchamp and Border Police in 1891, and was with the Pioneer Column of 1895, serving in the Zulu and Boer wars. In the following year, in partnership with a friend, he opened the Nassau Hotel, which immediately became the centre of the life of the town. Later he started building and among others, and afterwards founded his business in business on the Gold Coast in the country.

For 22 years he resided in the Rhodesian Union, he was also at different times President of the Rhodesian Proprietors and Farmers' Association, Chairman of the Rhodesian Stock Exchange, and a member of the Bulawayan Society, member of the executive of many sports clubs, and a director of the first Rhodesian Ltd., taking interest in the promotion of the colony.

**Pro-Nazis Routed.**—The pro-Nazi Group of influential persons who have been trying to promote a so-called "understanding" between London and Berlin is no myth, and, doubtless, it has some influence. It also has the use of two newspapers for advertising its opinions—*The Times* and the *Observer*. It is in touch with influential Germans, including the Fuehrer and General Goering. Its idea is quite simple. Give the Third Reich all it wants that does not belong to us—Austria, a bit (or all) of Czechoslovakia, a free hand in Russia, and so on (and perhaps just a little of what does belong to us and the French—Tanganyika, the Cameroons, Togoland). The Third Realm will then be busy digesting its spoil, and may, if we are lucky, find it very indigestible. But it will, in any case, leave us alone through sheer gratitude, if not for any other reason. What, in terms of *Realpolitik*, is there to be said for such a policy? Nothing, except isolation and total defeat. We should abandon, and be abandoned by our friends. . . . We cannot prevent German ascendancy in Europe from spreading towards the east, the south-east, and the south, but we can preserve a free hand. We can, with France and the U.S.A., continue to have an influence. We can still count, and perhaps mediate from time to time, or even exert effective pressure, for it is by no means sure that the totalitarian States are for ever going to have everything their way. . . . The discomfiture of the pro-Nazi group has been complete. The London discussions leave things much as they were before Lord Halifax's mission, except that the Anglo-French entente is closer than ever. *Time and Tide*

**Inequalities.**—To believe that history can be crystallized by defining an actual or potential aggressor, the poorer people who have the sacred right not to resign themselves, perpetually to the too-glaring inequality of distribution of the world's goods on this earth is an ultra-democratic style of homelessness. To believe that these poor and forceful peoples can be intimidated by the forces of economic aggression is to ignore the essential innocence. The poorer peoples may lose a little, or lose, are less inclined than the others to increase in economic nature. We shall never be intimidated by these insolent threats, but we can find note of caution, of protest, of vigilance, and of this democratic historic sense of obligation in the popular mind.

**Concessions to Germany.**—If Hitler does not want war at once, and he does not—we shall not have to fight at once even if we make no further concessions. Internal conditions in Germany are such as to make this a risky adventure, and Hitler believes that time is on his side. He is right, if Anglo-French policy does not change. The immediate danger is not war in the strict sense of the term, but the application to other countries of the method that, thanks to the British and French Governments, has been so successful in Spain. . . . Nor shall we avert war by concessions, unless we are prepared to give Hitler everything that he may demand in the future. At best, we shall only postpone it, as Hitler desires. . . . It would be very rash to count on a modification of the Nazi régime from within. Nothing but an unsuccessful war is likely to bring that about, and every concession to Hitler strengthens his position in Germany and makes more unlikely a modification of the régime from within. In any case, it would be futile to offer Hitler economic or even Colonial concessions, because he does not want them."—Mr. Robert Dell, writing in the "New Statesman and Nation."

**Army Reform.**—If further appointments are made in the Army administration, merit, character, and ability, as well as suitability for any particular office, will be the guiding considerations, regardless of youth, age, or mere seniority. All appointments will be made on the assumption that the holders will be in all respects fit and able to hold their posts on active service. It is the intention to associate with the formation and direction of policies those outside the War Office holding the higher commands, thus giving to those who will be called upon to lead the troops in the field the maximum of responsibility, and to the Generals the maximum of freedom of detailed administration.—Mr. H. B. Betcher, M.P.

"We have been especially anxious to meet the demands of the subversive left-wing groups in this country, and to do our best to assist them in their efforts to overthrow the Government and to establish a socialist state."—Editor, "The Times," 10 Dec. 1937.

# Background to

*Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs*

## Hitler Does Not Want War

We can name a dozen things Germany wants—from Colonies to credit. She could name one thing she does not want—war. For such an emergency, he holds very bad cards, and without a far more powerful partner than Mussolini, no great certainty of playing a bad hand well. Recently I travelled the country through which runs the Maginot line. Behind that line France can mobilize 5,000,000 bayonets, backed by the open sea approaches of the Atlantic for maintenance in man-power and supply. Afterwards I visited the battlefields of St. Privat and Gravelotte, seeing the military degradation of 1871, and Verdun, where 400,000 Frenchmen died in 1916 on a front of only 20 kilomètres, and two antiquated forts built in 1881, successfully withstood the massed cannonade of Germany. No one can have any doubt of the outcome of another trial of strength. In the present European situation we seek stability; Germany seeks change. Germany can provide stability—she can provide change.—Mr. Robert Cary, M.P.

**Japan in China.**—The Powers with interests in China have put up with a great deal from Japan, who stands to two of them in the relation of an old brother and to one of them in the relation of an old and once valued friend. But it would be a mistake for Japan to exaggerate the amount of damage she has done them, and to base on that exaggerated amount an estimate of how much farther she can go with impunity. It is true that foreign trade with China has suffered severe disabilities in the last few months, but foreign trade with China has at the same time steadily shown its ability to survive just such disabilities. It is true that Japanese has been done to Chinese property without recompense. Such things too have happened many times before. Japan has certainly gone too far, but it would be unwise indeed to subject her to an instant sentence of more than what they have come to regard as reasonable and fair.—*The Times*.

# to the News.

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

**In a Sentence** — Export trade depends greatly on a sustained campaign of publicity and information.

—*Lord Derby*.

"Influenza can be largely dispersed with a healthy diet of fresh raw food."

—*Lord Lynmouth*.

"Migration must go hand in hand with the investment of new money."

—*Mr. S. W. Alexander*.

"Without busybodies you can save neither wild flowers nor civilization." —*Mr. Herbert Lamp*.

The official mind collects facts as some children collect omnibus tickets." —*Mr. F. K. Griffith*.

"There is nothing necessarily derogatory in resembling a fish; it all depends on the fish." —*Dr. C. K. Allen*.

Man's dominion over the animal world must be regarded as a trustee-ship rather than overlordship." —*The Archbishop of Canterbury*.

"We need the indignation of the impatient reformer to combat the natural conservatism of the unimpassionate and self-interested." —*Lord Trentham*.

"There is nothing in the life work or acts of Christ, as contained in the Gospel, which contradicts the doctrines of National Socialism." —*Herr Kerr*.

"Listening is a virtue that the great of the earth tend to lose; their importance expands and the sound of their own voices increases in range." —*Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P.*

"In totalitarian States there is no power of the Press but the power of the big stick; the British Empire does not like the big stick." —*Major Astor M.P.*

In Germany no article can be published without the imprimatur of the Government; the Holy Inquisition never imposed a more merciless censorship." —*The Saturday Review*.

"So long as easy-chairs are referred to perambulators, and children are put in the same category as hawkers and street crabs, we cannot expect an increase in the population." —*Mrs. Marjorie Strelak*.

The force of totalitarian State propaganda makes it essential that the British point of view, British culture, British ideals—in fact all that Great Britain stands for—a war democracy, a genuine dictatorship, shall be made in

—*Lloyd*.

**Prices and Prosperity** — "Governments can indirectly influence prices of articles which people consume only by themselves purchasing and being the sole selling agency." You cannot have low prices with good employment and prosperity. Low prices are almost universally a symptom of depression. Rising prices are a stimulus to industry; falling prices are the reverse. People go out of the market, live on their stocks and do not buy, and factories begin to work on short time. Unemployment becomes greater." —*Viscount Roomes*.

**Pointer to Trade Outlook** — One of the best trade indications afforded by tramp shipping freights. The premium for loading wheat from Australia for January shipment is now 1s. 6d. per ton premium over the minimum freight, compared with 9s. 6d. two weeks ago and 1s. 9d. early in October. Since September the rate from British Columbia has dropped from 47s. 6d. to 32s., for rice from Saigon to the Continent from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 0d., and for groundnuts from Madras from 50s. to 3s. Yet there are still preachers of the gospel that all is still the best in the best of all possible worlds." —*The "Investor's Review"*.

**A Trade Stimulant** — "President Roosevelt's Administration is manifestly anxious to set moving something which will set other things moving with it. That would be an excellent stimulant. When capital investment is stimulated its stimulating effect on employment increases in the ratio of six million to one which in this country, like the U.S.A., might be twelve or even times the direct increase in building employment itself." — In contrast with this country America has never ever approached recovery to the 1926-29 average. For seven years she has been building less accommodation than is necessary to maintain the housing standard, and it is estimated that the shortage is now anything between one and two million houses." —*The Sunday Chronicle*.

**Stock Exchange** — General mean price of representative stocks of shares on the Nairobi Stock Exchange afford the index to conditions in the main sections of the market.

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Colombia 5%               | 74 10 0  |
| Kenya 5%                  | 10 0 0   |
| Bony 10%                  | 10 0 0   |
| Rhodesia 3 1/2%           | 11 1 0   |
| Nyasaland 5%              | 5 0 0    |
| Nyaland Rlys. 5% A. 100s. | 94 10 0  |
| Rhod. Rlys. 4 1/2% 100s.  | 93 10 0  |
| S. Rhodesia 3 1/2%        | 103 0 0  |
| Sudan 5 1/2%              | 111 0 0  |
| Tanganyika 4 1/2%         | 112 15 0 |
| Uganda 5 1/2%             | 163 2 6  |

| <i>Industrial</i>      |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1)  | 5 3 0  |
| Brit. Oxygen (£1)      | 4 7 0  |
| Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)  | 9 0 0  |
| Courtaulds (£1)        | 2 6 77 |
| Dunlop-Rubber (£1)     | 1 13 0 |
| General Electric (£1)  | 3 18 0 |
| Imp. Chas. Ind. (£1)   | 1 14 9 |
| Imp. Tobacco (£1)      | 6 3 0  |
| Int. Nickel Canada     | \$4314 |
| Prov. Cinematograph    | 1 0 0  |
| Tyson and Nisbett (£1) | 4 0 0  |
| U.S. Steel             | 5 0 0  |
| Utd. Steel (£1)        | 1 6 6  |
| Unilever (£1)          | 1 16 0 |
| United Tobacco         | 8 15 0 |
| Vickers (10s.)         | 1 0 0  |
| Woolworth (5s.)        | 3 13 0 |

| <i>Mining and Oil</i>    |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Anaconda (\$50)          | 6 3 9   |
| Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.) | 2 16 0  |
| Anglo-Iranian Inv.       | 1 17 6  |
| Anglo-Iranian            | 0 0 0   |
| Burnah Oil               | 0 0 0   |
| Cans. Goldfields         | 3 12 6  |
| Crown Mines (10s.)       | 14 17 0 |
| De Beers (100s.)         | 11 10 0 |
| E. Rand Con. (10s.)      | 0 0 0   |
| E. Rand Pion. (10s.)     | 2 17 6  |
| Gold Coast Min.          | 0 0 0   |
| Johannesburg Cons.       | 3 3 11  |
| Mexican Eagle            | 0 0 0   |
| Rangoon Cons.            | 2 7 6   |
| Randfontein              | 0 0 0   |
| Royal Dutch (100s.)      | 38 5 0  |
| Shell                    | 4 16 0  |
| S. African Gold (10s.)   | 9 10 0  |
| West Wits (10s.)         | 5 0 0   |

|                                |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Bank of England and Home Banks |         |
| Brit. Indus. 5 1/2% pref.      | 18 0 0  |
| Clan                           | 5 0 0   |
| Nat. Realisation               | 0 0 0   |
| Gr. West. Inv.                 | 0 0 0   |
| Imperial Shipton Ltd.          | 26 10 0 |
| London                         | 29 10 0 |
| Nat. Bank of India             | 31 1 0  |
| Southern Rlys. 1st ord.        | 19 5 0  |
| Standard Bank of S.A.          | 14 15 0 |
| Union Gas &amp. G. pref.       | 1 3 11  |
| Anglo-Dutch S.A. 10s.          | 1 10 0  |
| Linggi (£1)                    | 19 0 0  |
| Lond. Asian (2s. 6d.)          | 0 0 0   |
| Malaya and P. (10s.)           | 1 1 0   |
| Rubber Trust (£1)              | 1 9 6   |

## PERSONALITIES

Lord Moyes's visit to British Somaliland.

Mr. J. G. Ourn has left for a short visit to Bishop.

Mr. D. A. W. the Salisbury advocate has been made a K.C.

Sir Abe Bailey leaves East Africa at the end of next week for South Africa.

Dr. J. Williams has been transferred from Lindi to Morogoro as M.O.

Mr. Nevile Langton, formerly a solicitor in Kenya, has opened offices in Clement's Inn.

Major G. B. Vans Agnew, Q.C., 1st Battalion the R.R.R. is on leave from Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. C. J. Macmillan, Director of Post and Telegraphs in Uganda, has arrived home on leave.

Dr. Sousa Pinto has returned to Portugal after an extensive tour of inspection in Portuguese East Africa.

Major W. E. H. Scupham, M.C., who has been acting as Deputy Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory, is on leave.

Mrs. S. H. Silver, a local director of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Company, Ltd., has come home on leave from East Africa.

The Hon. Mrs. H. A. Douglas-Hamilton is outward-bound for East Africa. She expects to return to this country before the end of March.

Mr. H. G. Oldfield, who recently retired from Kenya, where he had served for some years as Assistant Officer, has gone into business in Durban.

Lord Trenchard, Director of Rhodesia Railways, who will leave on a visit to Rhodesia early in the New Year, has been appointed a Trustee of the Imperial War Museum.

Mr. G. J. Stedman, Director of Public Works in Tanganyika, has described in *Our Engineering* the building of the Kibosa road bridge at a cost of £7,460. It has a length of 313 ft.

Mr. Ronald Monson, who once walked through Africa and afterwards wrote a book on his journey, is now a special correspondent in China for the *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post*.

M. Ryelinde, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, last week visited Sir Herbert Vaughan, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, in Lusaka, and afterwards made a tour of the Copperbelt.

Archbishop Arthur Insley, Archbishop of Westminster, who was for several years in East Africa, left England last week for Rome, where he will be received by the Sacred College of Cardinals.

FOR CHILDREN  
LOWE'S, Ipswich, Suffolk.—Little children are welcome at home under experienced care, near the schoolroom. Mrs. Chapman.

Mr. G. M. Phillips has extended his services in connection with the East African campaign to £25,000 for the purchase of a public house in Jersey.

Sir George Carte-Cochrane, who served the British Army in East Africa, is now Governor of Hong Kong, which he visited last week to receive a complimentary communication from Japan.

Flight Lieutenant S. B. Coombes, who was for some time attached to No. 11 Bomber Squadron, R.A.F., in Khartoum, has been appointed for staff duties at the British Headquarters, Jerusalem.

Mr. Fred Burnham, the famous American scout who did such good work in the Matabeli rebellion and who now lives in Florida, has a room the walls of which are covered with photographs of Rhodesian comrades.

Colonel R. Comyn, R.A.M.C., who has served in East Africa and Rhodesia, and who has been promoted to that rank, is Assistant Director of Hygiene and Pathology at the Eastern Command Headquarters in India.

A. W. Patterson has been appointed local director in East Africa of Barclays' Bank (D.G.T.), in succession to Mr. C. N. Lewis, whose recent retirement was first announced by *Taste and Rhodesia*.

Wing Commander O. R. Gifford, who has served with the R.A.F. in the Sudan and was the pilot of the long-range monoplane which in 1933 flew non-stop from Cranwell to Walvis Bay, has been appointed for air staff duties with No. 2 (Bomber) Squadron, Andover.

Bishop Jarousseau, the aged French Capuchin missionary and former Vicar Apostolic at Harrar, Ethiopia, is still living in the city, according to *L'Croix*, and enjoys full liberty and general consideration. He has been succeeded at Harrar by Mgr. Pasquali, an Italian.

Wing Commander R. L. Crofton, M.B.E., who was awarded the AFC for flying services in the Sudan, and especially in connexion with operations in the Nuba Province in 1937, has taken up his navigation duties as a member of the Coast Committee on the Orient.

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great business  
is to be done  
will be done  
by us.

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Colonel Edward Evans has arrived in Kenya.

Mr. G. A. Schluter read a paper on "The Coffee Industry" at the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday evening. The lecture will appear in the usual issue.

The sale by auction began in London on Monday of the remarkable collections of furniture, works of art and curios made by the late Sir Henry Wellcome, who took such an active interest in the archaeological work in the Sudan and East Africa.

Captain Blunt, formerly a coffee planter in Kenya, and later an official in the Sudan, gave a lecture on that country in Darwin last week. He is a cousin of Commander D. E. Blunt, author of "Elephant," who is now in command of Kenya's N.V.R.

Major E. T. Stubbs, general secretary and organiser of the Dominion Party in South Africa, intends arriving the day after the impending general election and settle in Rhodesia. He was trained under Lord Milner, and has played a great part in public life in South Africa.

The new buildings of London House, established to accommodate Dominion and Colonial students in London, were opened by Queen Mary last week. Some students from Rhodesia are already in residence. The new buildings will accommodate some 250 persons, as against 85 at present.

Mr. Edward Salmon, O.B.E., is retiring from the editorship of *United Empire*, the monthly journal of the Royal Empire Society. He has held the office for the past 17 years, and has always been a staunch supporter of British enterprise and development in Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias. Mr. Archibald Weigall, Chairman of the Society, is to preside at a farewell dinner in Mr. Salmon's honour at 7.45 p.m. on December 14.

Mr. Morris Jackson, who has taken up his duties as civil aviation representative of the Air Ministry in East Africa, is an enthusiastic pilot, was recently managing director of Airports, Ltd., and planned the administrative building at Gatwick aerodrome. He is a good swimmer, and when living in Slough was in the habit of flying to Littlehampton early on Sunday, going for a swim in the sea, and returning home in time for breakfast.

### FOR SALE FOR SISAL GROWING.

10.52 acres of Freehold Land, and 1,200 acres of Leasehold Land, situated approximately 2½ miles from Dar es Salaam, suitable for sisal cultivation. The main property covers a stretch of about 20 miles along the Tanganyika Central Railway.

Apply to Mr. J. C. "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA" 91, Great Titchfield Street,

Mr. G. F. Harrison Hughes, who has been appointed to the Commission which is to inquire into civil aviation matters in this country, is a partner of Messrs. George Harrison Ltd., who maintain a cargo steamer trade with East Africa.

Congratulations to Mr. Ernest Harrison, Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, on his appointment as Professor of Agriculture at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Simla. He was largely responsible for the success of the Plant More Crop Campaign in Panganiika, which so considerably helped the Territory's financial position during the depression.

Mrs. Kirby-Green, who recently made the record return flight to Capetown with her co-pilot, Officer Clouston, has protested to the Royal Aero Club against its proposal to omit her name from the particulars submitted to the International Aeropautical Federation, who officially recognise capital-to-capital record flights. Mrs. Kirby-Green's claim to be credited jointly with her co-pilot rests on the statement, supported by Mr. Clouston, that she did fully half the flying, although she did not land or take off the machine.

Major P. A. T. Pitt-Rivers, Principal Assistant Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, will arrive in Kenya in December on six weeks' local leave, this being the second occasion on which he has seized the opportunity of returning to a Colony to which he gave such good service, and in which he has so many friends among officials and non-officials. They will be interested to hear that he has just written a book on "Gardening," with the special purpose of making people tree-minded; it has been published by the Government of Northern Rhodesia at £1. 6d.

### Obituary

Mrs. J. W. Bousfield, wife of Mr. Leonard Bousfield, formerly of the Sudan Civil Service, died at Shanklin last week.

General Sir Alfred Astley Pearson, who died last week at the age of 87, fought in East Africa towards the end of last century.

Dr. Henry von Sury, who has died while on holiday in Tanganyika, had practised for many years as a surgeon and physician in Swiss holiday resorts.

Mr. J. C. Kuperti, formerly head of the Union-Castle Line's victualling department in South Africa, has died in Cape Town at the age of 70. He joined the Castle Gulf Packet Company in 1887 and retired in 1932 after 45 years' service.

### Forthcoming Engagements

December 9.—Empire Unity Campaign demonstration, Central Hall, Westminster, Chancery Lane, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chairman of the Empire, other speakers: Sir Henry Pantoflet, M.P., General Cardigan, M.P.

December 10.—Annual meeting of the Society for the Preservation of Picturesque Rural Scenery, Institute of Directors, 10, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.

December 11.—Annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.

December 12.—"Empire Unity," invited to hold a reception at the Savoy Hotel, as far as possible.

The power to make this issue has been conferred by the Foreign Exchanges Act, 1933, section 10(1), and by the Governor-in-Chief of Rhodesia, by Royal Commission, made by the Government of Rhodesia, on the 1st April, 1936. The authority to issue the Stock is given by the Southern Rhodesia General Loans Act, 1937, and the Local Appropriation Act, 1937.

# Government of Southern Rhodesia £3<sup>10</sup>/<sub>9</sub> Inscribed Stock, 1961-1966.

Interest payable half-yearly at the Bank of England on January 15 and July 15.

ISSUE OF £2,250,000 STOCK.

Under the Southern Rhodesia General Loans Act, 1937, and the Local Appropriation Act, 1937.

A first payment of £1.15s. per £100 representing a full year's interest will be made on July 15, 1938.

PRICE OF ISSUE £101 PER CENT.

PAYABLE AS

| On application                 | 5 0 per cent.  |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| On Monday, December 20, 1937   | 5 0 per cent.  |
| On Tuesday, January 15, 1938   | 25 0 per cent. |
| On Wednesday, January 20, 1938 | 45 0 per cent. |

This Government of Southern Rhodesia have observed the conditions prescribed under the original Stock Act, 1900, and may therefore invest in this Stock under the provisions of the Finance Act, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, and the Local Appropriation Act, 1937, by the creation of the Trust.

The GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are entitled to require the payment of the principal sum of £2,250,000 Stock will be taken up by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, on behalf of Pensions and other Funds, and by the Sinking Fund Trustees.

The Stock is charged upon and payable out of the general revenue and assets of the Colony and Stock of this issue and the interest thereon in the ownership of persons or corporations neither ordinarily residents nor domiciled in the Colony will be exempted from liability for all taxation present and future payable or chargeable under any Law of the Colony.

The Colony of Southern Rhodesia comprises the territories formerly administered by the British South Africa Chartered Company under the title of Southern Rhodesia. The Colony was annexed to His Majesty's Dominions on September 12, 1923, by Order in Council of 1923, and was ruled Responsible Government by Letters Patent as from October 1, 1923.

Commemorative Memorandum issued by the Government of Southern Rhodesia regarding the Territory included in the Constitution and Resources of the Colony may be obtained from the Bank of England.

In accordance with the provisions of The Southern Rhodesia General Loans Act, 1937, a special Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Stock of this Issue will be established, within two years from the date of the issue of the Stock, by annual payments out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund equal to 2% of the nominal amount of the Stock originally issued in respect of this Loan together with sums equal to the interest on any Stock redeemed or cancelled.

If not previously redeemed, the Stock will be repaid at par to the Bank of England on July 15, 1966, but the Government of the Colony reserve to themselves the right to redeem the Stock, in whole or in part, by giving notice or otherwise, at par to the Bank of England one or more days after July 15, 1966, on three months' previous notice having been given to the public office concerned of such intended redemption. In the latter event the Stock so redeemed will cease to bear interest on the date fixed for such redemption.

The proceeds of this Issue are required for carrying into operation the Government of Southern Rhodesia's programme in connection with Public Works; of the moneys so raised £1,23,732 has already been set aside or appropriated as follows:

|                                                 |           |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Bank Balance on Loan Account as 1st March, 1937 | £1,27,552 |
| Local Appropriation Act, 1937                   | 122,355   |
| Supplementary Appropriation Act, 1937           | 161,162   |
|                                                 | 394,062   |

|                                                 |           |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Bank Balance on Loan Account as 1st March, 1937 | £1,27,552 |
| Local Appropriation Act, 1937                   | 122,355   |
| Supplementary Appropriation Act, 1937           | 161,162   |
|                                                 | 394,062   |

of these commitments £1,20,450 is in respect of productive work such as telephones, irrigation, electricity supply and loans to the mining industry; of the balance, £50,000 is in respect of road building and the remainder for the erection of Government buildings and for development of Native reserves. A maximum of 7% of the moneys now raised may be spent outside the Empire in connexion with electricity, steam machinery and equipment for roads.

The Revenues of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia alone will suffice in respect of this Stock and the Dividends thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the Stock or of the Dividends thereon, or for any other relating thereto.

The Books of the Stock will be kept at the Bank of England, and all transfers will be made in Stock which is transferable in Stock which are multiples of one penny.

Transfers will be free of stamp duty, interest, charges and expenses.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £100, will be received at the Bank of England, London Office, 2, Berkeley Square, Princes Street, E.C.2. In case of partial payment, the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be deducted towards the payment of the first instalment, and so on, after making that payment will be refunded by cheque. Default in the payment of any instalment by its proper due date will render the deposit and any instalments previously paid liable to forfeiture and the holder liable to cancellation.

Applications may be made for a portion of the Stock in multiples of £100. All allotments will be made among those who apply for Stock.

Scrip Certificates to Reader will be issued in exchange for the Allotment Letters. Fully-paid Scrip Certificates may be issued as Stock forthwith.

A Commission of 1% per £100 Stock will be paid to Bankers of Subscribers on all allotments made in respect of applications bearing their signatures.

Application Forms and copies of this Prospectus will be obtainable at the Bank of England, London Office, 2, Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.2, or in any of the branches of the same at the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., Cape Town, Natal, Transvaal, Mafeking, and Port Elizabeth, or at the Stock Exchange, Cape Town, or change in the United Kingdom.

Copies of the Authorising Acts may be inspected at the Bank of England, London Office during business hours whilst the list is open.

The list of applications will be opened and closed on Thursday, December 9, 1937.

BANK OF ENGLAND  
December 1937

## Problems Facing Tanganyika

Sir Harold MacMichael's Summary

SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL's address at the opening of the twelfth session of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory was distinguished in manner and matter.

A gust of prosperity, said the Governor, had called forth a veritable gale of considerate. Neither man nor the State could bind the influences of the Pleiades or loose the bands of Orion, and if the waters of Heaven failed, or any other catastrophe of human or divine origin, visited the Territory or the outside world, economic dislocation must follow, and the pace of progress be retarded.

Native schools must be made nurseries of practical usefulness, and increased facilities provided for training teachers, educating girls, and vocational training. Teachers trained to instruct peasant communities in everyday affairs relating to agriculture, health, hygiene and housing, were necessary, and an education officer would visit the Sudan to study what had been done there, while a lady supervisor was being engaged to advise upon the education of Native girls.

### Labour Position Distorted Abroad

The labour position had been distorted abroad by misunderstanding of the issues involved. *Stampo di verità* was less repugnant to Government than to individuals of normal prudity; the Governor was deeply concerned that any body of men in the Territory should be unfairly criticised or made a target for innuendo. Labour problems could not be solved by recrimination, mud-sludging, or the issue of circulars, notices, rules and regulations. It demanded co-operative effort.

In Tanganyika, among every sector class, there is every variety of employer, from the model type who supplies excessive housing, food and medical attention for his men, who provides maybe for the simple educational needs of their children, and knows nearly every one of them personally, down to the tenchitter who bilks them if he gets a chance and cares little what becomes of them. . . . The great majority belongs to the type which would be in the first grade if they could afford it, but, are in fact content with rather less.

"To the best we should take off our hats, simulate their example, and ask for their advice and help in the solution of our difficulties. As for the worst, the sooner they are ignorantly eliminated the better for all concerned." At that point all are agreed—not least the vast majority of reputable employers who recognise their responsibilities, and have no desire to see their good name tarnished."

### Native Authorities and Their Responsibilities

Tasing referred to "a dialogue conducted through, or by a few irresponsible Chagga malcontents," or, as Hinde expressed it, "manufactured." The attitude adopted by the chiefs and the great bulk of the Chagga population, and then among the Native administrations, was:

"We have less need to fear excess in the arbitrary exercise of traditional power than two very different tendencies—the first, towards centralisation in the place of tribal authority, resulting in a disinhibition to arbitrary exact obedience, and, secondly, due to constitutional reform, the severance towards equality, whether friendly or the formal indifference, or negatively, in the absence of criticism, of the such so-called folk. Neither of these tendencies has ever been more than occasional and local."

There will always be backsliders in every walk of life, and it is for the good of the community that they should be recognised and brought to book. If a Native administration is failing in its responsibilities, it is preferable to say so and attend briskly to its reformation than to allow it to be supposed that the need of praise, justly earned by others, is applied to all alike without distinction. The system of indirect rule as a whole is a strong healthy plant, and it will suffer from the removal of dead leaves or from sunlight.

Revenue in 1936 was estimated at £2,230,000, and after providing £130,000 for extraordinary expenditure, setting aside 50,000 for railway renewals and £10,000 for the reserve fund, there would be a surplus of £11,000. The £130,000 to be spent from revenue upon public and railway works, extraordinary was almost as much as had been provided in the last six budgets combined.

### Tribute to General Manager of Railways

A great debt was owed to the General Manager of Railways for his untiring and successful labour; for 1937 there would be a single railway surplus, and in 1938 a surplus of about £30,000, though no provision could yet be made for depreciation of existing assets.

The Lake Victoria traffic problem had been settled by providing for complete equality of rates, freedom of choice of routes by traders, payment to the transport systems for services rendered, and a division of profits between the two railways under that arrangement the R.U.R. would pay to the Tanganyika Railway in 1937 about £5,000.

The trade figures of Tanganyika in 1937 looked like equalling those of the boom period of 1928-29. In the first nine months domestic exports rose by 153%, sisal easily heading the list with a gain of 201%, tobacco and imports had increased by 134%, entries of iron and steel manufactures increasing by 31% to £50,000.

Mining in the Saraga area had shown "highly satisfactory results"; there had been important developments in Uruwira; small workers were to be assisted by loans; Chunya was now being developed as the township for the Lira; and residential and market garden plots were being provided on the high Mbeya range.

There was a tribute to the Regular Department for "fighting its uphill battle with courage and resource," the assurance that soil erosion was being tackled in "a businesslike manner"; a reminder of the importance of protecting forests and utilising water supplies; and an announcement that regular assizes are to be established.

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### Police Work in Nyasaland

Colonel H. L. STEPHENS, Chief Commissioner of Police in Nyasaland, reports to his departmental review for 1936 that all is well with the efficiency of the Force. He has maintained, "complaints against members of it have been absent, their relationship with the public continues to improve," while the punitive or repressive measures have to be sparingly used during the year.

An extraordinary case of murder is reported. An Nguru and his wife both asserted that they were *afiri*, or witches, and that their desire for human flesh was so great that they had killed a Native youth, hitting his head against the central pole of a hut and then twisting his neck. Medical evidence confirmed this statement. A Native woman declared that she had witnessed the murder, and that the two accused were at the time *sefumbe*, or supernatural bodies of men. The Attorney-General entered a plea of *nolle prosequi*, apparently for lack of corroborative evidence.

Other cases brought under the liquor laws which were for distilling a Native "whisky" called *kachaua*. It is doubtful which was the more serious, the crime or the liquor.

A visitor from Holland who discovered to be an international criminal with convictions in the land of his birth, to be wanted by the South African Police, and a deserter from the French Foreign Legion. He was received to South Africa to stand his trial. Whether he is afterwards to be handed over to the French military authorities is not discussed.

## Improving Hides and Skins

Losses of considerable magnitude, estimated at several million pounds a year, are suffered by Empire producers of hides and skins owing to reduction of quality through faulty preparation. This fact is emphasised in a monograph on "The Preparation of Empire Hides and Skins" issued by the Intercolonial Institute.

Attention is drawn to the need for preventing damage to hides and skins by disease and by the whale fly, injuries through animals scratching themselves on barbed wire fences, and by branding animals on the butt, the most valuable part of the hide, instead of by a smaller mark on the body or ear.

After going into the subject in some detail, the author says there is no doubt that the elimination of disease and other injurious conditions will result in materially increased quality and value in the trade and to the revenue of the Colonies as a whole.

In Northern Rhodesia the tanning industry has been increased by improvements in the quality of the hides introduced from Native-owned cattle herds, and some persons have even said that a better price is obtainable for a better quality hide. A few of the native traders have been so impressed by the value of the Native evinces of interest in the sale of their skins that the government departmental authorities are taking steps to improve them in this direction. It however, is to be regretted, a commercial concern organises the business of collecting, grading and marketing of successful.

It would be hard to believe that no skin industry of importance exists or there any likelihood of a large industry in the future. But the demand will probably increase, therefore, when the Native communities will come into the market, and with the consequent increase in the number of cattle, with the greater number of hides and skins available, the trade should then develop into one of increasing commercial activity.

### Public Works in Tanganyika

Although the approved expenditure of the Public Works Department in Tanganyika for 1936 was £425,790, the actual expenditure was only £110,053, or against £228,517, an increase of £88,453. The total European staff numbered 167.

For the first time in the history of the Department contracts were let for two major road construction works, involving a considerable amount of bridging work necessitating technically skilled contractors.

Abnormal rains in the early part of the year caused considerable damage to existing roads and structures. Road maintenance cost £53,901, there being, in 1936, 2,784 miles of main roads, 1,478 of grade A district roads, 9,336 of grade B roads of township roads and 97 of village roads. The Mbeya-Mata road cost £22,000, the Kari-Lupa road £34,541 to date, the Morogoro-Tanangire road £15,813 to date, the Arusha-Magani-Odeani road £1,784, and the Lindi-Masasi road £2,000.

The average rate of expenditure per mile per annum on main and grade A roads was £11.12s. and £6.14s. respectively, the total spent on construction was £88,453.

The photographs of the Kilosa, Lupa, and Mbega bridges give an excellent idea of three types of construction adopted on main roads throughout the Territory.

For the first time the Dar es Salaam water supply showed slight contamination, but this was quickly rectified, and subsequent tests were as uniformly good as before. The average consumption of water per head per day in the townships served by the Department was, in gallons: Europeans, 32; Asians, 6; and Africans, 0.5.

All aerodromes were maintained in good condition. There are now drovers at Moshi, Dodoma and Mto wa Mbu (Imperial Airways S.A. route), Mwanza, Morogoro, Arusha, Karogwe, Tanga, Iganga, Tabosa, Dar es Salaam, Kondo, Nduini, Iringa, Mbeya, Mbarara, Mbale, Lindi and Mitonga.

### United Tobacco Companies (South)

United Tobacco Companies (South) Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 10/- and a special bonus of 15% for the year ended September 30 on the Ordinary and Deferred ordinary shares, making a total distribution of 40%. A first interim dividend of 3% has been declared for the current year on both classes of shares.



## News Items in Brief

Bilawayo is to have a new Town Hall on Market Square, at a cost of £80,000.

The Egyptian Army will assume garrison duty in the Sudan on December 1.

It is reported that the Ethiopian Legation in London may shortly be closed.

An Egyptian has invented a typewriter with keys for the Ethiopian language.

Customs receipts of the port of Beira during September amounted to £44,014, compared with £37,729 for the corresponding period of 1936.

The Southern Rhodesian Lottery Trustees are providing headphones for all the hospitals in the Colony, Salisbury Hospital being the first to benefit.

Plymouth is to ask the Air Ministry whether a terminal air port might be established there, now that Portsmouth has rejected the scheme for Langstone Harbour.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company has placed orders for the construction of two more refrigerated cargo liners similar to the four vessels already in service.

The Bambatu caves, situated about 30 miles from Bilawayo, is now open to tourists. Discovered in 1918, it has yielded a great deal of information on the pre-history of Rhodesia; the hand axes and choppers found inside being associated with the early Stone Age. Archaeologists state that the evidence shows that men lived there 200,000 years ago.

Three scholars will have been allotted to Rhodesia by the Imperial Service College, Windsor. The scholarships are for three years, but, in special cases, be extended to four years.

*Wesleyan*, the enterprising newspaper for Native Christians in Northern Rhodesia, has issued a calendar for 1938. Each monthly leaf contains a picture of a chief, the first being of Yeta III, Paramount Chief of the Lozi.

According to a letter to *Country Life*, foreigners are pouring into the Copperbelt from all directions, the most noticeable being Germans from the Luba district of Tanganyika—and they find no difficulty in passing the Northern Rhodesian frontier.

Five of the D.H. 9 "Albatross" air liners on order by Imperial Airways are to be used on the African services. The machines follow the general design of the "Comet," a type of aeroplane which has just made the record flight to and from South Africa.

The Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women has organised a tour for a selected party of 25 girls to South Africa and Rhodesia. The party will sail on April 8, and the inclusive cost per head will not exceed £175. Full particulars may be obtained from the Society at 16 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

A large expedition of scientists, technicians and experts of the Italian petroleum importing company left Genoa last week for Italian East Africa. Prospecting will be undertaken in the Aussa district and in the area south of Dossie by one party, under Professor Bianchi, while another party will go to the Ogaden and Upper Somaliland.

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### IMPORTERS

## Questions in Parliament

### German Colonial Ambitions

QUESTIONs concerning the former German Colonies were raised in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Mandelstam (R.) whether the Colonial Secretary would consider the advisability of making over to the German Government, not in no circumstances, but the former German Colonies, the remaining full sovereignty to Germany, and that no possibility exists of discussion of the extension of the mandate system and the centralisation of Colonial administration except as part of final settlement. He could invite the return of Germany to full co-operation with the rest of nations and the putting into force of a permanent commission under international supervision. The Colonial Secretary would consider the matter in connexion with a general settlement of the dispute between Germany to full co-operation with the rest of nations and the putting into force of a permanent commission under international supervision. Colonies such as Great Britain, Belgium, France, Portugal and Italy should offer their mandate from the League of Nations and introduce the principle of international administration. It was depriving those countries without colonies "such as Germany and Poland" of the opportunity at present existing.

Mr. Eden replied: "I have nothing to add to the statements made on behalf of His Majesty's Government."

Mr. Mandelstam said: "It is my friend's good fortune to consider these two questions as a contribution to the study of the problem."

Brigadier-General Sir H. G. Page Croft, his hon. friend aware that this question had been again tabled, suggesting that the British Empire's colonial Empire as represented by the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Mr. Gwynne: "Will the other hon. member mind if I say that the policy of the Empire is still to be determined?"

No answer was given to the question.

### Ethiopian and Senegalese Ambitions

Asked why Mr. Teale had not been refused permission to reside in Abyssinia, Mr. Ormsby-Gore said: In September he had applied to the Foreign Office for permission to visit that country for six months in connexion with the purchase of land. As the mission was of a temporary nature, the application was refused, but subsequently he asked to extend it to himself and family as permanent residents, which had been refused.

The Imperial Government had been compelled to give up their responsibilities by successive governments to subjects other than those of the Empire, in order to secure peace and to save the Empire from disintegration. This was not the case with Abyssinia, which was within the Empire and had been brought into it by conquest.

Asked whether the Imperial Government had been immediately forthcoming in this matter, Mr. Teale said: "The Hawaiian Legation cables that they were immediately forthcoming in this matter."

Asked for his assurance that Kenya would not be annexed, Mr. Ormsby-Gore said: "I can assure you that Kenya would not be annexed." He previously denied this.

Asked: "What would happen if the Italian refugees would not be sent back to Abyssinia? The Italians were the control, but Sir George Gandy was too sweeping an assurance for it to be relied upon, but certainly there was no suggestion of sending them back now or even in the near future."

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. S. T. Scott, Colonial Secretary, whether the Italian refugees would be sent back. He had been asked to do so, but he could not do so without infringe the Empire's right to self-government as a sovereign state.

Colonel Lambourne replied that he had been asked to consider the question of the Italian refugees in connection with the continental struggle to obtain information concerning the proposed position of Ethiopia. He enquired whether His Majesty's Government would recognise His Majesty's Haile Selassie as King of Ethiopia. It was clearly not possible on him to decide the question, as he was only the agent of the answer, which would be given by the Foreign Secretary.

Asked whether any difficulty still existed in this regard, Mr. R. S. Hudson replied: "Present economic conditions, accurate commercial intelligence, and the like, are required. No figures of Ethiopian trade have been obtained since the Italian occupation, so only information possessed tends to show that the trade has been

country and Ethiopia, and that the latter's intent to arm were considerably less than that of Germany. In short, the Foreign Secretary did not consider that the Italian Ambassador had done anything wrong.

Asked whether the Foreign Secretary had any objection to the Italian Ambassador's action in this matter, Mr. Shonehill said: "There is still no objection to the action of the Italian Ambassador in this matter, but it is now necessary to consider the position of the Italian Government who are the ones who are responsible."

Replying to Mr. Scott, Mr. Gandy said: "This is a very difficult question. It is now necessary to consider the position of the Italian Government who are the ones who are responsible."

Replying to Mr. Scott, Mr. Gandy said: "This is a very difficult question. It is now necessary to consider the position of the Italian Government who are the ones who are responsible."

Replying to Mr. Scott, Mr. Gandy said: "This is a very difficult question. That number did not exceed 100,000. They could not go both sides, that is, they could not go to either side in a sense of refugee problem. However, they could not accept without reserve. Mr. Bonelli's contention is that there is ample territory available near the Sudanese frontier, which is an area for the settlement of the refugees. It is known that the Howling matrix of the Sudanese frontier is situated in the

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METALS MINING  
KARIBOMA Annual Report  
No. 2 Area

South African metal miners' monthly report of mining operations in Rhodesia, Southern Africa, and the Congo, issued by the Mining Journal.

In October, the production of gold in Rhodesia was 3,021,117 oz., which was 2,421,117 oz. more than in September. The output of silver increased from 1,309,069 oz. to 1,345,951 oz.

GOLD PRODUCTION.—The gold output of Rhodesia in October was 2,421,117 oz., which was 103,141 oz. more than in September. At present, the gold output is about 15 oz. dwt. over 35% above the figure for October, 1936. The Nkawa, 165 ft. below the lode, has been completed and preparations are being made for small scale mining.

At the beginning of November, South African Zinc and Copper Company, having sold their shares in Kariboma, will be represented by an agent.

## The Outlook for Copper

SINCE the principal copper producers have renewed restriction to 45% of last year's output, the following comments on the American copper situation, appearing in the *Financial News*, are of interest: "Apparent consumption in the U.S.A. has fallen rapidly since April, production was reduced at the same time, but stocks increased by 33,500 tons per month. The monthly production figures have been approximately as follows: consumption figures have fallen from 38,500 tons in October, 1936, to 36,800 tons in October, 1937, America's largest monthly production in 1935, which was just 2% less than in October, 1936, in any case, a further reduction in monthly refined stocks, and it is natural, therefore, that both copper and its alloys have revived the old fear of a flood of unwarranted copper on the London market."

### Territorial Outputs

Gold output from Tanganyika during September amounted to 6,539 oz., of which 4,329 oz. came from the Kisanga district.

Metals output from Northern Rhodesia during October amounted to copper, 20,710 tons; zinc, 850 tons; lead, 500 tons; tin, 55 tons; cobalt, 155 oz.; vanadium, 50,003 lbs.; iron pyrite, 10,112 tons; gold, 155 lbs.; silver, 178 oz.; and silver.

Metals output from Southern Rhodesia during October amounted to copper, 24,400 tons; silver, 1,561,718 oz.; cobalt, 2,000 tons; zinc, 2,000 tons; asbestos, 4,707 tons; tin, 100 tons; iron pyrite, 20,000 tons; gold, 23 tons; lime, 100,000 tons; manganese, 20 tons; lead, 40 tons; and chrome.

### Tin and Zinc

At present there is little hope of the return of the bullion market, and until such time, there is no incentive to increase output. The price of zinc is £5 per ton, and there is little likelihood of the price falling, while the price of tin has been £12 per ton, and will be unlikely to keep this level among the bar countries.



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| East African Goldfields (5s.)          | 1s. 3d.   | 1s. 0d.   |
| Globe and Phoenix (5s.)                | 2s. 0d.   | 2s. 0d.   |
| Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)           | 10s. od.  | 10s. 0d.  |
| Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)               | 3s. 3d.   | 3s. 3d.   |
| Kivu Gold Mines (10s.)                 | 1s. 11d.  | 1s. 11d.  |
| Kentan (10s.)                          | 3s. 3d.   | 3s. 0d.   |
| Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)           | 1s. 0d.   | 1s. 0d.   |
| Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)      | 6s. 0d.   | 6s. 0d.   |
| Kimingini (10s.)                       | 1s. 0d.   | 1s. 0d.   |
| London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)    | 1s. 11d.  | 1s. 0d.   |
| London and Rhodesian (5s.)             | 5s. 6d.   | 5s. 6d.   |
| Mashonaland Cons. (20s.)               | 30s. 0d.  | 30s. 9d.  |
| Rezende (1s.)                          | 10s. 0d.  | 12s. 9d.  |
| Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)             | 7s. 3d.   | 4s. 1d.   |
| Rhodesia Katanga (5s.)                 | 1s. 7s.   | 1s. 7s.   |
| Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.) | 2s. 0d.   | 2s. 0d.   |
| Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)        | 4s. 7d.   | 4s. 9d.   |
| Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)            | 1s. 5s.   | 1s. 5s.   |
| Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)        | 40s. 2s.  | 10s. 0d.  |
| Rhokana (61s.)                         | 10s. 0d.  | 10s. 0d.  |
| Roan Antelope (5s.)                    | 1s. 0d.   | 1s. 0d.   |
| Rosterman (5s.)                        | 2s. 7s.   | 3s. 7d.   |
| Sherwood Starr (5s.)                   | 3s. 0d.   | 3s. 0d.   |
| Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 5d.)      | 3s. 0d.   | 3s. 9d.   |
| Tanganyika Concessions                 | 9s. 6d.   | 9s. 6d.   |
| Wankie Colliery (10s.)                 | 20s. 10d. | 20s. 3d.  |
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| E. A. Power and Lighting (51)          | 27s. 9d.  | 27s. 9d.  |
| Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)             | 4s. 7d.   | 4s. 7d.   |
| Piuri de Beira (15s.)                  | 10s. 0d.  | 10s. 0d.  |
| Rhodesia Railways                      | 27s. 6d.  | 27s. 6d.  |
| Sisal Estates (5s.)                    | 6s. 11d.  | 6s. 11d.  |
| Sudan Plantations (New 5s.)            | 30s. 0d.  | 30s. 0d.  |

## Cam and Motor Gold

The ordinary general meeting of the Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company (1919) Limited, held in London last week,

Mr. G. E. Be Roman (the chairman) said that, as a result of the year's operations, and including the profit on exchange of £40,541, there was a balance to appropriation account of £378,333, compared with £337,715 in the previous year. With the balance brought forward there was a total available of £1,144,140, of which £337,500—an increase of £37,500—had been distributed in dividends. In the balance sheet the item mine development stood at £74,164, which represented about 15 s. per ton developed, but it would be noted that 35 s. per ton had been written off for development redemption.

The ore reserves again showed an increase of some 17,000 tons, in spite of their having drawn from the mine 317,000 tons during the year, and the average weight per ton was practically the same. Although 717,317 tons were mined, of this only 1,365 tons were taken from the stopes.

With regard to the price of gold, this seemed to be stabilised for the present at round about 140s. per ounce, but it might be that they would see a higher price ruling at no far distant date.

Since June 30 the most interesting news was the intersection of the Motor lodes in the thirty-fourth level where good values had been encountered, although not so good at the point of intersection as in the upper levels. Driving was now proceeding.

## Outlook for the Mine

With regard to the immediate future further capital expenditure was recommended by their engineers for equipment in connexion with opening up the lodes at depth. This was a big point, as the expenditure recommended—to which the board had agreed—would not have been put forward by the management unless they had every confidence in the mine continuing to a much greater depth than at present. They were now down over 4,000 ft., which, of course, also meant that they had to arrange for equipment for ventilation.

The lower values at present being encountered in the bottom levels of the mine had also a bearing on the question as to the development of the mill, of which went through the mill—affected the head values. There was also a tendency to a rise in costs owing to the increased cost of materials and of recruiting. The new taxation here—N.D.C.—would also affect profits. This tax, and the variation of the tax in Rhodesia, were causing the board a certain amount of anxiety, and they might be some day forced to recommend to shareholders that, in their own interests, the control of the company should be moved to Rhodesia.

The tables at the end of the report showed that to June 30 last the company had crushed practically 5,000,000 tons from the mine, and had produced gold, including premium, to the value of £10,500,000, with a working profit of £5,000,000, of which shareholders had received up to June last no less than £4,000,000 in dividends, apart from repayment of capital to the extent of £5,000,000. A welcome addition to these figures would be made by the declaration of a dividend for the current half-year. He was in a position to advise shareholders that at a meeting held that morning the board had decided to declare a dividend at the rate of 5s. per shareless tix, after calling for Colonial relief.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the conversion of shares into preference shares unanimously approved.

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## Barclay's Bank (D.C. & O.)

The annual report of Barclay's Bank (D.C. & O.) states that the net profit for the year ended September 30 amounted to £431,200, to which has been added £128,903 brought forward. After allocating £55,000 to reduction of premises account, £100,000 to reserve fund, and £119,420 in respect of interim dividends paid, the directors recommend a final dividend at the rate of 8% on the Cumulative Preference shares, absorbing £53,700, and a final dividend at the rate of 6½% on the "A" shares of £1 and the "B" shares of £5, absorbing £77,573, and leaving £134,320 to be carried forward.

As already announced, Mr. H. L. M. Tritton has, on medical advice, resigned the office of Chairman, but he remains a director and a member of the London Committee. Sir John Caulfield has been elected Chairman, Mr. W. M. Goodenough Deputy Chairman, and Mr. A. B. Gillett a Vice-Chairman. Mr. Emil Pusch has retired from the board, while the Earl of Clarendon has joined.

**East African Power & Lighting Company** have declared an interim dividend of 3%.

**East African Estates, Ltd.**, held their annual meeting in London on Tuesday.

**Sisal Estates, Ltd.**, announce that the dividend for the half-year to December 31 on the 6% Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares will be posted on that date.

**James Finlay & Co., Ltd.**, a company with extensive tea growing interests in Kenya through the African Highlands Produce Company, announced payment of an interim Ordinary dividend of 5% less tax, compared with 4% last year.

## B. I. Line's Good Year

**THE British India Steam Navigation Company** reports an increase in net profits for the year ended September last from £172,035 to £193,073, this including a surplus of £46,572 on sale of steamers and profits of £18,183 on realisation of investments; provision of £1,016,341 was made for depreciation of the fleet and £53,521 for depreciation of investments. The Ordinary dividend is increased from 2½% to 5% and £40,000 is carried forward. After allowing for amounts written off totalling £6,145,270, the fleet stands in the balance sheet at £3,558,390, but it is pointed out that depreciation to date at 5% per annum on the cost of the fleet would amount to £18,173,568. Since the end of the company's financial year the motorship "Sofida" has been delivered, and is now in regular employment on the East African coast.

## East African Estates, Ltd.

The report of **East African Estates, Ltd.** for the year to March 31 states that the company's property on the coast of Kenya now stands at 83,292 acres of leasehold and 360 acres of freehold land. It was hoped to reduce substantially the amount due to the bank by selling larger portions of the property of the company or its subsidiaries, but no important sales have been possible. The directors are still unable to value the investments, which stand in the balance sheet at £254,448; on the basis of earning power there must be a large depreciation.

**The British Colonial Provision Company**, in which **East African Estates** hold over 80% of the paid-up capital, paid 7½% for the year ended March 31. **Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates, Ltd.**, in which **East African Estates** hold all the debentures and over 87% of the share capital, had a fair crop on one of the two remaining plantations, the second estate being sub-leased for a percentage of profit by way of rent; the outstanding charges have now to be borne by two instead of three plantations, and the result, before charging debenture and other fees, was a loss of £100. The Blue Posts Hotel was sold during the year, and £5,018 is written off as a capital loss.

**Evans Brothers (Kenya), Ltd.**, in which **East African Estates** hold all the debentures and about 54½% of the issued share capital, lost £352 for the year ended February 28, before charging debenture interest and management fee. Further amounts were received during the year on account of assets sold, and the total amount so received to the date of the balance sheet was £31,646.

Amounts due from **Evans Brothers Central Coffee Estates** have again been omitted from the accounts, with the result that the profit and loss account shows a loss of £6,790, bringing to £63,060 the total loss to be carried forward.

## Wilson Airways' Services

**Wilson Airways, Ltd.**, announce certain changes in their services in East Africa. On the Dar es Salaam-Kisumu route machines now leave Dar es Salaam each Saturday and Tuesday, while in the opposite direction the service leaves Kisumu on Sundays and Thursdays. The service between Kisumu and Lusaka has been duplicated, the north-bound machine leaving Lusaka each Wednesday and Friday, and the south-bound leaving Kisumu on Tuesdays and Fridays. The "Africania" shuttle service between Nairobi and Kisumu leaves Nairobi on Saturday and Tuesday, but the south-bound service continues to leave Kisumu on Saturday and Wednesday only, the times of departure being altered. The goldbergs flight continues from Nairobi to Entebbe via Kisumu, Logoror and Jusomo on Wednesdays, leaving the next day.

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## Market Prices and Notes

|                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Butter.</b>           | Wicker basket, to increased supplies—Kenya, £105 per cwt.; New Zealand, £10 10s; East African, £10 5s per ton; 15s per bag; 15s per bag; 10s.                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Coffee.</b>           | Steady. Zanzibar spot 8d. per pound, grade Dec-Jan., 7 13/16d. c.i.f.; Madagascan spot, in bond, per lb.; sellers Dec-Jan., 6d. others 7 13/16d.; per lb.; sellers Dec-Jan., 6d. others 7 13/16d.; London stock: Zanzibar, 1 1/2 bales Madagascan, 1 1/2 bales; coffee—Quiet demand, prices in most cases remain in buyers' favour. |
| <b>Kenya (new crop).</b> | "A" grade..... 5d. 6d. to 58s. 6d.<br>"B" grade..... 40s. 6d. to 54s. 6d.<br>"C" grade..... 45s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.<br>Peaberry..... 58s. 6d. to 62s. 6d.<br>36 bags old crop offered but no sales resulted.                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Tanganyika.</b>       | "B" grade..... 50s. 6d. to 51s. 6d.<br>"C" grade..... 43s. 6d.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Mbeya.</b>            | London cleaned:—<br>First sizes..... 59s. 6d. to 63s. 6d.<br>Second sizes..... 50s. 6d. to 56s. 6d.<br>Third sizes..... 42s. 6d.<br>Peaberry..... 56s. 6d. to 60s. 6d.<br>Ungraded:—<br>First sizes..... 72s. 6d.<br>Second sizes..... 61s. 6d.<br>Third sizes..... 55s. 6d.<br>Peaberry..... 75s. 6d.                              |
| <b>Arusha.</b>           | "A" grade..... 53s. 6d.<br>"B" grade..... 46s. 6d.<br>"C" grade..... 43s. 6d.<br>Peaberry..... 52s. 6d.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Nyasaland.</b>        | Pale greenish..... 43s. 6d.<br>Dull pale..... 38s. 6d.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>London Stocks.</b>    | East African, 25.33d cwt. (1936: 40s. 10s.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

The Coffee Board of Kenya has formally denied the rumour that, in view of the fall in prices of Brazilian coffee, and its effect on prices of Kenya coffee, the Nairobi and Mombasa Coffee Exchanges will close down until the situation is clarified.

**Copper.**—Standard, cash, £41 8s. 9d. to £41 10s. Three months, £41 13s 9d. to £41 15s. (1936: £43 15s; 1935: £36.)

**Copra.**—Price still declining. East African F.M.S. value at £12 15s. per ton, c.i.f. for December shipment.

**Cotton.**—Uganda, 4.63d. (1936: 10d.; 1935: 7d.)

Cotton exports from Uganda during the first 10 months of this year totalled 324,305 bales. Cotton tax collected amounted to £120,070.

**Cotton Seed.**—Quiet. White, yellow, sorts for shipment £4. 10s. per ton, ex-ship. (1936: £5 10s.; 1935: £4 15s.)

**Gold.**—130s. 11d. (1936: 142s. 6d.; 1935: 141s.)

**Groundnuts.**—Firm. Mozambique, £11 12s. 6d. per ton. (1936: £14 15s.; 1935: £13.)

**Hides.**—Steadier, but no improvement in demand. 70/- per lb. and up; 7d. 8/- per lb.; 7d. 6/- per lb.; 8d.

**Maize.**—Faster. East African valued at 27s. 3d.

**Pyrethrum.**—Kenya, £60 per ton; Japanese, £62 5s. (1936: £49.)

**Simsim.**—Very quiet. East African white/yellow valued at 14 per ton ex-ship. (1936: £16 10s 3d.; 1935: £14 10s.)

**Tea.**—Kenya, No. 1, Dec-Feb., 1936, 10/- per lb.; 10/- per lb. and up; 7d. 8/- per lb.; 7d. 6/- per lb.; 8d.

**Tea.**—Kenya, No. 1, Feb., 1936, 15s 6d. per lb.; 10/- per lb. and up; 7d. 8/- per lb.; 7d. 6/- per lb.; 8d.

**Tea.**—Kenya, No. 1, Mar., 1936, 15s 6d. per lb.; 10/- per lb. and up; 7d. 8/- per lb.; 7d. 6/- per lb.; 8d.

**Tea.**—Kenya, No. 1, Apr., 1936, 15s 6d. per lb.; 10/- per lb. and up; 7d. 8/- per lb.; 7d. 6/- per lb.; 8d.

**Tea.**—Kenya, No. 1, May, 1936, 15s 6d. per lb.; 10/- per lb. and up; 7d. 8/- per lb.; 7d. 6/- per lb.; 8d.

**Tea.**—Kenya, No. 1, June, 1936, 15s 6d. per lb.; 10/- per lb. and up; 7d. 8/- per lb.; 7d. 6/- per lb.; 8d.

**Tea.**—Kenya, No. 1, July, 1936, 15s 6d. per lb.; 10/- per lb. and up; 7d. 8/- per lb.; 7d. 6/- per lb.; 8d.

**Tea.**—Kenya, No. 1, Aug., 1936, 15s 6d. per lb.; 10/- per lb. and up; 7d. 8/- per lb.; 7d. 6/- per lb.; 8d.

**Tea.**—Kenya, No. 1, Sept., 1936, 15s 6d. per lb.; 10/- per lb. and up; 7d. 8/- per lb.; 7d. 6/- per lb.; 8d.

**Tea.**—Kenya, No. 1, Oct., 1936, 15s 6d. per lb.; 10/- per lb. and up; 7d. 8/- per lb.; 7d. 6/- per lb.; 8d.

**Tea.**—Kenya, No. 1, Nov., 1936, 15s 6d. per lb.; 10/- per lb. and up; 7d. 8/- per lb.; 7d. 6/- per lb.; 8d.

**Tea.**—Kenya, No. 1, Dec., 1936, 15s 6d. per lb.; 10/- per lb. and up; 7d. 8/- per lb.; 7d. 6/- per lb.; 8d.

**Tea.**—Kenya, No. 1, Jan., 1937, 15s 6d. per lb.; 10/- per lb. and up; 7d. 8/- per lb.; 7d. 6/- per lb.; 8d.

**Tea.**—Kenya, No. 1, Feb., 1937, 15s 6d. per lb.; 10/- per lb. and up; 7d. 8/- per lb.; 7d. 6/- per lb.; 8d.

**Tea.**—Kenya, No. 1, Mar., 1937, 15s 6d. per lb.; 10/- per lb. and up; 7d. 8/- per lb.; 7d. 6/- per lb.; 8d.

**Tea.**—Kenya, No. 1, Apr., 1937, 15s 6d. per lb.; 10/- per lb. and up; 7d. 8/- per lb.; 7d. 6/- per lb.; 8d.

## Rainfall in East Africa

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has recorded the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:

**Kenya (Week ended November 22).**—Chemungo, 12 inches; Chelumbe, 13s; Donet, Githaiga, 13s; Elsamere, 20s; Embu, 16s; Fort Hall, 7 1/2; Fort Portal, 13s; Gilgil, 10s; Kabete, 10s; Kaimosi, 24s; Kericho, 13s; Kitui, 10s; Kitale, 27; Kilifi, 0s; Kitengenez, 20s; Kisorio, 3 1/2; Kitala, 20s; Narok, 3 1/2; Njoro, 8s; Nyanza, 15s; Machakos, 5 1/2; Makindu, 0s; Makuyu, 7 1/2; Menengai, 2 1/2; Meru, 6 1/2; Mitoburi, 0 1/2; Miwani, 4 1/2; Moiben, 5 1/2; Molo, 4 1/2; Mbomia, 10 1/2; Muhereri, 4 1/2; Nairobi, 4 1/2; Naivasha, 3 1/2; Nakuru, 4 1/2; Nandi, 3 1/2; Nanyuki, 1 1/2; Narok, 5 1/2; Ngong, 2 1/2; Njoro, 3 1/2; Nyeri, 2 1/2; Ol Kalou, 1 1/2; Rongai, 1 1/2; Rumuruti, 1 1/4; Simba, 2 1/2; Sotai, 2 1/2; Songhor, 3 1/2; Soitik, 3 1/4; Soy, 3 1/2; Thika, 8 1/2; Thomson's Falls, 2 1/2; Timboroa, 1 1/2; Tsavo, 0 1/2; Turbo, 2 1/2; and Voi, 1 1/2 inches.

**Uganda (Week ended November 22).**—Budabala, 1 1/2 inches; Entebbe, 2 1/2; Fort Portal, 2 1/2; Fort Portal, 1 1/2; Jinja, 1 1/2; Kabale, 0 1/2; Kololo, 1 1/2; Mbale, 1 1/2; Mbarara, 3 1/2; Mubende, 1 1/2; Namasagali, 0 1/2; Soroti, 1 1/2; Tororo, 3 1/2 inches.

**Tananyika (Week ended November 22).**—Amani, 1 1/2 inches; Apusha, 0 1/2; Bagamoyo, 2 1/2; Bomasimilo, 1 1/2; Bukoba, 1 1/2; Dar es Salaam, 1 1/2; Tringa, 0 1/2; Kigoma, 1 1/2; Kilosa, 1 1/2; Kilwa, 1 1/2; Lindi, 0 1/2; Lushoto, 1 1/2; Lyamungu, 2 1/2; Mahenge, 0 1/2; Mbeya, 7 1/2; Morogoro, 1 1/2; Moshi, 1 1/2; Mpwanwa, 0 1/2; Musoma, 1 1/2; Mwanza, 1 1/2; Ngombe, 0 1/2; Njombe, 0 1/2; Old Shinyanga, 0 1/2; Tabora, 7 1/2; Tanga, 0 1/2; Tukuyu, 0 1/2; and Utete, 0 1/2 inch.

**Nyasaland (Week ended November 20).**—Glenorchy, 2 1/2 inches; Lauderdale, 7 1/2; Limbili, 0 1/2; and Zoa, 0 1/2 inch.

**Southern Rhodesia (Week ended November 16).**—Beitbridge, nil; Chipinga, 0 1/2 inch; Gwelo, nil; Essexvale, nil; Inyangano, 0 1/2; Melsetter, 0 1/2; Marandellas, 0 1/2; Mazoe, 0 1/2; Salisbury, 0 1/2; and Victoria Falls, 0 1/2 inch.



Baldwin & Clegg, Ltd., 55, Queen's Quay, Belfast.

## Public Health in Kenya

**T**HIS MOST ENCOURAGING

part of the last report on the health of Kenya Colony by Dr. E. F. Peterson, Director of Medical Services, is best put in the Director's own words:

"There is much evidence to suggest that in recent years there has been a great change in the outlook of many thousands of Africans, more particularly in the Highlands and in the Lake areas of the Colony, and that this change is continuing. There is a will to progress and to adopt new methods, and there is a will that the women should progress, and that the children should be better cared for. Very certainly there is a will to work in order to achieve these ends."

"Whether these things are the result of improved nutrition and improving health it is impossible to say. These changes hold out great hope for improvement in the future, and if they are as great as many of us think, they should afford an unrivalled opportunity for the development and betterment of the people as a whole."

The estimated population of the Colony at the end of 1936 was: Europeans 48,192; Africans, 3,186,976; Arabs and Others, 44,458; Indians, 38,653; and Goans, 3,577. In the absence of any registration of births and deaths, analysis of inaccurate figures seems useless; so no details of birth-rates and death-rates are given.

It is a remarkable fact that although the number of European out-patients dealt with in Kenyan hospitals between 1931 and 1936 increased from 1,777 to 3,609 annually, the qualified medical staff was reduced from 66 to 48. 59.4% of the total expenditure of the Colony was in 1936 devoted to public health and medical relief. In 1931 the money voted for the medical services was £252,061; in 1936, £195,562. Out-patient attendances nearly doubled in the six years, advancing from 534,799 to 976,877.

## Spearing a 137 lb. Nile Perch

WRITING of a fish-drive in the Sudd country of the Sudan, the Rev. R. B. Flim said in a letter to *The Times*:

"Four hundred Dinkas, armed with fish spears, walked in a row through shallow water spearing at fish darting about their legs. There was always the possibility of spearing a crocodile. I was able to stick four fish, but the Natives mostly obtained much more."

"One man speared a fish which pulled him over, and also three other men who later speared the same fish. It was interesting to see the fish with its back just protruding out of the water towing these men behind it. I weighed the fish and it was 137 lb., a perch—and proved to be very good eating. A still larger fish was caught at the time, but was cut up before we could weigh it. I have also seen very large fish caught in the fish traps set in the Congo rapids."

## Wonderful Close-up of a Lion

MR. ERIC TARLETON had an exciting lion adventure in the Albert National Park recently, when, in company with his wife and some friends, they sat in front of them a huge black-maned lion and listened to the recording of the story, the *East African Standard* says:

"They wanted a photograph they edged closer and closer until they were within 25 yards, and the guide got out and walked towards the lion, with the camera ready to take a picture. Then the lion, not liking the look of the obstruction, did his stuff. He roared loudly and charged, making two springs through the air in fine style, mouth wide open, mane stiff, claws extended, tail straight out. The guide, said Mr. Tarleton, was quite unmoved. He just flung up one hand with a commanding gesture, for all the world like a policeman stopping the oncoming train."

"The lion, less than six feet away, paused for a moment, then made his third spring sideways, and walked off, while the guide finished taking the photograph and returned to the car, quite calm and cool. Mr. Tarleton, who knows a bit about safari adventures himself, said he just sat there, wondering what to do when the guide was shot. They had no gun, of course, in the National Park."

## Passengers from East Africa

THE S.S. "Bernardin de St. Pierre," which arrived at Marseilles on November 27, brought the following passengers from Mothasa:

|                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Collins, Mr.         | Eloy, Mrs.               |
| Corbiser, Mr. & Mrs. | Gerodet, Mr.             |
| Giles, Mr. & Mrs.    | Gillemot, Mr. & Mrs.     |
| Phillips, Mr. & J.   | Hentiens, Mr.            |
| Guthrie, Mr. & J.    | Levereur, Mr.            |
|                      | Ravasi, Mr.              |
|                      | Van Den Ende, Mr. & Mrs. |
|                      | Vandenheede, Mr. & Mrs.  |
|                      | Van Poppel, Mr. & Mrs.   |
|                      | Viane, Mr.               |

### All Mail Passengers

OUTWARD passengers on December 1 included Mr. Matthew, to Port Blair; Lady Francis Scott, to Kisumu; and Lieutenant-Colonel N. H. Hicks, to Nairobi. Mrs. P. E. Lester is due to leave on December 11 for Kharroum.

### Southern Rhodesian Loan

The prospects of the new 3½% Southern Rhodesian loan of which particulars appear in this issue, are accompanied by an interesting memorandum on the Colony. It shows the flourishing state of trade, mining, and transportation, reviewed the financial position, incidentally mentioning that 14% of the revenue is required to meet the interest, sinking funds and service charges on the external debt.

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



Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, surrounded by the palm trees, jacarandas and flamboyants. The comfortable hotels, tennis theatre, and golf course, the tennis courts and social sporting clubs, make Beira a charming holiday resort.

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

The port of Beira is not only the outlet of the Tanga Concessions, administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two Rhodesian Cananga, Zambezi Valley, Concessions and the Lake of Lake Nyasa. It enjoys the monopoly of the import and export trade of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Over 50% of ship tonnage annually at the Port of Beira has the most modern and modern equipment.

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### LIST OF SAILINGS

| Port              | Date    | Port           | Date   | Port       | Date   | Port      | Date   | Port        | Date    |
|-------------------|---------|----------------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|-------------|---------|
| Llanguedoc Castle | Dec. 14 | Austria        | Jan. 1 | Aden       | Jan. 4 | Hamburg   | Jan. 8 | London      | Jan. 12 |
| Gibraltar Castle  | Dec. 14 | Algeria        | Jan. 1 | Colombo    | Jan. 4 | Paris     | Jan. 8 | Southampton | Jan. 12 |
| Assuncion Castle  | Dec. 14 | Tunis          | Jan. 1 | Mauritius  | Jan. 4 | Genoa     | Jan. 8 | Port Said   | Jan. 12 |
| Dunvegan Castle   | Dec. 14 | Barbados       | Jan. 1 | Port Louis | Jan. 4 | Malta     | Jan. 8 | Port Said   | Jan. 12 |
| Dunluce Castle    | Dec. 14 | Cape Town      | Jan. 1 | Port Said  | Jan. 4 | Suez      | Jan. 8 | Port Said   | Jan. 12 |
| Stirling Castle   | Dec. 14 | Port Elizabeth | Jan. 1 | Port Said  | Jan. 4 | Port Said | Jan. 8 | Port Said   | Jan. 12 |

Subject to alteration without notice.

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