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F. S. Joelson

Editorial and Publishing Office:
9 Great Fitzfield Street, London, W.1

Telephone: Museum 7170 & 7370.

Club Lane, London

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WE have been friendly readers of the East Africa and Rhodesia for many years, in fact since its first issue. We have not only been friendly readers, but we have also been friendly contributors. It is no part of the duty of a reputable journal to write what is not true, nor is it the duty of a newspaper to write what is not true. It is the duty of a newspaper to write what is true, and to write it in a way that is fair and just. It is the duty of a newspaper to write what is true, and to write it in a way that is fair and just. It is the duty of a newspaper to write what is true, and to write it in a way that is fair and just.

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Editorial responsibility is to be measured in
 support no less than in publication. To deny
 space to a news report, or a letter from a corres-
 pondent, or to a review of a book
 safeguards for simply because publication would
 the Public entail the inconvenience of calling
 attention to a view contrary to that
 which had been taken editorially would be no less
 reprehensible than to exaggerate out of all reason
 the little incidents in order to make it appear
 powerful, and to present of that same view. Day
 after day we are driven to decide not to publish
 news items for one reason or another, but
 never, we trust, merely from motives of self-interest
 or convenience. On the contrary, the regular
 readers of *East Africa and Rhodesia* can testify
 that we have made a special point, from the time of its estab-
 lishment more than thirteen years ago, of publishing
 letters critical of its own editorial policy, on the
 ground that if that policy is so weak as to be unable
 to withstand questioning attacks, then it must
 be unsound and in need of re-orientation.

Formed though they be, after mature considera-
 tion, wide reading, and close contact with the lead-
 ing authorities in many branches of Eastern
 African thought and endeavour.
 An appeal for our special opinions can mani-
 festly never always express the whole
 of what we think for, truth is many-sided.
 It has seemed to us the truth as it
 emerged from the knowledge of our editorial at-
 tention might have appeared, but we would
 not if we had had access to other views
 which could not have been within our knowledge
 when first we wrote on the particular subject.
 That is a consideration never absent from the mind
 of a leader, and any reader who has never
 reason to think that we have ever been
 invited to comment on any subject, or
 whether for our own guidance or publication,
 we welcome instructed comment and constructive
 criticism can never be denied. It is through
 correspondence, and the receipt of news
 articles, that we have maintained the high
 standards of our journal, and we have never
 hesitated to accept any criticism or judgment
 if new knowledge were advanced, and if it had been
 unwittingly committed in the columns.

IT IS DIFFICULT to find a new book exper-
 iment in a tropical territory, which, as a result
 of its distance from the sea and the restricted facilities
 for growing for us railways, cannot escape the
 handicap of heavy freight rates, and
 where, as there is the general ex-
 perimental cultivation of the
 of Soya Beans, the experiment is being made
 in Nyasaland in the cultivation of

soya beans had been so satisfactory as to warrant
 production on a commercial scale. During the
 current year it is expected that the export of soya
 beans will reach at least 200,000 or more thousand tons
 from the estates of the British Central Africa Com-
 pany, which has introduced this new venture, and
 the latest information is that distribution of soya
 bean seed to Nyasaland has been made on a fairly
 large scale by the Government, primarily with a view
 of improving their diet, but primarily, of course,
 the shipment of the surplus product to the overseas
 markets in future years. Now carriage charges are
 essential to the success of this new industry,
 and was established under the promise of low railway
 rates from Nyasaland to the port of shipment at
 Beira, where the ocean freight to this country was
 22s. 6d. per ton.

In recent weeks Nyasaland has been in-
 seriously perturbed by the circulation of the state-
 ment that that rate was to be raised to 45s. from the
 bargaining of the shipping companies.
 Shipping Lines, which would have killed the
 Co-Operate With industry before it had had any
 the Producers. chance to expand adequately,
 furthermore, the suggested new
 rate was above that charged for the carriage of soya
 beans from Dairen, Manchuria, to Europe, a much
 longer haul. We are not glad to be able to state
 that the causes of anxiety have been removed by
 the decision of the Conference Lines that the
 increase of freight shall be only 2s. 6d. per ton to
 47s. and since that is a long time to be revealed
 to the public, and the unwillingness to accuse the
 shipping companies of failure to appreciate the
 difficulties of producers, this instance of unfair
 competition with them should not be noted, it is
 to be hoped that the rate will be further
 new means for some years.

What Better New Year Gift?

For a month a week readers in East, Central and South
 Central Africa can not receive *East Africa and Rhodesia*
 with four or five days' delay in London, by the
 complete edition of the week, but printed on Bible paper to
 reduce weight and cost of postage.

Everyone in East Africa and the Rhodesias who is in-
 terested in public affairs needs this air mail edition, which is
 published by any newspaper in the world in connection with the
 United Empire air mail postal rates.

To readers of public affairs, enterprising business and
 professional men, alert agriculturists and financiers the
 information thus obtainable within a few days may be of great
 value.

So it will make an admirable New Year gift, at 5s. cost
 2s. 6d. per annum, air mail postage included.

Colonies Not To Be Used As Counters

House of Commons Discusses German Ambitions

GERMAN COLONIAL AIMS AND CLAIMS were discussed last week in the House of Commons. Members of which seized the opportunity to ridicule the idea that Hitler ever spoke for the country which he advocated surrender to Nazi imperialism.

Mr. Attlee said he believed the Colonial question was discussed when Lord Halifax visited Germany and saw Herr Hitler.

"We on this side of the House do not believe that Colonies can be treated as counters in a game of diplomatic bargaining. We hold that Colonies should first and foremost be administered in the interests of the people who live in them. When we hear Colonial claims put forward by what are called the hungry Powers we must remember that, if that claim is valid for Germany, it is equally valid for Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, or Switzerland and that providing up to now no one is going to lead to a real settlement. We believe that all Colonies of all Powers should be held on the principle of a Mandate, first, for the people of those territories, and, secondly, for the whole world."

The Prime Minister on Lord Halifax's Visit

The Prime Minister, who presided in the House that the conversations between Lord Halifax and the German Chancellor were of a confidential character, said it was never the expectation of the British Government that these conversations should produce immediate results. He said the conversations and not negotiations are necessary and proposals were made, no bargains were struck, and the object was to establish a personal contact between a member of the British Government and the German Chancellor, and to arrive at a clear understanding on both sides of the policy and outlook of the two Governments.

"We now have a fairly definite idea of the problems which, in the view of the German Government, have to be solved if we are to arrive at that condition of European affairs which we all desire. If we are to arrive at such a condition, obviously we must achieve not bargains between two or three countries. That is rather to be considered as we did consider it as a first step towards a general effort to arrive at what has sometimes been called a general settlement, to arrive at a position when reasonable grievances may be removed, suspicions laid aside and confidence restored."

That obviously postulates that all who are part in such an effort must make their contribution towards the common end, but on the other hand it must be clear that conclusion cannot be hurried or forced, that there must be a fair and open discussion of the things which are the subject and the nature of these problems must take place."

Mr. Winston Churchill Views

Mr. Winston Churchill said that since Lord Halifax's visit to Germany at Altzheim he had heard the German Government had raised the question of the restoration of war conquests.

"I am not at all opposed to Germany's coming upon this subject and we should naturally make it our business to hear what she has to say. The answer is very obvious."

"We should say that we are not in any way

friendly since the restoration of war conquests provided every other country, or the bulk of the countries concerned, are ready to put us discussing the situation on equal terms. The Allies made important war conquests in so far as Poland and Belgium, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia owe their national existence to war conquests in which British, French and Russian soldiers played their part.

Italy, which could hardly have won the war by itself, gained great territorial advantages in the Tyrol and the Adriatic. I am told that some of the Italian conquests by no means pressed any more to the wishes of the local population than some of the Germans in Czechoslovakia wish the form of Government under which they have to live. Lastly, Japan has acquired under Mandate, with an undertaking not to fortify them, islands in the Pacific whose ultimate destiny is probably more important to the United States than to Great Britain."

Great Britain Cannot Keep Nazi Kettle Boiling

If the restoration of these war conquests is to be raised, the sacrifices should be made all round. All Powers who profit by territory by the victory of the Allies should be expected to equidate their victory by sharing in any measure of appeasement which may be agreed upon by the defeated. There must be no singling out of Great Britain to be the only Power to be invited to make these sacrifices.

"We have heard a lot about the return of the former German Colonies. I do not know in any definite way the real intentions of the British Government, but I should like to say that though there is a very large number of people in this country willing to make sacrifices to meet German wishes, if they could be assured that in meant genuine peace in Europe, none of them would yield one scrap of territory just to keep the Nazi kettle boiling."

"I therefore welcome the declarations of the Prime Minister that there is no question whatever of an isolated retrocession of Colonial war conquests, but we would not discuss such matters in connection with our former Allies; that we should only approach the many difficulties involved if it were part of a general return by Europe to the old standards of tolerance and the final healing of outstanding quarrels, and above all leading in the end to an all-round reduction of armaments."

Criticism of the Times

Welcoming the attempts of the British Government to improve relations with Italy and Germany, Captain McEwen said he thought it a pity that the Government could not carry out its own policy without the hemmellings of *The Times*.

"It is a fact that this attitude recently taken on the part of that newspaper, especially in regard to the return of Colonies to Germany, has done a great deal to create the feeling in Germany that they have only to press even the most preposterous demands, and press them with sufficient persistence and loudness of voice, and they will be granted."

"It is a psychological question as regards Germany, but not specifically Nazi Germany. My feeling is that the fatal method of approach to any problem dealing with the Germans is that an large amount of concessions be imported from the beginning. That is one of the aims of *The Times*."

Success with Native Servants.

The Experience of a Southern Rhodesian

A HAND OF THIRTEEN of the best attendants in my office to keep it clean and take messages. In the afternoon he works in my garden for the princely salary of ten shillings a month plus kaffir.

Except that he is extremely well accounted for every long exclamation and has always accounted for every penny of the money from the money—of sums he must refer to him—which I entrust to him each month for the purpose of paying bills, I saw little of him. I know that he comes from Portuguese East Africa and that he does his work without very many complaints. It isn't necessary for me to hurry more. In England, if you have a good butler and display either a cold or a sentimentalism towards him, a proposal is readily entertained, you will probably have to grave suspicion, not hostility. It is the same in this case.

Then there is Cyrus, the "cook boy," who in all completeness of surpassing excellence, who is a kumbler and feller of white, and what remains of the cut glass received as wedding presents are gazed upon the ruins with a kumble and contrite heart, and a great sadness was upon him all the afternoon.

Here a simple soul of purest stock, coming from the Mchiva district, Durban, entering in preparing the evening meal, he loves to stand at the back door at sunset, with arms folded, staring with his cloudy brow across my stretch of commonage. I regret it is not in me to imagine his thoughts resting upon some idyllic of his Native hills. I strongly suspect he thinks of nothing at all.

Sikimani, the bedroom boy, and water is the most cheerful and affectionate. From far of bar es salaman tas comes. Quick, lively, eager, he produces every military salute when he wishes to obtain the right to an advance of pay about half-way through the month.

The Question of Language

The language difficulty sometimes hampers our discussions of whether a job of work has been properly done or not. Quite recently I am quite sure that there has been an unaccountable delay. But, whatever the language or some other difficulty, if there is an injustice to Sikimani, one of the things he will explain rapidly and in many gesticulations, but with perfect politeness, and I see his point of view.

Only after many trials and tribulations in my wife and I assembled this domestic staff. They are the best we have had. Different as a Nigerian, a German and a Swede, they run along together very well, and form a good sample of Africans at work.

I confess my profound ignorance of all but a few Native customs. I know none of the many Native languages, and hebbles with the women and stifled Kitchener but which is a melody in my language. Ought to speak in a few African languages. I do not understand a word of Zulu or Ndebele.

I would not learn all about their customs, but I instance that they regard it as proper to sit down when they are talking. How I wish to see a man of the time to be a study. My wife and I had there to write my anxious to learn of customs that I seem to have no to encourage them. But the only encouragement to this is the fact that

...to accept the theories of the relation of master and servant. I have a very high opinion of the view of European standards. After all, it could always give notice and return to his home in the country if he thought me too hard; and I do not remember any of my respected schoolmasters considering what nervous might develop in me after a sudden perhaps violent, instruction in the differences between behaviour at a dame school from which I had come and at a high school!

The Sense of Justice Brings Success

The more time one can devote to studying the differences in customs and outlook of Europeans and Natives, the better chance is there of arriving at that understanding which leads to successful operation. Most Europeans, although they may sympathize, scratch the surface of the enormities which they know which Native commissioners, missionaries and other workers in the purely Native fields are not so accustomed to.

It is not so with the elementary process of justice in their minds, and it is surprising what a long way they go to explain it to them. Perhaps it is because most British employers of labour in Africa do not believe in the limits of the economic sense of things, that British employers have caused the results which I mention. There are mostly more private employers than there are administrative officials, and this situation is not to be envied.

To regard Native servants as a curiosity is to do no harm, if it is not to lead to the display of that view in an essence. Any servant would be upset if he thought that he was being studied as a curiosity, and some few silly people do adopt an unattractive pose of that sort, thereby causing the most disastrous demonstrations from their "boys."

Is it an exaggeration to suggest that for every difference between African and European there are a dozen similarities? Knowing what an ignoramus I am as regards the finer points of difference, I must be content to work on the basis of the similarities.

Mutual Understanding

When I meet an educated Native, educated and not just a caricature, I try to get on with him normally, with our common basis of knowledge as a foundation. He does not expect me to take him into my house, but we may have a hazy idea that one day the Native (perhaps the son of Southern Rhodesia) will have little towns of their own as far as New York, Harlem, but with a healthy outlook, whose inhabitants will be able to receive and dish out hospitality with the fearlessness which comes of mutual respect and independence.

I speak with the educated (in a general learning) and for the class from which my servants are drawn. I am, of course, ill at ease when I were encountering the most illiterate vokal of your English village of last century. To place these things in an appropriate context, they know that you are not to be so common as the newcomers. I have not

the Africa, the commonest people will generally insist on being in their place, and I have had to be very much pushed to get the must of it. It is not possible for the people to be by their own efforts. The only way to get them to be as English leaders

OUR BOOKS

Tangled Justice in E. Africa

A Judge's Plea for Modifications

THE IGNORANCE OF MOST EUROPEAN OFFICIALS of the habits and customs of African subjects is colossal and awful. No one should be promoted to be a judge or Government Commissioner who cannot show a knowledge of the habits of such natives as Swahili, Zulu, Nguni, Driberg, Willembuy, Zangari and Tembu. This striking opinion, of a resident of long standing in East Africa, is dusted with approval by the late Mr. Cotton Roberts in his book, "Tangled Justice in East Africa." It is a small book, only 100 pages, but it contains a reasoned argument, supported by authorities, for some reconsideration of the impact of British law on the native. It is an excellent, moderately phrased and amusing, and forward, but none the less cogent study of the African chief.

Mr. Roberts explains in a few chapters why the law which has been introduced in many of our African territories is so unreasonable. He says, "The things which have always been allowed by tribal law in many cases do not explain why we must alter our standards. I can understand what things are not the same as those of the African, but I cannot understand why the regulations without first discussing the necessity for the change. The law is not intended to be applied to the tribe and only understood in the simple African language. Any law ready to be applied to the African without evidence we cannot understand is not allowed to explain the matter in our own way."

Though himself at the time only a white judge, the author found great difficulty in giving any satisfactory answer to that complaint.

Weaknesses of the Present Law

He recalls the introduction into East Africa of the Indian Penal Code, which had certainly benefited India. Here conditions might be supposed to resemble those of parts of Africa. But this was modified.

In the drafting of the Model Code attention to the habits and mentalities was ignored. There was no organized body of informed native opinion which at present is available to Colonial Legislators. The habit and experience of the many local judges, who had been only too willing to place their services at the disposal of the European countries, had not been noted. It does not appear to have been drawn on.

For the first time, a vivid picture of a colonial court has been seen.

The presiding magistrate or judge in the proceedings (a trial for murder or theft), in his official robes, scarlet, seated with Native at one side, and the prisoner and the prisoner in the dock, the crowd of spectators kept back by Native police in a line, a theatrical English scene in African surroundings, is a primitive feature. The judge listens to the proceedings, he realises that the primitive or even early educated natives do not understand the workings of British justice. The court procedure is not understood by the prisoner. If he is guilty and wishes to admit it, he is often asked to plead not guilty. If he desires to explain, he is told that he must remain silent. He is not allowed to argue for either defence or some legal argument, it is possible he is guilty because, or because the judge may give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt because the assessor has failed to see that the luck and advice. He is not allowed to give a defence to the judge on a point that he would not law, but it is often a judge in the native world of law.

Interpreting comes in, a drastic criticism, particularly by a Zulu police officer, whom the author rebuffs.

The native, after the trial, is often placed in a cell, where he is not allowed to see his family or to write. He is not allowed to see his family or to write. He is not allowed to see his family or to write. He is not allowed to see his family or to write.

These rather copious extracts will serve to illustrate the lines of the author's argument. The book is a reading in itself for those who deal with a very original and important subject.

A Book to Read

As a good member of the Executive Council of the Howard League for Prison Reform, Mr. Roberts had proposals to make for some less harsh punishment, proposals which may seem too drastic for present African conditions, but they are not so much reasonable. There are similar logical errors, including the statement that "the characteristic diseases in the population of Africa is the Negro. Bantu are not negroes or even negroid," still less are the Swahili, the Masai and a host of others.

Considering that he had spent 10 years in East and some two years in South Africa, he had an unexpected distaste for the man of the spot. To urge that "there must be ceaseless vigilance by the Parliament and people of Britain on every question that concerns the Native of Africa," is merely to bog a willing horse. A multitude of societies and a whole army of private persons with unlimited time on their hands make it their concern to practise everything done for, by or through the Natives of Africa—and their activities and good deeds are only too often crude, unbalanced and harmful.

The book, which has been capably edited by Mr. Cotton Roberts, is published by the Howard League for Prison Reform, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

"Corporal Haines" by Mark Brouse (Allen & Unwin, 7s. 6d.) tells the story of a Native life in the Transvaal, amusingly and with a certain characteristic bit of South African.

"Parmi les Bêtes de la Brousse," by J. Lippens (D'Aprix & Brüssell). A collection of interesting photographs of the life of the Assistant National Albert, of which the author was Assistant Conservator. The running comment displays intimate knowledge of the animals, and especially of the birds. Mr. Lippens made a special study, and a special study in describing them and their ways. Beautifully printed on art paper, the book will appeal to all who love life in Africa.

"The Mineral Position of the British Empire" (Imperial Institute, 1s. 6d.) is a book which is the product of the British Empire. It is a book of statistics of production, together with a number of tables of minerals, imports and exports compiled from the best figures available. The book also reflects the changes in the position since 1920, like this, a year of a bleak prospect in the mineral industry of East Africa and the Rhodesias are fully dealt with, and the two continents are given a comparative study of the world and Empire. The book is a valuable and useful study of the mineral position of the principal producing countries.

Statements Worth Noting

Jesus said, "If therefore ye have not been faithful in the smallest things, how can ye commit to you the great things?"—Luke

The more I see of Africa the more I like it.

The ancient Egyptians bred hyenas for food. Mr. A. E. Robinson, in "Sudan Notes and

Annals Notes on the course, imprisonment in the jail and a prison carries no social stigma."

Mr. J. Abraham, in his Report on Nyasaland

Natives.

With few exceptions, the roads are good in both the Rhodesias. W. W. Seymour Smith, General Manager of the Automobile Association of Rhodesia.

Where permanent rains are not available, leucoderms in the bites which are not killed by a red-hot wire or a burning stick. Major G. St. J. Ord, in a report in the "Echo," Here, Natal.

Cattle, sheep and goats in Rhodesia have a naturally acquired immunity to tetanus which is absent in the West, horses, pigs and dogs. The Tanganyika Secretary Department Report.

We are determined to give the natives a good education that ducking has to be carried out. Mr. H. J. G. M. Provincial Commissioner of the

Central Province, speaking in the Rhodesia Council.

As far as I can see, it will not be necessary to

repeal the taxation in Southern Rhodesia for at least a number of years. The Hon. J. G. M. Provincial Commissioner, addressing the Salisbury

Council.

England buys the most expensive commodities consuming country, but at the same time, in the balance of trade, she is a net exporter of goods that is very often carried. Mr. G. C. M. Provincial Commissioner, addressing the

Society.

Our development and advisory committee of the Colonial Office in the existing

inter-departmental committees are not only necessary. Mr. A. G. M. Provincial Commissioner, in the "Star" of 10/11/1917.

The fact that the Cape Government would

if anyone gave us the money of Africa and the

new capricious successor of the British Government in Rhodesia, in a speech in the

Legislative Council, 18/11/1917.

It is a very beautiful, very

strange, very beautiful, very

strange, very beautiful, very

strange, very beautiful, very

strange, very beautiful, very

strange, very beautiful, very



Mr. Harold Jowitt, a Yorkshireman and a

professional education in University College

Southampton, where he obtained his

Arts degree in 1911, and later

the degree of Master of Arts in 1912.

After four years of teaching in

schools, he was appointed

Director of Native Education in 1917.

As a result of his

conception of education in the

islands, he has written with

the late Sir David G. M. Provincial

Commissioner, in his book

on the education of the

Background to

Authoritative Views on Federal and International Affairs

Condemns Nazis for their persecution, denials and denials. In Germany, it has been said and professed that this persecution does not exist, but we know does not exist before there has been persecution so heavy, so formidable, so grievous and so sad in its more profound effects. It is a persecution in which neither constraint of violence nor pressure of threats nor tricks of cunning, nor jugs are wanting. There are few countries like Germany, well as Germany, which makes it difficult to think of it as being committed against the truth in that sense. It is said that the Catholic religion is no longer content but politic, and this is being made the pretext for persecution. It was not only persecution but only a measure of defence. A similar charge was made when Jesus was brought before Pilate. He was accused of pursuing politics, of being a disturber and enemy of Caesar. This was not true. He was not a disturber of the world. We can see the world of the world, but he did not want to pursue politics, but he wanted to bring to the truth, to lead the truth. We have no illusions, we wish to do nothing else. — *The Roman Catholic Church*

Japan and Great Britain. — Japanese outrages have formed a emphatic and effective of Britain and growing tension between London and Tokyo. It is not a matter of leadership. Britain does not want a war with Japan. Britain, but with a share, let us who have the duty and there is less certainty. It is not a matter of leadership. Britain does not want a war with Japan. Britain, but with a share, let us who have the duty and there is less certainty. It is not a matter of leadership. Britain does not want a war with Japan. Britain, but with a share, let us who have the duty and there is less certainty. — *The Japanese Question*

Dispersed Peoples. — No one can succeed in the minds of individual men and women. A large number of people tend to be disorganised in the ever increasing number of people who have to possess a single soul to make it an individual. Some would say that in the old days, when the people were more united, the individual was more responsible for the actions of the people. But now, in the modern world, the individual is less responsible for the actions of the people. — *The Archbishop of Canterbury*

Great Britain and the East. — In the exception of the East, the only organ of the nation is the British Empire. It is not a matter of leadership. Britain does not want a war with Japan. Britain, but with a share, let us who have the duty and there is less certainty. — *The Roman Catholic Church*

Japanese domination. — It never likely in China. Japanese are not communists and are apt to be removed far from the sea. — *Saturday Review*

British Blessings. — We are entitled to measure ourselves by other Great Powers in Europe. In Russia, Germany and Italy, the same educational system of espionage, of cheating, of eavesdropping, of the characters of several letters, of the same silence and secret concentration of power in prison islands, the same tribunals in cases where the quality of the trial is held necessary. In this country, in contrast, the apprehensive eye of the administration is not to have honest common sense, which is the only way to a public development. The approval has been secured by the government, but the results of the government are prescribed. All that had much to do with the condition of national safety, but it is more accurately and honestly the same of the dominant regime. For the state and a nation, it is not followed by the state. The purpose is to be co-operation, to be called by the people as a whole, to be for the individual. All the things for his own development, to be free to exercise without curtailing the freedom of someone else. — *The Spectator*

United Nations. — A nation without unity, without the decline of class feeling, without the effort of living, the development of our health, and educational terms and the measure of security provided by our insurance services have made it the nation more united than it has been for a century. The British Empire is a great force of the British Empire, the creed and classes in its decline. Since unity is the ruling and master principle of the British Empire, our broken overtures are the British Empire will undergo any travail whatsoever. During 1937 we surely received the share of blessings. Christmas, the time to count them. To the British Empire 1937 has been a year of the British Empire. The British Empire is the greatest of these blessings. — *The Spectator*

This feature has been added especially for the service of the Air Mail Edition of the magazine.

PERSONALIA

Lord Newton and the Hon. Hilda Leah are visiting the Sudan.

Lieutenant O. E. B. Spencer has been gazetted to the 5th Battalion King's.

Lieutenant Colonel E. L. Anderson is now District Commissioner of Nairobi.

Captain D. Macdonald, second in command of the 4th K.A.R., is on leave from Kenya.

D. A. J. O'B. Bunker-Jaffrey leaves Mombasa tomorrow on his return to Tanganyika.

Captain W. Tysde, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment is on leave.

Mr. P. F. Branson, Crown Counsel, is acting as Solicitor-General in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. R. F. Galfré has been appointed acting judge of the Supreme Court of Kenya.

Miss Tom Miller and his daughter reached England from Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. P. J. Hensch, formerly of Uganda, recently addressed a session of the Gupia Rotary Club.

Major J. C. Drey and Mr. R. E. W. Bousfield have been appointed honorary game rangers in Tanganyika.

Mr. G. W. B. Bateman has been gazetted Dental Surgeon in Tanganyika. Mr. G. S. Bateman, who has retired.

Messrs. James Mackenzie and W. H. Guntton have been elected directors of the Kenya Farmers' Association.

Mr. R. K. M. died on 27th and left an estate of the gross value of £29,507, with net goods of £23,043.

Mr. Digby Jones has been elected Chairman of the recently appointed Corn Storage Commission in Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Edward Dalton, who died on August 6, left an estate of the gross value of £41,000, with net goods of £39,100.

Councillor Margaret Wilson, who was previously elected to the Oyo Oyo Municipal Council in Southern Rhodesia.

The Committee which is preparing the Joint Declaration of Independence of Mr. H. R. Banda and the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

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Mr. M. Davidson is now as a member of education in East Africa, and Mr. S. Williams is Assistant Director.

Mr. J. H. H. is standing with their son, Mr. J. H. H. in London, and before Christmas to return to Kenya.

Commissioner of the Indian Army, and just before Christmas on the occasion of his visit to Canada.

Mr. G. J. Thomson, Commissioner of Incomes Tax in Southern Rhodesia, having come on leave, Mr. J. J. Thomson is acting for him.

Mr. Warren S. Wright, who spent many years in East Africa as an advocate, and who returned home months ago, has begun practice in Kampala.

Mr. J. J. Isells, Consul, the Netherlands in Northern and Southern Rhodesia since 1952, has been awarded a Knight of the Order of Orange Nassau.

Dr. Catherine Clatworthy, who for seven years was a mission doctor in Tanganyika and South Africa, has been in Monrovia, Liberia, in charge of a hospital.

Captain Paul Romm, recently flew with two passengers from Jinja to Kampala in 18 minutes, being the first Uganda resident to use the Kampala landing ground.

Mr. D. J. Thomas, who served with the Kenya and Uganda Railways from 1922 to 1952, and has latterly been general manager of the East African Railways, has retired.

Mr. Emory Ross, executive secretary of the African Committee of the Korean Mission Conference of North America, is likely to return to the continent about the end of February.

Mr. B. B. McHenry, who was secretary in Zanzibar, having proceeded on leave, Mr. E. Foster has been appointed Acting Chief Clerk, and Mr. W. J. is acting as Treasurer.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, leaves England on the next Imperial Airways to visit East Africa.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. H. ... celebrated their golden wedding ... in Kenya since 1915.

Mr. Henry Larker, formerly superintendent in East Africa of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been appointed to represent the Coast constituency on the Kenya Legislative Council during the absence from the Colony of Mr. H. B. ...

Mr. R. H. Johnson, M.P., the well-known resident in Rhodesia of the Wankie Colliery Company, left Bulawayo on Christmas Eve ...

Commander J. Blunt, R.N. (retd.), ... of the ... R.N.V.R. ...

Major ... Dower, M.P., ... accompanied by ... Dower is about to visit ... Africa ...

Lieutenant Colonel ... T. Shorrocks, who spent many years in East Africa, and who recently ...

Sir ... D. Davis, who will leave ... the Cape ... by the ... Castle ...

Colonel S. Philip Richardson, B.E., accompanied by Lady Richardson, ...

Mr. ... M. ... in ... England ... London ...

Mr. ... M. ... in ... England ... London ...

Mr. E. Irving has been appointed Acting Comptroller of Customs ...

Sir Theodore and Lady ... accompanied by their niece, Mrs. Dora ... will ...

Obituary

Colonel ... E. ... formerly of the Sudan ...

Mr. ... G. ... French Consul in Mombasa ...

Mr. ... B. ... who died recently ...

Mr. ... M. ... managing director of ...

The Defence of Kenya

The ... commissioned ... non-commissioned ...

News Items in Brief

The Belgian Congo is to be represented at a Belgian Exhibition to be opened in Stockholm in April next.

Masani in the extra provincial district have been deducted from the payment of the and per tax.

The teaching of Afrikaans is to be an optional subject in Government schools in Northern Rhodesia.

The State Lottery Trustees of Southern Rhodesia have decided to assist a scheme for recording Native clinical and leprosy cases by the cine-camera.

The Air Ministry and Portsmouth City Council have reopened negotiations for the construction of an Empire flying-boat base at Langstone Harbour.

One of the two sons of Lobengula still alive, and the last survivor of the three sons educated at Cecil Rhodes's expense, is living as a recluse four miles from Bulawayo.

Boys from the Arusha school and the German school at Oldham have camped together for a week in the Ngorongoro Crater in mutual good fellowship on scout lines.

Trout, which were introduced some time ago into streams on the Kuopis estate at Anyanga, Southern Rhodesia, are now being caught, and fish up to 1 lb. have been taken.

Anti-malarial measures for Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia, are to be investigated by a special Committee containing members of the Government, the Railway and the Zambesi Sawmills.

A tour of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia is to be organised by the British National Union. The party will leave England on January 21, 1938, and return back in England on April 18.

The Oxford Societies of Kenya and Basaland are among those which have contributed to the Oxford University Appeal for funds; over £425,000 has already been raised of the £1,000,000 required.

An aeroplane landing ground has been established 12 miles south of Namwala *boom* in Northern Rhodesia. The Lusitania Bridge emergency landing ground has been abandoned as unsafe for further use.

A contributory scheme for pensions and settlement for Rhodesian youths, and the conservation of Rhodesia's natural resources are among the Government's plans for the future. The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking at Umtali.

Commercial Concern

Government of Southern Rhodesia has subscribed Stock 1001-1066, has been added to the list of stocks under Section 2 of the Colonial Stock Act.

A Coupon 20/30 representing interest for the year ending December 31 on the 6% guaranteed loan (short-term) debentures of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company will be paid on that date.

The Kenya Stockowners' Association has prepared a formula for a Dairy Control Bill which, after long negotiations, has been accepted in principle by milk producers and butter fat producers alike.

Tanganyika Territory accounts at the end of August showed assets £1,913,557, an excess over liabilities of £1,006,459; while the Railway and Posts showed liabilities, £877,350, a deficit of £310,205.

A Native Coffee Board has been established for the Moshi district, with the District Officer as Chairman and the District Agricultural Officer, William bin Bani and Ndaski bin Matinga as members.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first 10 months of 1937 totalled £4,107,110, compared with £3,585,216 for the corresponding period of 1936. Imports amounted to £3,130,115, against £2,791,482.

A prompt and favourable reply has been received from the Colonial Development Committee to the request made by the Kenya Government for a grant of £10,000 and a loan of £24,000 for anti-soil-erosion measures in the Akamba Reserve.

Gross receipts of all sections of Rhodesia Railways during October were £467,363, compared with £335,231 in October, 1936. The approximate gross receipts of the Beira-Umtali section for October were £95,714, compared with £68,605.

The final accounts of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia for the financial year ended March 31, 1937, show an actual revenue of £3,059,857, estimated, £3,000,000, revised estimate, £3,015,000, and an actual expenditure of £3,017,572 (estimate, £3,124,613).

The appropriation of a total surplus on the Kenya and Uganda Railways was discussed at the recent meeting of the Executive of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council, and decided upon. The committee should investigate the problem in connection with the Administration. Decisions regarding further rate reductions are to be published at a later date.

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far more and makes it
so!





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Britannica	17.6	World of Science	1.00
Blackburn Magazine	1.10	Review	1.00
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Studio	2.10	Scientific Magazine	0.15
Game Gun	2.10	Radio News	0.15
Strand Magazine	2.10	Physical Culture	0.15
World of Science	2.10	National Geographic	0.15
Football & Guards	2.10	Magazine	0.15
Weekly	2.10	Engineering	0.15
Illustrated	2.10	Recess	0.15
Magazine	2.10	Popular Mechanics	0.15
		Leisure	0.15
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friend.
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cleans
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and
gums
and
keeps
teeth
white
and
bright.
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your
dentist
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today.



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One-man Parliament

Non-Boycott in Zanzibar

It was asked whether the boycott of Indian goods had been suggested by the Government. The Minister replied that the boycott was suggested by the Indian community. The Government was not in favour of a boycott. The Minister said that the Government was not in favour of a boycott. The Minister said that the Government was not in favour of a boycott.

Malaya and Fore Government

The Minister said that the Government was not in favour of a boycott. The Minister said that the Government was not in favour of a boycott. The Minister said that the Government was not in favour of a boycott.

Dr. Haden Guest asked for information regarding the health of the Government. The Minister replied that the health of the Government was good. The Minister said that the health of the Government was good.

It was asked whether the Government was in favour of a boycott. The Minister replied that the Government was not in favour of a boycott. The Minister said that the Government was not in favour of a boycott.

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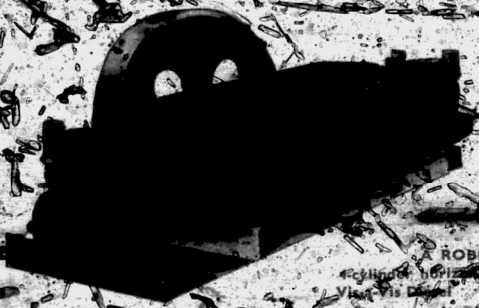
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 Paid up Capital Rs. 2,000,000
 Reserve fund Rs. 200,000

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- BRANCHES
- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----------|--------|----------|--------|-------------------|---------|-------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|----------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|
| ADEN | AMRITSAR | BOMBAY | CALCUTTA | CANTON | COCHIN (S. India) | COLOMBO | DELHI | KARACHI | LAHORE | MANILA | MUMBAI | RAJAHMUNDRY | SHANGHAI | SINGAPORE | TANGANYIKA | TONGAREE | YOKOHAMA |
|------|----------|--------|----------|--------|-------------------|---------|-------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|----------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|

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 and
LIGHT



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From	Ship	Depart	Arrive
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Jan. 1	Jan. 1
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Jan. 15	Jan. 15
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Jan. 29	Jan. 29
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Feb. 12	Feb. 12
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Feb. 26	Feb. 26
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Mar. 10	Mar. 10
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Mar. 24	Mar. 24
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Apr. 7	Apr. 7
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Apr. 21	Apr. 21
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	May 5	May 5
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	May 19	May 19
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Jun. 2	Jun. 2
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Jun. 16	Jun. 16
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Jun. 30	Jun. 30
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Jul. 14	Jul. 14
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Jul. 28	Jul. 28
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Aug. 11	Aug. 11
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Aug. 25	Aug. 25
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Sep. 8	Sep. 8
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Sep. 22	Sep. 22
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Oct. 6	Oct. 6
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Oct. 20	Oct. 20
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Nov. 3	Nov. 3
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Nov. 17	Nov. 17
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Nov. 31	Nov. 31
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Dec. 14	Dec. 14
Dunverton Castle	W. M. M. M.	Dec. 28	Dec. 28

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Gaffa's Growth
 To TRAVY THIRTY INCHES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS is the average growth of the Zoological Society's parental pair that came from three years ago and are now doing well. I don't know how to use the fact that the youngster at the height of five inches by stretching its wings which was formerly rather compressed at birth. Well, it is to be said that butterfly wings grow a matter of three inches a day or more when all the rest of a day's progress is out of their flight in the ordinary condition of things. Much more than any other insects they are able to stretch their wings from the time they are hatched to the time they are ready to fly. I have seen a pair of them run a distance of a mile in a day. I have seen one pair of them run a distance of a mile in a day. I have seen one pair of them run a distance of a mile in a day.

Parallels to Plants
 A more common and authentic record of plants than in the animal world though it may beat the record of the giant blue whale of the Atlantic which, from the birth of eight feet to the maturity of full growth, takes only eight years. In the case of the bamboo, the diameter of three feet and a diameter of one and a half feet in a bamboo shoot in a year. In the case of the bamboo, the diameter of three feet and a diameter of one and a half feet in a bamboo shoot in a year. In the case of the bamboo, the diameter of three feet and a diameter of one and a half feet in a bamboo shoot in a year.

Ethiopia's Flow of Gold
 The Ministry of Mines in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, has placed Italy's rank as a producing nation. Well, she is full of producing nations. We learn from a sample of pure gold which has been found in the mountains of Ethiopia that the gold is no more than 15 parts in a hundred. The mathematical text of the assay is 15 parts in a hundred. The mathematical text of the assay is 15 parts in a hundred. The mathematical text of the assay is 15 parts in a hundred.

...And there is any other...
 ...to be very great...

Spots and Spotted Lions
 Spotted lions must be looked with a...
 ...obtained by Mr. ...
 ...obtained by Mr. ...
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...of a ...
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Poor Pilot
 ...of a ...
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Spot Passes
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Settlement in Southern Tanganyika

By the Rt. Hon. Lord Chesbary, M.C.

THE PURPOSES OF THE SCHEME for the settlement of European settlers in the fertile undeveloped area of the southern Tanganyika Territory are twofold. The first is the attraction of settlers to the area, and the second is the development of the area. The scheme is limited by the available land. When the supply of land equals the demand, more settlers will be accepted, since over-production and consequently price cutting must be avoided.

The area offers perfect climatic conditions, natural resources such as can be found in few parts of the world, and a remarkable absence of the pests and disadvantages which are common with areas such as malarial (especially drought) and tsetse areas. In fact, a country in which white people can enjoy a really good life and a standard of living not far removed from a similar life in other parts of the world.

Very previously, to the settlement of the highlands of Tanganyika, I had been to a much-remembered close-up of the area, and in revisiting the district in the following days was amazed at the progress which had been made. I had seen very little of the area, and a detailed description of what had been done. This progress was not only to be seen in the Southern Highlands, but also in the area generally.

Excellent Aerodrome

In the previous November, I had helped to choose a site for an aerodrome and a residential country club, and I knew that the aerodrome was completed in its use. The aerodrome was very gratifying to be told by the pilot who flew to the Dodoma that the new aerodrome was the best in the East African continent. It was certainly the best and made very comfortable flying.

Previously, I had been very sick with malaria in the highlands. The malaria was very bad, and I was very ill. I was much impressed by the excellent climate of the 200-odd acres of wheat and other crops which were growing in the space of the land itself. The land had been put in a very good state, and when I arrived the space had been put in a very good state.

When I arrived, the space had been put in a very good state. The land was very good, and the crops were very good. The land was very good, and the crops were very good. The land was very good, and the crops were very good. The land was very good, and the crops were very good.

The land was very good, and the crops were very good. The land was very good, and the crops were very good. The land was very good, and the crops were very good. The land was very good, and the crops were very good.

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was made for co-operative marketing. The result of efficient organisation has been created to handle and control the export of the business. Before the end of my visit, arrangements had been made for all the available meat to be transported and sold at a fair price, the milk to be sold in the towns of Tanga and Mwanza. The arrangements for the great demand and was a considerable benefit to the settlement of the district. Other crops which were being successfully raised were maize, sorghum, rice, wheat, and sweet potatoes.

Good Condition of the Horses

When in August, the hottest and coldest time of the year, I was much struck with the condition of the cattle, and especially of the fine crop of calves. The produce of Natives crossed with Royal Ponies which had been imported in the previous years. There was a very fine air of general well-improved health in the calves, but the use of the bred bulls was not apparent. This progress has been proved in the past to increase the size of the herds and to improve the stamina and yield of the pasture. The pastures had been well grazed down, and the resulting improvement in the grass was reflected in the excellent condition of the stock. Although the whole country was dry, the bones of the animals were well developed.

The bones, however, were kept for riding and for other purposes. The excellent condition of the cattle was better than in any previous year, having benefited incredibly from the first rainy season. The stallion Whirlpool by Bridge Waterpony, a good deal of age, was an entirely different animal, and well bred. There were some fine stallions of horses which had arrived from the previous year. His produce was very good, and the quality of the yearlings was very good. The quality of the yearlings was very good, and the quality of the yearlings was very good. The quality of the yearlings was very good, and the quality of the yearlings was very good.

The demand for ponies, increasing in the area, was a slow but steady increase. In which the quality of the ponies was very good, and the quality of the ponies was very good. The quality of the ponies was very good, and the quality of the ponies was very good. The quality of the ponies was very good, and the quality of the ponies was very good.

The quality of the ponies was very good, and the quality of the ponies was very good. The quality of the ponies was very good, and the quality of the ponies was very good. The quality of the ponies was very good, and the quality of the ponies was very good. The quality of the ponies was very good, and the quality of the ponies was very good.

The New Year Honours List

Awards to East Africa and Rhodesians

PRIVY COUNCIL

ROBERT SPEER, M.C. Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, has frequently dealt with East African subjects in the House of Commons and in his Department.

BARONS

HOWARD ST. CLAUDE STANON, K.B.E. Director, Chairman and joint managing director of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, and Chairman for some time of the Tramp Shipping Subsidy Committee and the Tramp Shipping Administrative Committee. Now on a recuperative visit to South Africa.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

CARLEBACH, COLONEL PHILIP, C.M.G., D.S.O. Commandant of City of London Cadet Brigades for services in the cadet movements. Is Chairman and Managing Director of Nyasa and Rhodesia Estates, which has tobacco-growing interests in Nyasaland and the Rhodesias, and is sole proprietor of Carlebach & Company, tobacco importers, of London.

CREW, BERNARD A. SHILL, Esq. Chief District Officer, British Guiana. Was Deputy Registrar of the Colony of Kenya in 1920, and a Resident Magistrate in the Colony from 1921 to 1930, when he was transferred to Cyprus. Appointed to his present office in 1932.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES FERNAND, C.M.G. Former Resident Commissioner in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Spent several years in Ethiopia, on which country he has written a number of books.

ORDER OF THE BATH

C.B. (Military Division)

GEORGE M. GEORGE, GEORGE JAMES, D.S.O. Inspector General of the Royal West African Frontier Force, and the King's African Rifles.

COMPANION OF HONOUR

FRANK HOWELL DAVIES, Esq. Editor of *The Morning Post* and its record as a reporter, a staunch Liberalist, his habit of writing consistently for the retention within the Empire of the best qualified territories and other editorial news, valuable and of a high class, which other daily newspapers would not print.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

K.C.M.G.

FRANK W. FRANK, Esq., M.C. Director and Chairman in Chief of the Government of the Colony of Tanganyika.

K.C.M.S.

FRANK W. FRANK, Esq., M.C. Director and Chairman in Chief of the Government of the Colony of Tanganyika. Served in East Africa during the outbreak of War, and which he served with the Nyasaland and Force. Appointed Assistant Treasurer of Tanganyika, and later Treasurer of Nyasa in 1921. He was one of two Tanganyika representatives on the Advisory Council in 1931. He was Treasurer of Tanganyika in 1932, and he has been in the last year of his term.

DAVID G. CLARKE, Esq., M.C. Commissioner of H.M. Revenue and Customs, Trade and Inland Revenue and Customs and Deputy Commissioner from 1920 to 1925. Served with Royal Welch Fusiliers in China and India and was on the staff in France during the War.

PAUL G. CLARKE, Esq. General Manager of the Sudan Airways.

PAUL G. CLARKE, Esq. Chief Secretary of Nyasaland since 1920. Has frequently administered the Government.

ROBERT MAJOR THE HON. ROBERT JAMES, M.C. Judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia. Formerly Minister of Finance and Defence in the Government of the War.

ROBERT BAIN SHILL, Esq., D.S.O. Consulting Physician to the Government of Nyasaland, and a member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

PATERSON, Esq. Director of Medical Services in Kenya. In Nigeria at the outbreak of the War, he was on military service for two years, and then became an M.Q.H. in Kenya in 1920. Later the same year he was appointed Deputy Director of Sanitary Services, and in 1933 was promoted to his present office.

KORING, REYNOLD, EDWIN, Esq., O.B.E., A.M. Inst. E. General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, served with the Kenya and Uganda Railways from 1923 to 1930, when he assumed his present duties.

POWELL, JOHN DOUGLAS, Esq., D.Sc. Director of Agriculture in Uganda since 1920. Served in the entomological offices of the U.S.A. and Canada from 1910 to 1924, and acted as Director of Agriculture in Fiji in 1925.

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER

C.P.O.

BOYD, EDMUND DEWITT, Esq., C.M.G. Has been private secretary to successive Secretaries of State for the Colonies since 1920.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

O.B.E.

WILLIAM WANNAN, Esq., Ph.D., M.A., M.C.E. For services to education and economic development in the Colonies. Was a member of the De La Warr Commission on Higher Education in East Africa. A member of the Urban Civil Service for many years, and during the inter-war years he was the personal secretary of Lord Kitchener. Part author of *Principles of Economic Survey*, the *Journal of Commerce*, and *World Trade*, and has written a number of books on economic subjects.

C.B.E.

DAVID G. CLARKE, Esq., M.C. Commissioner of H.M. Revenue and Customs, Trade and Inland Revenue and Customs and Deputy Commissioner from 1920 to 1925. Served with Royal Welch Fusiliers in China and India and was on the staff in France during the War.

RUSSELL, W. W. (WATERBURY). For services to the Southern Rhodesia. His husband, Mrs. W. W. Russell, is Chief Justice of the Colony.

SMITH, WILLIAM H. (MURPHY), Esq., Auditor in Kenya. English, served in Uganda, the Seychelles and Nigeria.

C.E. (Military Division).

NEILL, JOHN FREDERICK, Staff Quartermaster, King's African Rifles.

O.E.E. (Civil Division).

JOHN OSWALD, R.N., Senior Marine Officer, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq., Chairman of the Public Service Board of Southern Rhodesia. Is shortly to retire.

RAKOUBARSON, ROBERT ALEXANDER, Esq., Geologist in charge of the water-boring section, Somaliland.

COLLIER, ANNE MARGARET, Esq., of public services in Uganda. Has for many years taken an active part in public affairs in the Protectorate. She was an Uganda member of the Kenya and Uganda India Colonial Railway Advisory Council.

GIBBONS, THE REV. CANON ROBERT MORTIMER, For services to education in Tanganyika Territory. Is headmaster of the Minali College of the U.M.C.A. and a nominated member of the Legislative Council.

MCKEAN, JAMES DOUGLAS, Esq., District Officer, Kenya, where he has served since 1917.

POPE, STEAD, Esq., Postmaster-General of the Gold Coast. Was P.M.G. in Nyasaland from 1930 to 1936.

PURBROOK, ROBERT CHARLES, Esq., formerly a member of the Board of the Land and Agricultural Bank of Southern Rhodesia. A well-known accountant in Salisbury, and Chairman of the Racing Club.

RICH, HARRY, Esq., For public services in Northern Rhodesia. One of the best-known business men in Lusaka.

ST. JORRE, LOUIS DESPILLES ANTOINE JORRE PE, Esq., Treasurer and Collector of Customs, Seychelles.

SHEPHERD, THE REV. PETER MCCREGOR, M.B. Ch.B., representative in the management of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland Mission.

STUDY, KHLIM, Esq., M.B.E., For public services in Zanzibar.

THOMSON, SOUTHLEY MARGARET, Esq., Controller of Customs and Excise in Southern Rhodesia until his retirement a few weeks ago.

VAN DE LINDT, HENRI, Esq., F.C.A., Honorary Secretary of the Gordon Memorial College Education Committee.

WALKLET, CHARLES EDWARD JOSEPH, Esq., M.B.E., until recently Deputy Assistant Civil Secretary for Southern Rhodesia.

THE REV. WILLIAM DAULIN, M.C. (D.D.), for public services in Nyasaland. Was a nominated unofficial member of the Legislative Council and head of the Livingstonia Mission.

C.E. (Civil Division).

ADDISON, Esq., 1st grade, Civil clerk in the Provincial Administration, Tanganyika Territory.

THE CHIEF CLERK, Staff Clerk in the Provincial Office.

MASTERS, Esq., recently Chief Secretary.

GREEN, GEORGE ANDREW, Esq., For services to education in Kenya.

HOSIER, MISS INSTANCE MARY, confidential secretary to the secretary of the Royal Empire Society.

JOHN ERIC, Esq., and recently British Vice-Consul in Mombasa.

MONTEIRO, DIEGO SALVADOR, Esq., Office Superintendent of the Secretariat, Somaliland.

MURPHY, MISS PAULINE WERFIELD, M.B. For medical services in Nyasaland.

ORRITT, ROBERT LLOYD, Esq., until lately Town Clerk in Salisbury.

ROWLAND, RICHARD, Esq., J.P., Bechuanaland. For public services.

RUSSELL, CHARLES ELIOT GORDON, Esq., Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika, where he has served for nine years. At present stationed in Mombasa.

SPENCER, ALBERT EDWARD, Esq., Computer in the Land and Survey Department of Uganda.

THOMSON, MRS. MARGARET, of Wankie, Southern Rhodesia. For social services. Wife of A. R. Thomson, J.P.

WEBBER, MISS EMILY LOCKYER, confidential clerk and typist in the office of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

HONORARY M.B.E.

KACHINGWE, HARRYSON, Esq., Clerk in the Higher Division, Grade I, Tanganyika Territory.

THE KING'S MEDAL

For distinguished service.

BROOKES, FREDERICK CHARLES, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Kenya.

Settlement in Tanganyika

(Concluded from page 511.)

Talk and criticism of pigs is a recent and widespread development owing to the acquisition and modernisation by Southern Highlands Estates, Ltd., of the bacon factory in the neighbourhood originally built by the late Lord Delamere. The interests were mainly concentrated in Kenya to show the possibilities of the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika many years ago and make an attempt to develop the area. Kenya, however, not naturally proved to be a land where he could manage at that time, and he was compelled to abandon the intention of settling a colony in the Southern Highlands. Without his personal attention and support the bacon factory fell into disuse, but it has now been repaired and brought up-to-date by the company.

The country is again ready for settlement; it must, however, be a long while before the supply can suffice to keep the factory working at full pressure. Meanings pigs, and pig farming are being developed, they turn as provocatively a subject for discussion out there as they do in England.

A friend of mine, I might further opened my eyes to the economic prospects of the district. I have already mentioned the large flour mill, but I was in a position to see for the extension of the town, the building of a public garage business, with the most modern of mechanics, or for the enlargement of the stores, and the stores, which are all the more signs of life.

The chief manager of the bank, who is a very experienced and successful business man, and who has seen the country from a sound and general point of view, has said that the present conditions are not adequate for an adequate income.

Rhodesia and Imperial Defence

THE PROBABLY about the method of one country to other people, that one's fellow countrymen, particularly those who have never painted for themselves a false ideal of national effort, are often called to surprise at the fact that in "however" the use of unyielding standards in modern times is at least as much a function of habit as an objective reality. Different ideas of duty should exist—and the only ones which will count for nothing are those which are not carried to the full gallery of a fairer and more just existing studio.

Rhodesia's place in the scheme of Imperial defence might be treated by some experts, well from the standpoint of the nature of its efforts, the face of attacks from the continent of Africa, also be discussed, and the general principle with the protection of humanity in general from the death and destruction of modern warfare.

England's Wars are Rhodesia's

As of the first heading, a very proportion of young Rhodesians are every year, instructed in the use of up-to-date weapons. The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia has stated that "England's wars are our wars," and the Colony echoes those words, assuming that its inhabitants would in case of war be used in some way by the High Imperial Command. The Rhodesian response would be, as it was in the Great War, just about as fine and whole-hearted as it could be.

The second heading permits rather more specific treatment, for without knowing whether Rhodesia would be used as a base for military or air operations, consideration of geographical and population make it certain that any great military power, out to bag large numbers of men, women and children by gassing, would not seek it, but in less sparsely populated parts of the Empire. The military tacticians would assuredly leave Rhodesian babies out of their reckoning when planning the world's most ghastly fearful arms. This, however, in view of the future of Rhodesia, necessarily gives it an importance in relation to the defence of the Empire, and the war Moloch.

Each-Bearers After Another War

When the next world war comes, some of the greatest of the Overseas Empire may be less safe than is commonly supposed. While it will be London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, and the G.K. towns that successful boys (withering and torture) will be practised in whole, the proficiency, Johannesburg, and Johannesburg for instance, may not be kept here in Rhodesia. However, we should have children who will grow up fine and with nerves unshattered. The reputation of Rhodesia to the Empire of the Empire, and the fact that it is of a high order. People who are normal and have retained their balance in the time of war-neuroses, will find a programme of the highly-skilled professions, or callings requiring special nerves, and in the exact location of educating the young, Rhodesia should be able, if properly trained now, to let their light shine as a very popular success in a world which is very much more than a few years ago, a very marked and shell-shocked.

The adoption of Rhodesia and of all other of the most populated parts of the civilized world of most up-to-date educational principles and equipment is a matter of vital concern to the people who will count for nothing after the next world war. The people of the South who are populated together will bear the same responsibility as the torch of civilization. In Southern Rhodesia, under the leadership of a far-sighted and wise man, is making an immense effort to reach absolutely up-to-date in educational methods, so primary as well as in the education being given to the people—in which respect it has advanced further than England. Within a few years, it will have a system of education in which the best of the world's methods are being used. This is the overthrow of the snobishness of the world, the mistle of a big game, and the time of the present call of the same thing in time, and the present call of the same thing in time, and the present call of the same thing in time.

Education as a Part of Defence

The greatest fact that the Colony's new educational system, should be the greatest bulwark of defence against war, which so small a population can provide. The Ministry of Defence of Southern Rhodesia, and the forces, retaining only the bones of the Empire, and doing so, and the fact that it is with surprising ease. But the advance of education in Southern Rhodesia, if it continues to aim at truth, and does not fall back again upon the worship of obsolete fetiches, may be felt outside the borders of the Colony in times of peace, and in the event of another world war, certainly would be so felt after the war clouds had rolled away, and when the physical and mental mutilations inflicted upon people of all ages and both sexes stood fully revealed.

It is hardly likely that many people would then be left to sing of the nobility of war, and it is possible that the Colony might have succeeded in providing a sanctuary for some of the prizes of peace.

What Better Arm Dear Sir

For a shilling a week readers in East, Central and Southern Africa can now receive "East Africa and Rhodesia" within four or five days of publication in London. It is the complete edition of the "East Africa and Rhodesia" in a Bible paper to be weighed and air mail postage.

Everyone in East Africa and the Rhodesia who is interested in public affairs, and this air mail edition, is invited by any newspaper in the world in connexion with reduced air mail postage rates.

For a shilling a week readers in East, Central and Southern Africa can now receive "East Africa and Rhodesia" within four or five days of publication in London. It is the complete edition of the "East Africa and Rhodesia" in a Bible paper to be weighed and air mail postage.

It will make a very admirable New Year gift. The Post Office, London, air mail postage included.

Statements Worth Noting

WHO WHO

384—Mr. Ernest Elwyn Hutchins

"Deal with Thy servant according unto Thy mercy, and teach me Thy statutes." *Psalms 119.*

"The whole of life is to Africans full of rhythmic movement like the forest about them." *Max Mabe Shaw, speaking in Nairobi.*

"Camels are savage, vicious, and intractable animals." *Dr. E. Robinson, Sudan Notes and Reports.*

"Law or no law in dealing with Natives is his personality that counts." *Mr. J. C. Abraham, in his Report on Nyasaland Natives.*

"The prompt use of Barium carbonate bars in the Kilosa district warded off an outbreak of field mice." *Tanganyika Agricultural Report 1936.*

"The greatest evangelising force in Uganda is the simple village schools." *Archdeacon W. Wilson Cash, writing in the "Church of England Newspaper."*

"That I have never had to prosecute a Native I attribute to understanding them and speaking their language." *Mr. T. C. Flynn, speaking in Bulawayo.*

"The claim that Native labour is essential to our existence is overstressed. There is no firm structure on a base of inefficiency." *Dr. J. Price, "The Farmer's Weekly."*

"I have seen white men and women minister to their Native employees as sympathetically as if they were their own flesh and blood." *Mr. G. R. Honekiss, in "Then and Now in Kenya Colony."*

"What are the real foundations of democracy? I claim that it is primarily co-operation and wisdom." *The Hon. C. M. Higgins, Prime Minister, Southern Rhodesia, addressing the "Caledonian Society in Umtali."*

"The evidence I found is overwhelming that higher education (of Natives) means clean wives, clean children, bigger and better-built houses with kitchens, latrines and ashpits." *The Nyasaland Medical Report for 1935.*

"Young youth through the means of training in migration or Government schools, tend to live in a world that is quite alien and alienating to the elders of their villages." *Mr. J. C. Abraham, in his Report on Nyasaland and the Congo.*

"An administrative clerk like me (in Tanganyika) is to sit in an office for six hours a day, from 8.30 to 4.30, and do nothing but adding sums and writing memoranda and reports as he did for examinations at school." *Mr. J. P. D. Holtart, quoted in "Empire Affairs."*

"Knowledge is bestowed upon the white race (not termites or white ants) which makes them industrious and personally transcendental chemists, engineers, masons, architects, aeronauts and experts in social service." *Mr. E. Noyes, in "The Book of Man and the Universe."*

"There are geographical, sociological, political and racial differences, but it is vital that the League of Nations should have a world map of the world, a world map of Christendom, and a world map of the M.S. and the U.S. and the League of Nations." *Mr. E. Noyes, in "The Book of Man and the Universe."*



Among the political officers appointed to the Administrative Service of Tanganyika when the country was first occupied by the British, Mr. Ernest Elwyn Hutchins is still serving in the Territory. He is a graduate of Edinburgh University, having done his Forestry Department of the Union of South Africa but four years after he got to the branch of the Forest Department, in 1910, was a not a assistant Conservator of Forests. In 1912 he was appointed to a post in the Administrative Service, and he was engaged with a break in his career in 1914, when he promptly volunteered to go to the front and joined an intelligence bank on the Italian-German border near Cassino, and only a few days later was transferred to the Eastern Front, and did his duty with distinction. After the war he joined the Forest Department in Tanganyika, he was posted to Arusha soon after its capture. On the conclusion of hostilities he was for a time in charge of the Ufa Province, and in 1921 was transferred to Marburg, where he has since remained—an unusually long period of stationing.

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Germans the fact is that the Nazi revolution pretend that the few excesses committed in 1933 were quite natural in a time of political upheaval, and that they ceased when the new régime had settled down. The fact is that they neither were few, nor did they cease when the régime had settled down. The error in Germany to-day is not that it has chased its own leaders to *Stern Kampf*, but hardly the error, for in that book Hitler preached the most sanguinary terrorism in the most open and truculent manner. The abominations that were committed in German concentration camps, and the "Gang of 10" Political assassinations, and finally, up to the present, the political outrages are executed now as before. The persecution of the Jews is as bad as ever, and the persecution of the Church threatens to grow worse. — *Time and Tide*.

Submarine strength.— There are so far more than 639 submarines built or building for the seven large navies of the world. This enormous total of submarine strength is made up as follows: British Empire, 70, of which 40 are in service; America, 100, including 84 in service; Japan, 100, of which 60 are operating; France, 75, including 55 in commission; Italy, 100, of which 86 are in service; Germany, 61, of which 36 are in commission; and Russia, 149, of which 99 are in service. The submarine strength of the new Germany navy is already almost equal to that of the British Empire, although Germany is bound by the Anglo-German Naval Agreement of 1935 not to exceed 45% of the British Empire's tonnage of the British Empire. This does not mean that Germany has broken her Treaty obligations with Great Britain. (German submarines are a vessel for vessel, of which smaller type than those of the Royal Navy.) — *The Sunday Times*.

Energy and Celibacy.— We believe the suggestion of leading women that the state should encourage young men should be encouraged would be an interference with the God-given liberty of humanity which in this is as of other nations, that the divine gifts will be the progress of 1941's war. We believe that for an Church to enforce its policy of celibacy would be contrary to Scripture, be against the progress of history, give a false impression of the Church, and tend to alienate the young men and women between clergy and people. — *The United Methodist Council, in a memorandum to the members of Conference and*

Conditions in Ethiopia.— Exports of coffee, hides, and skins formerly nine-tenths of the total Ethiopian exports and worth just over £1,000,000 have virtually come to a standstill. Active and passive resistance, so that miles of valuable coffee plantations and agricultural lands have not yet been ploughed. There are no new exportable commodities to replace those lost. It is apparent that many years must pass before these products can be grown in sufficient quantities for export. Wheat and flour are being imported through the coast, sometimes to be a small export surplus. Imports of grain has increased enormously. Terms are entitled to export to Italy one-third of the quantity of hides and skins they supply in exchange for non-Italian commodities, and this has not yet been working in the Italian market. Export and import restrictions have had a stringing effect on trade of all sorts.

Italian action since the war seems to have made nothing more of it than a death of provision, a certain of the land product. Here slowly Italy has scrapped the old machinery of Ethiopian commerce wholesale and ought to put in its place a new and positive system. The present situation seems to call for sweeping changes in the Administration, and economic conditions. It is assumed that the Administration is willing and able to make a fresh beginning. — *The Times*.

Aspects of Problems.— The development of air transport could only be in the hands of other nations. It is only in the hands of the Government, in the hands of the Government, and it is not clear that it would give hard-pressed designers a chance to concentrate on other things, or problems of some liability of slow speed, and being at the end of the road, and adverse conditions. It is time when we should ask the question, "How can we really be equipping ourselves with a general aircraft carrying a trunk and a man?" — *Harry Harper, Director to the P.W.S.*

The United States. The close imperfect love between the President and American big business runs far from smooth. Mr. Roosevelt's pre-Christmas conference with representatives of the utilities were inconclusive and during the holidays the Assistant Attorney General, the Attorney General, the President on his tour to Florida, delivered a speech bluntly attacking business monopolies, to whose profiteering price policy he ascribed much of the blame for the price slump. Wall Street interpreted this as evidence that the President intends to launch a great anti-trusting campaign, and it is not surprising that widespread disapproval by wholesale and retail businessmen. With a sharp outburst of 11% of capacity, railway rates and other indices still declining, and a firm commitment signed on 20th January, it is an effort to have struck without perpetrating the same old business and the Administration's unless the new policy is not intended to move decisively to the left. — *The New York Herald and Tribune*.

An American Speaks Out.— In the present situation, it is evident that the Government is not taking the business activity and that do intelligent business men do not take their own course. The country is in a straight, and the shape of the Government's policy is not clear. The Government's policy is not clear. The Government's policy is not clear. The Government's policy is not clear. — *The New York Herald and Tribune*.

Government's Policy.— The Government's policy is not clear. The Government's policy is not clear. The Government's policy is not clear. The Government's policy is not clear. — *The New York Herald and Tribune*.



Editorial Board member

Death of Mr. E. G. Bale Mr. T. F. O'Shea's Platform

Commissioner of Customs in Zanzibar

We deeply regret to report the death of Mr. E. G. Bale, Commissioner of Customs in Zanzibar, who died of a heart attack at the age of 57 last week. Mr. Bale, who was born in London, had served in the Customs of Kenya and Uganda since 1906, and for more than a dozen years previously in the Customs of Zanzibar. He was always distinguished in his duties with efficiency, zeal and good humour, which won him the confidence and respect of the business community, and he was a welcome guest on his visits to the country. He had been Chairman of the Harbour Advisory Board and of the Advisory Committee of the Kenya R.N.V.R. Both of these bodies owe to his grateful to him for his efforts in the past. He was a man of strong and genial character, who was much missed.

Suitors of the Zanzibar Residency

The death of Mr. J. P. Nkhedwa remains a remarkable man in his day was very prominent in the life of Zanzibar, where, at the end of the last century, he made considerable fortune, engaging with marked success in building and other operations. He built the court house and the Government offices on the main island, and was at one time present in the Residency in Zanzibar. At the time he was generally reported to be in good health, he was asked for his payments from the Sultan on a bill of the work while it was proceeding, and he died in hospital sent in by the bill scribbled on a scrap of paper. He was a large, to which community helped a number of the leading public officials and businessmen.

Other Obituaries

Monsieur Louis Franck, a former Colonial Minister in Belgium, died in Brussels last week. He was the creator of the Colonial University in Antwerp, a leading authority on Colonial affairs, and until recently Governor of the National Bank of Belgium. He had received many foreign honours, and was an honorary G.C.M.G.

Sir Charles Davis, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Dominions Affairs from 1925 to 1930, died in London last week at the age of 61.

Mr. Henry T. Bliss, who served as the S. mission in Madagascar from 1896 to 1899, died in Washington last week at the age of 83.

Mr. W. M. Maunsell, who served in the West Indian Regiment in the Sudan in 1898, died in London last week at the age of 70.

Mr. H. E. H. Power of Mr. Monte Carlo, died in Kisumu, Kenya, last week at the age of 61.

Candid Views of Kenya's Needs

I BELIEVE in the ideal of public service, to serve Kenya is my ambition.

That is the text of the election address of Mr. T. F. O'Shea, who is to contest the Nairobi South constituency in the forthcoming general election in Kenya, in which he is also a candidate for 30 years, having taken an active part in public affairs for two-thirds of that period. If elected, Mr. O'Shea intends to devote his time primarily to public work, and especially to the broadening and strengthening of the foundations of the economic structure of the country in order to raise its fitness for greater national responsibility. His address also states:

"I consider that the country is suffering from the absence of a sound, co-ordinated economic policy, and shall advocate a programme of conservatively planned development to assist an economic recovery and to encourage the inflow of capital."

"I should regard as a serious political mistake, and as a great disservice to the Colony, any attempt to re-open the economic question until data are available from the industry which Government has promised. Over a period of years I have made a close study of our taxation methods, and share the now widely accepted view that the measure of direct non-Native taxation is necessary to correct the inequalities of our present methods, to reduce the burden on our costs of production. I believe that the economic performance amended in the light of practical experience would best serve the purpose."

Importance of White Settlement

Imperial and East African interests alike demand a rapid increase of our European population. Agricultural settlement alone cannot ensure this has been proved by recent findings on the importance of immigration. I shall press for the encouragement of local industries and the development of tourist centres.

The future welfare of our rising generation has been one of my closest concerns. I shall therefore be active in assisting to widen the field of employment for our young men and women and to increase the facilities for their education and training, so that they can take their place in the world properly equipped."

I adhere to the policy of nationalisation, which our Railways and Harbours have become our most successful enterprises, and am in favour of any scheme to develop the policy of utilising the railways as a taxation machine for general revenue. I believe that the greater density of traffic permits the public should receive the benefit of lower rates.

New Medical Facilities

I shall press for adequate representation of the various interests on the Government and the sale of local products.

I shall also press for the building of the new hospital to be proceeded with without further delay, and for other hospitals and medical facilities to be provided to meet the present and future needs of the population for people of financial means.

I believe that the Government has done well in the past representative of the various interests have not maintained a sufficient number of representatives in the Government. I believe that the Government should extend to which had implemented the various policies and of exchanging views on current affairs with national organisations.

**Acute Friend in Health
or Sickness**

BOVRIL

Conditions on the Lupu

Suggestions of a Returned Digger

To the Editor of "The Star" and Rhodesia

SIR, - I have read the criticisms of members of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, and of various other publicists devoid of first-hand information, of conditions on the Lupu goldfield, and especially of the European miners and diggers in that part of the Bechuanaland Territory from which I have returned, and it seems to me that I can tell what there is, and what should be done, upon the matter. It would be folly to suggest that diggers are devoid of all blame; why not the rogues and the scoundrels of men of all nationalities in any part of the world, can be expected to be free of some men of poor repute? The diggers are full of life and vitality, and their presence among their kindred is a source of jealousy of the reputation of their countrymen. They are most anxious to eliminate the really bad types, and the Lupu Control Board has power, and it has not hesitated to use it to debar disreputable diggers from the goldfield. I further...

It is only very recently that the Government has shown an adequate understanding of the problems of the area largely as a result of the report of Mr. Mackenzie Kennedy, the only person who has returned from the goldfield in the past few years. The Administration has since then endeavoured to improve the conditions of the diggers, the Government and the Natives, it is essential that the alarming conditions of illicit gold buying - Mr. B., for short, should be checked, although police vigilance has been increased, this issue is still serious.

What are the real causes of Mr. B.? The indiscriminate issue to Natives of a year or more ago of prospecting rights (P.R.) was one cause, and this, which protest was made at the time, but there are others.

Because a good many diggers do not spend the whole of their time on the claims, it quite often happens that the gold windings of a week or two are not sufficient to meet their needs, and they are tempted to deal with the claims in the most unscrupulous way, for nothing, food or other considerations to the ever eager N. buyer.

The issue of prospecting rights to the Natives also seems to me a serious matter for a fact, and it is need to tighten up the issue of prospecting rights, and I am sure that all the best diggers would agree that they should be restricted to men who are prepared to spend practically all the time on their claims. If a man is a trader and spends a lot of his time on his claims, it is an obvious not also be a digger, and the issue of his prospecting rights should also be restricted, and I suggest that a P.R. should in future be issued only to genuine diggers.

Another requirement is that the diggers should be supervised by the Mines Department, in particular that provision for proper supervision of the diggers is essential for the diggers to be able to work in a safe and orderly manner. The diggers are absolutely chaotic on the Lupu at present, and have been for years. The small reef-tamers have been greatly hampered in the past by the Administration, and it is of great importance and business to them in not rendering them any financial help, but the diggers should be supervised by the Mines Department.

and it is to its interest to help these people. At last a scheme has been put forward, but unless it is generous, and is deliberately entangled with all sorts of unnecessary "ifs and buts" it will be worse than useless, and undo the good our distinguished Mining Consultant has intended.

Another serious need is better control of Native immigration, and around Chunya. For many months I have thought like a thousand Natives were allowed to camp in Chunya township, and to continue living in completely unsanitary conditions, which entailed a grave risk of the spread of disease, and against which the diggers protested repeatedly, but to what purpose?

Conditions of life on the Lupu impose serious hardship and deprivation upon the Europeans at the Lupu, and in their interest, in that of the Natives, and of the Territory as a whole, every possible step should be taken by the Government to improve the conditions.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. CRUICKSHANK

Functions of the C.L.M.B.

A plea for enlightenment

To the Editor of "The Star" and Rhodesia

SIR, - The conditions of the Lupu goldfield, and when you ask if criticism of the Global Mining Control Board is out of focus, it is not out of focus, and it is not out of focus.

In April, 1934, the Press, advocating the setting up of a representative Committee to consider the means of improving the Colonial Empire Marketing Board. A great deal has happened since then, and we now have a Board conceived in great secrecy and presented to us overnight. Criticism of these circumstances is not unreasonable. If a unilateral co-operation was refused before the decision of the Board was taken, it is safe to assume that at this late hour, the Board, having already secured its charter, is hardly likely voluntarily to court unofficial co-operation. Had a representative Committee been set up before the Board was formed, the Committee would have been able to deal with the circumstances which in the past have been the cause of the Board's failure. The Board's functions which require official explanation, some of which could more readily have been explained to the Committee.

It is not the precise significance of the executive authority vested in the Board, but the purpose of the Board, the sphere of the officers and members of the Board, and the right to recall or to suspend any of the members of the Board. The Board should be clearly defined in its functions, and it is not clear why now, finally, the Board should be set up with authority.

I suppose the fact that the Committee stage was ignored in the formation of this Board, and I agree that it has been launched in an unscrupulous and unmanly manner. I am sure you know quite well that the Board is not a do-gooder, for instance, does it propose to deal with the common goods manufactured in the country and exported to other countries, and the like. My last column on the subject was a rather long and rather uninteresting article.

News Items in Brief

The British and American Anthropological and Ethnological Societies have taken place in Cape Town, South Africa, on the 23rd inst. The Egyptian army reached Cairo on the 22nd. During a parade through the city, the British troops were taken by Sir Stewart Symes, the Governor.

The pioneer members of the Rhodesian Air Force had their first parade in Salisbury aerodrome, where they were inspected by Colonel J. B. Mose, commanding Southern Rhodesia's Forces.

330 immigrants from Southern Rhodesia during October last attended assistance in the Colony, the highest number recorded in any month during the year. The number was 242.

One mail communication officer from Kenya is to go to the U.S.A. with a travel allowance to study the anti-erosion measures now being undertaken in America. The offer was made by the U.S.A. through the Colonial office.

Monday the B.B.C. issued the new daily broadcast service of news and other items in Arabic. In the Sudan and certain other parts of Eastern Africa this present service of straight news will be very welcome. The transmission began at 5.27 p.m. daily (G.M.T.) the news being given between 6 and 6.15 p.m.

An illustrated brochure has been issued to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the accession to the throne of Zahir al-Sultan Seyyid Sa'ad Khalifa bin Harub. It contains a collection of excellent photographs depicting the traditions which show the enthusiastic way in which all sections of the community joined in celebrating His Highness's silver jubilee.

Two boys were recently born to a white mother and a black father. One was born in Linyati and the other in Durban. One child was born in a hospital but 25 hours before the doctor was called and the other was born on the road. The mother had been removed to the hospital where three other living children were reared and they will be looked after by the mother some time in the future.

In 1935 Southern Rhodesia made motor cars to the value of £1,000,000 for adults and £2,000,000 for children. Of these cars 75% were made in the majority of those 772 vehicles were American or Canadian manufacture, 10% were from British or Canadian sources, and the remainder were from other countries. In 1934 the 50% of the passenger cars and the 70% of the motor cycles were British. In 1935 90% of the passenger cars and 70% of the motor cycles were British.

The Bank of England has announced that the rate of exchange in the London Account will be 100 to the pound and that the rate of exchange in the Bank of England is 70.81, 000 in the pound. The Bank of England has found figures for the year ending 31st December 1935. The total value of the Bank's gold reserves is £1,000,000,000 and the value of the Bank's foreign currency is £1,000,000,000. The Bank's gold reserves are £1,000,000,000 and the value of the Bank's foreign currency is £1,000,000,000.

Of Commercial Concerns

Rhodesia Railways have ordered 12 locomotives from Manchester for delivery during the year. The trucks of 80 lb. rails will be delivered in 1936. The trucks to be delivered in the first 24 weeks.

The railway is to be extended south from Bulawayo to the coast. The extension will be 100 miles long. The railway will be able to purchase the land for the extension.

A revised valuation of the property in the Colony shows a decrease of 10% from the previous total of £1,000,000. There was an increase of 10% in land values and a decrease of 10% in property values of £1,000,000.

Work is shortly to be started on the extension to the harbour at the port of Beira. The work is to be undertaken by Messrs. Harding and Company, for whom Mr. R. Barnard, who will be in charge when the railway wharf is constructed, will act as supervising engineer.

Total export traffic handled by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first 10 months of 1936 amounted to 300,000 tons, compared with 288,000 tons during the corresponding period of 1935. Total port traffic, including the port of Mombasa, totalled 1,000,000 tons, against 904,000 tons.

Messrs. J. & W. G. & Co. have delivered tobacco to merchants in the Colony. The firm is a liability company, and is registered in the City of London, 27, Gresham Street, Liverpool 3, and at 10, London Wall, London, E.C.4. The management of the business will be in the hands of Mr. J. G. Gifford, who will be in charge.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Tanganyika Gold Prospects

Optimism of the Mines Department

FOR FINANCIAL INTEREST in the Tanganyika mining industry, there is much encouragement in the annual report of the Tanganyika Department of Lands and Mines (Government Printer Dar es Salaam) which was received in England a few days ago. The progress of individual companies is set out clearly and concisely in an endeavour to assess the value of the work done, and though the report deals only with 1936, it gives an admirable survey of the position in the Territory at the close of that year.

The financial importance of the mineral industry to Tanganyika is not to be measured by the direct revenue of £49,874, compared with £34,937 in 1935 of the Department, and the Chief Inspector of Mines has done well to show that 12 mining concerns alone spent the following sums in the Territory: for road transport, £16,200; to the Tanganyika Railways, £1,250; to European employees, £84,190; to Asian employees, £13,571; to African employees, £25,163; to transport for Africans, £8,430; on maize meal for men, £11,430; with the Kenya and Uganda Railways, £14,070 on stores, tools and plant, £152,500.

Progress in Many Directions

Gold production totalled 85,993 oz. of 900 standard, amounting to 732 tons of the gold, though there was no mine in the Territory which produced as much as 100 tons per day; most mills, States the report, have been prematurely erected and have a capacity in excess of mine production. As is usually the case with new fields of small mines, development is the need. Of the total of 97,831 tons of ore, crushed, about 22,346 long tons were treated with cyanide. It is still not possible to give accurate figures for the head or tail assays, but the value of the tailings on most small mines is very high.

Over 100,000 tons of the Mwanza district were determined and great advance made in proving ore reserves. 1937 should find most of the remaining factors as to costs determined, and a large tonnage of ore blocked out. At Mwanza, also managed by Robert Williams & Company's diamond drill, the shaft has been extended to at least 300 ft below the outcrop.

There are other gold prospects in the Mwanza district which may develop to mines which addi-

tional work might be done. It is also much ground in the area which is open for prospecting on which additional work might be carried out.

By the Mwanza mine, which is also mentioned in the report, the Government has distributed the proceeds of the sale of the Mwanza Development Corporation's shares. The Corporation's share of the proceeds of the sale of the Mwanza mine, which is also mentioned in the report, is also mentioned in the report. The Corporation's share of the proceeds of the sale of the Mwanza mine, which is also mentioned in the report, is also mentioned in the report.

Additional economies by prospectors, considerably exceeding the single goldfields, which deserve more attention from prospectors, but only one of the properties has been opened up with any degree of technical skill. The Mwanza mine of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines Ltd. was down to 130 ft, practically all the output of the mine from the Mwanza mine, which shows a sign of coming stronger in the bottom.

Difficulties of Raising Capital

At properties on the Lupat goldfield suffered from inability to raise capital. The geologist of the Sazani mine, Mr. Alan Goldfield, Ltd., has been studying the ore, and diamond drilling and underground development have given further geological information. The proposed mill unit to be erected will start within several years. The Mwanza mine of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines Ltd. increased their workings. The raising of labour on this mine is extremely great, and the Commission. Every labourer is in a state of work, and the increased efficiency in the case of the numerous of labourers, said to be as much as 100%. The Commission is also well organised. Labourers are content and twenty of them always offer to work on the project, the daily sickness rate is only 2%.

The Ilunda gap in the Mbeya district, at present split among three owners, would present an interesting diamond drill prospect as a diamond mine. The Ilunda gap in the Mbeya district, at present split among three owners, would present an interesting diamond drill prospect as a diamond mine.

Nearly all small reef mines in the Mwanza district are in a state of work, and the Commission is also well organised. Labourers are content and twenty of them always offer to work on the project, the daily sickness rate is only 2%.

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Latest London Share Prices

Share	1-1 week	1-1 month
Bathwick Mines (10s.)	6s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Cape & Moor (2s. 6d.)	55s. 0d.	55s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
East Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	20s. 6d.	20s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Mageta Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kentian (10s.)	15s. 9d.	15s. 9d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s. 10d.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 7d.
Kimintop (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Leopara Corporation (1s.)	6d.	6d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	11d.	1s. 1d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Rezende (1s.)	15s. 0d.	14s. 6d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	3s. 10d.	3s. 9d.
Rhodesia Bwana (41)	4s. 4d.	4s. 4d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concessions (2s. 6d.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesian Anglo Africans (10s.)	22s. 0d.	22s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	4s. 1d.	4s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (3s.)	17s. 1d.	16s. 0d.
Rhokana (1s.)	£11 2s. 6d.	£10 17s. 6d.
Rogan Atholope (5s.)	19s. 0d.	18s. 3d.
Rosterman (5s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions (41)	9s. 3d.	9s. 6d.
Thistle-Bina (5s.)	8s. 4d.	7s. 9d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	28s. 1d.	28s. 1d.
GENERAL		
British South Africa (15s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Central Line Sisal	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Consolidated Sisal (41)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 3d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (41)	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	4s. 7d.	4s. 7d.
Port of Beira (1s.)	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Rhodesia Railways	24s. 4d.	26s. 3d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	5s. 8d.	5s. 7d.
(6% Pref. 21s.)	19s. 6d.	19s. 6d.

The Outlook for Asbestos

What are the prospects for asbestos in the high-temperature Rhodesia area and its mineral contributions to the world market?

Asbestos continues to remain the leading insulating industry, particularly in the development of the new process of electric arc welding, and the growing demand for insulation against sound, coming from asbestos products may be expected to show a steady upward trend. It must be remembered that the world sets are of the mineral goods industries, which are particularly vulnerable to general depression, and it is not likely that the demand for asbestos will be affected in the same manner from abroad as is the case with a general depression in the world's home market. Such fluctuations in the consumption side must be necessarily reflected in the prices of the scarcely mined commodities. Investments in the countries of which Rhodesia is a member, such as the (Grimsland) Exploration and Mining, may be expected to be examples—must be regarded as some of the most speculative in character, though they are of considerable value from the rise of prices.

Territorial Outputs

Northern Rhodesia produced 850 tons of fine copper ore, 50,000 lb. of manganese ore, 50,000 lb. of mica, 378 lb. of gold, 2,000 tons of silver, 278 tons of chrome ore, 2,000 tons of asbestos, 1,000 tons of iron, 21 tons of iron pyrites, 2,000 tons of tungsten, 3 tons of nickel, 3 tons of zinc, 10 tons of lead, 10 tons of mica, and 302 lb. of gold. The number of gold producers was 103, and the value of the gold produced £250,200. The total value of all minerals produced during November was £630,954.

The death is announced after a long illness of Mr. J. Allibone, of the Roan Antelope Mine, Northern Rhodesia.

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K.U.R. Rate Reductions

Further Saving to the Public of £160,000

RAILWAY freight rates of £1,000,000 have been reduced as a result by the Kenya and Uganda Railways, which have now achieved the aim set by the House of Commons in the top goods rate for the 1951-52 period. Details of the reductions have not yet reached London, but we understand that the new classification tables, Classes 2 and 3, goods which would have been scheduled under them now coming under Class 1, though this will not apply to the consignments to or from stations in Tanganyika Territory.

Another important alteration is that the mileages on which charges are based have been reduced. Since the extension of the K.U.R. to Jinja and Kampala, merchants in Uganda have frequently voiced their approval of the method of the railway authorities in calculating the mileage according to distances on the map, instead of charging according to actual distances. For example, goods were to be transported from Kampala to Jinja or Port Bell via Mbarasa to Kampala, at a rate which has been reduced from 84 miles to 76 1/2 miles, from Mbarasa to Jinja from 73 miles to 70 miles, and from Mbarasa to Nalassagali, from 84 1/2 miles to 87 miles.

Zoological Coins

A new series of zoological coins in Southern Rhodesia is to be issued in that a similar series was recently introduced in England for the George VI jubilee, in place of the heraldic reverse that has been a British tradition for centuries. The reverse of the new British farthing is the only survivor of a number of designs submitted for approval. A "zoological" series for the U.K.

Helping the Coffee Trade

Rail and Harbour Rates Cut by 50%

HAVING advocated the temporary reduction of coffee freight rates over the Kenya and Uganda Railways, we are glad to report that the freights have been reduced by 50% from January 1 for a period of six months. Following representations by the East African Coffee Producers' Committee and the Coffee Trade Association of East Africa, which stressed the need for assistance to the coffee industries of Kenya and Uganda during the present state of emergency in the trade.

A communication received by the High Commissioner for Transport in Kenya and Uganda states that the Tanganyika Government will authorize a reduction of 20% (on certain conditions) in the coffee export rates over the Tanganyika system from Bukoba to the coast and of 15% from Moshi. Similar reductions are to be applied to the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Such reductions on all coffees exported from Kilindiini are also to be reduced by 50% for the next six months.

The High Commissioner for Transport retains the right to reduce or withdraw the above concessions at any time, should there be any substantial improvement in coffee prices by the end of the six months.

Shipping Freights Also Reduced

It is to be noted that the Conference of Shipowners have also agreed to assist their case by reducing the ocean freight rate on coffee from East Africa to the usual berth at £50 per ton, to £35 per ton of 40 cwt., subject to the customary deferred tonnage of 10%. This reduction became operative on January 1, and will continue until June 30, unless substantial improvement occurs meantime in the price of the commodity.

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Selling Nyasaland Tobacco

Establishment of Auction Floors

Following the 1952 crop, all Nyasaland tobacco is to be sold over auction floors now in process of establishment, following the adoption of the Nyasaland Tobacco Marketing Bill by the Legislature. The committee stage of the Bill was delayed in order to tighten up the clauses relating to the disposal of consignment tobacco.

It is to be noted that Nyasaland's tobacco has been marketed locally by the Imperial Tobacco Company, but in addition to such purchases a certain number have been bought each year by growers to market locally in this country, as a result of which the crop has been held at times accumulated, and other growers have on such occasions collected tobacco to sell at low prices, with a result that Nyasaland tobacco has acquired a reputation for cheapness.

Following the present set by Rhodesia for the compulsory auctioning of tobacco, Nyasaland is taking a step which is generally expected to have excellent results.

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Market Prices and Notes

Resumption of London Coffee Sales

Barley—Quiet. Iraq about 26s. 6d. sellers.
Butter—Quiet. New Zealand 111s.; Australian, 109s. (1937) 95s.; 1936 94s. 6d.).
Castor Seed—Quiet. Bombay to Hull, Jan.-Feb. 713-10s. per 100 lb. sellers. (1937) 714 7s. 6d.; 1936 712.)
Coffee—Quiet. Madagascars, 6d. (1937) 71d.; 1936 71d.

Coffee—The London coffee auctions were resumed on Tuesday, and the sales resulted in very fair competition for the good to goodish sorts, although the demand for ordinary quality was irregular; nothing fine was offered. Kenya's A's averaged 89s. per cwt., and various other grades, 62s. 6d.; 2,180 bags were offered and 1,240 sold. Various grades Tanganyika averaged 70s. 8d., only 417 of 1,525 bags offered being sold. Various grades of Bugishu averaged 40s.

Apprehension has been felt that certain countries would take advantage of the opportunity provided by the fall in world coffee prices, to impose further duties upon the importation of this commodity, thus counteracting to some extent the new Brazilian policy. The first country to take this step is France, which has created a licence tax of 140 francs per 100 kilos equivalent to 810 reis per kilo at the present rate of exchange, on all coffee except from French Colonies.

Cash—Standard, cash, £30 8s. 0d. to £30 11s. 3d. Three months, £29 12s. 6d. to £29 15s. (1937) £29 14s. 10s.; 1936 £29 15s.)

Cotton—Uganda, 10d. to 11s. (1937) 6d. to 6s. 6d.)
Cotton Seed—Steady. Egyptian black rock, full, Jan., Feb., and March, 25 1/2s. sellers. (1937) 26; 1936 24 1/2s.)

Gold—139s. 5d. (1937) 141s. 8d.; 1936 141s. 2d.)
Pineapple—Kenya, 294 per ton; Japanese, 70 per ton.
Sisal—Tanganyika and Kenya, No. 1, Jan.-March, quoted £20 5s. per ton; nominal, Feb.-April, 1937, 10s. nominal No. 2, Jan.-March, 20 5s.; nominal, No. 3, Jan.-March, 18 17s. 6d.; nominal, c.i.f., optional ports, (1937) No. 1, 18 15s. 0d.; No. 2, 17 15s.; No. 3, 17 10s.; 1936, No. 1, 18 6d.)

Dwa Plantations announce that the output of sisal and tow from the Dwa and Keta estates during November totalled 121 tons.
 Arusha Plantations produced 87 tons of sisal fibre and fringe waste during December 43 1/2 tons No. 1 grade.

Tin—Standard, cash, £181 1/2 to £181 10s. Three months, £181 5s. to £181 10s. (1937) £181; 1936 £182.)

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

H. M. Easton, Assistant Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, has received the following details of rainfall in East Africa during the periods indicated.

Kenya (Week ended December 22)—Uthunguri, 0.23 inch, Eldama, 0.31; Fort Hall, 0.63; Fort Ternu, 10.86; Gilgil, 0.27; Kabete, 0.82; Kambsi, 0.23; Kericho, 0.05; Kiambu, 1.25; Kiunga, 0.62; Kisumu, 0.04; Kori, 0.10; Lamu, 0.24; Limuru, 1.57; Lunova, 0.99; Machakos, 1.07; Mackinnon Road, 1.97; Makindu, 2.43; Malindi, 1.85; Muhengerai, 0.16; Meru, 1.88; Molo, 0.20; Mombasa, 0.77; Mهورoni, 0.19; Nairobi, 0.33; Naivasha, 0.43; Yan, 0.51; Narok, 0.45; Ngome, 0.00; Ngugi, 1.16; Nyeri, 0.60; Ol Kalou, 2.46; Rongai, 0.23; Ruiri, 0.87; Rumuruti, 0.04; Simba, 1.59; Solai, 1.09; Sotik, 0.41; Sotik, 0.73; Thika, 0.82; Thonon Falls, 0.77; Voi, 0.64 and Voi, 0.64 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended December 22)—Arusha, 1.25 inches; Arusha, 0.68; Bagamoyo, 0.78; Bihara, 0.43; Bukoba, 3.31; Dar es Salaam, 0.65; Kilunga, 0.30; Kiunga, 1.27; Kiunga, 0.41; Lushoto, 0.23; Lyamungu, 0.57; Mbezi, 0.04; Morogoro, 1.26; Moshi, 0.30; Mtwara, 0.27; Musama, 0.12; Mwanza, 0.16; Nyaneti, 0.07; Tabora, 0.08; Tanga, 0.01; Tukuyu, 0.40; and Ureta, 0.37 inches.

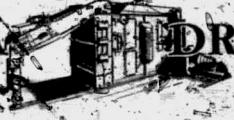
Uganda (Week ended December 22)—Butaleja, 1.50 inch; Entebbe, 1.70; Fort Portal, 1.09; Goma, 0.13; Huzar, 2.25; Kabale, 0.03; Kibale, 0.66; Matakoo, 0.28; Masindi, 0.10; Mbale, 0.12; Mpigi, 0.75; Mubengye, 1.24; Namasaga, 0.82; Soroti, 0.11; and Tororo, 0.7 inches.

Rhodesia (Week ended December 22)—Anderdal, 3.23 inches; Bulbul, 1.05; Selgorch, 3.15; and Zos, 3.15 inches.

Planters who find small caterpillars in orchards, association with mealy bugs on coffee trees, grape vines and other plants, should not destroy them under the impression they are doing harm. Probably they are feeding on the mealy bugs, as has been proved by Dr. C. G. Ulyyetta of the Parasite Laboratory, Pretoria. Certain moths do belong to a beneficial group and specimens found near mealy bugs should be sent to the nearest entomologist for identification.



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Propaganda for Coffee

This announcement that the Latin American countries are to unite in a wide spread advertising campaign, the United States directs attention to coffee propaganda in various parts of the world, states the Tea and Coffee Trade Journal.

Brazil is one of the leaders in promoting the use of coffee in new fields. The Sao Paulo office Institute appropriate funds 10 years ago in action on an aggressive campaign in Japan. After the propaganda was taken over by the National Coffee Department of Brazil. A national governmental agency was formed with a certain percentage of free coffee contributed by Brazil. The results have been exceptional. In an article, the reliable coffee imports to Japan in 1936, it is stated that Brazil last year exported 10,000 lb.

After paying royalties to the Central Bank of Kenya, the most effective propaganda in dissemination of information and advertisement material on coffee throughout the world is made. In a certain way, the coffee industry in Kenya is being developed and the coffee industry in the United Kingdom and other countries is being developed.

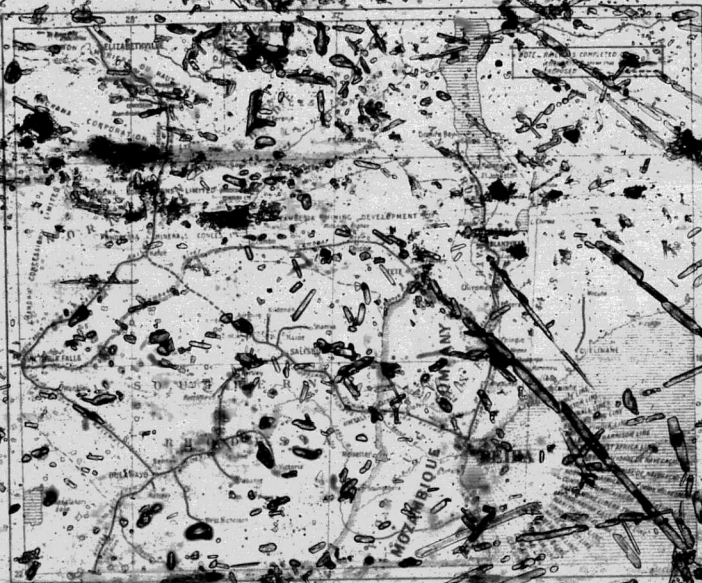
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Beira is one of the recognised winter seaside resorts of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Protectorate, and is becoming increasingly popular with residents and visitors to Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland from all over the world.

Beira is the only port of call of the territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but is also the port of call for the Rhodesia, Katanga, Zambesi Valley, Swaziland and the Rhodesia Railway. It enjoys the benefit of an important export trade of the products of Southern Rhodesia. Over 300,000 tons of goods are shipped from Beira to the Port of London, the most direct route to the continent.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY **BEIRA**

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SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

8 WEEKS TO EAST AFRICA

via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal

Direct Cargo Service between New York and East Africa

LIST OF SAILINGS

Ship	Days	Week	London	Suez	Aden	Yokohama	Jan	Feb
London	1	1	Jan 1	Jan 1	Jan 1	Jan 1	Jan 1	Jan 1
Yokohama	2	2	Jan 2	Jan 2	Jan 2	Jan 2	Jan 2	Jan 2
Aden	3	3	Jan 3	Jan 3	Jan 3	Jan 3	Jan 3	Jan 3
Suez	4	4	Jan 4	Jan 4	Jan 4	Jan 4	Jan 4	Jan 4
Yokohama	5	5	Jan 5	Jan 5	Jan 5	Jan 5	Jan 5	Jan 5
London	6	6	Jan 6	Jan 6	Jan 6	Jan 6	Jan 6	Jan 6
Yokohama	7	7	Jan 7	Jan 7	Jan 7	Jan 7	Jan 7	Jan 7
Aden	8	8	Jan 8	Jan 8	Jan 8	Jan 8	Jan 8	Jan 8
Suez	9	9	Jan 9	Jan 9	Jan 9	Jan 9	Jan 9	Jan 9
Yokohama	10	10	Jan 10	Jan 10	Jan 10	Jan 10	Jan 10	Jan 10
London	11	11	Jan 11	Jan 11	Jan 11	Jan 11	Jan 11	Jan 11
Yokohama	12	12	Jan 12	Jan 12	Jan 12	Jan 12	Jan 12	Jan 12
Aden	13	13	Jan 13	Jan 13	Jan 13	Jan 13	Jan 13	Jan 13
Suez	14	14	Jan 14	Jan 14	Jan 14	Jan 14	Jan 14	Jan 14
Yokohama	15	15	Jan 15	Jan 15	Jan 15	Jan 15	Jan 15	Jan 15
London	16	16	Jan 16	Jan 16	Jan 16	Jan 16	Jan 16	Jan 16
Yokohama	17	17	Jan 17	Jan 17	Jan 17	Jan 17	Jan 17	Jan 17
Aden	18	18	Jan 18	Jan 18	Jan 18	Jan 18	Jan 18	Jan 18
Suez	19	19	Jan 19	Jan 19	Jan 19	Jan 19	Jan 19	Jan 19
Yokohama	20	20	Jan 20	Jan 20	Jan 20	Jan 20	Jan 20	Jan 20
London	21	21	Jan 21	Jan 21	Jan 21	Jan 21	Jan 21	Jan 21
Yokohama	22	22	Jan 22	Jan 22	Jan 22	Jan 22	Jan 22	Jan 22
Aden	23	23	Jan 23	Jan 23	Jan 23	Jan 23	Jan 23	Jan 23
Suez	24	24	Jan 24	Jan 24	Jan 24	Jan 24	Jan 24	Jan 24
Yokohama	25	25	Jan 25	Jan 25	Jan 25	Jan 25	Jan 25	Jan 25
London	26	26	Jan 26	Jan 26	Jan 26	Jan 26	Jan 26	Jan 26
Yokohama	27	27	Jan 27	Jan 27	Jan 27	Jan 27	Jan 27	Jan 27
Aden	28	28	Jan 28	Jan 28	Jan 28	Jan 28	Jan 28	Jan 28
Suez	29	29	Jan 29	Jan 29	Jan 29	Jan 29	Jan 29	Jan 29
Yokohama	30	30	Jan 30	Jan 30	Jan 30	Jan 30	Jan 30	Jan 30
London	31	31	Jan 31	Jan 31	Jan 31	Jan 31	Jan 31	Jan 31



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