

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

BY DELVING INTO THE PAST East Africa and Rhodesia was able some months ago to discover that the benefactors of the Beit Trust are restricted to the Rhodesias, as everyone had assumed, but that the trustees have

Another and always have had, the power to contribute financially to suitable projects for the development of communications in Tanganyika, a fact of which even the Government of that Territory was unaware until it made public our discovery. Once again perchance the trust deed some years old, and of another date, based upon it, has yielded information of great importance and interest.

Few Rhodesians, and equally few members of the general public interested in British Africa can be aware of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, a committee of the Constitutional Rhodesia Union to the protection of which the Rhodesians, as well as the South African Government, have given Rhodesia, as well as

ignorance of this fact is not surprising, for the Association itself has been singularly forgetful of its obligations in this particular respect. Of the annual meeting of the General Council in London in July last, for instance, the official report, though it runs to fourteen printed pages, makes not a single reference to the Rhodesians. It was admitted, with considerable pride, that the Association's international

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had sent nearly eight thousand settlers to Southern Africa, represented with their dependents more than fifteen thousand individual established in the Union; but we repeat, not one letterer is recorded to have uttered one word regarding the dispatch of settlers to Southern or Northern Rhodesia.

For two outstanding reasons this state of affairs is most disastrous. In the first, because it clearly connects and identifies the Association with the anti-Union conspiracy, and, secondly, because it causes his main source of income, the Rhodes Trust Fund, and always has been the Rhodes Trust, whose great name cost so much to the Association from the time of its establishment, might have been exposed to pressure for financial gain by the Association to the detriment of the requirements of the Rhodesians. It is surely an admission that that was the intention of the founders of the Fund. At the earliest close of the war they intended to give the same to the support of the then empire association in a truly magnificent manner. The exact nature of the gift has never been made public, but we have some reason to suspect that it will be found to consist of a sum of the order of £100,000, the money to be available for the general purposes of the Association, and, in probability, the Trust Fund will be mainly given to business concerns for the promotion of settlement in both the Rhodesias, the rest of the sum

Our invitation to the Rhodesian Association to furnish us with the facts regarding the settlers followed. Rhodesia has, unfortunately, given account of itself and we have had no occasion to do more than to add that the result is as follows:

Pressure Should be Brought upon the Association.

The Association is dead. It was born in 1903 and died with assurance that in the financial year 1935-1936 and 1936-1937 combined it sent only twenty-two settlers to Southern Rhodesia and four settlers to Northern Rhodesia, yet in that same three-year period recruited nearly six hundred settlers to South Africa. The Rhodesia Trust, which has a very natural bias in favour of the British, is being the main source of income of this colonial administration agency, such a disparity between save it and its performances is most disquieting, and surely requires to be redressed. But it has persisted. For the last eighteen years, so far as I am much concerned, that there will be any substantial change, except in response to the force of public opinion, I therefore conceive it to be unnecessary to call attention to these circumstances. The hope that especially pressure will be brought upon the Association which, I say again, is the body of white settlement in Rhodesia and South Africa, has given some indication of how much it might have achieved for the Rhodesias had it borne their burdens as prominently in mind as the settlers. In that its own constitution would have warranted. There is, indeed, provision for a special "Rhodesia Association" of eight to be established in Africa by the organisation, and a document published in 1923 gives the names of two residents in Salisbury as the Rhodesia members of the African Committee, while several members of the African Committee have also extensive Rhodesian interests. If the unbroken record of the Association will not satisfy this plea that the Association should forthwith set itself to repair its manifest failure, I leave it to its obligation.

KARL PETERS, the erstwhile German Imperial Commissioner in what is to-day Tanganyika ("Tanganian and so forth," is his name), has declared him to be succeeded in his post now, by order of Herr Hitler, as **Nazis Regard** he is to be replaced in South Africa by General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck, Colonial as model! Administrate! and his widow has been substantially and very publicly honoured by a gift of four million pounds and an annual pension to receive the services due to her in the devotions principles of the Nazi party. Any further description of his emprise, and the way he has pursued it, is superfluous and could not be understood fully without reference to the "Sisterland," where the last vestiges of the old German Empire have been made to disappear. Economy-minded, he used the services of the Nazis, even managed to convert them into his tools, and made himself a Baronial title, and a large sum of money to support his schemes. Peters is the author of the history of German East Africa, and if it is true in the sense that it contains some fragment of the truth,

of the atrocities which compelled his degradation, the purpose is to blacken the character of Germany and dead these twenty years; but to throw necessary light upon what German mentality which is sealed bookish British sentimentalists of to-day, and which has so important a bearing on the Colonial claims that Germany has threatened.

The truth is that German mentality has a curious persistence that confounds thinking men, and originally that, having once passed an initial climax to it with a cold temperance, Germanism neither facts nor criticism can shake. The Nazi Reich proclaims itself the herald and fore-

runner of New World based upon principles revolutionary but inspired, that are to replace the old order of things as infallible. Fewer men can think of nothing more malignant than the slogan for the return of the Colonies than to dig up the corpse of Karl Peters, set it on high for the adoration of the youth of Germany, and demand that as a "model" of stern Colonial administration, though many few news-items in Great Britain have chronicled, let alone explained, this action of Herr Hitler, though the public opinion obviously to be informed, a decision which so clearly indicates the present German attitude of mind to Colonial administration and responsibility.

It is interesting to note that the German court which convicted Peters was not for his brutalities, but for his "war crimes." When tried in 1918 the *Neueische Zeitung* Karl Peters, "wards in military Justice," what Eulogised:

"...the life of a little niggard girl, this ruthlessly ambitious man. What a dreadful pity that those high ideals and aims were recked upon failings which were at bottom merely that a ruthless disregard for everything that seemed unimportant"; but that you, Richter said, "are not bound to the maintenance of German prestige and honour under colour of justice"; and he added, "After the Great War, when the story of Peters' misdeeds still rings in our ears, making all of the German people ashamed of the fact that Germans desire clear-cut obligations to correspond with the merits that they should bestow in the protection of the colonies which entrusted to their care."

It may be some reader who is not sharing the East African campaign, is aware that it afforded innumerable examples of that sadism which seems inseparable from German treatment of the natives. Peters has been clearly modelled on the example of Lettow-Vorbeck, and with Karl Peters as model the Nazi mentality so proclaimed those who believe that the colonies which could be pacified in Africa, and Colonies that might be restored in Germany, will find their legitimate place in the government there.

views to the earlier and more moderate clique of sentimental Englishmen who still had knowledge of the German mind, it is difficult to credit the sincerity of German protestations of dependence and fear. The leopard does not change his spots indeed. Herr Hitler has again gone out of his way to emphasize that truth, and unwittingly to reveal anew the perpetual sacrifice which Africans would be called upon to bear if European Powers were so false to their trusteeship as to resign any claim to a Germany which glorifies brutality.

ANHAR'S NEW PRESIDENT. Mr. J. Hawthorn Hall showed both courage and tact in his first speech to the Legislative Council, furnishing in the stand he has taken against the clove Boycott, of which connexion he is

The Zanzibar follows with determination the Clove Boycott, full policy of his predecessor, Sir Richard Burton. He has adopted a generous attitude towards the Indian community generally, with whom he expressed sympathy and to whom he promised every assistance in his power to wean the recalcitrant minority against them. Those who have shown public spirit, the Indian leaders, done by the boycott against previous years, and the like, have been rewarded. The founders of a sterile movement involving financial disaster, and at the gratitude of fellow citizens that would follow co-operation in making the decree.

A statement that no racial element enters into the Government's policy may be cited. The President's endorsement of the removal of the import duty on clove oil, which

Tolerance of the Government. internally been allowed to remain on the Statute Book,

thus affording relief to the Indian community as a whole, and also the abolition of the sharia, a tax on the poorest of the population. We may add, the New Year honour conferred upon Mr. H. G. Sualy, shows that the public services of representative Indians are well protected by the Government, in matters of which continue to be cordially broadminded, though resolute. These Indians have, however, the boycott having been very effective, the very need of a man to

The prosperity of Zanzibar is based on the clove business, which it has been proved results since the new decree became operative, can

Futility of everyone owners of plantations, the Boycott, pickers and merchants alike. For a section of the community that feels deeply grieved to adopt a policy of boycott, which has the immediate result of unsettling the finance of the country in which they live, and in which their forbears have lived for centuries, is a visible exhibition of little vindictiveness. The Government is not without its resources to defeat such a policy, as His Excellency pointedly explained, to force him to use those resources would be a unfortunate for the boycotters and a demonstration of their utter irresponsibility.

Since the above note was written, telegraphic news has reached London of the resolution passed by the Kenya Indian National Congress condemning the policy of the Government, which is Pernicious, to continue to refuse the Kenya Indians the right to buy land in Rhodesia and the

second, laying threat to enlisted the aid of the Indian Government to forestall the measure. The bogey of racial discrimination is once more brought out to scare the public here and in England, and inflame these raucous politicians in this country and in India who are too eager to besmirch the good 'name' of Kenya. There is no object in repeating here all the arguments that are effective in persuading the Imperial Government of the need for an Order in Council. It suffices me to say that it is only in the climate of the highlands that Europeans can hope to settle permanently, and raise families, to perpetuate their race, while many areas in the rest of British East Africa are open. So far as the climate in the one is as congenial to Europeans as is trying to India, as while the lowlands afford just the conditions that suit the immigrants from Hindustan. This is a fallacy that elsewhere it is Zanzibar is virtually uninhabited; it is not even an East African agglomeration, but one inspired and kept burning from India, where extremists exercise their political power, and cynical disregard of the rights of Indians in

SEVERAL READERS writing to me, in comments last week, in the New Year number of my Internationalist, refer once more to the suggestion, made some years ago in my paper, for the creation of a

An African special African Order, composed of men who had rendered notable service to British Empire. There have long been attempts to found an African Order, in India and for India, and, British Africa, which now bulk so prominently in Colonial Empire affairs, has surely at last earned the right to it. Apart from the beneficial psychological effect of its establishment, the existence of such an Order could have the material advantage of stimulating awards of the rewards of service alone, whereas nowadays well-merited recognition is often withheld or long postponed simply as a result of the combination of Fiji, Mauritius, and the like. In other words, someone whose devoted public work in British Africa has not been recognised by, say, a C.B.E., is likely to be regarded as a failure. There can be two opinions as to the desirability of its creation, but simply because the pressurised demand upon the Order of the British Empire is created from certain quarters, and these same circumstances prevent awarding the same to those who have done great work for Africa, without performing any services or honours.

Improving Education in The Sudan

Recommendations of Lord De La Warr's Commission

LORD DE LA WAAR'S Education Commission, which went to Egypt at the beginning of last year, was invited by the Governor General to visit the Sudan on its homeward journey in order to report on the curriculum, staff and organization of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, and generally to review education in the Sudan.

The Commission's report, a document of 50 pages, which was published in Khartoum last week, will assuredly represent an important milestone in the educational advancement of a country with special problems, some of which have already been attacked with marked success.

All-round Advance Necessary

A great increase of expenditure on education is recommended in order to improve each stage of instruction in the schools, and the need is stressed of the removal to another site of the secondary work now done at the Gordon College, so that a better contact may be had with developments from which a university will in time evolve. A university college is the obvious middle step, and elements of that future university college ought to be provided at the new Gordon College buildings.

The idea is that the post-secondary courses in the new Gordon College should be under the control of the Director of Education, supported by a council or committee. Such an arrangement should be in liaison with the teachers' training course as students, and that pre-professional science should be taught to students who have already completed a secondary course in natural science.

The Kitchener School of Medicine should be a constituent part of the new Gordon College; as it is satisfactory to start the training of engineering students as required, and the course is agreed to be located at Khartoum North, should now be confined to candidates for Government employment. The establishment of a medical committee is also recommended.

Emphasis is laid on the fact that the courses in professional subjects must reach the standard of either British professional education, and the recognition of such diplomas by examining authorities in England, as elsewhere should be secured.

Training of Teachers

Warm tribute is paid to the work being done at El Badri el Roda to devise educational methods suited to the students' environment and capable of correcting the limitations of the schools.

It is suggested to develop syllabuses and methods to replace the inefficient and unsatisfactory ones in use in the elementary schools, to produce necessary text-books, to train elementary school teachers, to improve their existing capabilities, and to experiment with other forms of initial education.

The Commission found clearly that, in co-operation with religious authorities, efforts should be made to improve the character of the schools, which at the present time are not equipped, though they have a place in the reflexion of the country, to satisfy to readers the enlightened outlook of the present leaders of Islam in the Sudan.

With the hope that the problem may be solved with the assistance of the British Government, the

Department recognises that a great惰性 pervading the schools, and the tendency to morosity which it breeds, will result before long in not only a loss of interest in the work of the school, but also a deterioration in the circumstances, but even to rectify this is no small task in the atmosphere of the world to-day.

The Department's policy of concentrating upon the improvement of the elementary schools has been endorsed by the administrators and managers of intermediate schools, considered negligent, and it is proposed that the headmaster of each intermediate school should be housed by a British supervisor, that there should be an inspector devoting his whole time to intermediate schools, and that each proving school should have a full-time educational officer.

The Education of Women

The inadequacy of women's education is regarded as one of the main causes of backwardness in the Sudan, where provision for increased educational facilities for girls is pressing. At the Louis School, Omdurman, the teacher is excellent throughout, especially in domestic arts, hygiene, biology, reading and writing, and some young Sudanese ladies, though only in their teens, were found to manage their classes with confidence and skill.

Admission is expressed to the work of the maternity nursing centres, carried on for many years by the Misses Wolf, and tribute is paid to the work of Miss J. D. Evans, Miss D. P. Evans, Miss L. A. Pode as successive Controllers of Girls' Education.

It is felt that the Government secondary schools should be graded into a standard equivalent to that of the British schools, having examination, an extension of the course to five years, being temporarily reduced if necessary, and that an advisory council should be added, with the Director of Education as Chairman, and including representatives of various Government departments, of the Students' Association, and of "commercial" bodies through the Chamber of Commerce.

An interesting suggestion reads: "It stands in some danger of becoming merely a training school for the Civil Service; instead of a vital part of the general cultural community. In order to establish closer touch with business life and with commerce and other non-official activities, it would be well to endow a Advisory Council bristling the line of the General Board of the Kitchener School of Medicine."

The Training of Educators

Other passages deserving attention are: "It must be the function of the Education to bring up the best European section with Sudanese temperament. Schools and colleges must therefore be in close contact with the established community, which is predominantly rural, and least cultured. These needs are the training of leaders who must be both superior to the mass of their countrymen and in sympathy with them."

The Commission has gained the impression that there is a danger of the absorption of the Sudan in this case, in its growth into Native Administration, the countryside will be relatively small but the population of Sudan in the towns and the government departments. This appears to be the greatest danger in the development of the last ten years. It has

been recommended,

We hoped that there would be an immediate and rapid movement towards the continuation of primary, that is, only those who have received at least elementary schooling will be appointed chiefs, sub-chiefs, and even village heads. It is also considered whether chiefs might not be encouraged to send their sons forward beyond the Secondary Schools.

It is most desirable that the parents and pupils think that the only satisfied boys are those who excel in examinations. If examination records of work done are taken into consideration, the dangers of examinations may be modified. The danger can only be diverted to the masters, who must keep in view the importance of encouraging a love of open-air life, a contempt of craftsmanship, and the need for initiative.

In introducing Sudanese boys to Western conceptions it is clear that natural science must play an important part, both to those who finish their schooling at the intermediate stage, and to those who go on to secondary classes; elementary science should be of very great value.

Poor Standard of English

The standard of English leaves much room for improvement, and forms the subject of complaint by most of the representatives of Government departments who gave evidence to us. We attribute the inadequate standard, to a considerable extent, to insufficient staff and inefficient teaching. The master of method's English teaching, however, deserves high praise.

In the science section, it is a great advantage to have an animal room with a large aquarium.

The work of the Art Society at the Gordon College in drawing, painting and modelling is of value. This Society will miss the help of Mr. Winter, the artist. The gardening done by the boys is creditable and the Boy Scout and Rover Movement is a valuable factor in giving a healthy attitude towards manual tasks. On the whole, however, insufficient attention appears to be paid to the right conception of physical labour.

There is need for a greater development of handicrafts, especially as hobbies. Just as the teachers in training at Balhi el Roda have planted trees and made fish ponds, so the Gordon College boys might have dug their own swimming bath, the provision of which was recommended eight years ago, and which has been installed since our visit.

In the houses there seemed to be insufficient accommodation for reading or study. A silence room should be provided and suitably furnished in which the boys can sit apart for reading.

Increase in British Staff Appointed

In the field of education with Gordon College as a base, must rest, at present mainly on English staff. The Sudanese teachers are all picked men and, as far as I can have judged at Balhi el Roda, they have the spirit and the ability to do their work well. In view of the steady increase in numbers, however, towards raising the standard of education, more trained teachers from abroad will be required. If more are raised, it will not be possible over some years to dispense more of the teaching of the Sudanese, but until new and better men are available to prepare them for the work, no compromise.

At present, considering the number of British masters, there should be one teacher from five to eight, without any corresponding decrease in the number of the Sudanese staff. It is suggested that about half of the Sudanese staff should be engaged on more contracts.

The engineering course at the Gordon Col-

lege includes training of foremen, and the masters there were not fully qualified for such positions.

The Engineering School will in future be concerned with the professional training of men who intend to proceed with the studies of Associate members of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Students who have obtained the diploma in engineering are to be regarded as Associate members, treated as in the departments as members of a grade and promotion they should be given an equality, for example, with the doctors, and with the doctors it should be possible for selected engineering diplomas to proceed to England for higher training.

We were in Khartoum when the offices of Director of Education and of Winter at Gordon College were being changed into flats. We pay our tribute to the services of Mr. C. W. Williams, M.B.E., retiring Director. We believe that under him the foundations of sound reorganisation have been laid, and that the way has been prepared for further progress. In particular, the discipline and behaviour of the boys reflect his personality.

The new Director of Education enters auspiciously into the work in which his predecessor won great distinction. It is to be hoped that he will adequately supply funds, and it may be anticipated that he will receive the fullest co-operation from all the Government Departments.

The Teaching of Arabic

Ali Bey el Garem, who, on the invitation of the Governor-General of the Sudan, was deputed by the Egyptian Ministry of Public Instruction to report on the teaching of Arabic and the training of Arabic teachers in the Sudan, has recommended the establishment of a higher school specialising in Arabic as the best means of providing a better and more efficient class of teacher in that language. He suggests that two of the best teachers in Egypt should be sent to the Sudan for this purpose, and lays stress on the moral fibre of the students being taught Arabic. He also observes that they might keep in touch with European culture by reading English books and periodicals, adding that the English language and its literature are most effective in developing in the boys the power of thinking and good writing.

Also for other De L'Isle, Warr and myself, el Garem reports much low morale every aspect of educational activity in the Sudan and cannot but be a great stimulus to the Government in planning improvements and development.

The East Africa Group

The annual meeting of the East African Group of the Overseas League will be held at Over-Seas House, 10 Grosvenor Place, St. James's, S.W. 1, at 3.30 p.m. on Thursday next, January 20. Tea will be served at 4.15 p.m., and Mr. A. B. Cameron will later display several new East African films in colour.

To Readers in Africa

How much better if you had read the issue a fortnight earlier. You might have done so by subscribing to the Annual Edition. It costs only one shilling per volume, or £1.00 per set. Order now.

Nazi's Foulness Dr. Karl Peters

Human and Torturer Held Up as a Model to German Youth

GENERAL MAX HUGO VON PETER has committed himself to a course which will make him a Hitler and Germany pro-Nazis in Africa. Whatever the character of German policy in Africa, it has gone far to his way to honor past and present. One of the worst characters recorded in the annals of German colonial history names Karl Peters, first Imperial Commissioner of German East Africa, who died in 1918. In those days, when the Führer has ordered payment of an annual pension and the sum of £4,000—a great deal of money in present-day Germany.

Dr. Karl Peters, who was in England in 1884, ostensibly to study British Colonial methods, returned to Germany in 1885 and formed the Deutsche Kolonialverein, which, after some difficulty, secured an Imperial charter. Three years later he was to East Africa, allegedly to lead an expedition to explore East Asia; but in the course of which Peters concluded treaties with various Native chiefs in the hinterland of what he claimed to be the territory of the Sultan of Zanzibar. His actions were regarded as a British Anthony's as well as a Scamper's, and the treaties were denounced by Gomarck, the characteristic sarcasm. In 1890 Peters turned his attention to Uganda, initially visiting Sir Frederick Jackson's camp in absentia and, passing and, reading his private correspondence, built his beaten and forced retreat when he heard of the approach of a British force.

A Brutal Governor in German East Africa

Despite this record, in 1891 he was appointed Imperial Commissioner for German East Africa and remained in the Kismayu district; but so notorious was his conduct that in the following year he had to return to Germany to face accusations of brutal treatment of the natives and scandalous abuse of his authority.

An amazing story of his conduct in East Africa as Imperial Commissioner was told during the trial which culminated in his condemnation in 1896 by the Leipzig Court of Appeal. It was proved that he had flogged one native, ostensibly for petty theft. But he also flogged a native superintendent, and another, an Englishman, who testified that he flogged a woman nakedly in chains until her back looked like chopped raw meat, and then flogged her for trying to escape.

In convicting him, a condemning him in costs, the Court of Appeal declared that it did so not so much for his brutality as for want of tact, suggesting that it was "not tactful to use an immortal helpless girl presented to him by a Native chief" his friend and supporter General von Bebel, than maintained that his methods were "essential to the maintenance of German prestige and to open up the country to civilisation."

Deprived of his commissionership, Peters spent some time in England, and he was reinstated in 1898, and died in receipt of a pension based upon his former position of the German Colonial Office.

When he died he was called by Herr Bebel, German Socialist leader, had denoted him as "a scoundrel, a mangler, and torturer" he was. In that day some Germans, at least, had no illusions as to the character of Peters's colonial administration, many however, were not so sure.

Spanish Comments on Nazi Colonialism

Spain, in the Spanish Civil War, has been time, has seen their paragliders Members of Parliament and other public men in this country to have recently received from the Commissariat Propaganda in London a pamphlet in English in which considerable space is given to a discussion of Spain and the Colonial Question. This is as it relates to the former German colonies is as follows: "As intelligent as it is audacious, and extremely beneficial to this cause... If the terrorist has now or in the near future to be returning to them, consider the following: Economic, political, and social value will be added by another precisely what is so alarming about the Colonial vindication of the Reich."

Then comes the old story with the usual Italian control, Egypt and the Suez Canal caught between the Jones' Warship for the old Dervishes, and the and Somalis, the Fanatics, etc., with which it is advised: "If Germany is allowed to carry out her colonial plan, the heavy waters of the Nile and British East Africa will be caught between the Jones' Warship and the Portuguese War." As the question of the Torture, while still respecting and fearing Britain, how it reflects the glory of Berlin and Rome! Indeed, this extra-territorial assumed that her territories of Mozambique and Angola, when united with the Nazi possessions, will constitute the road to the Union of South Africa!

German Ambitions and General Plan

What prompts the Nazis demand for colonies at present is the same as has been true in respect in that sector of African territory now held in rebellion. If Franco wins the war which he will not, in spite of all that the United Democracies may continue to lose—Germany will have traveled one-third of the way along the road to her African domains.

Everything indicates that, this exchange giving Italy free rein in the Balkans, the Tonton have demanded a free hand in the control of Morocco, the Canary Islands, Timor, the Spanish Sahara, and the Spanish territories of China.

If out of laziness or fear, or both, the democracies give way before the empire's presumptuousness, and permit the return of the Nazis to the African continent, as in their Pan-American Conference they rip on requiring the full and open hand at the same time, and ask us to surrender all the territories of the Republic to the foreign invaders and native traitors, they will stand out how the totalitarian States will run Africa, and make the slave masters of Central and Western Europe, including the British Isles, with Germany leading the path of Britain impeding them.

French Press Opposed to Surrender

THE Syndicate of the French Colonial Press has passed unanimous resolution to oppose.

"In view of the recent anti-Russia campaign for the restoration of the Soviet Union, the peasant, but, too, is behind a restoration being portrayed to the world press by the techniques of propagandas of the League of Nations and of the International Labor Bureau, the improvements made by Russia in the conditions of its standard of living, in the conditions

in addition she has brought in more material and social conditions of life to the populations in those same countries of the entire people the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, as well as by Britain in those same countries, of the fact that her last colony in Africa has now returned to her, ready to resume its former rôle of creating a British submarine and blockade of the Rhodesian Coast, in the event of war, will have a navigation period on the South Coast of Africa and, finally, considering that such a problem would it ever beрешеиаught forward, must be examined, also, by the League of Nations, without exception, to whom the mandates over the ex-German Colonies have been entrusted, results in the justified status of the ex-German Colonies and be maintained.

The quarterly journal published by the German national—which discloses any responsibility for the acts of its year—disclaims, in its editor's bias in its current number two references to Germany's claims to colonies, one by Mr. W. W. Blair-Pish, the editor, the other by Lord Davies.

Views of Two Rotarians

Mr. Blair-Pish respects the resolution put forward by the Colonial Commission of the German Delegation to the Peace Conference in 1919, which he states, has "just been reprinted in a special number of the German *Völkerrecht*," and which, to his mind, seems "to show that the same solution would be satisfactory to Germany to-day." As the "solution" embodies a superintending of Colonies by an International Colonial Office, and League of Nations representatives in the Colonies themselves, and a plea that Germany should be "allowed to administer her Colonies according to the principles and under the supervision of the League of Nations—as the League's mandatory" it appears to have absolutely no relation to the circumstances of today, when the Nazi régime is all-powerful, however feasible it may have been in Republican Germany. Much water has run under London Bridge since 1919.

Sentiments of Lord Davies.

Lord Davies, who begins by announcing that "as no nation has shown itself willing to enter into negotiations with Germany to discuss a settlement of this problem, he asks whether the retention of our mandate over these African Colonies is worth the cost of devastating European war visualises the creation of an effective procedure for the peaceful revision of treaties, and a collective security against aggressive war under the auspices of the League."

But "it is obvious that neither of these reforms will pave the way to just settlement of the Colonial question unless Germany is prepared as a first step to co-operate with other nations in the establishment of such a system." This implies the return of Germany to the League, the substitution of an international power or authority competitive armaments, the reduction of armaments by international agreement and under international control, and the establishment of an impartial commission to hear both sides for the adjudication of all international disputes, including the Colonial problem.

All of which is exceedingly hypothetical, and in every helter-skelter in view of Germany's definite refusal to return to the League of Nations, nothing is done with it, the present impossibility, to all reasoning and practical means of establishing an international policy. In the end, there is only one idea of the matter, and that is to let it go.

Zanzibar Clove Boycott

Firm Attitude of British Resident

The FULL TEXT of the first speech made by

Mr. Herbert Hall, British Resident in Zanzibar, to the Legislative Council showed that His Excellency is taking a firm stand against the boycott initiated by certain Indian traders. The boycott has already cost the Protectorate some £60,000.

The estimates of revenue for 1938 have been based on the assumption that the normal export of cloves to India will be resumed.

If this assumption is falsified," said the Resident, "it will be necessary drastically to revise the estimates in order to make good the resultant shortfall of revenue, which would be in the neighbourhood of £36,000. It would not only be necessary to cut down expenditure ruthlessly—mainly at the expense of social services, such as public health and education, where, for example, school grants might have to be greatly reduced—but also it would be necessary to raise considerably more revenue from indirect sources by substantially increasing selected items of the Customs tariff, and possibly also certain licences. Those responsible for creating so deplorable a situation would indeed have to bear an unenviable responsibility towards their fellow-citizens of the Protectorate."

Mr. Hall refused to anticipate such a misfortune in view of the good sense and public spirit shown in the past by the Indian community, and pointed out that there was no hope of negotiating a substantial loan for the debt settlement scheme if the principal resource of the country were seriously depreciated.

"I cannot believe," he added, "that those responsible for this movement would wish to create a situation that might necessitate the abandonment of this beneficial scheme in its present form, and the substitution of some other arrangement at once less costly and less likely to give satisfaction."

Darkness Illuminated by Esteem

There was, however, an expression of sympathy with those Indians who are reluctant to accept the new clove scheme, for "It involves some change in their past commercial life, possibly even some temporary financial sacrifice; I emphasise the word 'temporarily' for I am convinced that in the end they will be the givers, materially and otherwise."

"It may seem to be to step in the dark, but a darkness that would be illuminated by the esteem and gratitude of all their fellow-citizens in Zanzibar. And they can confidently come upon His Excellency's judgment, and men of personal acquaintance, to easily lay the path to concord and co-operation by every means in one's power without impairing the essential working of the new Decree."

The prosperity that Zanzibar is enjoying thanks to an abundant clove crop and the good prices paid to producers, were emphasised. His Excellency quoted as follows from an official report:

"Never, it is agreed, have the Arab and African communities enjoyed such material prosperity as in these days. Economic satisfaction is expressed on all sides at the high level of prices obtainable from the Clove Growers' Association, and the dispatch with which that Association conducts every business transaction. This satisfaction is not confined only to *shambu* owners. It is expressed by shopkeepers and bakers as well."

Traders, of whom there are some 850, are experiencing a boom that has precedent in Zanzibar, and are continually replenishing their stocks by cash imports. Other areas of trade include India, Ceylon, and the Far East.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Riddle of Zimbabwe

Major Foran Replies to a Critic

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—Concerning the demands upon your valuable space, I hesitate to reply to Mr. A. B. Bunyard's letter on the subject of Zimbabwe. The controversy appears to be vast and is liable to arouse tempers—though I have never understood why. It seems to me idle for amateur enthusiasts (among whom I can be regarded) to express opinions about the antiquity of these ruins when experts are still at variance.

But one of two matters in Mr. Bunyard's second letter call for reply, particularly as he does not seem to have grasped the point at issue. He questioned the accuracy of Colonel Marshall Hole's statement that the blade of a pen-knife could not be inserted between the stones forming the Conical Tower in the Elliptical Temple, and stated (in his letter published on August 26) that I had proved this was not correct, presumably about two months earlier. On October 14, I supported Colonel Marshall Hole as the result of my many visits to the ruins in 1928 and 1929; my last visit was paid exactly nine years ago, and much may have happened in that time.

Mr. Bunyard challenges my statement that I found the stones were so beautifully fitted in the Conical Towers that the blade of my pen-knife could not be inserted between them, quoting as his authority for challenging the truth of my declaration an alleged statement of Mr. St. C. Wallace, Curator of Zimbabwe since 1914, that anyone making such an assertion "had either never seen the Conical Tower or was blind."

I know Mr. Wallace very well, and had his hearty co-operation in examining the ruins in order to prepare, write and issue the Southern Rhodesian publicity handbook on the Zimbabwe Ruins, issued early in 1929. Time and again he stressed to me his strong belief in the antiquity and non-Bantu origin of the ruins, and he has gone on record to the same effect in articles and interviews in the Press of Africa. It was Mr. Wallace, as my recollection goes, who first pointed out to me that the stones were so beautifully fitted that the blade of a pen-knife could not be inserted between them; and I clearly remember making the attempt, and failing, when in his company. Furthermore, Mr. Wallace saw the handbook in which this statement is recorded on page 1, and, to my knowledge, has never challenged it.

It is true that in 1928 and in 1929 I did insert a pen-knife's blade in the granite blocks and sand, added in my letter that "the ruthless hands of vandals may since have changed this," and referred to such acts as I had myself witnessed. I did not challenge Mr. Bunyard's statement that he found in 1937 that he could insert a Rhodesian coin, a match-box, and even larger articles between them, and did not question that the past eight or nine years have materially changed conditions at Zimbabwe, in spite of all the loving care and watchfulness of the Curator.

If, however, your correspondent suggests that Mr. Bunyard was in any way responsible for such a change of conditions, I would like to point out that the Rhodesian vandals ruined the ruins long before he ever came along, great many years back, and I doubt if anything as human nature to what it is. Those who know the subject have a very shrewd idea of the identity of the man responsible for the destruction of the Zimbabwe, after seeing roads and railways from south-east to north-east of the Conical Tower, and one

of Thompson, Dr. J. Newland, others have complained that vandals there and Miss Caton-Thompson has complained of the depredations of treasure hunters. And also was emphatic about the danger to the immobile and semi-immobile monuments. Mr. Hole made these same communiqués when he explored within the Temple and Sacred Enclosure during my visits in 1928 and 1929.

I am indebted for the longer of this letter, but you will appreciate that I quoted the veracity of my statement in support of Colonel Marshall Hole, who quite capable of taking up the cudgels on his son's behalf. As for myself, I feel that a detailed reply is required, as your correspondent has so challenged our statements more particularly my own, in what I regard as rather an aggressive manner.

I would ask him to remember that we are talking about different periods of time. What was perfectly true to-day unfortunately is not outside my personal knowledge need not necessarily be true a decade ago. Nor was it so.

Newbury. Yours faithfully,
Berks. W. ROBERT FORAN.

Detecting a Native Thief

"Chirupula" and His Lost Shirt

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—This is the latest, the best, the infallible thief detection medicine; and if, on reading of it, the Governors of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, Kenya Colony, and the Belgian Congo, too, do not immediately send for a six months' supply, there will be灾害 to the papers about it!

One afternoon last week my short-sleeved shirt with the blue and white stripes, my only shirt of this description, was missing. At dusk all hands were paraded, and told of the loss. Confession was invited. Put who so silly as to confess?

So the members of the royal clan, the king-priests, were requested to do their duty. The paraded workers moved uneasily. A trial by mucus (the poison bark), which kills the thief stone-dead, whilst the innocent just vomit? Ah, no! Perish that thought; the *boma* would surely hear about it and make a fuss. Besides, young people do not know how to do it; only the old 'uns are adepts at the game. And there are no old 'uns here.

Do what you like; these are young people. Find my shirt!

Next morning at dawn they came with the tea news: "Sir, sir, your shirt is lying at the roadside just at the end of the orchards." Sure enough it was.

Later the chief said he did not mind much trouble with the police, as he had seen that one of them was not human—was just a common thief, according to him. He had the following treatment: a smaller one to whom his business seemed the thinnest as the procedure was against him. He was told to go to the police station and talk a lot and write things down—but nothing he caught thieves and when they did not believe him they would not believe him. So he had to take a caution to prevent his being accused of such as *robbery*.

No. And this is the end of the story. I send the shirt to the Curator, and a Belgian who is living in a certain village of the Cukubellis, about fifteen miles from Zimbabwe, and from

him some folded. And this medicine must be good, because the European police were envious of the African police boy, who was catching all the thieves, while they themselves were catching only one here and there. Certainly it was jealousy and envy that brought about the dismissal of this African, because the whites did not want to lose their jobs, so the brainy black man was sacked. So far the tale.

What does this *kalutipa* do? Why, it is treated by the owner, then brought to the place where the suspects are, and tells aloud the name of the thief.

So our local thief or thiefess thought discretion the better part, and during the dark night watches laid the shirt in the middle of the road.

Kapiri-Mposhi.
Northern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,
CHIRUPULA.

The Importance of Stumping

A Disclaimer from Dr. G. B. Wallace

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia":

SIR.—The writer of Matters of Moment in your issue of November 25, 1937, wrongly ascribes to me criticism of the recent work on *Armillaria* carried on in Nyasaland. My article to which he refers is a preliminary list of indigenous trees believed to be resistant to the disease and of those whose roots are susceptible. That study requires to be developed in each territory before the valuable work in Nyasaland can be applied.

The latter work has provided considerable evidence that if susceptible trees are ring-barked some time before felling, their roots will not become a focus for *Armillaria* or a danger to subsequent crops, since the research has shown that the starch reserve in the roots which is necessary for the invasion of *Armillaria* becomes exhausted in ring-barked trees.

It is hoped that a full account of the Nyasaland work will appear in the *East African Agricultural Journal* in the near future; it was referred to in an editorial in the May, 1937, number of that journal, to which I would refer interested readers. The original account was published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, B, 121, No. 825, by Mr. R. Leach, plant pathologist.

I shall be grateful if you will publish these statements in order that any harm done by your wrong attitude towards the Nyasaland work may be corrected.

Yours faithfully,

GEO. B. WALLACE

Manganyika Territory.

Our editorial paragraph was based on the article by Dr. Wallace on "The Susceptibility of Indigenous Trees to *Armillaria*" which appeared in the July, 1937, issue of the *East African Agricultural Journal*, and was a perfectly fair comment on the article published.

Dr. Wallace, in summarising the Nyasaland research, gave no indication that that research tended to show that the roots of forest trees felled after ring-barking might remain in the ground, as the reserve starch in the roots would be exhausted and so offer no food to *Armillaria*, and so naturally concluded that there was no need for the practice of mass stumping, and thus supporting his contention by giving figures of indigenous forest areas the roots of which had been grubbed up were susceptible to being invaded.

Additional information may have given by Dr. Wallace in his article, but it is not available at present, so that we cannot say whether his statement of facts made in his article is correct or not. Nevertheless, as we say, quite legitimately in the original article, and as an emphatic warning against the practice of leaving tree stumps in plantations, it is best to err on the side of safety.

Books Rapidly Reviewed

The Painted Snipe, by L. M. Hastings (Rhodesian Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd., Salisbury).—Major L. M. Hastings, a Rhodesian settler and public man, has given proof of his command of language, of his vision, and of his initiative, and the fact that some of his verse has been published by *Friends*, *The Standard Mercury*, and *The English Review* is adequate evidence that he can write true poetry when he likes. This little volume of his verse is compounded of some examples of such true poems and of others in a modernistic and sometimes *risqué* mould. While pretence infuriates the writer, he seems to have a prefatory note to be divided in his own mind concerning his earliest efforts. For wheras in one line he claims "an old-world fragrance," his Way verse in the next is dismissed as "chloride of lime," but probably most readers will regard it as easily the best part of this book, and will regret to find it accompanied by ephemeral compositions of lesser merit. His friends should persuade Major Hastings to write more verse, but to be more selective in what he publishes.

The Face of the Earth, by J. H. Curle Methuen, 6s.—A stimulating book, based on accurate observation of countries and people from Capetown to Germany, from Brazil to Japan; and with the observation is mixed a current of thought containing much wisdom and pregnant with suggestion. Of British Africa the old African traveller has little to say; he seems obsessed by the inability of the white man to do manual work in tropical sunshine; but his estimate of the Natives' power to take the place of the whites omits that factor of disintegration so far inherent in all black associations. His comment that Germans in Brazil, some of whom in the third or fourth generation, have become German Brazilians and not Brazilian Germans, is typical and thoughtful.

Tropical African Birds.—The fourth volume of Mr. D. A. Baden-Powell's great monograph on "Birds of Tropical West Africa" has now appeared. Coloured plates depicting 12 different species, being a picture of the Turk as they have been of the previous three volumes. Their artistic quality, scientific accuracy and brilliant reproduction of the subjects of the birds are a tribute to the artist and the plate-makers, whose success with the delicate nuances of shade in the less distinctly marked birds is remarkable. The frontispiece is a beautiful picture of the "Crowned Pigeon" from the brush of the late Harry Jones, who so much for the first three volumes, and now printed on art paper, with a large number of other pictures, and annotated with the greatest care by the author, this book is a valuable addition to the known African flora of the continent.

The Disappeared Lion, by J. C. Tucker (Country Life, £1.5s.)—A collection of stones from the Bar 100 of Central Africa collected by Mr. Tucker designed to stimulate and interest children in the author with great success in the "Findom Children's Club." They are extremely varied, having been collected down river in the lips of two rivers, and the author has them all classified with short descriptive notes enclosed in the book. The author, himself, John C. Tucker, is a well-known naturalist and author, especially in the field of birds, and his book will amply repay the reader for the price of 12s. It will no doubt appreciate them as the price for an excellent book of its kind, well illustrated, consisting of 120 pages of text and 120 illustrations.

Mr. R. Hartnoll, the chemist, has recently returned from Southern Rhodesia, from Sarawak, Japan, China, Manchukuo, Peking, Germany, and England.

Mr. V. V. Hartnoll, M.A., who has arrived only with Mrs. Hartnoll and their child, has been acting as Deputy Provincial Commissioner in the Salton.

Mr. James MacDonald also stated that the similar clause in Cecil Rhodes's will definitely precludes the Shangani Memorial being moved from its present site beside Rhodes's grave in the Matobo Hills. The remains of Wilson and his party, however, are actually in the centre of the Meno River, and Chamberlain had them re-interred.

Lieutenant George McDowell, who served with the King's African Rifles for some time, and has been attached for the past couple of years to the Historical Section of the War Office to assist in the compilation of the official history of the A.D.V.M.C. Campaign, has been promoted to Captain in the Royal Garrison Artillery. Congratulations!

Rhodesian Rhodes Scholarships for 1928 have been awarded to J. W. Garthwaite, B.A. (Oxford University); G. H. Smith, Rhodes University College, Grahamstown; C. G. Sturz, Durban University of Technology; G. L. D. T. Stevenson, University College; and J. E. Parker, St. John's College, Cambridge, England.

Cardinal Hinsley, who has spent some years in East Africa, and who recently received from the Pope the Red Hat which is the emblem of his new dignity, was greeted by thousands of Roman Catholics when he reached London from Nairobi on Sunday evening. Among those who took a prominent part in the reception Nairobi was Captain F. O. Smedley, the former Veterinary Officer in Kenya and Tanganyika.

The late Mr. E. H. Orme, Chairman of Directors of Bank Ltd., and a partner in Messrs. C. & J. Gilson, the Liverpool cotton brokers, left a gross value of £333,700, with no survivors, at his death in 1912. He left his household effects and the use of his residence to his wife, and in trust for her for life, £10,000 upon the termination of his four-year period of widowhood, with £1,000 a year thereafter. There were then growing interests in the Morogoro district, and after other legacies the residue of the property went into the hands of his widow, and then to his four children.

Mr. Herbert Smith, Father of the late Sir Herbert Smith, died at his home in London on January 10, 1928, at the age of 86. He was a member of the firm of Messrs. Smith, Kline & French, and was a director of the British American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

Mr. G. G. Wilson, of Messrs. Loizeau & Sons, Melbourne, Ltd., has resigned from the company on retirement. He is a former secretary of the company, having been elected to the board in 1914.

From Broken Hill we learn that Mr. Roy Wensley has accepted an invitation to stand for election to the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council. The vacancy is created by the appointment of Colonel W. E. Browne as a nominated member of Council representing Native interests.

The sons of the late Sir Henry Birchenough, recently taken from England, to Southern Rhodesia by Sir James McDonald, have been placed temporarily in the Anglican Church, Bulawayo, until they can be sent to the head of one of the schools. The Birchenough Bequest, a bronze panel to be engraved with the names of the colonists, will be unveiled by Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of the Colony. Mrs. Birchenough, Sir Henry's eldest daughter, will be present at the ceremony.

Major-General F. H. Campion, who died at the age of 70, served with the Suda Division of 1880 and 1881.

The son is an engineer, Mr. M. M. Kysh, who reached Rhodesia in 1909, and was with the S.A.P. and the Rhodesia Railways.

Mr. Norman McCourtland, of McCourtland & Co., printing house with offices in the Strand, died last week.

Mrs. Barbara Smith, formerly Turner, M.A., wife of Mr. George A. Sherman-Turner, former Attorney-General in Zanzibar, died at Bournemouth last week.

Countess Cave of Richmond, who died in Rhodesia last week, was a sister of General Sir Leo Hartwicke of Zanzibar. Some years ago she accompanied her husband, a former Lord Chancellor, on a visit to East Africa.

We deeply regret to announce the sudden death of Blantyre of Mr. H. G. Shimmin, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Shimmin, Rio Estate, Melanesia, sole manager of the large Mota tea estate in the same district of Nyasaland. Mr. Shimmin, just taking a part in public work in connection with tea industry, a beloved son will be keenly missed by friends. He leaves a widow and a child.

One of Rhodesia's oldest pioneers, Mr. Alfred Musson, died at his home in Bulawayo, aged 86. He first visited Southern Rhodesia in 1890, and was a founder of the Bulawayo Club. *The Times* has learned that he played a large but important part in the negotiations between Rhodes and Livingstonia, and in the Rudd concession. Mr. Alfred Musson was responsible for the delivery to Port Mago on the appointed day of the 100,000 minnows which were the price of the concession. Musson was the forwarding agent for a chartered omnibus store during the early days of the construction of the railway.



Handling Rhodesian Traffic

£2,000,000 to be Spent by Port of Railways

£2,000,000 POUNDS are to be spent by the Port of Beira and by Rhodesia Railways to improve facilities for the import and export traffic of the Rhodesias and Natal.

Two new deep water wharves will be provided, the first being completed in 1937, and the second about the end of 1938; new railway sidings are in process of construction; two large new goods sheds will be built; electric power engines and heavy wagons have been ordered by the Railways for prompt delivery; and in order to relieve the present congestion at Beira, a dry-dock has been temporarily arranged.

The facts were disclosed Saturday by Mr. C. G. Chapman, who shortly is to retire from the general management of the Rhodesia Railways.

In recent months the pressure in Beira has been extraordinarily heavy, and representatives of the merchants of Durban, Johannesburg, Southern Rhodesia and asked Sir Henry to discuss the whole question with them. He described as fair and reasonable the statement in which Mr. N. S. Onnkin, chairman of the Salisbury Chamber, reviewed what had happened and then gave the above outline of the steps taken, albeit necessary which could not otherwise have been foreseen. For instance, whereas the inward and outward traffic through Beira averaged 71,000 tons per month between May and November, 1936, the monthly average jumped to 85,700 tons for the same period in 1936, and the latest average of

monthly for the same period in 1937 would have prevented a backlog had the increased tonnage had been spread evenly, but instead all of it had to be handled within a period of three weeks.

The heavy backlog adds greatly to the work of the port authorities, and Mr. Onnkin said that the Railways and the Port Authority certainly intended to have done

Kenya's White Highlands

The Kenya Indian National Congress has decided to send a deputation to India to protest against the proposed Udeni Bill concerning the reservation of the Kenyan Highlands for the white settlers, and to urge their Government of India to intercede in its behalf. The Order-in-Council dealing with the establishment of the Order-in-Council has resolved that the Order-in-Council should be dropped; that the railway land in European ownership should revert to the Government and be thrown open to all without discrimination of race; that there should be a commission elected to look into the Transport Conference Bill, and that Indians could be appointed to the higher grades of the public services.

Rhodesia Railways Record

Earnings of Rhodesia Railways during 1937 are reported to have been the highest ever recorded by the company. Net operating revenue totalled £2,680,224, which exceeded the previous record by £361,000, while expenditure showed a decrease of £400,000 on the previous highest figure. Gross earnings amounted to £5,730,777, and expenditure to £3,955,556.

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Segregation of Natives

Salisbury's Location Plan

SINCE February last Southern Rhodesia passed a Land Apportionment Act under which the Salisbury City Council has applied to the Governor-in-Council to set aside some 200 acres in the municipal area for the exclusive use of Natives.

For a long time there has been gradually infiltration of Native businesses into Salisbury, where Native employers also engage Natives to work for them. It is felt that the business, and even the moral life of the city has been adversely affected, and that measures are necessary to prevent a still more serious problem in the future.

Under the act no European is allowed to own land or any business without authority allotted to Natives, while no Native is permitted to own land or manage any business outside the location and though the Government has power to expropriate Native land and communal concerns already established outside the location, that cannot be done until a suitable area has been set aside for Native occupation.

Salisbury's plan gives the Natives ample room for their life and work, while not only stopping the infiltration of Native businesses into European Salisbury, but doing away with the infiltration that has already taken place. New building, roads and available for further expansion.

Italy and Ethiopia

Attitude of Various Powers

The attitude of the rest of the world towards the Italian conquest of Ethiopia was the subject of a communiqué issued by the International Diplomatic in Rome last week. It stated:

If it is ever believed now, as follows, the intention of the Italian Government is to annex the country, so far as the recognition of the Empire of Abyssinia. However, as is natural, they have always shown their appreciation of any recognition which has been spontaneously offered by way of a friendly gesture, and they could only wish with favour a return to the old diplomatic relations with those countries which are not represented at Rome in a regular manner.

After enumerating the countries which formally recognized the Empire, he informed me that, among Great Britain and France are included which have recognized Italian sovereignty. In addition to this, *de facto*, the communiques of the Italian Foreign Minister, the

American problem, due to the recent initiation of the Dutch Government, is now under discussion by the so-called Oslo group of States, and is considered as to a great extent solved. There are a number of countries which do not feel able to face the question, that will do nothing in Italy.

The unusually modish tone of the statement is blamed has been commented upon, some and the assertion that Great Britain has "condemned" the conquest.

It has been announced in Rome that the Foreign Minister, when the House of Assembly, and November 10, 1934, that the Italian Ambassador had been appointed to represent Italy in Addis Ababa.

Rumour has decided to receive a faint conquest of Ethiopia.

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Bushwick Mines (10s.)	1	0	0
Carr & Motor (12s. 6d.)	1	0	0
Consolidated African Selections	1	0	0
East African Goldfields (5s.)	1	0	0
Exploration Co. (10s.)	1	0	0
Hanover Consolidated (5s.)	1	0	0
Gababit Gold Mines (2s.)	1	0	0
Gebe and Potomé (5s.)	1	0	0
Goldfields Rhodesia (5s.)	1	0	0
Guera Miners (5s.)	1	0	0
Assala (Sarawak) Gold (2s.)	1	0	0
Imperial Gold Mines (10s.)	1	0	0
Katanga (10s.)	1	0	0
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	1	0	0
Kivu Gold Miners Syndicate (5s.)	1	0	0
Kingston (10s.)	1	0	0
Leopold Corporation (5s.)	1	0	0
Loango Concessions (Gns.)	1	0	0
Loyalty Goldmines & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	1	0	0
Monte Carlo and Rhodesian (5s.)	1	0	0
Mont Gold (5s.)	1	0	0
Mutare Asbestos (5s.)	1	0	0
Nicholson's (20s.)	1	0	0
Rezende (1s.)	1	0	0
Rhodesia Iron and Steel (5s.)	1	0	0
Rhodesia Nickel (5s.)	1	0	0
Rhodesia Minerals Concessions	1	0	0
Rhodesia Anglo American (2s.)	1	0	0
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	1	0	0
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	1	0	0
Rhodesia (1s.)	1	0	0
Rhodesian Antelope (5s.)	1	0	0
Rostermont (5s.)	1	0	0
Select Engineering (5s.)	1	0	0
Selwyn Star (5s.)	1	0	0
Sesame Gold (5s.)	1	0	0
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s.)	1	0	0
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	1	0	0
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	1	0	0
Tatitanga (5s.)	1	0	0
Union and Rhodesian (5s.)	1	0	0
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	1	0	0
Watende (5s.)	1	0	0
Zambesi Goldmines (20s.)	1	0	0

British East African	1	0	0
British Rhodesia (10s.)	1	0	0
British Uganda (10s.)	1	0	0
Central African (5s.)	1	0	0
East African Plantations	1	0	0
E.I.A. Powers and Lighting (5s.)	1	0	0
Imperial Airways (4s.)	1	0	0
Kariba Corporation (5s.)	1	0	0
Kenya Estates (10s.)	1	0	0
Kenya Gold (10s.)	1	0	0
Kenya Kafue (5s.)	1	0	0
Sisayana (5s.)	1	0	0
Sudan Plantations (5s.)	1	0	0

~~Longwa Concessions~~

Longwa Concessions (Northern Rhodesia) Ltd., the owners of Longwa Charcoal was selected to receive the Royal Coat of Arms Anglo American (10s. 6d.) for its services in voluntary liquidation. [See "London Gazette" of January 24, 1925.]

~~Forthcoming Engagements~~

- January 20.—Over-Seas League Annual Meeting, Over-Seas House, 5.30 p.m.
- January 20.—Eastern African Group of Over-Seas League Annual Meeting, Over-Seas House, 3.30 p.m.
- January 21.—Lord Francis Sturges address his constituents in Hartlepool.
- January 21—February 1.—Kenya Arts and Crafts Society exhibition, Nairobi.
- February 1.—Annual dinner of the Institution of Mining Engineers, Grosvenor Hotel, W.C.1.
- February 1.—Leslie Barnes to speak on "Colonies," Finsbury Hall, Finsbury, 8.30 p.m.
- [Societies of organizations are invited to notify arrangements as far in advance as possible.]

~~Long life, minimum repair!~~

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

HOUSE IT IS THE FASHION of a certain school of political expression in this country and of totalitarian dictators elsewhere—to wax fatidic in the British claim to be guided in the administration of her African Dependencies by a sincere sense of trusteeship for the Native inhabitants; every fair-minded student of affairs must acknowledge the great progress made in that direction since the War. Only the man blinded by prejudice could deny that much has been accomplished into practice mechanically. The policy of trusteeship; indeed, at times and in certain territories there has been good reason to complain that the Native side of the Dual Mandate was being so much stressed as to do away therewith all European interests. There must, of course, be such temporary causes of criticism. In an imperfect world, the influence of the native factor is bound to influence, and in which the best means of implementing agreed principles are still the subject of trial and error. For instance, British Governments in Eastern Africa have held divergent views as to the need for a Native Minister of Native Affairs, and as to his functions if appointed. Similarly, there has been no uniformity in the nature of the nomination of conciliated European to certain Native offices in the British Council.

Northern Rhodesia, which has now taken the step of nominating a member to represent Native interests, has done a noble thing in selecting its appointee. Mr. A. Colonel F. Gore-Browne, who is both an unashamed settler and a man of outstanding interest in Native welfare. His qualities are so well recognised that he has been the elected Member for Northern Rhodesia Council since indeed his return after the forthcoming general election was, we have reason to know, to have no apprehension of a clear indication of the measure of the trust reposed in him by the settler community, transport, and mining communities represented. A second quality has been recognised by the Government in its departure from the usual practice of selecting a Missionary as a spokesman for the Natives and not naming a pioneer planter. This is, we believe, the first occasion on which such honour has been paid to a settler in a part of Eastern Africa, and though the individual to the side of him is a community of the same kind, it is a step forward.

COLONIAL EMPIRE

careerist would have been easily excused, if it is almost inconceivable that the official electors of Northern Rhodesia would accept as an acknowledged leader the

Promising Politician-nominated representative of Career Sacrificed.

Colonel Gore-Browne, as an elected member of Parliament, has been a possible and a probable successor to Sir Leopold Moore. Acceptance of his new nomination has not been a human probability caused by the sacrifice of a political career which, though short, has been conspicuously successful. Indeed, if amalgamation of the two Rhodesias were achieved in anything like the near future, he might well have become not merely an influential member of the joint Parliament, and even a Cabinet Minister. It is, then, to the great credit of Colonel Gore-Browne that he has set aside all thoughts of personal advancement and accepted the honourable choice of the more difficult and thankless position. That decision is in itself an expression of the character of the man whom Sir Alfred Young has nominated, and a proof of his determination to act according to his lights. I should like to add that he may be expected to be a sounder man, but his whole career inspires the confidence that his championship of Native interests will be informed, unprejudiced, balanced and practical. Let us consider the outcome of his service as an elected member to be a serious loss to the South African Parliament, we congratulate him on his appointment, the Native population, and the other European communities of Southern Rhodesia, on his acceptance of the newly-created seat for Native interests.

SOUTH AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Should there be any further progress in the negotiations to be entered into between the United States of America and the Imperial Government, and between the United Kingdom and the British Colonial Office, in particular, the former suggested by London newspapers, it is certain, still, that Government policy that a reduction in the Imperial preference will be seriously resisted by the Rhodesian, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda, all of which are bound to say their interests are adequately represented in some legal fashion. Tobacco growers within the Empire who are used to stipulation in Imperial preference on tobacco, and in the United Kingdom of one million and a half pounds per pound until they know the year after the end of the War, there has been a steady increase in the consumption of English tobacco, and in the "Home Country," the advancing consumption having shown a remarkably steady growth of one and a half per cent. per annum to approximately twenty-five per cent. of the total tobacco used.

American interests are therefore quite likely to demand an immediate amendment that only tobacco entries into the home market shall be restricted for a period of years. America may, approximately, the present pound take Turkish tobacco. That of course would be greatly to the disadvantage of S. Rhodesia, since it would cause almost an expansion in the same British market. From an authoritative source it has been suggested to us that Southern Rhodesia, which grows tobacco of the Turkish type, can return for a sacrifice of some of her leaf to Great Britain be offered an outlet in the market for considerable quantities of Turkish leaf, which, it is said, would mean that our tobacco-growing would have to change varieties. The American is willing to facilitate delivery of Turkish leaf from a country whose tobacco tastes large quantities of the motor-car and other manufactured goods, but no tobacco could be welcomed, but that would certainly not justify a policy of depriving the Colonies of the present encouragement to extend their share of the British market.

Bolind, up to this whole question is an interesting phase in cigarette selling in Great Britain. Cigarettes pastes has been almost unknown in the British tobacco trade than the purchase of lower-priced cigarettes, he does not seem to pay less than sixpence for a packet of ten cigarettes, but latterly extraordinary business has been done in certain non-tobacco goods at twopence for ten. The importance from the standpoint of sales and the distribution of leaf in three-quarters of the leaf used is beyond doubt. Empires grown under, but for the wants of preference, consequently, now, this apparently bold and bizarre suggestion, the proposition, at least a substantial portion of the company which pioneered this endeavour being now prepared to do so, and by one of the leading tobacco manufacturing companies, it is now possible to buy a bundle of these lower-grade cigarette leaf, twelve packages of which would be most useful about a month's supply of the material. The proposal should not be opposed, and, moreover, it seems more than likely that some day could see in the future, it would be most detrimental to the interests of the colonies, if the colonies should not continue to be encouraged, it seems more than likely that some day could see in the future, it would be most detrimental to the interests of the colonies, if the colonies should not continue to be encouraged,

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Economic Committee is shortly to be constituted a Tobacco Importance Services Board, reported by a蒙地哥委員會，該會在擬定中。該會將由各成員代表署名，並為在Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, South Africa, Canada, and India, representatives of importers, merchants and manufacturers of the United Kingdom, and nominees of the Board of Trade. Merely then, will be a body embracing all interests concerned in the marketing of tobacco who, sitting round a table in friendly consultation, should contribute substantially to the development of the tobacco industry, in all its stages. Indeed, the creation at this particular moment of such an authoritative Committee is surely proof that there is no deliberate plan for stamping Expressly or similarly to the air of American design. It may also be assumed that the Tobacco Federation of the Empire, whose Acting Chairman is a member of the House of Commons, is alive to the necessities of the moment; indeed, it has recently made renewed representations to the Board of Trade, and is closely watching developments.

MAIN WATSON, M.P., Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has resigned. His devoted himself so wholeheartedly to an Ministry of which he had the advantage of long personal service, that his resignation will be widely regretted. He will be a difficult man to replace both in that particular office and in the chamber in which he has manifestly borne his full share of work. His loyalty to his leader has been tested, and it is therefore gratifying that he retains his seat in the House. Though the resignation at this particular moment has occasioned surprise in Rhodesia, it is being suggested, we are aware that it has been in contemplation for about a year. Captain Semple has not been in good health. He has been seriously overworking himself in connexion with affairs of State, and his inability to give to his private interests the full attention which they require. He has now earned his respite from the care of office, and will, we trust, soon be completely restored to health.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Mr. Geoffrey Webb's new post

THE following announcement has been made. It can be said that Mr. Geoffrey Webb, who recently retired from the Treasurership of Kenya, has been appointed Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner for Palestine. For some time, for some country he will be in London about the end of this month. Since all matters relating to trade and industry in Palestine were, with his advice, his chief experience in his previous appointment last year, he was naturally sent him to Palestine in good stead. Gwynneth, the young Englishberry, Sir Harold Macmillan, Dr. J. R. Newbold, Sir Hugh Corfield, Sir Ernest Sarsby had confidence in his ability. Now, however, in view of his position as Customs and Excise Collector for an obviously, the post in a country more or less unknown to him eye is therefore a clear indication of the high opinion of his past services held both by the Secretary of State and the new High Commissioner.

Long Service in East Africa

Few senior officials have served so long in East Africa, or indeed in Colonial life, as the secretary, at several points, of the service in the customs department. In 1914, when he went to Kenya shortly before the outbreak of the Great War, during which he was absent from the service, he was entrusted with the task of commissioning the Customs and Excise occupied territory of Tanganyika. This was succeeded by a period of six months of service in Kenya and Uganda, and afterwards for

two years, treasurer of Kenya, before also at various times Chairman of the Mombasa Harbour Advisory Board, the General Industries Committee of the Mombasa Municipal Council, the Land Bank and Agricultural Advances Board of Kenya, of several East African Tariff Committees, and a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Protective Committee of the Coffee Board of Kenya, the Public Commission, and of many other bodies appointed both by Government and by public organisations of a social or charitable character. He was also an honorary member of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, and the Association of Members of Committees of Eastern Africa, two bodies which, throughout, were always ready to co-operate for the general good of the territory.

Rhodes as Psychologist

MRS. CHETT, deputy secretary of the Royal Exchange Society, in a finely and eloquently written sketch of Rhodes during his lecture to school children on Central Africa, threw a new light upon the character of his hero. Rhodes is well known as a empire builder, a man of boundless energy, scholarship, politician, and a fervent collector of slaves, but he is perhaps seldom remembered as a very clever psychologist. When his mercenary company, in course of formation, and he was anxious to impress Scotland in favour of his schemes, he sent an ultimatum to the tribes, "Put out our suspicions, and none men after Lords of Britain. We shall never be the first down." Hence, as Sir George Atterbury and Sir W. G. Gilkes had said, in 1919, in the Islands of the Fairs, "Our friends, with all their faults, we love our House of Lords."

The Colonial Empire Marketing Board

Mr Clement Davies, K.C., M.P. Outlines Its Objects

THE COLONIAL EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD has been subjected to many criticisms since its recent formation and Mr. woolf Clement Davies, K.C., M.P., one of its members told the Colonial Empire Union emphatically that the Board would not interfere with private business.

Introducing the speech Major W. J. Bennett, the Chairman, said the fear that the Board might encroach on legitimate private enterprise and attempt to do so merchant's work was probably due to the absence of consultation with trading interests before the Board was founded. Mr. Clement Davies, one of the Parliamentary representatives of the Scotch and English agricultural farmers in Scotland, and also a member of the Royal Horticultural Society, had recently presented a Circular

Rural Colonies Matter Above Politics

Mr. Davies said, "The first object of the Colonial Empire Marketing Board have been drawn from every part of the Empire. It is absolutely essential that Colonial and other matters should be raised above party politics and that there should be continuity in our Colonial affairs. If one political party in this country falls out of favour that should not mean changes in Colonial policy. Nothing could be more fatal than that, in dealing with peoples of all races throughout the world,

"At this Board are people keenly interested in trade and business. I know I was not appointed to Mr. Ormsby Gore because I am a Liberal or a supporter of the Government, but because I am associated with Local Dealers and through them with Central Africa, Etc., companies which have import and export connections with all the British Colonial possessions."

This meeting, I feel, is being held too early for we have not yet begun to function. We have had only one meeting at which the Secretary of State for the Colonies lucidly carried out his ideas and at which a small committee was appointed to consider what premises and staff we shall require. We have since appointed our chief of staff Mr. H. C. Bull who is now on his way to reach this country from Canada where he has been engaged in similar work.

Clean Competition Sought with Colonies

There has been no stalemate in operation in the past with regard to the Colonies. They have been treated as separate entities, not having any practical relationship with one another, and not sufficiently related to the Mother Country. For the first efforts will be made to get closer together and to stand as one. If we accomplish that, a well-defined step forward.

What can we do? First, there will be no interference whatsoever with the methods of private traders. We should be foolish to attempt to do so, even if we were experts. All we can do is to advise, collect information and publish it out. That will be our main task. This advice must be divided into two groups: advice to producers and advice to consumers.

One thing I would add and emphasise that the

first meeting was the way in which the country regards the Colonies. We have never regarded them as a back garden of the Home Country, so dining with the Home Country remains and they are to dictate to the Colonies the conditions that have never been the policy of the British Empire, and never will be.

The way in which the Colonies could be regarded by the countries of the world is very different. So far, when regarded their Colonies as parts of the Mother Country, existing only to supply the needs of the Mother Country. Our primary concern, on the contrary, has been for the individual Colony itself, and to assist that Colony to develop for itself more of the salubrious country

characteristics, very important in the case of agriculture exports, such as the cottons, the vegetables which, raised in large quantities in the Colonies, pass through the hands of middlemen who buy and sell them at a price, and do not mind where they go. They have no thought of selling solely to this country. We have adopted a new view regarding what the Colonies produce, sell, but if there were a change of ownership of some territory, the position might become very different.

I thought whether this Board can do very much for the big products, either on the production or the selling sides, though we may advise as to quality and manner of production, for the manner of production has been such in some places that there is danger about the future. For instance, the method of quick sowing has led to disease, loss of seed, intensified system of drainage, turning all the water into one channel, and in the rains the topsoil is washed away and you get enormous floods; so that should be a manufacturing country becoming an exporter. The Board can help by collecting information from every side and sending it to the Colonies.

The Importance of Quality

There are products of less importance, but the price of which is high because of their small quantity and the fact that they are essential to modern life. Many of us are beginning to produce these small crops, and the Colonies we should be helping the industry to develop. The Colonial products are few. The quantity is often small. Once the quality is fixed and the article standardised, it can easily sell itself. They need not care to indulge in an orgy of advertising, as the consumer who pays for the advertising, and so it profits, for until the article is known nothing is well sold.

The ladies know what they ask for. I think they ask for a certain high quality, and that alone is the secret of their quality. If I say, for instance, that a New Zealand farmer then have to use the best seeds, to make sure whether they are getting the right quality. A French farmer still has not realised that to secure his price he must have a standard and a branded article.

The final arbiter in all these matters is the consumer. She is who has the last word, and the article sold must be found to her requirements. These are the lessons the Colonies are learning. Australia and New Zealand have done well. Will set the same kind of standard as the

It is very necessary that individual colonies should do put all their available resources at the disposal of the Board. I am afraid that tremendous slumps may occur in the coalfields and then the whole Colonies' industrial efforts should therefore increase the output of commodities forwarded, even though some small industries will have to stand still. The Board will be available to give information.

In these colonies, in my own, we shall air our say like Board despatched information and helpful suggestions. Many of you have experience in particular Colonies; we are not that advanced but we are willing to hear, and if there is anything upon which you feel you can help, will you please send me the details? Your suggestions will find us only too ready to listen, and I hope sincerely

Creat Sutus Predicted by Board

S. G. dumaine Legge said he was confident of the future before the Board, especially as M.F.A. Davies had so stressed its rôle in co-operation with producers and established interests in the Colonies. With individual territories had been left very much to themselves and suffered by that policy. Now they would receive utilised advice in the absence of which they tended towards one-crop production. By promoting diversification the Board's advice could be welcome, and a useful service could be rendered. In East Africa, where there was a general feeling that development needed leadership and stimulation, something would be helpful. There had been too great a readiness to let things happen instead of helping to make them happen. He predicted that the Board would earn appreciation.

Mr. Wiggleworth also received the assurance that trade would be left to others, said the Board could do a great deal in publicity work. Excellent official reports were frequently issued, but there were many people who knew nothing of their existence. More propaganda was required. Any Board could do a bring producers and consumers together would be valuable.

Mr. S. S. Murray hoped that the Board, when making its survey of the many countries in the Colonial Empire, would take into account production and plans in foreign countries. Colonial producers might know more about existing what competition was to be expected.

Stimulating Pioneer Development

Mr. T. S. Nelson said that such keen interest and enthusiasm had been shown by Mr. Davies would do a great deal to dispel the apprehensions which had existed but which easily had to have arisen. It was calamitous that the Colonies had and desire of the Board for the encouragement of producers and the making of surveys had been done, the main restriction being that which he reported and believed to have been under emphasised had been obscured. The Colonial Service had always been interested in that way, but nothing had in their documents laid down any emphasis on mining and too little attention had been given to agriculture. Such assurances as those he had heard had been given were therefore most useful.

Reference had been made to the need of colonial governments in the Colonial Empire and the meeting of the jealousies of the various departments of the Colonial Office. The difficulties with these colonies were manifold, but the Board's first task was to establish the

position of the industrial supply, and the first members of the Board should be obtained. The Board will soon be in a position to fulfil its functions as the Secretary of State for War's chairman could be a tremendous force to promote the right spirit of plaudit development with the Empire.

Mr. S. S. Murray had made no reference to the measure of the Board's executive authority which had been mentioned in one official statement; could someone explain this nomination?

The speaker had not suggested that the Board would assist in combating desert soil erosion by disseminating expert advice. Surely that was now one of the duties of the Agricultural Division of the secretariat. An American indication by the States to which the new Board would direct its other functions present periodical meetings members of the Colonial Service staff.

Pioneering New Products

Mr. S. S. Murray had said many years ago in the Colonies that the Board would need local organisations in the territories. Mr. Alexander Holst had also expressed fear that it would interfere in the business of traders. He wished the Board had been established many years ago; thirty years had passed since the formation of a Crown Colony in work similar to that which the Board was now set out to do. It was a pity that the term "executive power" had entered in such close relation to marketing; had not so so used, criticism would never arise.

He did not propose to say the marketing merchants and traders was entirely satisfactory in respect of all products. In Kenya, where they had set out to find a new market for a new product they had met with opposition on the commercial side. It had been difficult to find a trader to take the same product. He did not agree with the generalisation that the consumer paid for the advertising of a product, so many cases the producer paid.

As to the centralised advice which would emanate from the Board, it must be the Colonies had received general advice from the Imperial Institute and the report of the Imperial Economic Committee. The Colonial Empire was now emerging from its pioneer period, and the Board could provide valuable centralized advice if it was based on the knowledge of experts.

Major W. E. Simnett thought that the Board's first task should be to dispel ignorance of both public as to what constitutes the Colonial Empire.

Board Has No Executive Power

Mr. Davies expressed indifference for the advice received, all of which would be seriously considered. It was being made in each country, and it would come to the Board either the Colonial Empire as a whole and endeavour to advise on it. That was the function of the Board, and it was for some of those persons receiving advice to act on it.

So far as he knew, the Board had no executive powers, he did not see how it could do so. It was not a Government department, merely some appointed or otherwise members of the Board. The dues were for the experiment, and he did not know what duties that he left to the Colonial Office. The Board would advise, and if the advice was not followed, the matter could be raised in the House of Commons. There was no intention of the Board continuing its agricultural

The Need for Improved Liaison

Eastern Africa and London

THE DECOUPON CONVENTION between East Africa and Rhodesia was the main topic of discussion by the members of the Joint East African Board at its January meeting, over which Mr. George C. Gossouy, M.P., Chairman of the board, presided, and at which Sir Cornelius de V. Wade, Colonial Secretary of Kenya, and Mr. P. Sabine, Secretary of the Colony Board of Kenya, were present by invitation.

What individual asked Sir Cornelius would be the best for initial discussion on freight rates between the Conference Lines and Rhodesia. For years the growers of Kenya had had great difficulty in making both ends meet, and during the depths of the depression the Government had lent the industry £500,000 on the promise of repayment when the world price of the commodity reached a certain level. Recently there had been substantial improvement in the market, which had made it possible for the growers to gain some payment, which had been promised by both parties, and come into the Colony's budget in 1938.

Suddenly, however, ocean freight rates had been increased, apparently excluding the industry from beginning to honour its obligation to its constituents. The Board of Economic Development had made representations to the Government, apparently without results, and as he believed there had been other cases of the raising of freights as soon as an industry began to make some profit, and seemed necessary that there should be some more satisfactory means of making representations in the interests of producers and exporters.

Sufficient Body at Present

Mrs. A. M. Cameron and Mr. A. Wigglesworth felt that the producing and commercial bodies in Africa did not maintain sufficient contact with their friends and representatives in this country to whom they could be a far better and more regular supply of facts and figures in order to make them more discussive cases with the shipping companies.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, supporting chairman of the meeting, said this subject had been outstanding for 3 years. The shipping companies had, quite reasonably, said that they would always be willing to discuss freight rates with actual shippers and representatives of business, or with general bodies fulfilling other functions; they wanted no interference, negotiate with the East African Society of the London Chamber of Commerce, but did negotiate with Committees in London representing the East African shippers. Mr. Wigglesworth, Chairman of the East African shippers, had not been most successful in keeping the freights stable and potential.

Nearly a dozen shipping and forwarder shippers' committee had been formed in East Africa, but, largely owing to local geographical distances, had failed to meet within 12 months of its formation, and a later attempt to resuscitate it had also failed to succeed. However, if it had gone on, it would have been in touch with the actual shippers of the shipping lines, and with the principals themselves, whereas a similar body, if it had existed, would have been in touch to the heads of the steamship companies who, when they sat round a table, had their own "theoretical" rates.

The representatives of the lines in East Africa were also in the habit of consulting individuals and indus-

trial leaders on occasions were also in London, and it was here that action could most usefully take place in the final resort. The London Committee of shipping shippers' associations spoke for all kinds of goods, of three countries, and therefore carried great weight with the steamship companies, if other industries were similarly organised one large body could be formed in London to advocate in regard to East African production as a whole.

Mr. W. F. Jenkins said that there was always a strong desire to understand what was possible to meet the difficulties. His shippers' whose relations with the lines were excellent. The East African Conference met regularly in Mombasa under the chairmanship of Mr. Landar to receive representations, and it was to that body that an approach had first been made. Amendments having been heard and data collected, the case was properly submitted to the Conference Committee in London, which, of course, had the last word.

Central Focus Necessary in London

Since there was no single representative of all the producing interests of Eastern Africa, there seemed to be a case for creating one central focus in London. Mr. Wigglesworth urged,

Mr. J. John said that while he was Director of Agriculture in Kenya he had often had to argue the case in behalf of producing interests for the abatement of high rates. What he proposed was at the Representative Office of coffee, sisal, maize or some other industry, or a state or a company, in which he held for the Conference of Directors of Agriculture, while the industries would representatively to the Conference Committee in Mombasa, and with satisfactory results, in an emergency the Governor would communicate with the Secretary of State, who made representations to the Steamship Conference in London.

Since retiring he had come aware of the existence of a weak link in the chain. He did not believe producing interests in East Africa would be content to leave matters entirely to committees in London, and if a case were started only here, then the Conference would simply want the advice of its agents in Africa, which would merely mean that the duty of correspondence would be in the reverse direction. What seemed to be necessary was that the producing bodies made representations to their constituents in the lines in East Africa, they could immediately advise their friends in Africa so that they might take up the matter, and so on.

A Central Body Should Be Adequately Represented

Sir Humphrey Leggett emphasised that the function was to have the shippers' associations work together to have the best possible representation in London. While the shipping conferences in East Africa accepted the case put to them by some local body, there would be no advantage to a London body, unless the constituents were not acceptable, a great deal. It was believed that the members of a strong London body of the right kind would moreover, could surely be of assistance to the steamship companies. The difficulties of the shippers' committees were also mentioned.

It was suggested that the Sisal Association in Kenya should make representations to the output of the territories, on behalf of its stations, and to the rights to sail small ships.

Subsequent to the formation of the Central Cotton Council, which had been active with the right results if other industries could only organize themselves as successfully and obtain constant liaison, the difficulties would disappear.

Mr. Cameron instanced the recent case of cotton seed, where the discussions had proceeded in South Africa. After the question had been finally decided when, Emperor was to speak on behalf of the Honorable Shippers' Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce, and he had recently met the Emperor in London.

Mr. Jenkins said that he thought the cotton commodity had been successful mainly because the Conference had had a clear programme in the open Conference and had no claim for reparation in the open Conference, where it incurred a severe loss, was compensated with the then ruling rates. East African rates, on that account, Conference rates must to some extent fall into line with the claimed rates ruling in the open market.

Sir Humphrey Leggett urged the importance of persuading producing and marketing interests in East Africa not to turn to the Government when difficulties arose. He pointed out that the shipping companies were their portuguese in maintaining and expanding of East African trade, and that one right course was to pit all cards of the trade and so promote goodwill. Instead of taking action which might be interpreted as antagonistic to the shipping lines, Producers' unions would be annoyed if the Conference, after bombarding governments with correspondence about sugar producers, should refuse from approach to the Government about shipping freight rates.

Mr. Cameron expressed the view that one of the difficulties in the creation of an authoritative Honorable Shippers' Committee in East Africa was that Mombasa as a rule clearing and forwarding agents acted on behalf of produce principals in the country, which meant that those principals would be represented by nominees who could obviously not speak with the same force as the principals.

Trade Co-operation of Uganda

He added that, thanks to the reduced freight rates charged by the shipping companies, it now seemed likely that the whole of Uganda's 120,000 bales of cotton seed this season would be shipped, especially if the Kenya and Uganda Railways contributed to the anticipated clearing. As the railways Administrations and the Irrigation Councils were located in East Africa, it was obvious that the case for their co-operation should be presented in the first instance in Africa, as indeed had been done.

Sir Humphrey Leggett recalled that in 1924, at a time of severe difficulty in the cotton and cottonseed trades, the Kenyan and Uganda Railways, the authorities of Mombasa, and the Shanghai Conference had together responded to the appeals of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, supported by the Colonial Office, and issued a joint statement in the East African Section meeting that followed in that latter case.

Mr. Geoffrey Wilson said it was absurd that there should be a port like Mombasa and its Whitehead Canal, situated between the representatives of the shipping and trading lines, when even Mr. Jenkins observed that those representing the cottonseed industry had immediately approached the shipping authorities when asked for large areas to meet the temporal difficulties of any industry.

The first annual report of the Amara Institute, Mr. Winkworth suggested, was a great tribute to Mr. Noyell, who retired last year from the

continuation of his work, and which had laid down such an excellent plan of work. Experiments in regard to the cross breeding of ordinary sisal with the *mosambicensis* variety were most promising, and it was possible that the result would be better adaptation to production in other parts of the world.

Sir Humphrey thought that the five-year plan laid down at Amara had been carried out most successfully largely because the Director had sought and obtained the co-operation of the different Departments of Agriculture. He welcomed the appointment of another physiologist to the staff, for important pioneer work was urgently necessary in plant physiology.

In one respect there was room for great improvement, viz., in the circulation of the very valuable *Agricultural Journal*, which was not adequately advertised.

A word should be said on the very excellent research work being done in East Africa generally; it was not too much to say that in quality there was no better research work anywhere in the Dominions or in India, and that in the quantity of research work no part of the Colony could stand parallel to Eastern Africa.

Motor Motor Legislation

Mr. Cameron reported that the representations made through the Colonial Office to the Uganda Government had succeeded in securing amendment of the regulation making use of the Uganda Trade Ordinance, in which British motor lorries were seriously prejudiced, and foreign-built vehicles greatly benefited; as a consequence to the representations of the Board of Trade, the Colonial Chamber of Commerce, as well as had been drafted and published in the *Colonial Gazette* of December 15, accepting for licensed purposes the *home fitted* load figure given by the manufacturer of the vehicle.

Sir Humphrey Leggett said that the British Manufacturers' Association had been seriously affected by the mistake made in Uganda, and Colonial Consuls expressed "stifled" to Mr. Cameron for slaving so promptly raised a matter of great importance to British trade.

The Colonial Office announced receipt from the Royal East African Automobile Association of a communication for shadowing the early recognition by the East African Governments of international certificates for motor vehicles and international driving permits.

Trade Treaty with U.S.A.

When this subject came under discussion, Mr. Leggett mentioned that the United States had declared its intentions of the Government and the Ministers to representations from the industries affected, whereas in this country no such procedure was adopted.

Sir Humphrey Leggett recalled that before the last Ottawa Conference, the Secretary of State for the Colonies had invited the assistance of leading representatives of various Colonial industries in the preparation of his case, and felt that something of the sort should be done on this occasion.

Germany and Transvaal

Various communications in regard to the German claim to Colonies were received and considered.

Mr. Pitt-Rivers commented caustically on the arrangements just made by Germany, which claims to be suffering from severe over-population. At the present time it has about 30,000,000 people on the land in Germany.

Answers to Correspondents about London Share Prices

Advice is given on the exchange conditions and rates. Advice is accepted from East Africa and Rhodesia.

Except in the case of each annual subscriber "East African and Rhodesia," each inquiry must be accompanied by the address to be found at the foot of page 182.

Every query must bear the writer's full name and address in capital letters, as well as reply will be forwarded unopened under "Aesop's Den."

Advice is given over the telephone, by telegram or by letter.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MINING ADVICE" and addressed them to The Editor, "East Africa and Rhodesia," 105 Great Marlborough Street, London, W.1.

LINDWELL, Colwyn Bay, purchasable in lotto by work being at the office. A dividend is not under the new rules.

HARROGATE, Gold Fields Rhodesian, London and Gold Fields Rhodesian (London) and Rhodesian, Rhodesian Anglo-American and Selection Trust.

THOMAS, London and Motor are a good purchase of dividends, and Gold Fields Rhodesian, which have substantial interests outside Rhodesia ought to do well.

S. M., (MARCH 1) The latest news on the property is much more encouraging; the market price is due to the fact that the reserves are shown. There has been no satisfactory results of the present development programme; the shares should rise, but dividends are not likely, for some considerable period (too heavily Capitalised). (3) See no attraction.

W. G. M., Matlock, (MARCH 1) I have a large collection of shares and am looking for a good buy. I am interested in gold and oil, and looking for a good buy.

S. H. (MARCH 1) No offer can be obtained for the London Stock Exchange.

W. C. (MARCH 1) I am a director of a company which has a reasonable amount of reserves. Trials 3 and 5 have been made now and could sell promptly. I feel it is a good buy, but the hope of recovery has doubt. It would be a good buy with a reasonable risk.

W. E. (MARCH 1) I have been elected an associate member of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

B. S. (MARCH 1) I am looking for associates in the field of mining and metallurgy.

J. H. (MARCH 1) I am a director of a company which has

been in business for a number of years. It is a good buy.

R. J. (MARCH 1) I am a director of a company which has

been in business for a number of years. It is a good buy.

M. R. (MARCH 1) I am a director of a company which has

been in business for a number of years. It is a good buy.

	1st week	2nd week
Andura Syndicate (5s.)	4d.	4d.
Busitick Mines (10s.)	6s. nd.	6s. 3d.
Cam & Mow (17s.)	6s. 9d.	5s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	10s. 6d.	1s. 7d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	9d.	9d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	10s. 6d.	11s. 1d.
Fanli Consolidated (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Gabi Gold Mine (2s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Cope and Phoenix (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	2s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kagera Gold Ltd. (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 9d.
Kassala Syndicate (2s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Kondo Gold Mines (10s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Kenya (10s.)	9d.	9d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s.)	2s. 6d.	6s. 1d.
Kenya Gold and Zinc Syndicate (5s.)	2s. 6d.	9d.
Kimingi (10s.)	2s. 6d.	6d.
Leonia Corporation (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Namwwa Concessions (5s.)	2s. 6d.	1s. 9d.
London Australian & General (2s. 6d.)	2s. 6d.	1s. 9d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	2s. 6d.	1s. 9d.
Geoff Gold Areas (5s.)	2s. 6d.	1s. 9d.
Mashaba Asbestos (5s.)	37s. 6d.	38s. 9d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	15s. 9d.	15s. 9d.
Rezende (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Rhodesia Brownhill (5s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
Rhodesia Land (5s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concessions (5s.)	2s. 6d.	1s. 9d.
Rhodesia (5s.)	2s. 6d.	1s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	18s. 9d.	18s. 9d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	512s. 6d.	512s. 5s.
Rohana (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	2s. 6d.	20s. 9d.
Rosternon (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	2s. 6d.	4s. 9d.
Shawood Steel (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Takani (24s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Tanganyika Corporation (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Tati Goldmines (5s.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 9d.
Tustle-Binas (5s.)	7s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	2s. 6d.	30s. 0d.
Wankie Colliery (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Watende (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 3d.
Zambesia Exploring (5s.)		

GENERAL

British E. A. Corporation	6d.	6d.
British South Africa (15s.)	30s. 0d.	30s. 0d.
Central Line Sisal	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Consolidated Sisal (51)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
E. A. African Land	9d.	9d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
E. & Paper and Lighting (5s.)	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Imperial Mrwara	24s. 0d.	23s. 9d.
Kassala Cotton (5s.)	1s. 10d.	2s. 0d.
Lewa Dels (1s. 8d.)	= 8d.	8d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	7s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
Port of Beira (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Radios (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Sokoni Plantations (New)		

East African Gold Mines
East African and Rhodesia
and the Bank of Rhodesia
and Nyasaland.

East African and Rhodesia
and the Bank of Rhodesia
and Nyasaland.

East African and Rhodesia
and the Bank of Rhodesia
and Nyasaland.

East African and Rhodesia
and the Bank of Rhodesia
and Nyasaland.

THE RAILWAYS



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THE VICTORIA FALLS,
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NATIVE LIFE, SPORT,
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The Rhodesia Railways have long held a reputation for careful service and excellent catering and you will find your train journeys in Rhodesia both pleasant and comfortable. The Victoria Falls, with its world famous hotel, is less than 9½ days from Cape Town and Salisbury is within 24 hours of Beira. Fares are reasonable, and excursion facilities are frequently available.

See the Savoy Hotel,
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Designed for small resurfacing work for roads, paths, patching, footpaths, etc., or for company maintenance, this plant gives an output of consistent quality to that of any large plant.

The machine is transportable and self-contained with its own Diesel engine and oil-firing equipment. Fuel and oil consumption are exceptionally low.

Cost per hour is approximately £1.00 per hour, and the cost per cubic yard is approximately £1.00 per yard.

A machine of this type can lay 200 yards of 12 ft. wide surface per hour.

MILLARS' MACHINERY CO. LTD.
AT PINTERS HALL, FOULSOMA, ENGLAND

BRITISH ENGINEERS

SISAL SUGAR TRUCKS MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES



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Khartoum, Bulawayo,
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Importers of Hardware and Building
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Specialists in Cotton piece goods for
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IMPORTERS

Coffee Marketing Prospects - Market Prices and Notes

THAT the altered position in the coffee market following the change in policy of the Brazilian Government is much healthier and should lead to freer business is suggested in a review of the coffee market issued by Messrs. John K. Gilliland & Company, who state:

"In the absence of definite information as to Brazil's future policy governing receipts and stores at the ports, destruction and further reduction of the export taxes, which are to be abolished during the next three years, future levels of prices must remain obscure. It would, however, appear likely that the lower level of prices recently established must continue for some considerable time, with the possibility of a further decline, should the remaining tax of 12 milreis (around 8/- per bag) be removed."

"The powers-that-be in Brazil seem determined to dispose of as much coffee as possible in future, and any agreement between Brazil and other coffee-producing countries appears more and more unlikely."

The altered position, though it must result in difficult times for coffee growers generally, is undoubtedly a much healthier one than that of restricted shipments and artificial prices which has ruled now for so many years, and should lead to freer and less restricted business in the article generally, with prices governed solely by the natural law of supply and demand. That supply will be brought into line with demand eventually is inevitable, entailing the elimination of such courses as cannot be produced economically. Amongst the survivors will undoubtedly be producers of the better prepared and better quality coffees."

Brazil. Prices show little change, with some increase in cost of grade 11 East African

African, 7.11 aros. per ton, 1937

10/- per lb. 1937

Despite the Indian boycott, price of 8/- per lb. Zanzibar, spot, 80/- per lb. 1937. Madagascar quiet with sellers of older lots 10/- for spot in bond market, already at end Jan. 1937 11/- per lb. 1937

Kenya. Good quality Kenya continues to command firm prices, although there has been a rather slack demand for other qualities, prices on occasions being below valuations. Tanganyika continued steady, its fair precent rates.

Nyasa. New crop:

A " grade	48s. od. to 51s. od.
B " grade	43s. od. to 46s. 6d.
C " grade	40s. od. to 46s. 6d.
Pearberry	48s. od. to 51s. 6d.

4,000 bags offered; part sold.

Tanganyika.

A " grade	60s. od. to 62s. 6d.
B " grade	42s. od. to 51s. 6d.
C " grade	30s. od. to 46s. 6d.
Pearberry	50s. od. to 66s. 6d.

645 bags offered; part sold.

Mombasa.

London cleaned:	47s. od. to 48s. od.
Second sizes	42s. od. to 30s. 6d.
Third sizes	35s. od. to 50s. 6d.
Pearberry	42s. od. to 50s. 6d.

32 bags offered; part sold.

Kilimanjaro.

London cleaned:	58s. od. to 62s. 6d.
First sizes	48s. od. to 51s. 6d.
Second sizes	43s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.
Third sizes	38s. od. to 46s. 6d.
Pearberry	58s. od. to 62s. 6d.

75 bags offered and sold.

Arusha.

C " grade	43s. od.
225 bags offered; part sold.	

Lusaka.

A " grade (Malish)	48s. od. to 51s. 6d.
B " grade	41s. od. to 48s. 6d.
C " grade	38s. od. to 46s. 6d.
71 bags offered; part sold.	

Nyasaland.

Palish fox	40s. 6d. 16 42s. 6d.
24 bags offered and sold.	
London stock: East African, 46,241 cwt. (1937: 52,241 cwt.)	

Quality generally is reported to be disappointing, though some good parcels have been received.

Copper. Prices are harder, largely on the expectation of better American business standards for cash being £43 15s. 6d. to £44 18s. od. three months, £44 to £45 2s. 6d. (1937: £52 6s. 6d.; 1936: £34 10s. 1d.)

World stocks of refined copper increased during December by 5,000 tons to 421,500 tons, while American stocks were higher by 38,230 tons to 250,000 tons. World consumption during December was approximately 392,000 tons. While output of refined copper is estimated at 180,000 tons per month.

Lead. Prices, with East African Lms. at £3 per ton, rose to £3 10s. Jan. 1937.

Gold. Demand has been moderate and sales small. Uganda 40s. 6d., 6s. 6d. to 10s. od. 1936: 60s. od. Egyptian 10s. od. 1937: £5 5s. 6d.

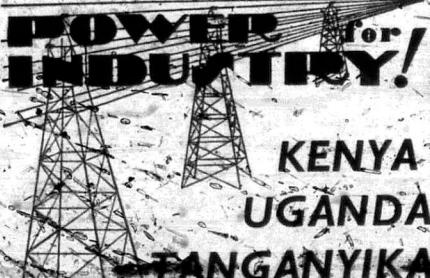
Cotton Seeds. East African firm at £12. 6d. black to Hull, Jan., Feb., and March, £10. 10s. od. (1937: £5 5s. 6d. od. 1936: £4 15s. 6d.)

Almonds. 81d. 1937: £18. 7d. 1936: 140s. 10d. Coromandel (machined) new terms Rotterdam and/or Hamburg £10. 11s. 6d. Feb., £11. 11s. 6d. March, £11. 11s. 6d. April, £11. 12s. 6d. May, £11. 15s. 6d. (1937: £17. 7s. 6d.)

Tea. Trade dull, and particularly in business passing off slowly, tea mainly quoted at 75 to 80s. 6d. up.

Iron. Demand has been moderate, and prices have been firm.

Timber. Trade dull, and particularly in business passing off slowly, timber mainly quoted at 75 to 80s. 6d. up.



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Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances refer your proposals to one of the Companies' offices.

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

Services: In Kenya and Uganda - 3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 volts, 240 volts.

In Tanganyika - 3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 330 volts, or 440 and 220 volt D.C. currents.

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Uganda, Kampala, Entebbe Branch

THE TANGANYIKI ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Dar es Salaam and Tanga Branches

THE HABES SALAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kigoma

LONDON OFFICE: 56 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4

line of 400 to 500 persons. This same trade and particularly the continued demand for and market stocks abroad as usual in January 1938 have been in great demand. The price, however, has been rather flat this last year. British gold wire 1 lb. 16s. 6d. per lb., 10s. 6d. per lb. per dozen, 10s. 6d. per lb. per dozen. Single teeth have also gone down to 10s. 6d. per lb. Now 10s. 6d. per lb. per dozen. Double teeth have also gone down to 10s. 6d. per lb. per dozen. Rhinoceros skins have advanced to 10s. 6d. per lb. per dozen and marketed at the last auction.

Values have improved slightly during month January 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. three months ago 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.

—East African elephant skins.

Rhino skins in dollars some ready at 10s. 6d. Japanese best quality has advanced similarly to 10s. 6d. last November 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.

Skins—business continues to be very quiet and there is no evidence of a revival. East African white/yellow is nominally valued at 12s. 6d. per ton, ex ship.

Prices are slightly easier and the market continues dull. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1 Jan. March 12s. 6d. sellers Feb. April 12s. 6d. value No. 3 Jan. March 12s. 6d. optional ports. (1037: No. 1 £30; No. 2 £27 tons; No. 3 £26; No. 4 £25.)

Sisal exports from Tanganyika during December totalled 1,232 tons, Great Britain taking 441 tons, Belgium 300, Germany 1,150, and America 1,000 tons.

Kenya exported 1,000 tons of sisal during December, and Uganda 60 tons.

Belgium imported 37,612 cwt. of sisal from Tanganyika during October, and 5,400 cwt. from Kenya and Uganda.

Sisal Estates, Ltd., announce that their output production amounted to 10,000 tons, making 100,000 tons for the six months ended December 31, 1937.

Dwa Zed Kedai estates during December totalled 140 tons. Output from the Mwinga estate for the quarter ended December 25 last amounted to 100 tons.

"Little can be written about the London sisal markets during the last quarter of 1937 that was other than disappointing," says *Farmer's Broadcast*.

In spite of the strong statistical position, the market has fallen steadily, and except at sacrificed prices, the article has been almost unsaleable. Domestically everything has been the situation in America which is anything but encouraging. Speaking generally, commodities have shown smart declines in values with very heavy losses to producers, investors and speculators alike. Looking forward, so far as sisal is concerned, it is possible that values may decline still further owing to large stocks both in Europe and in Africa. Consumption, however, is more likely to increase than to fall off, so that, in the long run, sisal should come into its own again."

Messrs. Wiggleworth & Company write as follows concerning the production in Africa have not been verified.

Despite the shortage of labour, which seriously interfered with output during the early months of 1937, much progress was made as the year advanced.

Tanganyika especially exceeding the estimate with a surplus for the year of approximately 1,000 tons, which is on set to some extent by a reduction in Kenya of some 3,000 tons.

Under more normal conditions such an increase would have had little effect, but coupled with the carry-over of twine in U.S.A. and the general trade recession, it has had undue influence on the trend of the market.

"Business is still hampered in certain countries by quotas and restrictions, purchases being controlled in Spain, Roumania, Italy and Germany, although there has been a welcome and substantial increase in business with the latter country, whose consumption of sisal has again become of considerable importance."

Soviet Russia has not given its usual support to African sisal, and this tends to offset the increase in Germany."

ca Beans. Steady. Manchuria afloat 7s. 6d. nominal. Jan and Feb. 12s. 6d. (1937: 6s. 6d.)

Very fair prices have been commanded, with a strong and active demand. Kenya 12s. 6d. Nyasa land 12s. 6d. (1937: 14 old.; 10s. 6d.)

Under improved sentiment in the metal market, standard for cash has improved to 5s. 6d. and three months to about the same price. (1937: £23. 1s. 6d.; £20. 1s. 6d.)

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Forwarding Equipment

Chibulu, Kenya Artillery, and Society

and others. Another similar institution of mining engineers, and so on.

Times used to Leon, Barnes to speak on "Colonies." Essex, 19th Island, 8:30 p.m.

Oban—Dinner Club dinner at the Hotel S. M. O'Keefe and Mr. J. Lindsay Allen.

February 11—Joint East African Board. Monthly meeting of Economic Council.

Local organisations are invited to notify their agents as soon as possible.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

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

Kaimosi (Week ended January 5).—Kaimosi, 0.08 inch; Mombasa, 0.01; Sonka, 0.7; Thika, 0.03; and Voi, 0.08 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended January 5).—Amani, 0.18 inch; Bandarivo, 0.45; Biharamulo, 0.27; Bubukwe, 0.32;

Dodoma, 0.06; Dodoma, 0.41; Irimga, 0.11; Kigoma, 0.54; Kilwa, 0.28; Lindi, 0.75; Lushoto, 0.23; Mahenge, 0.23; Mbeya, 0.30; Morogoro, 0.23; Mbwawa, 0.17; Ntawanza, 0.09; Njombe, 2.87; Tabora, 0.32; Tukuyu, 2.38; Uteete, 0.15; and Kinyangifi, 0.81 inch.

Uganda (Week ended January 3).—Entebbe, 1.32 inches; Fort Portal, 0.70; Hoima, 0.22; Jinja, 0.36;

Nakabago, 0.22; Kololo, 0.01; Lira, 0.04; Masaka, 0.05;

Ibale, 0.16; Mbaramara, 0.26; Namasagali, 0.31; and Soroti, 0.36 inch.

Nyasaland (Week ended January 1).—Glorious, 4.96 inches; Mandala, 5.81; Limboli, 6.68; and Zba, 0.00 inch.



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Launch of the "Umgani"

Mrs. LESTAGE, ONCEPPI, President, was in charge of the ceremony at the launching at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Monday of the s.s. "Umgani," the third passenger and cargo liner ordered during the last two years by Messrs. Bullard, Kim & Co., Liverpool, Robt. G. Gibb, chairman of that company, and of the Union-Castle Line, paid a visit to some of the trading vessels laid up in port while the sun was setting on the last year, but that Inter-Company had not been in such a happy position, and owing to standard charges in coal, coal and other necessities, they were not looking forward to the results for this year, the cost of ships had increased considerably, and owners had to be careful as to their finances.

The ship is similar in all respects to her two sister ships, "Umtali" and "Umtata." Accommodation is provided for 100 one-class passengers in single, two and three-birth rooms. The public rooms will be panelled in beautiful Empire hardwoods; extensive deck space is available for games, and on the fore-deck will be a portable swimming bath.

The "Umgani" is expected to sail from London on her maiden voyage on April 13.

The New "Windsor Castle"

READERS who have travelled in the R.M.S. "Windsor Castle" will be amazed at the transformation which has taken place in the vessel since it was taken out of the service some little time ago. Instead of the four funnels which were a feature of the boat, she now has two streamlined funnels of modern design, while her bow, lengthened by about 15 ft. and gracefully faired, is now similar in appearance to the bows of the "Stirling Castle," "Athlone Castle" and "Cape Town Castle." More powerful turbine propelling machinery has been installed to meet the Union-Castle Company's programme of accelerated services. Improvements have been made to the passenger accommodation, and as reconditioned, the boat is fitted up for 219 first-class passengers and 167 second-class passengers, as well as interchangeable accommodation for 24 passengers. There is also accommodation for 194 tourist class passengers. Hot and cold running water has been provided in all passenger cabins.

British South Africa Co.

The British South Africa Company has declared payment of a dividend of 15 per cent. share for 1937, together with a bonus of 15 per cent. share, payable on February 24. The total distribution is equal to 13% less tax on the capital of £6,500,000, and compares with 10% for 1935/36 and 6% for each of the two preceding years.

Passengers for East Africa

Mr. S. J. Bunder, castle agent in this England, on Saturday, 14, took Southbound passengers to the following:

Passengers for
Kenya
Repa,
Brown, Mr. & Mrs.
Brown, Miss J. M.
Chamberlain, Mr. & Mrs.
Clements, Mrs. J. E.
Clyde and Cooper, Miss P.
Jones, Miss M. C.
Kearns, Mr. & Mrs.
Keitz, Miss B. A.
Smalley, Major G. M.

The s.s. "Umbria," which is outward-bound for East and South Africa, carries the following passengers:

Montaza
Bauer, Mrs.
Chaney, Mr. & Mrs.
Gibson, Mr. J.
Davis, Mrs. W.
Drewry, Mr. & Mrs.
Ehrenreich, Glennel, Miss E.
Gill, Mr. A.
Goldfarb, Mr. S.
van Gyse, Mrs. C.
Hempel, Mrs. C.
Kapner, Mr. C.
Lukistrom, Alp, I.
Machauer, Mr. G.
McDonald, Mr. & Mrs.
McIntee, Mr.
Moynaux, Mr. F.
Muller, Mr. C.
Muller, Mrs. A.
Onderwater, The Rev. H.
Patterson, Mr. E.
Payne-Wilhams, Mr. &
Mrs. H.
Pink, Mr. G.
Sattler, Mr.
Schneckenberger, Mr. H.
Schönfeld, Mr. D. W.

Tanganyika
Balmerberger, Mr. G.
Blom, Mr. K. W.
Brock, Miss M.
Brock, Mr. M. W.
Bittman, Miss.
Eichenholtz, Dr. & Mrs. H.
Farius, Sister I.
Garrett, Mrs. Sallie
Jans, Mrs. G.
Jorgensen, Mr. A.
Robert, Mr. R.
Schatz, Mrs. A.
Schröder, Mrs. R.
Waldiner, Mr. E.

Air Mail Passengers

OUTWARD passengers on January 18 included Mr. and Mrs. M. Mason, for Khartoum; and Mrs. Walker, Nairobi.

Passengers due to leave to-morrow include Dr. Bryan, for Khartoum; and Mr. R. T. Lambert, Mr. A. M. Axel-Berg, and lady Dorothy Macmillan, for Kisumu.

The machine due to leave on January 22 will carry Mr. and Mrs. A. Heekin and Captain J. A. Oliville, to Khartoum; and Mr. O. Markus, to Kisumu.

Homeward passengers arriving on January 12 included Mr. H. W. Lawrence, from Beira; and Mrs. V. Baker, from Mombasa.

Homeward passengers on January 15 included Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. McCos, and Mr. Grieve, from Nairobi; the Rev. A. Lakin, from Kisumu; Mr. Brown and Dr. Jameson, from Port Bell; and Mr. Pilkington, from Khartoum.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE GERMAN CONCEPTION OF LIFE is a ladder on which a man is either above another or below him, is the most illuminating analysis of German mentality we have encountered for some time, and the British public

Life As schoolboys, now engaged in business, **A Leader** who heard Brigadier-General Spears' profound words are to be congratulated on being brought into contact with reality instead of being dosed with sentimental platitudes which have no relation to the big conflict issues and darken counsel. As General Spears rightly insisted, the Germans have no idea where they can profitably go, for themselves strong enough they will try to get their own way without trampling on everything that hinders them, while when they are weak, as they were after the war, like Nazis, they protect thus the whole world against them, deprive half from their erstwhile enemies, accept it without gratitude or thanks, and indulge in a sense of security. These of us who have ready to our minds Germanizing signs, these tales of fundamental which they have not so far been assimilated, and those who are in search of opportunities of approach to Germany the first steps must be to let us confess openly and apologize for the Treaty of Versailles and more than likely we are prepared to make concessions, especially to the smaller countries, so that Germany will meet us in a friendly spirit.

But we do not exaggerate this strain: the case is proved by Mr. Speer, Lord Allen of Hurtwood, who, at the very moment General

Spears was dispensing German "wise counsel" in London, was ventilating his views

in Salisbury, under the eyes of the Bishop of that city. "We were," he asked, "whether we were prepared to offer Germany the chance of coming into a peace system which would this time be founded on an equal and just settlement." Casually we are—and so is Germany—provided we accept her idea of a just settlement, the (the kernel of which is the return to her of her former African Colonies) with possible adequate compensation for those in the Pacific which may still remain under Mandate. Alert Hitler and his lieutenants have had no misception to date. Hitler demands the unconditional surrender of the Colonies, which he has not, and until that justice is satisfied, matters must remain in deadlock. The time made Germany strong, we have seen, but it is right for the commercial fruits of compromise, or give and take, that is, the characteristic of the British, who in general prefer to take a long and slow view of life, instead of a verbal joust they regard our willingness to be just and to repair our mistakes as the only way of the world. But if Hitler

Lord Alverstone's own performance in one condition or other of approval to which he has given reality. Britain must give a demonstration of her strength. While eager to

~~the Reich~~ trample on the man below him on Unde ~~the ladder~~ the German respects Strength Only. Those who have reached the same point of view as himself, as he is humble to the Gabon, know the Reich's attitude to Italy and Japan confirms this statement. We hear nothing of Mussolini being asked to return the Tyrol to Germany, or of a demand to Japan for the Pacific territories under mandate. They too, are strong, and they earn Germany's respect and that of the rest. Strong ~~the Germans yes~~ All ~~the others~~ and degradatory suggestions for a just settlement will be a mere beating in the air. The National Government has at long last grasped that fact that rearmament proceeds space to the satisfaction of a nation which still repudiates any linking for militarism. The one stable factor in a grave problem is German mentality, and we shall be living in a fool's paradise if we do not recognise it for what it is. Given the realisation, the outlook is neither dark nor uncertain. Once Great Britain and her Empire can look the Germans in the face as equals in German eyes all that day is fast approaching. The basis of the only basis for really just and final settlements will be laid.

* * *

ING ENGLISHMAN based influenced the development of Africa is Lord Lugard, who on Saturday celebrated his eightieth birthday a fact from none of whom he could credit if the Clarence books did not record his establishment beyond doubt for the Eightieth. He has a freshness of outlook, a Birthday resilience, and a power of application which would be the envy of many men. Twenty years his senior, Uganda would have passed from older British protection but for the refusal of Captain Lugard, as he then was, to accept the considered decision of the British Government to evacuate it, and Nyasaland might not have come under British protection.

The history was not obtainable at a definite date. The Civil Police of the Ianlands African and Native development throughout British Tropical Africa. This was its intention to fulfil its duty that United Rule which has been so successfully established and which promises so well for the future. But this outstandingly successful British African administrator is the most modest of men, and he will not be without fear of exaggeration that we may has his immense range of first-hand knowledge of African problems and personalities, but there need be no more ready an audience to listen to the views of others, imperturbous in dispassioning his own opinions and unashamed to speak of his own achievements. That confidence has sometimes caused men of lesser stature to underrate his ability, influence and power, for not that those who know him best, greatest admirers of his rare qualities, to

see one who most ~~of~~ who had given such substantial service to the State would have preferred relief from the pressure of affairs, he accepted the thankless nomination

Great Service of British representatives to the State, they became Permanent Mandate Commissioner of the League of Nations, in which he did much useful work, it would have been impossible of course for anyone to prevent such attacks upon British interests made by some of his colleagues, an expression of the national policy of their own countries. But he puts pin-pricks stored discredited by Lord Lugard's broad tolerance and benevolence. Moreover his strength of character withstands influence in Geneva, as he does among all serious students of African questions wherever they may be situated. He still devotes himself wholehearted to Africa, dealing with wonderful opportunity as a Committee of Correspondence receiving many visitors—administrators, and settlers, anthropologists, Africans, missionaries and other men with a mission; politicians and publicists who come to him for guidance, and who, if they are engaged on a worthy cause, unfailingly receive encouragement. Lord Lugard is himself probably unaware of some of the beneficial works begun or developed as a result of his interest, but those in search of honest advice have for many years known that they would not appeal to him in vain.

He has a great power of attraction for people thirty and forty years his junior who wish to devote their lives to serving the British Tropical

Africa which he did so much to establish and has done so much to shape.

Devotion Young men and women whose zeal to Africa yet unrecognised by the Government

which employ them have dedicated themselves to Lord Lugard in his Surrey home at Ruislip Common, benefitted from his sympathetic understanding and rekindled with renewed faith to the tasks to which they have set their hands. Few pioneers have the qualities which keep them in the vanguard throughout life, but the young soldier who was on active service in Afghanistan fifty-nine years ago and who was fighting the Arab slave-traders and slave-traders in Central Africa as long ago as 1888, has continued to pioneer for Africa ever since, even though he left it in 1890. Had it not been for him the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures would almost certainly not exist, and the continent would thus have been deprived of most useful work in anthropology and cognate social subjects and there might have been no survey of Africa by Prof. Haile. Most of his acquired reputation may be profound, but the fact is that Lord Lugard has indeed done the continent a signal service, even though his services to the continent of Africa have been far from perfect. He has preferred to eschew the rôle of a statesman and soundly and firmly to fulfil his functions as a member of the number of the nobility of England, and has done so in the British Empire.

A WEAKER CHIEF has been chosen by the Rhodesian Party to Mr. Huggins, Minister of Southern Rhodesia, could hardly be imagined. Having twice in recent weeks agreed to the principle of complete fusion with the United Party, with which it has co-operated closely since Mr.

Mr. Huggins Stands Fast.

Huggins' adroit body to succeed at the general election in 1934, a split congress in Gwelo has by a majority of two to one reversed that decision, not because any big question of principle is at stake, but for no better reason than the Prime Minister's refusal to accept dictation in regard to Cabinet appointments. Mr. Alford, the former Premier, said candidly that that was the crux of the whole matter—a view which Rhodesians generally will assuredly regard as quite insincere, save for a rupture. It is the inalienable right of every Prime Minister to make his own choice of Ministers, and it would have been ungracious and might have become intolerable, for Mr. Huggins to be bound by the proposed promise; moreover, acceptance of the suggestion would arouse suspicion that its purpose was to ensure office to certain individuals whose merits alone might not otherwise suffice to accompany them.

Mr. Huggins enjoys a measure of personal trust and prestige unparalleled in his own Colony and elsewhere in Eastern Africa, and if he had chosen, as would have been his right,

Rhodesian Party to test public opinion by an immediate general election, he

Blunders Badly. would probably have swept the country. Putting the public welfare before a personal opportunity, however, he has dismissed the matter in Bulawayo, which has been the storm-centre, as metropolis, a political storm in a teacup.

Born in Matabeleland, the rallying-point of the die-hards, the Prime Minister has many staunch admirers, while many of those who had doubts before the congress will have been won over to his side by the poor impression created by the long reports in the local Press of the debates in Gwelo. Mr. Huggins, who does not lose a single member of his Cabinet by defection, still possesses the confidence of Parliament, the Rhodesian Party, and the Country, if it adheres to its intention of cutting adrift, will inevitably split, leaving in opposition to the Prime Minister, only an emaciated body, which will probably carry little weight with the younger generation.

The Prime Minister's present position is unfettered except by his desire to remain in office. Ministers' responsibilities, both civil and military, are mainly administrative, and the Public Service is the chief factor in the economy of the Colony. The Minister in this capacity is responsible for the public service, and the rewards of merit are his to administer. In the last few years, the Public Service has been greatly enlarged, and the

indeed six months of his present Cabinet will belong to his period of office. The last Minister appointed was of the Rhodesian party, and the future will see no party Minister in his room when his time is available on this score. He has, in his endeavour to exact precise fulfilment of his obligations, if continued to operate, convenient vague suggestions were made at Gwelo. The Minister's hands are too much tied to their private affairs—the best argument upon which instances of the resignations of ministers like Mr. Minister of Mines, whose devotion to his cause has so jeopardised his own interests, that he has almost been driven to take matters into his hands. A young Colony cannot expect to muster a capable Cabinet of men devoid of professional business, farming, or other fine local attachments; it is an open secret, indeed, that the Prime Minister continues to be his old boy friend, considerably less to himself. No outsider can judge with what measure of faithfulness a Minister is discharging his duties, but it can surely be assumed that a leader of the personal character of Mr. Huggins, loyal as he is to his friends, would not tolerate a colleague who deliberately neglected his office for his own personal advantage. Innuendoes and personalities were unduly, too prominent at Gwelo, where no real question of principle was shown to be at stake. The gathering cannot add to the credit of the dissatisfied, and is not unlikely to strengthen the hold of Mr. Huggins upon moderate opinion in the out-of-bounds parties.

**
BY THEIR BEAUTY, vitality, intelligence and unity, birds make a universal appeal. Fortunately, our knowledge of them in Eastern Africa is being greatly increased by publication

of the results of the devoted investigations of such ornithologists as Sir Geoffrey Archer

in Somaliland, Mr. R. E. Mortau at Amuri, and Mrs. Alston in Nyasaland and the Rhodesias. Birds, these observers teach

us, are among the most quarrelsome of creatures, and the smaller they are, the more they appear to fight. The dove is accepted as the symbol of peace; yet Sir Frederick Jackson, a great naturalist, has recorded that the Red-eyed Dove, in the jungle from the Sudd to Marais, indulged in family fights as a remarkable bird. Bird duels, he says, are usually serious affairs that last for hours over, and if these do not last too long, the birds become dazed and unable to sing, and often fall off trees, or even fall on each other with their wings. Hummingbirds, however, seem to be as peaceful as any birds, and the author of one zoological work, Dr. J. G. Keulemans, has written on the topic that "there is nothing in the world more peaceful than a hummingbird." Bird psychology is

NOTES BY THE WAY

Mr. Washington

SIR J. J. WADDINGTON, a man of slender Secretary of British Guiana, whose promotion to be Governor of Barbados was announced last week, served in Kenya from 1929 to 1932, and during those years behind him many friends among officials and civilians. Courteous, unassuming, possessed of a sense of humour, and ever smiling, he was a good companion, and did his work understandingly and efficiently, whether in an audience before the Legation. An all-round sportsman, he often played tennis for the officials, as the best regular tennis and polo and, incidentally, a usually good bridge player. In short, the type of man who makes no enemies, wins general admiration, and is destined for still higher responsibilities.

Snakes and Sleeping Sickness

ENTION is due to a column recently in the arrival or leave of Mr. Rupert Seathwaite, formerly of Port Southby on the shores of Lake Victoria, who named, recalls his statement that the native employees engaged with him in the company were deadly eminently at snakes are carriers of sleeping sickness, and that, whenever they disturb a snake in the grass or bush, its eye-flies are found in large numbers in its immediate vicinity, and not in the body upon its head. He cannot confirm from his own observations that that is the case, but he has seen tsetse upon monitor lizards, and is prepared to accept this part of his trained fly boys in regard to reptiles. He is therefore of opinion that snakes should be included among the dangerous hosts of Africa. Can some reader state from personal knowledge what measure of truth there may be in this assertion?

Seal's Second Thought

SIR WILLIAM MCLEAN, who has made a bid in the New Year Honours for work in services to education and economic development in the Colonies, and who has taken a special interest in the educational system under which the Sudan had the experience while M.P. serving as one of the lead planters of Kenya and Tanganyika, and, when he had gained his seat, finding that he had been blocking the cause of an industry which had changed its name early in 1932, shortly after his election, by one of the following constituents, Dr. McLean, moving a maiden amendment in the House of Commons, urged that England's own colonial deserved an Imperial Preference of at least 20 per cent., a good case must have been made out for it, while a hundred thousand chancery clerks of the Colonial Service, the squares on behalf of whom he stood, and the House approved. That victory was a triumph for industry which would have been a triumph for progress, was soon afterwards negatived by a vote of 100 to 100, in a session of the House of Commons, to the proposal of Mr. Seaton, and the small hope of success recurred. But there could be small hope of success in a struggle between East Africa and Rhodesia, although opposed, and which some of the leading Rhodesians, itself too, had, should never have got into.

From a Crocodile's Jaws

NOTES from the jaws of crocodiles are enough, and if we published accounts of the big ones, are inaccurate, a certain young Native boy in Southern Rhodesia might easily hold the record. He and another boy were bathing in the Tsheshe River, near Selukwe, when a crocodile seized him to the head. Somehow he fought himself free, but was again seized, first by the arm, then by the legs. The other companion beat the croc with a piece of wood, and by this time they were ready. Selukwe folk, however, consider the boy in their excitement as exceeding the affair out of proportion—though a local report fails to establish the main features of that boy is an extraordinarily hard specimen. The African's skull can stand much. Has anyone ever previously heard of its resisting the jaws of a crocodile?

Hail and Farewell

FEW commercial enterprises show a higher mortality rate than new periodical publications, and in the post-War days East Africa has compassed a discouraging report of the unhappy truism. Now another has added to the list of the dead names, *The East African Economic Journal*, which was established when mining first began to arouse serious interest in Kenya, and which kept sailing along when many of the local mining companies and others had struck the dust. Mrs. Oxford, the founder, editor and proprietor, has had to bow to circumstances beyond her control. While sympathising with her, those engaged in mining will be grateful for his past service.

The Tanga Weekly

FOR SEVEN YEARS Mr. M. van Jaasdorp has balanced his interests and chores between coffee-growing and journalism. Soon after the end of the War he established the *Tanga Post*, a weekly venture which, though the published much good stuff, did not last long. From his estate near Arusha, he started *The Painter*, a monthly now in its 18th year, a weekly issue, the *Painter and the Stars*. *Leopard* is also published in Tanga, indeed, it is possible that this new journal may have started publication before this note reaches East Africa, even by the air-mail edition. Considering the large German population in the northern districts of Tanganyika, in which the newspaper must find almost all its readers, the development is a good one, which will give the good wishes of all who value the benefit which well-conducted English publications would bring.

Borrowed from Rhodesia

MRS. EDGERTON, a member of the staff of the Bank of Kenya, who has been here some time, has learned during her stay in excellent health and spirits. Her husband, Mr. H. G. Edgerton, is a former member of the Legislative Assembly of East Africa, and before that the House of Representatives of Rhodesia, originally from the United States, and a man of fine qualities of mind and heart, and the community in particular will welcome her return to Nairobi.

German Mentality and Colonial Claims

General Spears's Analysis of the Problem

THE GERMAN'S CONCEALMENT OF LIFE is that of aoulder which is either low down and has been hidden and lies behind, for then she can tread upon it; below this, on the right hand, is the British school of fellow-men, as well as a continental school, as opposed to Germany's vertical idea. The penetrating analysis of Germany's mentality was given by Brigadier-General E. L. Spears last week when he addressed the Public Schools' Business Conference.

General Spears said that on his recent visit to Germany he had found many people anxious to broach the subject of retrieving Germany from her colonies. His chief object was to refer to the French-German war of 1870-71 and ask: "What would Bismarck have said if the French had asked for the return of Alsace and Lorraine on the grounds which our Germans advance to-day in the return of your colonies?" The attitude, he said, was that of a soldier who had lost a game and said: "I will never have it all over again."

The claim that Germany was never responsible for the war was the Reich's by no means the most densely pedled contention. It was that before the war began, the Germans were not prepared for all the contingencies. The Germans had indeed supplied France with the raw materials required as essential to German industry. In 1913, Wall Street's 35% of the world's industrial imports into Germany were of German origin. The only way Germany could make herself safe was to enclose them within the German economic system and exploit them in the interests of German power. This was directly contrary to the spirit of Wilson's Fourteen Points which insisted that the Colonies should be governed in the interests of the Nations.

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Must Not Give Way to Germany

It was true that every British visitor to Germany to-day was impressed by the friendliness of the people and their anxiety to hear good terms with England, but behind the people was the Army, ruled by the Prussian spirit, which would at the word of command march against us without turning so much as a hair's breadth. What the Germans would like to have and meant to do though the war in Spain had been a warning to all military peoples, was to prove that the lesson of the First World War still held, namely, that defence summits attack.

Why was it sometimes asked, should not Great Britain join with Germany a strong and virile nation? As far as my agent nothing could be gained by giving up our colonies. We were not language Germans understood. We were bound to an International meeting round a common ground. The English people there were the English, the Germans simply did not understand what English was all or nothing. As far as I am concerned, that all the agitation about the former Congo was based on a lie. In the first half of the 19th century, the more hardened colonists in England have said: "As to the claims of the Belgians, the state above Lagos, the whole Members of Parliament went about the country in agreement." What that happened was that the German public was moved, like us, but in another direction.

Allen of Hurlwood speaking to us

in a few days ago on negotiations with Germany, insisted that Great Britain must make it clear that she would join with other countries in restoring equality of status to Germany, in reviewing Colonial functions, and in making Germany fair deal politically and economically. In the end, some sort of peace with due regard to the rights and tears of small countries in that area.

Germany, however, was making a tragic mistake in her attitude towards us, for she could not afford to give the impression that she was a cynical, pagan, nature, aggressive, ambitious and contentious of all proposals for peace. The catastrophe was not a stiff doctrinal attitude to us, but an honourable administration of interests on our side and an equally honourable response from Germany, expressed in a common search for a new and just peace.

A Stare for Sydney

In Sydney last week, Mr. W. M. Hughes, Australian Minister for Health, said that permanent peace could be bought, he would not pay for it, but he would not pay for something which would not make him a stronger man. The argument that the satisfaction of the claims of the nations would remove the dangers of war was unconvincing. Germany had invaded before 1914, but that had not prevented the war.

Mrs. E. Tawse-Jollie, the well-known Southern Rhodesian writer, and the first woman to be elected an M.P. in the Colony, concludes a letter to the *Sydney Star* with the words: "The substitution of authoritarianism for self-discipline is a backward step in human evolution; and when the German word 'freiheit' is used, apparently in all innocence, to tell us that 'liberalism' in Germany connotes freedom and that internationalism is antithema to good Germans, we can only bewail the fact that a nation once in the forefront of the fight for true freedom, has joined the ranks of its enemies."

On returning from a holiday overseas, Mr. J. H. van der Molen, Deputy Mayor of Gwelo, has said publicly that there is a settled conviction among German workers that Germany's former Colonies will be returned to her.

No Decree on the Belgian Congo

In an article on German Colonial ambitions in East and Congo, Mr. Le Coinek quotes a statement made by Dr. Goebels, the Reich Minister of Propaganda, to a Belgian reporter who invited comment on the suggestion that Germany should take the Congo. The statement, given a year ago, is:

It is stupid, in the first place, Germany has no force to seize the Belgian Congo, and, secondly, if we have no desire to use it.

Peter Schultze, of Leipzig, has found an argument in support of Germany's Colonial status. He says: "The low English birth-rate is a fact. The figures for 1931 to 1935 show that England has the lowest birth-rate with Colonies which it cannot defend, because it lacks the men and women. It must be said with emphasis that it is high time for a truly Germanic demand for this is a sort of monopoly which is now created ad absurdum."

Minister's Visit Encourages Optimism

All Rhodesian maize to be sent to British Vessels.

AM PLENTY SAYS, "I am also to go to Africa to see the future of Rhodesian tobacco," Captain the Hon. Frank L. Harris, D.B.O., M.P., Minister of Agriculture and Land in Southern Rhodesia, who sailed to-morrow on his return to Africa after a tour of Africa and Rhodesia yesterday.

After my discussions with members of the Imperial Government and with the leaders of the tobacco trade in this country I have no hesitation in saying that I am quite willing to leave in their hands the disposal of all matter as concerns them—and in making that statement I do not make any reservation in connexion with the preference on maize tobacco, about which there has been some discussion in view of the trade treaty being negotiated with the United States.

Outlook for tobacco

A man of fortune suggests that the Southern Rhodesia crop of bright leaf should this season reach over 25,000,000 lbs. if weather conditions remain favourable. But I do not hear that we shall fail to dispose of our satisfactory surplus. I have been assured that almost all the principal manufacturers in Great Britain will send out their delegations to the auction which is to start again in Salisbury in April, and everywhere I have found an appreciation of the great improvement in the quality of our leaf in the last few years.

It has been interesting to study the attitude of people generally towards fellow travellers in the train to the farm labourers whose opinions I have sought to note. How many of them, apart from expressing a desire for Rhodesian cigarettes and pipe tobacco, say quite simply that they have the feeling that they are doing some little thing by smoking it to help their fellow-servants overseas.

The outlook for our chilled beef is also good, though we still have some way to go to get level with the consistent supply shipped to the British market by some of the foreign competitors. We in Rhodesia firmly believe that the British market has the first call on our horse market, but then we think that Empire suppliers should come before foreign others. We are taking steps to improve our facilities to grade pure exports, and it is clear that those who are already recognised by British buyers

The early installation of cold storage in Beaufort West has been warmly welcomed, and that the export of frozen pork and of eggs, but for some years at any rate, our chilled beef will continue to be sent via the Cape, with its much quicker means of refrigerated steamers.

Need to Support British Shipping

One of the deepest impressions I shall take back to Africa is of the duty of the Colonies to do, including me own part, more to support British shipping which plays a far larger part in the life of the British Empire and of the Empire as a whole than can be easily appreciated by those who have not visited the Colonies, as I have recently done. There are circumstances which have existed as dependent to a greater extent upon the prosperity of shipping than upon anything else.

Already I have given instructions that Rhodesian maize exports must henceforth be shipped by British shipping, and that it will be every difficulty made to such arrangements special selection for shipping in the practice of sending British ships to ports like the Free State or Rhodesia. In this way we can

British Vessels.

practical proof of our determination to do what lies in our power to assist the mercantile marine. Similarly I mean to seize every opportunity of having Rhodesian maize sent by British ships, and to do so as a patriotic duty.

Every single person whom I have met, or whose advice or assistance I have requested since my arrival here before Christmas, has been helpful, and has done with complete sincerity that I could not have met under co-operation in official or commercial circles, which have alike shown a sympathetic and instructed interest in Rhodesian progress and potentialities.

Encouraging White Settlement

As to settlement, the time has come when the Colony can safely begin again to encourage the immigration of Britons of the right type. By that I do not mean merely old soldiers, men, though we shall welcome retired people who can lead a delightful life on a much smaller income than would be necessary in England, and most other countries for the provision of comfortable facilities.

"But, with the exception of the demand for coal miners, which we may now count, there will be room for a steady increase in the number of our tobacco workers and the income which the miners earn from the town will in turn provide new openings for employment on the railway, in road transport, in general trade, and among artisans.

The most important of increasing our white population has been under consideration of the Cabinet for some little time, and is still being studied. What decisions may eventually be reached, the office of our High Commissioner in London will certainly be the main channel at this end, and there can be no foundation for any suggestion that the High Commissioner shall be deprived of his existing functions in regard to settlement, in order that they may be transferred to some other body.

In short, Captain Harris considers his visit to have been abundantly worth while, he says, respect, and leaves London with the conviction that Rhodesia is assured of warm sympathy and responsive assistance in all necessity directions.

The White Highlands

Speaking in January last year, Sir George Scott referred to the Indian agitation against the proposed Order-in-Council reserving the Highlands of Kenya for Europeans. He said: "We want to make it perfectly clear that we shall not hold any interference from real Indians, the Government of India being one else in that particular question." He concluded with a tribute to the atmosphere of co-operation created by the Governor, Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

To Readers

Having conducted our paper for a fortnight past, we much appreciate your support. A small sum, say a shilling weekly, will help us to continue. Order it now.

The East African Group

Lord Cranworth's Report 1937.

LORD CRANWORTH, Chairman of the East African Group of the Overseas League, has in his report on the year's work:

"I should have wished that I could write at my year's end of a substantial increase of attendance for the East African Group. Truth, however, compels me to say that on the whole it has been a disappointing year."

"Our numbers have increased by one, but this is more than offset by a drop in the average attendance of 15 per cent. It had been hoped that the Coronation, bringing as it did a large influx of overseas visitors to London, would have acted as a stimulant, but this was a mistake. Indeed, the fact that so much was going on throughout the season was in all probability the cause of our somewhat grievous failing in attendance."

"The speakers at our various meetings were:

January—Mr. G. C. Schleser on: "On and Off the beaten Track Through East Africa";
February—Major Sir Hubert Young on "Northern Rhodesia To-day".

March—Lord Stowborough on: "Tropical African Colonies";
April—Sir Osborne Mance on "In Quest of a Transport Policy in East Africa";

May—Captain Mr. Keith Tucker on "Nyassaland To-day";
June—Captain King Caldwell on "Our Observation in Africa".

July—Sir Albert Cook on "Progress in Uganda in Forty Years".

October—Sir Philip Mitchell on "Uganda";
November—Dr. D. O. Malcolm on "East Africa and South Africa—Some Contrasts and Comparatives".

December—Sir Harry Lindsay on "East Africa and the Imperial Institute" (at the Institute).

Days for Better Attendances

"During such a year as it was, I think, more difficult to obtain representatives than in a year of normal social activity. Accordingly we may account ourselves very fortunate in the last one year. The list, which includes two Governors still serving in their office, would appear to offer a varied and interesting assortment. Members should, and doubtless do, realise that a meagre attendance is not only embarrassing for hosts and speakers, but must increase the difficulty of obtaining distinguished visitors who are invited to pass on their impressions of our work."

"With the exception of as usual, I omitted two tours during the holiday season, in August and September, and we had the pleasure of being entertained during December at the Imperial Institute through the kindness of Sir Harry Lindsay over the East African exhibits. This hospitality and most interesting address was greatly appreciated by those present, though their numbers were small to few."

"On December 1st the group gave a luncheon to Lord De La Warr and some of his colleagues on behalf of the African Education Committee. No doubt, to commence ultra-modern attendance again was not so easily as would have wished. We lost the services of a number of invited guests through the unattractive address by Lord De La Warr, and had an admirable report. Owing to more economical staff work, there was no appreciable loss."

"We should express our thanks to the Overseas League for their courtesy and help throughout the year. They have given us increased administrative support for our meetings, which was much appreciated, as were their financial help, of which, I doubtful if we could have carried on

"The most unhappy item I have to record is that the successor whose name I am privileged to propose to you, Mr. Claud Hollis, a very old friend of mine, died two years ago that I made his acquaintance in Kenya, and I vividly remember playing cricket then with him in a match in which he made 100 runs. Since that time he has served the Colonial Empire with ever-increasing distinction, and he is in a position to exert a great influence, and it is a matter of the utmost gratification that he is prepared to give up a little of the former to adorn us with the latter. I devoutly thank the future of our Group could be safe in his hands."

"The last two years of our period have been our most efficient, honorary President, Tom Jones, and to all the Committee I wish to express personal thanks for the unflagging help that they have always given me as Chairman, and which I am sure they will bestow equally on our successor."

"Further mention should be made of our Honorary Auditor, the East African Information Office, on whose help we can and do rely, and by no means least the assistance we have had from *East Africa and Rhodesia*, under the guidance of its editor, our old friend Mr. F. S. Joelson."

"Finally, I must add, on behalf of the Group, very hearty appreciation of the services of our Honorary Secretary, on whose shoulders, here as elsewhere, the hard work really falls. Captain Drummond is a very busy man with a whole load, and we must indeed be grateful that he has depended on our group so much of his scanty leisure."

Sir Claud Hollis Elected Chairman

"Sir Claud Hollis was unanimously elected Chairman of the Group at last week's annual meeting, and Lady Ferguson was unanimously re-elected President."

"Lord Cranworth said Sir Claud Hollis first went to East Africa in 1897, and after spending two years in civil life, entered the Administrative Service. After being British Resident in Zanzibar for six years he became Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, and now they were glad to see him up with East Africa again. Mr. C. W. Hobbs seconded the proposal, which was carried with acclamation."

"Lord Cranworth said Sir Claud Hollis had been his Secretary during the year. Mr. S. J. Murray proposed the election to the office of Mr. J. Sweetland, who is also secretary of the Rhodesian Group. The election was carried unanimously, and Mr. Percy Hunt and Mr. Gilbert Jennings were re-elected Vice-Treasurer and Hon. Auditor respectively."

"The two retiring members of the Executive Committee, said the Chairman, were Mr. J. F. H. Harper and Mr. Murray. Mr. Harper having been a member of the Committee since its inception, desired to withdraw but Mr. Murray was available for re-election."

"Mr. Harper proposed the election of Mr. F. S. Joelson, and Mr. Alex. Holm, seconding, said he served on several bodies with Mr. Joelson, whose election would much strengthen the Committee. Mr. Murray and Mr. Joelson were duly elected."

"Sir William Williams proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Cranworth for his services to the group. Lord Cranworth in reply said he was glad and he had been at Cambridge recently when Sir William, though he had not appeared zealous in the pursuit of his studies, had walked off with a first. He appealed to all members to give the group to its friends, make it more widely known in Africa, East Africa, and in the settlement of territories."

~~British Sporting Exhibitions~~

The African Big Game Photo Competition

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN is hunting costume, with open collar, single-breasted doublet holding a rifle, vest decorated with a wide trophy shot by herself in the fields of Rhodesia, and a series of three hunting pictures in the gallery of the Imperial Institute now devoted to the display of photographs of African big game. The King and Queen, the Duke and Duchess of York set an example of modest equipment and simple camp outfit, just as ordinary car and Native boy scouts joyously delighted to be photographed in such august company, with Captain Keith Caldwell as their guide and white hunter.

Above the royal group hangs the magnificent picture of elephant taken by the late Marcus Maxwell, with its four great tusks, which must be one of the very finest photographs of the mighty beasts in existence.

First Lion Flashlight Photograph

Among famous pictures must be mentioned (No. 159) of a lion taken by Major A. Badalyte Dugmore in Kenya, by flashlight, as the first successful one of lion ever made, and also a shot of a charging black rhinoceros forty yards from the camera, also a very happy photo (47) of hippo asleep, and (15) of hippo in the Tana River. Mr. Percy Clark's picture, "Mating Time" (16), features a splendid hippo bull calling.

Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell's striking photo of "Angry Elephant" (65), with trunk uplifted, won first prize in their section. "Compare the elephant broadside on my bush; it gives a most remarkable impression of the vast size of the animal," says why it would be difficult to explain, but its effect is just that which one gets on coming nose-to-nose with some angry animal.

For sheer acrobaticism, Mr. C. Brocklehurst's "Charging Elephant" (67) and "Elephant Stairway" (100) are unapproached; the first, with its outspread ears, gives a real idea of what a charging elephant means to the hunter, the wildness of the beast presented, and the two aspects of the quarry; the second, with its dust through which the stampeding animals are seen, and its suggestion of haste, speed, noise, and terror, is simply unique.

The last but not finally conspicuous in elephant or rhinoceros is but Sir Bernard Bourdillon has a semi-dark, shadowy snap of one perched on the back of another bull elephant in the Gulu Reserve, Uganda, and a portrait of Maxwell on a ghering (100) built in a studio. In Mr. Salmon's sequence (16) of elephants in flight, the fourth shows the tiny birds thrown forward as the behemoth suddenly dashes past, a most photogenic scene.

W.R.C. Prize Stalking Picture

Coming to more practical subjects, Captain Moore's study of a greater kudu (173) with the prize for stalking game with a camera, his sisal fringed oryx (172) shows the characteristic ears very brightly. Mr. J. R. Dugmore has an unusual shot of a lioness (171) in a crouching position, a most charming picture, especially photographed by Mr. H. E. Grogan, who gives that animal an exalted position in

in the open, at least to the eyes of the experts. Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Steckler's Bull (121) does justice to a herd of four, and adds greatly to the record.

Elephants of Eastern Africa are so constantly and easily photographed that the third has largely gone out on their pictures. Mr. M. E. Dugmore has caught a lion as "seen from behind" (100) and Colonel Maxwell a lioness (101). Both of these both with the watchful expression of the subject excellently depicted. Finally, I am brought to a photograph of a large bull elephant (102) and three buffaloes in the Lake Edward region.

Altogether, this is a fine collection, mounted by Messrs. E. G. Gerrard & Sons, and known to dermatists.

Introducing Trout to Kenya

Major Ewart Grogan, the Pioneer

THAT TO MAJOR EWART GROGAN belongs the credit of introducing trout to Kenya Colony was indicated by correspondence in these pages some years ago, but as claims were then advanced on behalf of a well-known official, now dead, it is desirable in the interests of historical accuracy that any remaining doubt should be dispelled. That should result from the publication hereunder of a printed circular dated March 31, 1900, for which we are indebted to Captain E. L. Sanderson, one of the original subscribers to the appeal, and still resident in Kenya.

Mr. Grogan has recently imported 30,000 trout in the shape of a Scotch export, and they have, on guarantee of Mr. L. S. Hind, been placed in a stream in the Aberdare Range. The ova, thanks to the assistance so readily accorded by the Chief of Customs, Messrs. Smith Mackenzie & Co., the Managers of the Railway, and Messrs. Holley and Hind, have been safely transported to their destination and have now hatched out.

In order to carry on the enterprise at present encouraged, and stock the large number of streams in the Highlands of Kilimanjaro, Meru, and the Rift Valley, further importations are necessary, and it is suggested that a Trout Acclimatization Society should be formed.

Its object would be the stocking of all the suitable watercourses, the protection of the streams when stocked, and the general development of the fisheries on a large scale which have proved so successful in New Zealand and elsewhere.

To facilitate the formation of such a Society Messrs. Jackson, Grogan, and Hind Ferrier, Peacock and Capt. Sanderson, among others, serve as a welcome Committee.

The suggested procedure of the society would be to retain the services of Mr. Grogan's agent, who would after Mr. Grogan's return have been turned into the streams selected, purchase and bring in some other waterman and bring a fresh batch of trout from England next spawning season, and calculate an estimate of its cost, and then proceed to collect a sum to cover the cost of



MAJOR EWART GROGAN

importation of 100,000 lbs. during the current season.

"All those who are interested and who desire to assist in anything that can do but move of great value and an attraction to this country, are invited to send in their names to Mr. Huggins or Mr. Ferrier at Nairobi."

The following gentlemen have already expressed their willingness to subscribe, and about £100 has been promised:

Colonel Hayes-Saunders, H.M.S. Commissioner; Capt. Grogan; Capt. Sanderson; Mr. J. S. Watson; Lt.-Col. Harrison; Lt.-Col. Gorges; Major Poole; Hennessy; Major Walker; Capt. Meintzagen; Messrs. Partington, Clarke, Isaac; Capt. Darley; Mr. J. H. Wilson; Judge Hamilton; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Bigge; and Lord Delamere.

The Preliminary Committee realises that it would be difficult to call a general meeting of subscribers owing to their being so widely scattered throughout the country, and they therefore suggest that a Committee of Management be elected consisting of seven members, with powers limited to their number, and they propose the following Committee of gentlemen who have expressed their willingness to serve: Mr. F. S. Chapman (Chairman), Mr. Ferrier (Hon. Treasurer); Captain John See; Messrs. S. L. Hart, Pritchard, and F. Watkins."

The two signatures are those of Mr. Chairman, "Prov. Com." and Mr. Jackson, Hon. Secretary, "Prov. Com."

The Land of Rhodes Film That Really Reveals Rhodesia

A TRAVEL film commentary that really touches the heart is unusual, but "The Land of Rhodes," shown last week in London to several hundred guests of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, deserves that description.

The picture was made for the Government of that Colony in connexion with the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg, and may be shown in Glasgow this year.

It is distinguished by excellent photography which depicts attractively the life and scenery of the country, its history and industries—in an uninspiring manner which has become banished—but with a freshness which must make most of those who see it wish to get out into the open air of a fine young

For the encouragement of settlement the picture should therefore be most successful, and arrangements could be made for it to be widely shown in England and Scotland, there should follow many inquiries from would-be migrants.

Coloured Films of East Africa

Some excellent East African films in colour were shown to the East African Group of the Royal Society last week following the annual meeting.

Mr. A. J. de Camarons, the acting London representative for the Kenya and Uganda Railways, explained that the films had been made for the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg, exhibited in many towns in South Africa and were to be shown at the forthcoming Glasgow Exhibition. The pictures, which were devoted to settlements, big game and travel in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, were outstandingly successful on great applause.

Rhodesian Amalgamation

Mr. Huggins on Current Problems

ADDRESSING a crowded and enthusiastic meeting here, the Prime Minister, Mr. Huggins, indicated his intention of carrying on by making no reference to the defection from the United Party except a passing allusion to "a political storm in a teacup."

He pleaded with the people to align themselves in two parties, so that there should be a Government and a constructive Opposition functioning. His own opposition should

He spoke of the educational reforms now being put into operation, saying that they were starting to build up an educational system which would be the envy of the British Empire. He justified the railway agreements conversion scheme, and said that rate reductions on a big scale were likely at the end of 1939, but that the railway would get deserved dividend next year after six years without a dividend and welcomed signs of a more liberal attitude to the Native question.

Discussing the Royal Commission which is soon to arrive to consider the relations between the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, Mr. Huggins said that during his four years of office he had arrived at an absolute conviction that for economic development in the Rhodesias amalgamation was absolutely essential. He condemned those attempting to bring about a closer union with the South, however, on the ground that the question had been settled.—"Times" telegram from Bulawayo.

"Pilgrim's Progress" in Ila Nature's Excellent Achievement

ENTRIES in the last competition for books in African languages, organised by the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, included a translation in the Ila language of "Pilgrim's Progress." The Rev. E. W. Smith, one of the examiners, writes in the annual report of the Institute:

The rendering of "Pilgrim's Progress" enthralled me. To translate Bunyan, who is so raey, so idiomatic, and who employs so many expressions which have passed out of common use, is by no means easy. Mubiana (who was awarded a prize of £10) had made some slips, natural under the circumstances. He rendered, for instance, "they are but journeymen thieves" as "they will steal from us wayfarers"; but on the whole he was wonderfully accurate. The names of Bunyan's famous journeymen were rendered in the most delightful way. I laughed aloud as I read them.

I could not but recall the time 35 years before, when I had written down the first words of this language. The Basuto had no books then—not even an alphabet. The grammar had not been made out. All the writers of the manuscripts submitted for the competition are natives of the Nambila-Kasena district of Northern Rhodesia where I lived. Their fathers were among the first to learn to read. They themselves had their earliest lessons in our mission schools, and here, however, reading books in a manner that need not be the only aim, conveys negligible to no degree spelling, inprobable word-formation, in the most appropriate situations, excellent nouns to be read with intonation, etc.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Germany and The Colonies.

British and German Views Contrasted

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—The prominence you have given to Herr Hitler's order that the memory of the brutal Karl Peters is to be held up to German youth as that of a "model" if stern Colonial administrator was well deserved.

As you wrote in your editorial comments on this latest manifestation of Nazi mentality, this decision to honour 20 years after his death a German Colonial official who was dismissed the service by the German Government, and who was sentenced to imprisonment by the German Courts for his gross abuse of power while he held sway over the Kilianganaro areas of East Africa, is the clearest possible indication of the line of thought which would hold sway if Germany were to recover any African possession.

Once again, it is obvious, a ruthless attitude to the Native population would be officially prescribed, everything would be settled primarily in the interest of the raw material requirements of Germany, not with relation to the highest good of the Africans under their administration.

This pointed honouring of the memory of a German who was denounced by one of his best-known compatriots of liberal views as "hangman and torturer" brings into strong relief the unbridgeable gulf between British and German understanding of the responsibilities of African administration. No fair critic can deny that a true sense of trusteeship inspires British policy, while on the other hand, the reiterated declarations of Germany's leading Colonial advocates leave no room for doubt that the desire of the Reich to recover her former African Colonies is founded principally upon the material benefits which Germany would derive—strategically, economically and psychologically.

Indeed, the African is scarcely ever mentioned by Colonial propagandists in and for Germany, and when he is, it is as a distinct after-thought or in a patently absurd manner. When English writers and speakers deal with the subject, they give prominence almost without exception to the importance of safeguarding the African. Of course, they are accused by Germans of hypocrisy on that account, but it is nevertheless true that almost all men with first-hand experience of British Africa have, ever present in their mind, the elementary necessity of seeing justice done to the African. There was a time, it is true, when the Native was generally regarded as a hewer of wood and drawer of water, but so far as East Africa and the Rhodesias are concerned, that stage is definitely past, and liberal views not only prevail, but are expanding swiftly and surely.

In contrast, the attitude of mind which characterised the Colonial administration of Germany up to the time of the loss of her Colonies is in the ascendant to-day in Nazi Germany, and would unquestionably rule in Nazi Africa if the Powers were foolish enough. I might add the words you have used several times, and say "cynically foolish enough" to listen to the alternate threats and appeals of the National Socialist hierarchy.

Herr Hitler deserves our hearty congratulations for again emphasising the characteristics of German mentality. Yet why have the vast majority of British newspapers failed, as yet, point out the contradictions in the pronouncements of the Nazi

Press? Not to become sceptics of the existing voluntary crusade in favour of Germany and to the definite disadvantage of the Empire and her allied friends. The tradition of telling the British public the true truth so that it may form its own judgment must at all costs be maintained in an era disfigured in many countries by the suppression of liberty of thought.

Over-Sus Club,
London, S.W.1Yours faithfully,
HOME FROM TANGANYIKA.

Bulawayo in the 'Nineties.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR.—Reading "The Complete Journalist" yesterday, I came across an interesting glimpse of early Rhodesia, from which your readers may be interested to see how news of Matabeleland was dealt with in the 'nineties. The book reproduces the front page of the *Pall Mall Gazette* of January 31, 1894, on which appeared news of the Matabele Campaign. Under the heading "Settlement Round Bulawayo" it says:

"On the return of Sir John Willoughby and the Hon. Maurice Clifford from searching for Captain Williams's body, they met the *induna* whose imp destroyed Major Wilson and his party, and received confirmation of the details already given of the gallant defence and death of Wilson and his men.

"Mr. Cecil Rhodes has promised that if the patrol party which has gone out under Colonel Goold-Adams to seek for the bodies of Wilson's party is successful in its search, he will bear the cost of the conveyance of the remains to Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe), as well as of the burial and erection of a monument to the gallant dead.

"Heavy rains have set in. Numerous settlements are being made round Bulawayo. Prospectors are active, and one claims the discovery of an alluvial field near Inyati. All the farms between Bulawayo and Tat have been secured. The Bechuanaland Police have been placed at the disposal of the Chartered Company, who are administering the whole country.

"Here is another paragraph which indicates the enormous gulf between old and present-day Bulawayo; it is headed "Horrible Torture of a Woman."

"Sir Henry Loch, the High Commissioner, has received a report from Colonel Goold-Adams announcing that he has captured a notorious witch-doctor who has visited the kraals in the vicinity of Shiloh and carried off many women and children. In one instance a woman who fell into his hands was murdered in the most horrible manner. Her hands and feet were bound together, and the doctor then pricked out her eyes with needles. She was afterwards thrown into the Khambi River, where she was torn to pieces by crocodiles. On hearing of this atrocity, Colonel Goold-Adams ordered the arrest of the witch-doctor and the victim's husband, and they were both tried for murder and condemned to be shot. The other women and children seized by the witch-doctor were set at liberty."

Could you not invite surviving Pioneers to send their recollections of those hectic days?

Yours faithfully,

London, S.E.1. J. L. VAN DER BEREN.

All correspondence intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor, "East Africa and Rhodesia," 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. It is not possible to guarantee the return of manuscripts, but every effort will be made to do so. Unsolicited manuscripts will not be returned unless postage is paid. Contributors of articles will receive 25 free copies, and an additional 25 may be ordered at 1/- each. Contributors of articles will receive 25 free copies, and an additional 25 may be ordered at 1/- each.

Don't Talk of "The Native" Gold-Winning in the Lupa**A Plea Against Generalisation***The Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"*

Sir.—Recently you published a plea of mine for a policy in East African affairs. Perhaps you would afford space for another plea that writers should be more explicit when writing about Africans.

In Europe one does not lump all nationalities together under a common title of European. Who would think of reporting international characteristics or individual eccentricities of Bulgarians, for instance, as those of Europeans? It would be absurd. Again, who would describe an Englishman from those whom he saw, say, in Whitechapel?

African tribes differ from each other as much as do European nations. As the British differ from Bulgars, so do, for example, the Baganda from the Bagosha, and there are even wider divergencies, such as the Bantu tribes from the non-Bantu tribes. In Kenya Colony we have a most interesting mixture of peoples, from the semi-nomadic Masai and cognate tribes to the Banja Kikuyu, and from the Nilotc Luo to the coastal Swahili. Yet I frequently see letters and articles in the Press referring to "the East African Native," as though there were but one type. Recently I received a letter in a certain paper containing a diatribe against Africans because a European soldier had been found killed.

Again, a recent number of *East Africa and Rhodesia* quoted from a leading medical journal the statement: "In the singing of the African there is no semblance of resonance, harmony, or musical quality, the notes being usually limited to two or four." To my mind this statement is *absolutely nothing*. If the informant had stated to what African he was referring some value could have been given to his words.

But the fault is widespread and I appeal to all writers and reporters on African affairs, to state definitely to what tribes they are referring and if to a tribe in general or only to individuals. In Kenya, with its diverse tribes, most published statements apparently refer to the Kikuyu, that being the tribe best known in Nairobi, though the northern Kikuyu differ very considerably from those in the environs of Nairobi. But observations made in Nairobi on Kikuyu are not applicable to other tribes in the Colony. Similarly in the Uganda Protectorate observations of visitors to Kampala made on the Acholi are not applicable to the Acholi of northern Uganda or to other Leopold Protectorate tribes.

Whilst on the subject I should like to refer to the term Kayirondo. One frequently sees this given as the name of a tribe. There is no such tribe. Kayirondo is the name of a district, which contains several very different tribes, some Bantu and some non-Bantu.

In conclusion, may I say that no weight should be given to any letter, statement or publication that makes sweeping statements about Africans in general. Even in one tribe there may be widely different clans with varying habits, and there are certainly immense individual distinctions. Observations by competent observers on individual Africans and on African tribes can be of great utility if the necessary particularities of the people referred to are explicitly given. But to write about the native, or the Bantu, or the native values,

Kikuyu, etc., is quite foolishly

and misleading. I sincerely hope that

Diggers Association's Criticism*To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"*

Sir.—My Committee received with surprise a statement in the report of a meeting of Gold Areas of East Africa, Ltd., printed in your paper dated Saturday, July 11, 1938. The statement in question was that Mr. Moraitinis was the first to tackle scientifically and seriously the problem of alluvial and clavial gold-winning in this territory.

We wish to challenge this statement, which is not correct. Several individual diggers had spent a considerable amount of money and time experimenting in new methods of working low-grade ground economically before Mr. Moraitinis arrived in the Lupa Controlled Area.

Eventually a machine was perfected by Mr. D. J. de Jager and adopted by all diggers, including Mr. Moraitinis. This machine is known locally as a dry blower. In recognition of the great benefits derived by the diggers from Mr. de Jager's invention, a fund was started on his behalf, and to this fund the Tanganyika Government gave a generous donation of £100.

In view of these facts, we feel sure that you will be only too pleased to acknowledge Mr. de Jager publicly as the pioneer of efficient alluvial and clavial gold-winning in this Territory.

N. F. HOWE BROWNE,
Secretary

THE LUPA GOLD DIGGERS & REEF WORKERS ASSOCIATION

[The report in our issue of November 11, while necessarily of an abbreviative character, made it clear, as did the full address of the chairman to the shareholders of the company mentioned, that the reference to the work of Mr. Moraitinis, managing director of African Minerals, Ltd., was coupled with emphasis on the large-scale nature of the work which is being undertaken by that company on his initiative.

Our own columns have in the past borne generous tribute to the invaluable work of Mr. de Jager, the invention of whose dry blower has been of such immense benefit to diggers on the Lupa and to Tanganyika generally. Whereas Mr. Moraitinis did, we believe, originally adapt Mr. de Jager's machine, according to our information, he has managed to improve it considerably, and it would be unfair to him to leave uncorrected the impression of Mr. Howe Browne's letter that he has been content merely to do as many other diggers have done.

Furthermore, there can surely be no question that the scale of mechanisation on which Mr. Moraitinis has been operating for some months far surpasses any previous attempt at alluvial and clavial gold-winning in the Lupa goldfield, or anywhere else in British East Africa, for that matter. That was the point made at the meeting and in our report, as will be seen if the whole of paragraphs 3 and 4 of what we published are read; the above letter from the Association, by quoting only half of the first sentence of paragraph 3, does not suffice to indicate the real context.

If any diggers are under the misconception that *East Africa and Rhodesia* has failed to appreciate the endeavours made in the past by certain individuals at work on the Lupa to improve the methods of working low-grade ground economically, it can only be because they have not been regular readers of the paper, in which accounts have been published of the praiseworthy efforts of men who, without any professional knowledge of prospecting or mining, have shown marked energy, pluck and ingenuity.

E. A. and E.

POINT FROM LETTER

"...and the world's greatest oil-producing countries, the oil-fields of Venezuela, Mexico, and the United States, are the chief business men in South America."

Mr. Dougal Malcolm

MRS. DOUGAL MALCOLM, who last year succeeded Mr. Henry Thynne, who is President of the Chartered Company, is the subject of a character sketch in the current issue of *The Gold Miners' Record*, which describes him as the only mining magnate in London whose career began in Whitehall.

He entered the Colonial Office 32 years ago, and in 1905 was sent for South Africa in the capacity of private secretary to the second Earl of Selborne Governor of the Transvaal and High Commissioner for South Africa from 1905 to 1910.

As his name stands witness, Mr. Malcolm is Scot. He was at Eton and New College, Oxford; and in common with others of his countrymen, early showed himself to be endowed with more than common ability and a first-class brain, by taking a double first in the Classical Schools, before proceeding to the even greater academic distinction of being elected to an All Souls' Fellowship.

In 1901, after his first contact with conditions in Africa, he had an opportunity of widening his experience, and rendered successively public service in Canada, as secretary to Lord Grey, and at the Treasury. It was not until 1913 that he became more closely connected with mining as a director of the British South Africa Company.

Among other important companies of which he is a director are Rhodesian Anglo-American, Rhokana Corporation, Beira Works, Northern Rhodesia Power Company, Port of Beira Development, Rhodesia Railways Trust, Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, British North Borneo Chartered Company, Australian Mercantile Land and Finance, Provident Mutual Life Assurance, South West Africa Company, and City and International Trust.

He still makes time, however, to devote much thought to works of a charitable and philanthropic character, and in the field of child-welfare he has been closely associated with the activities of the Children's Country Holiday Fund, of which movement he has been honorary treasurer since 1934. Somehow he also manages to fit into his day's occupations such recreations as shooting and tennis; and he has contributed a number of articles to magazines and is also the author of *Nucky Relieftac*.

Kenya's General Election

WHETHER Captain L. H. Wright will contest the Aberdare constituency again at the forthcoming general election in Kenya has been much canvassed, and Mr. J. L. Theron Focks has been mentioned as a probable successor. We are able to state that Captain Wright will definitely offer himself for re-election, and that Mr. Focks intends to support him.

Mr. Henry Parker, who is acting as substitute Member of the Legislative Council, and Major Ewan Grogan, absent from Kenya, will stand as a candidate for the Coast constituency, in which Major Grogan and Mr. S. V. Cooke will also be contestants.

Mr. E. K. Higgins, the well-known Nairobi advocate, who has indicated his intention to contest Nairobi constituency, found it impossible to secure nomination at the time which he handed in his papers, and therefore not be a candidate.

Mr. Stanley Cheshire is a candidate for the Nairobi constituency.

Books Rapidly Reviewed

"*The Pill of Days*," by Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell (Faber, 16s.). Many East Africans, and Rhodesians dislike going to zoological gardens, for after seeing many of the animals in the wild state, they hate to see them confined. In this book Sir Peter makes out a strong case for the London Zoo, at any rate, and as he was secretary of the Zoological Society of London for 32 years, and had unequalled opportunities of seeing wild animals in safety, he speaks with authority. Under Hagenbeck's influence, he was the first British advocate of fresh air, even cold air, and open space for the captives; abolished the feeding of live prey to snakes; and in fact, revolutionised the Zoo financially, administratively and scientifically. It was a great work, suitably rewarded by a knighthood. Whipsnade, the open-air zoo park in Bedfordshire, was his personal triumph, as it stills remains his monument. In addition, he has been a university tutor and demonstrator, a journalist of parts, a research worker, and even a pioneer of aviation in blazing the air-path (if that can be "blazed") from Cairo towards, if not to, the Cape, of which thrilling journey he gives an account that interests all Eastern Africa. As an autobiography the book is outstanding in merit, full, modest, informing, honest and immensely interesting. The only blemish is the trail of politics that runs over, and through it.

"*Wanderings of a Bird-Lover in Africa*," by Madeline Alston (Witherby, 8s. 6d.).—Birds can be looked at emotionally, or scientifically, or both, as Mrs. Alston does in this charming and instructive book, which has beautiful and faithful illustrations by Moubray Leigh. In Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and South Africa, the authoress studied the bird population with a trained eye and an overflowing heart, for their beauty and intense vitality. Her identification of the birds in the open is remarkable, and her descriptions of them accurate and detailed. One point that strikes the reader is that Mrs. Alston omits to mention that birds are probably as quarrelsome as any created things; another is that she does not record the remarkable fact that the gorgeous red colouring of the wing feathers of the louries or touracos is due to a compound of copper which is soluble in water and washes out in the rain—one of the most curious facts in natural history. The many bird-lovers in Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias will find this book delightful reading (for the authoress can write good, bright English), a help in their observation, and a guide to their knowledge.

"*Man and the Termite*," by H. Noyes (Dawes, 6s.). Residents outside the temperate regions and not always outside need no introduction to the termite, or "white ant," as the insect is most frequently and always wrongly called. Mr. Noyes has studied the many species, especially those more highly developed, and his book gives a good account of them so far as human knowledge goes; but how little we really know of them he admits. On consideration of his information, he notes that in Africa, which is densely populated by human beings, above-ground termites ("castes") are rare, and he implies that the insects are taking to an underground existence. Now, what that means, that they are interred after age-long habits, is not changing their instincts. But can instincts be changed?—at least in man? If it can, it cannot do it in one under the termite infestation.

Statements Worth Noting

WHO'S WHO

387. Mr. Lionel Arthur William Vickers-Haviland

"The eyes of the Lord are over the righteous, and His ears are open unto their prayers; but the face of the Lord is against them that do evil." —*1 Peter* iii. 12.

In increasing white settlement lies the real answer to the Indian question. —*The Kenya Weekly News.*

"The surest way of destroying disease and vermin is frequent cultivation." —*Mr. W. H. Senior Botanist, Uganda.*

"Every effort is made to implement the policy of training Africans to teach Africans." —*Ministry of Education Department of Tanganyika Territory.*

"Farming is one of the oldest and finest professions, requiring the cleverest of the family, and not the fool." —*Mr. T. D. Hall, in "The Farmer's Weekly" (South Africa).*

"At the moment, practically nobody employable in Southern Rhodesia is out of work." —*Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, addressing the Salisbury Rotary Club.*

"The Head of the (Ethiopian) State and the Rases who have been defeated, or who have fled, no longer count for anything, and no power once beaten ever make them count again." —*Signor Mussolini.*

"During the famine of 1919-20 one instance was reported of a Gogo dying of starvation beside his beast rather than slaughter it." —*Preliminary Survey of Nutrition among the Natives of Tanganyika Territory, 1937.*

"How many people remember that the soil is the only means of life, and that in the last 100 years mankind has probably achieved a record in its disintegration?" —*Mr. G. R. Morrison, writing to the "East African Standard."*

"We white Africans are inclined to be too touchy. It is probably an effect of the climate. . . . It is something we all need to be on our guard against as a 'national failing.'" —*The Sunday Mail, Southern Rhodesia.*

"I can imagine nothing more valuable to a tribal area than a dressing station staffed by a trained dresser with a wife similarly trained and able to attend to Native women and children of the neighbourhood." —*Mr. F. J. Bagshawe, lately a P.C. in Tanganyika.*

"From the air I identified elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, buffalo, camel, giraffe, many kinds of buck, lions and ostriches, but never zebras. . . . The stripes must have blended into a single shade, and probably destroyed the outline." —*Sir P. Chalmers Mitchell, in "My Fall of Days."*

"A newspaper is the one single thing which can fill the empty place that exists wherever the African, away from home and among strange surroundings, has to spend his days under non-tribal, non-communal disciplines. But the vital condition is that its columns be open to the African himself to use." —*Mr. T. C. Young, in "Africa."*

"Probably to few people has fallen the experience which once will tell the writer of hearing and seeing a tawny eagle mimic a raven. Perched on a juniper and gravely bowing his head up and down, the *Ostrich*, to us the Sonoma name, went through the whole gamut of cackling croaks, reproducing them exactly." —*W. L. Abbott, in "The Birds of British Somaliland."*



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Mr. Vickers-Haviland is among the members of the Administrative Service of Tanganyika Territory who took part in the occupation of the country by Great Britain, for after serving in France for nearly three years with the Survey Rifles and the Royal Fusiliers, and being wounded, he was seconded as an Officer to the K.A.R. for two years before being transferred to the Political side, as a rear than Major. Soon afterwards it was his misfortune to be present when Captain Griffith was killed near Iringa by rebellious Holo chief, whereupon he took command of 2500 men to quell the disturbance.

He has served in many parts of the Territory, including Songwe, Mikindani, Bulawayo, Tahora, Morogoro and Moshi. Seconded to the Secretariat in 1934, he acted as Deputy Director of Agriculture from 1932 to 1934, and later as sole District Officer in Moshi, climb Mount Kilimanjaro.

A keen all-round sportsman, a man who seeks to discover both sides of a case, and a witty dinner-speaker, he is popular alike with his junior officials and with senior officials. Amateur theatricals have long held his interest, and he was for years a leading member of the Amateur Drama Society in Dar es Salaam, where he produced and directed an amateur "Odeon Spectre" troupe.

Ireland.—England has had no result from their Irish conscription. The time seems ripe for an economic settlement. The authorities might at present little difficulty in England themselves. The British, at present, have not escaped herself from being Irish transports. This is a temporary condition, and will be eventually wholly unimportant. There remain two other problems—balance and partition. At present England is financially responsible for the defence of vulnerable ports on the Irish coast. In other words, Ireland is England's vassal. Mr. De Valera has declared that he would never encourage an army of English to re-occupy such vulnerable ports. Would he be prepared to assist in their defence? Finally, there is the question of Ulster. Mr. De Valera is wisely against pressure or compulsion. England would never sanction either. The time may not be ripe for a move towards unity, but so small a country as Northern Ireland is not now or likely to be self-supporting; the old animosities are dying down, just as the old religious question in English education hardly survives the more tolerant views of the generation now growing up."—*Saturday Review*.

The U.S. Trade Treaty.—"The real momentum behind the Anglo-American trade agreement project is political rather than economic, and is the more to be mistrusted on that account. Desirable as it may seem at first glance, its attractions fade when it is subjected to close scrutiny. Firstly, as American duties are on the average twice as high as those imposed by the United Kingdom, the dice are loaded against us in any negotiations for a reduction. Again, as reductions agreed upon would automatically benefit all the other countries that have treaties with us containing most-favoured-nation clauses, our ability to bargain with them for reductions in their tariffs against our goods would be automatically weakened. Also, any alterations in the U.S. tariff which left a real loophole for the entry of British or other foreign manufactures, in sufficient quantities to affect American industries adversely, would raise a storm in Congress that might seriously upset Anglo-American relations. The price to be paid for a political alliance to be set up as an offset to the league of the dictatorships might well prove to have been disastrously high, especially as there is little or no guarantee that the facade would have behind it any solid structure capable of resisting fresh onslaughts on democracy or acts of Hitler's aggression in Europe and the Far East."—*The Empire*

Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

The French Crisis.—Even French crisis nowadays, but in more than a purely French significance. The question is not, will a Government of this or that political complexion be formed, but will the crisis broaden and deepen so as to weaken France as a great Power? In 1936 the Pétain Government, based on the Popular Front, not only carried out a number of reforms which cumulatively amounted to a peaceful revolution, but assayed dissensions that had brought France to the edge of Social Unity is the chief foundation of French, as of German, strength. The peace of Europe, menaced by Germany and Italy to-day, cannot last if France is weak. The moment France is paralyzed by internal dissension, Germany will carry out her plans for the absorption of Austria and the establishment of a political, military, and economic hegemony over Central and South-eastern Europe."—*Time and Tide*.

Religious Intolerance.—A new factor in international politics has arisen, based on a religious basis, propaganda, whereupon conversion is either hypothesised or suppressed. There are two obvious lines of policy: One is to maintain by operation within the U.S.A., the other to reach a friendly understanding with Germany which would contribute to general disarmament of Europe. But the idea of such an understanding prompts me to allude to a matter which constitutes a very real hindrance—the continued oppression and State interference with Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches in Germany. I have repeatedly asked the Reich authorities why they should, by these continual acts of interference, alienate the sympathies of these people in this and other countries who are most anxious to be on friendly terms with Germany."—*The Archbishop of Canterbury*.

This feature has been added especially for the service of our readers, in our All Mail Edition, after a long period of silence.

Financial Impact.—No one has ever understood how Italy proposed to stand the strain of the new armament race, coupled with the cost of her adventures in Ethiopia and Spain. The ordinary budget balances approximately, though there is usually a small deficit, and last year a 10% capital levy was necessary. But it is computed that now, between £150,000,000 and £180,000,000 has to be borrowed annually for Spanish and Ethiopian expenses. Against this is the computation of statisticians that Italy's annual national savings are about £80,000,000. If these figures even approach accuracy, the financial situation in Italy must in fact be what there has for the last three years been every indication that it would be. No loan can be raised abroad, and the internal borrowing necessary appears to exceed the total volume of national savings. The only outcome of that must be perpetually increasing inflation, with its disastrous effects on the cost of living."—*The Spectator*.

R.A.F. Display Ended.—With the improvement in aircraft design and operational landing speeds, the element of risk to spectators has become greater, and the havoc which might have been wrought by an aircraft ploughing its way through a fence and among crowds in an air-judges' landing has been frequently in the minds of those responsible, since such incidents have occurred in the course of rehearsals when audiences were empty. The determining reason arises out of the change in type of R.A.F. aeroplanes and consequent change in technique of military flying. Whereas the plane of moderate power and speed is capable of the highest degree of control and has a remarkable aptitude in manoeuvre, the modern monoplane of clean lines loses speed less quickly when the throttle is closed, and may not be thrown about the sky with anything like the same facility. It is therefore less suitable for mass formation flying or display, and the committee which has been charged with the duty of arranging the next display has decided to postpone

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week Market Movements and Trends

Drinks on Tap. A genuine document which has reached London is headed "Remittances Pertaining to Residents Desiring to Return to their Homes in Hongkew" (part of Shanghai). It is issued by order of the Garrison Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China. Here is a part of it:

Foreigners returning to districts north of the creek are specially requested to respect the sentry on point duty at the Garden Bridge and at street corners by giving him a gentle bow and wishing him "Good morning." Foreigners must realise that the Japanese soldiers doing such duty represent the Emperor of Japan. Special passes will be given to those having Japanese friends, and it is hoped that everyone wishing to live in Hongkew will make friends with the Japanese. Foodstuffs will be sold at 23% discount; *saki* (potent rice liquor) will be free of charge to those who drink to the health of the Emperor, and a quantity not exceeding two litres can be taken away each day. — *The Daily Express*.

Japan's Dilemma. With one hand Japan must wear down guerrilla warfare in a country as large as European Russia, and with the other she must reconstruct the administration of that country and bring its policy into line with her own. The Chinese say the war is only beginning. Their army may have hung on a little too long in Shanghai, but otherwise the war is going according to a plan of campaign which testifies to the sound instruction of their German military advisers. As was devised to an end, a Moscow campaign, in which victory to Japan could not be denied, but would never be decisive, Japan would win campaigns and lose the war. The Chinese have withdrawn, bloody but unbowed, to their limitless hinterland. They cannot expect victory, but—as in *ju-jitsu*—they hope to catch a point when the opponent will signal that the bout is over because he is caught in grips in which his own effort will break his arms or his neck unless he obtains release. — *The Times*, Tokyo Correspondent.

Mail Edition subscribers will be better informed than other East Africans and Rhodesians. This feature appears in *The East African Mailman and Monitor*.

Stock Exchange

Prices of representative stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange afford an index of conditions in the main sections of the market.

Commodities	Price
Alcoa	112 0 0
Keaya 31%	108 0 0
N. Rhodesia 31%	101 17 6
Nyasaland 32%	94 5 0
N. Rhodesia 5% A debts	94 10 0
Rhod. Mys. 4 1/2% debts	92 17 6
S. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	101 41 0
Suds 31%	111 0 0
Transvaal 4 1/2%	112 13 0
Industrial	
Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1)	5 7 6
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	4 11 3
Courtaulds (£1)	10 6
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1 12 9
General Electric (£1)	3 16 6
Imperial Chem. Ind. (£1)	1 14 4
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	7 10 7
Int. Nickel Canada	\$199
Nov. Cinematograph	0 0 0
Turner and Newall (£1)	4 7 6
U.S. Steels	\$588
Utd. Steel (£1)	1 6 3
Unilever (£1)	117 101
United Tobacco of S.A.	8 10 0
Vickers (10s)	1 10 0
Woolworth (5s)	3 5 6

Mines and Oils

Ascoconds (\$50)	6 10 0
Anglo-Amer. Corp (10s)	3 0 0
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	1 12 9
Anglo-Iranian	3 10 0
Burmah Oil	5 14 0
Gons. Goldfields	8 17 6
Crown Mines (10s)	15 13 9
De Beers Dl. (50s)	2 7 6
E. Rand Con. (5s)	3 3
E. Rand Prop. (10s)	2 7 6
Gord. Coast Sel. (5s)	1 8 6
Johannesburg Cons.	8 10 0
Mexican Eagle	11 10 0
Rand Mines (5s)	8 6 8
Randfontein	2 8 3
Royal Dutch (100 s.)	40 10 0
Shed	15 7 4
Sub. Niger (10s)	10 2 6
West Wit. (10s)	9 3 0

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rail	
Barclays Bank (D.C.&O.)	2 2 9
Brit. India 5 1/2% profs.	104 0 0
Can. 6 1/2% profs.	6 15 0
E.D. Realisation	9 6
G.E. Western	20 10 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bl.	91 0 0
I.M.S.	28 5 0
Nat. Bank of India	41 0 0
Southern Rly. Ref. ord.	19 5 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	15 10 0
Union Castle Steamers	1 1 1

Commerce	
Anglo-Dutch	7
Linggi (£1)	6
Lord Ashton	7 2 8
Mainland Min. (£1)	19 0 0
Rubber Trust (£1)	1 0 0

PERSONALIA.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. C. Scott, who are revising their book, "The West African Coast," have left for Sogha.

Padre A. G. Ward is spending most of his leave near Shrewsbury.

Lord and Lady Delamere have left England for the South of France.

Mr. Gilbert Colville will leave Kenya next week for London.

Lord has just held a general election which was won by General Lewin.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Michael Marion have gone to the sun in until May.

Sir Arding and Mrs. Wade leave Liverpool today on their return to Kenya.

Colonel R. S. Modera is on his way back to England by the Madura.

Mr. H. V. Millington, editor of the *South African Sugar Journal*, is visiting East Africa.

Mr. W. W. Roth has been confirmed in his appointment as Town Clerk of Gwelo.

Mr. T. Dando, the Nairobi journalist, leaves England this week on his return from leave.

Mr. T. R. Jenkins, Assistant Postmaster General in Northern Rhodesia, is on leave.

Sir Robert Williams, Bt., and Lady Williams have returned to London from Park, Aberdeenshire.

Mr. E. J. Bell, a partner in a motor transport firm in Nyasaland, is now on leave in this country.

Mr. Roger Morton, of Kiambu, Vice-Chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, is on his way to England.

Air Vice-Marshal C. T. Maclean, A.O.C. Middle East Division, has just made a rapid tour of East Africa.

Colonel Sandeman Allen, M.P., has left for Paris and will be absent from England for some three months.

Miss E. Saben, secretary to the Coffee Board of Kenya, leaves London in a few days to return to Nairobi.

Councillor H. Schmid has been elected Mayor of Ndola. Councillor G. Haander is the new Deputy Mayor.

Countess Dorothy M. Bowes-Lyon is outward bound for Kenya. She expects to return to England about the middle of March.

Mr. Constantine P. Diamantopoulous is revisiting the Cape, going up the coast to the mountains on leave at the end of June.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. C. Scott, who are revising their book, "The West African Coast," have left for Sogha.

Sir Harold MacMichael, the new High Commissioner in Palestine, left Dar es Salaam by air on Tuesday for England.

Miss Sherbourne is acting as matron of the Fort Victoria hospital, Southern Rhodesia, during the absence of Miss Weston.

Mr. G. W. Phillips, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Tanganyika, has changed his name by deed poll to Mr. G. J. W. Pitt.

Mr. G. A. Cordell, editor since April, 1932, of *The Constab*, the regimental magazine of the British South Africa Police, has resigned.

Brigadier-General, the Hon. Arthur Asquith, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Mary Asquith, left England last week for the Sudan.

Lord Chesham will, we learn, leave England again in February to spend a couple of months in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika.

During the absence from Nyasaland of Mr. Barron, his seat on the Native Tobacco Board is being filled by Captain W. H. Evans.

Mr. H. G. H. Bull returned from Kenya last weekend to take up his new duties as secretary to the Colonial Empire Marketing Board.

Lord Baden-Powell, who is revisiting Kenya, has been very seriously ill in Nyeri, and has been ordered complete rest for a couple of months.

Captain E. G. St. C. Isdell has arrived in Nakuru to take over the office of District Commissioner from Captain Hislop, who is due for home leave.

Lady Howard de Walden and the Hon. Gaenor and the Hon. Rosemary Scott-Ellis have left for abroad, and will not return until the middle of March.

Mr. N. W. Methven, well known in Nyasaland both as a banker and for his interest in the wild life of the country, has been appointed an Honorary Game Warden.

While Mr. G. Davies, manager of the Broken Hill branch of the Standard Bank in South Africa, is on holiday in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. G. Gover is acting for him.

F. S. A. Adegbola, the new secretary of the Falls, Division of the Conservative and Unionist Association, was a tobacco planter in Southern Rhodesia from 1928 to 1936.

Mr. W. A. Smith, until recently Director of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Arusha, and Mr. S. W. Finch have joined the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Empire Cotton Growers' Corporation. Mr. Finch is largely the corporation's senior expert in Africa, having spent six years there, making visits to Kenya and Northern Rhodesia.

and the Commandant of the Rhodesian Mounted Police, Mr. J. C. G. H. Smith, who was promoted to the rank of Major in the Royal Engineers in 1930. He is the author of "Rhodesia."

James G. S. Captain, honorary secretary and treasurer of the Nairobi Motor Club, was presented with a sword by members of the club for his services in connection with the club.

Mr. Herbert Julian Holt, Brooke Popham, Governor of Rhodesia, recently paid visits to Lord and Lady Francis Scott and Miss Cecil Hoey, Chairman and Mrs. Castell Long.

The engagement is announced between Mr. A. E. Large and Miss J. A. Coope, daughter of Major Jesser Cooper of Bulawayo. Major Jesser Coope was among the Rhodesian Pioneers who visited this country at the Coronation.

Mr. O. H. B. Fetherman, the engineer in charge of the building of the Ottocelt Bridge over the Zambezi, was also in charge of the work on the Birchcough Bridge, and helped to build the Bell Bridge over the Limpopo River.

Major C. S. Cameron, Rhodesian representative of the Empire Cotton Growers Corporation, who arrived in England a few days ago, left yesterday for Scotland with Mrs. Cameron and their three children. He recently visited Uganda.

Dr. R. S. Saunders was last week presented with the Bowditch Medal in Selukwe by Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia. The medal was awarded in recognition of his gallantry in helping a miner imprisoned in the Chikwe mine to safety.

Mr. O. A. Flynn, the District Officer in Bulawayo had a narrow escape from drowning recently when crossing the Kagera River on a ferry. The ferry overturned and though nine Natives were drowned Mr. Flynn was saved after having been swept for 300 yards downstream.

Mr. R. D. Sword, of the Middlesex Regiment, and Miss Pamela Rachel Pallett Rydon, only daughter of Captain and Mrs. H. E. Rydon of Arundel, have recently married in Arusha. After their honeymoon in Mombasa they hope to leave at the end of December for England.

Colonel P. A. Methuen, one of Umhlanga's leading business men, was recently presented with the insignia of Commander of the Order of Phoenix awarded to him by H.M. King George V of the Hellenes in appreciation of the help he has given to Greece during the Balkan and Portuguese wars. The investiture was made by Mr. Mark Antonio, Royal Consul for Greece in Bulawayo.

Nyassaland's new Tobacco Control Board consists of Captain W. A. Hortham representing the Department of Agriculture; Messrs. T. M. Parfitt, A. M. G. M. and G. A. Thorney representing the Central and Tobacco Association; Mr. J. S. Stevenson, chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company; Mr. J. C. G. H. Smith representing the Rhodesian and African Tobacco Association; Mr. G. L. Porter, Senior Permanent Committee member of the Imperial Tobacco Company; Mr. W. H. G. G.

Obituary

Major Gen. A. W. Scott, formerly of Limerick, Kenya Colony, died in Vryheid last week.

Mr. R. Kysh, who has died in Bulawayo, served for many years with the B.S.A. Police, and had been for some years on the staff of the Rhodesia Railways. Mr. William Cunningham, who died in Bulawayo recently, had lived in Southern Rhodesia since 1895; was Chairman of the Rhodesian Portland Cement Company, and a keen golfer.

Mr. Thomas MacDonald, who died in Salisbury recently, was for many years in charge of mines at the Selukwe and Shangani. In recent years he had managed a farm at Armathwaite Banker.

We deeply regret to report the death at the age of 59 of Mr. E. G. Dowdes, of Catton, eldest son of Captain S. E. Dowdes, M.P., and Mrs. Dowdes. He was a partner in the law firm of Winton and Dowdes.

M. de Bourriau, who died in Ismailia last week, and who was formerly French Ambassador in London, first came to Great Britain in the nineties when he assisted the then French Ambassador in promoting the *rapprochement* which followed the Fashoda incident in the Sudan.

Mr. J. G. Macrae, who first went to Africa in 1880, was present at the trial of the Jameson raiders in Pretoria and crossed Africa on foot in 1903, has died aboard the "Llantrisant Castle," and was buried in Mombasa last week. At the age of 80 he was on his way to revisit the scenes of his early adventures.

We regret to learn of the death in Nice of Major N. T. G. Fremlett, formerly Commissioner of Police and Prisons in Uganda. He served in Jamaica and Mauritius before the War, and in 1922 was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police and Prisons in Uganda, subsequently Commissioner in 1930. He retired last year.

Mr. H. Stofor, who has died in Berwick, had served with the Kenya and Uganda Railways as District Locomotive Superintendent since 1929. After his apprenticeship with Robert Stephenson & Co. Ltd. and Watrley Peacock & Co. in the design of Garratt locomotives, he was on the staff of the Standard Gauge Railways for three years from 1926.

Captain Adrián Jones, the famous sculptor, who died on Monday at the age of 70, was said to be the last survivor of the Ethiopian campaign of 1868 when he was present at the capture of Magdala. In his reminiscences, which he published in 1933, he related that he was one of the first to enter the hut where King Idris died, and that himself with a revolver lay him by Queen Victoria.

His many friends in East Africa will deeply regret his death at the age of 70 in Bournemouth on Sunday, Mr. S. Sanderson, who for many years was closely connected with the official and social life of Mombasa. He retired in 1922 after 30 years' Government service, was then engaged for a period on the construction of the Mombasa railway, and afterwards settled down in the colony. The native peoples of Mombasa look him to the heart, and his knowledge of their customs and dialects made him their father and mother. A great old sportsman, in the confirmatory man's social functions, and in many other directions, he was a man of whom it may be said that he had a long life and a good death. He arrived in East Africa in 1890, and remained at home until 1922. He was a member of the Royal

From Kenya to Palestine

THE R.D.C. Spokesman recently reported the General of Police in Palestine, and formerly Commissioner of Police in Kenya, concludes his last annual report as follows:

"Without fear or contradiction and with no spirit of egotism that the Palestine Police encountered in 1950 circumstances which have to compare in colonial police history, and in spite of political bias, criticism, they acquitted themselves magnificently. Their future fortunes may have been honoured with the command of such other inspectors, S.N.C.O.s and men."

OF M.R.P. Rice, Deputy Inspector-General and also formerly of Kenya, he writes:

"His officer's stability and whole-hearted devotion in what must be admitted to be one of the most difficult posts in the police profession has been exceptional. His personality inspired all his staff to love of their work best."

Training Rhodesian Pilots

Southern Rhodesia's first Air Unit is now in active training at its new aerodrome some three miles south of Salisbury, and officers from the Territorial Army Force are enrolling for a five years' course which will qualify them as pilots in the Royal Air Force Reserve. With two twin-engine planes for instructional purposes, Captain G. J. H. Hall, Mr. H. Miller, and three non-commissioned officers, six cadets, the embryo pilots are making rapid progress.

Air Mail Alteration

THE AIR MAIL service of the week to East Africa and the Rhodesias will in future leave Southampton on Wednesdays mornings. The C.P.G. announced that, according to the present incidence of posting letters, letter-packets and post-cards posted in the Provinces in time for the night mail dispatch on Mondays, and those posted in London between on Tuesdays, should normally connect with that service, which is due to reach East Africa on the following Sunday and South Africa on the following Friday.

Zanzibar Debts Bill

MR. J. H. Hall, British Resident in Zanzibar, has appointed a Select Committee to examine the Zanzibar Land Protection (Debt Settlement) Bill. The Committee consists of the Attorney-General, Mr. W. Hyndry, Mr. E. Miller, and the six financial members of Council. Mr. Hall said he was confident that the unoffical members examined the revised Bill "in more detail than ever before, and that they would, like the rest of the world, realise there was an honest and successful endeavour to deal fairly and generously, with the different interests involved"; he appointed Indians to examine the bill, saying that if they could find any evidence of anti-Indian bias the most powerful qualities of imagination transcend the limits of any living man.

New Empire Air Liner

THE first of the "Empress" class of Imperial Airways monoplane liners underwent its first trial flight near Southampton on Monday. The machine is built to carry 40 passengers at a top speed of 200 m.p.h., and cost £60,000. Thirteen more of the same type are under construction. Those which will be used on the Empire services will have three saloons, with places for 27 passengers by day, and 40 seats for 20 by night.

New Children in a War

A ROM Southern Rhodesia it was reported that a Native woman had given birth to seven children in 17 months. The triplets were born first and all died; recently quadruplets were born in the Municipal Hospital, Lusaka, where a proper delivery was available. Two boys and a girl are still alive. The woman, who comes from Nyassaland, is a member of the Tonga tribe.

Nairobi Bus Strike

DRIVERS, drivers and conductors on Nairobi's bus service struck off one day this week because dissatisfaction with fares and hours of work. The company quickly enrolled a number of European drivers and conductors and maintained the service with but little interruption.

Upcoming Engagements

JANUARY 12—Kenya Arts and Crafts Society exhibition, Nairobi.
January 12—African Institute of Education, Nairobi.
January 12—Kenya Hospital, Nairobi.
February 1—Kenya Arts Council, monthly English-language magazine.
February 1—Kenya Arts Council, monthly English-language magazine.
February 1—Kenya Arts Council, monthly English-language magazine.

Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, January 12.

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First Peasant Settlers Leave

THE first Italian peasant settlers for Eritreopia left Addis Ababa yesterday. They numbered 35 and 40 years old. They are the heads of families and were chosen for their physical and agricultural skills. The Fascist Government, during the October zone visit of Salazar, has been slow to implement its plan and expected that the 1,000 families would be settled by the end of January. Other families, and ultimately whole populated farms of between 75 and 100 acres each, will be added to the 100 now settled. The settlers will leave for the Red Sea region. Evacuation boards have been formed for the 900 other regions in Eritrea where populations are particularly dense. Each colony plans to establish its zone in Eritreopia at least two families in the next few years.

Nearly 1,000 Ethan troops left Addis Ababa yesterday for Eritreopia. They comprised 20 officers, 250 Blackshirts and 1,200 Carabiniers. They had received *de facto* recognition of the Italian conquest of Eritreopia. It is reported that the Belgian Government is shortly to recognise the Italian Empire.

A powerful new wireless station is to be erected at Adulis Atabé. Daily programmes will be broadcast from Italy.

The cinema is being increasingly used for propaganda purposes in Eritreopia. Cinema halls are being opened and films are shown the country over, particularly in out-of-the-way villages. The Empress and Crown Princesses have just arrived in Jerusalem.

Cascara Bark from Kenya

KENYA, one of the four Empire countries which export Cascara bark, British Columbia, has now started bark, the tree having been introduced by the Department of Agriculture in 1916. This is all the cascara bark used in Great Britain, though from the Pacific coast of North America, how one or two bladders in the Franskoen district are exporting the bark. The latest report in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute was gratified with the results.

An analysis of a sample of the plants proved satisfactory, though the resin content was high; the bark too was thin and brittle, which will be of little interest to those that buy the bark in bulk. The physiologist tested a sum of wholesale samples in London and offered to deal with particular problems which will help in keeping the bark fit for a year's storage. The Department of Agriculture should receive samples of the bark and the samples should be sent in August this year. The analysis was much better than what was obtained in 1936, so far as the total resin content and the total dissolved solids are concerned. The results of the analysis of the bark are as follows:

India's Safety Cabinet

Sir Edward is returning to the Secretary of State for India and the British Possessions in Africa. His address to the Governor General, Vice Admiral Sir George Laborde, on his departure, clearly anticipated the formation of Royal Commission on February 1, 1938. The announcement came from the Secretary of State's office, Imperial Institute, London.

East African Currency Circulates with Successive Year of Expansion

FOR the fifth year in succession there has been an expansion of currency in East African states. The report of the East African Currency Board for the year ended June 30, 1937, which date the total amount in circulation was £6,005,930, against £5,107,15 on June 30, 1936. The increase is attributed to continued improvement of trade.

The following quantities of notes were shipped to East Africa during the year: 100 shillings, £125,000; 50 shillings, £15,000; 10 shillings, £50,000; 5 shillings, £520,000.

The demand for five and ten cent pieces continued unabated, and further batches had to be placed during the year for 12,000,000 ten-cent and 5,000,000 five-cent pieces. Some 200,000 ten-cent pieces melted towards the end of the period near the inscription "Africa VI". The total number of coins minted with the inscription "Africa VII" was 10,600,000 ten-cent pieces and 7,000,000 five-cent pieces. Only 15 counterfeits were discovered during the year, and it is felt the forged work was encouraged and assisted to harmonise with hard labour.

The board deplored the disappearance from the African market during the latter part of 1936 of notes of values of £2, £5, £10, which have not been recovered.

On December 1, 1937, the board received a receipt of standing payment of currency issued by the Bank of England, increasing its cash resources to £1,000,000 to invest a further £6,436 in securities to maturity. The total market value of the investment holdings on December 31, 1937, was £2,756,82, or £500,1 less than a year ago.

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Rhodesia Railways' Record

With a 6.2% increase in net operating revenue over the figure for 1936, Rhodesia Railways had a record operating period in 1937. For the 12 months ending September 30, 1937, the total traffic was £1,575,022, and the operating expenditure £4,550,26 for a net loss of £2,975,24, against a net loss of £3,075,000 for the same period in 1936. The total revenue was £1,006,485, where there was a 1.5% increase in expenditure of only £270,78.

The chief items were: coal and coke, 905,924 tons; minerals from the Union Mine, 71,325; Rhodesia Broken Hill, 11,184; Roan Antelope, 90,241; Nkana, 50,277; Mafurira, 75,000; and Mozambique Territory and Rhodesia, 225,960. All showed substantial increases over the 1936 figures, with the exception of Roan Antelope from the Broken Hill mine;

The total number of passengers carried was 721,044, of whom 580,379 were natives. The revenue from passengers was £1,006,485, an increase of £1,000.

In a new biography, Sir Henry Chapman, the general manager referred to his resignation on April 1, when he handed over to Mr. W. J. B. Skillicorn, and paid a handsome tribute to the loyalty, hard work and efficiency of the staff.

Beira Children in Salisbury

In an acknowledgment of the kindness shown by Beira to hundreds of Rhodesian children holidaying at the S.E. coast, the Children's Seaside Holiday Scheme (Southern Division) has arranged in Beira for a summer party of 11 small boys and 11 girls. The little visitors, many of whom had not previously seen shores, were entertained at Government House, the Ministry of Education, and many private individuals conveniently had a won-

Rhodesia's Trade Record

A summary statement of Southern Rhodesia's external trade during 1937 discloses that exports to this country totalled £1,192,000, against £1,028,261 in 1936; exports to this country amounted to £1,070,000. Imports totalled £8,200,000, compared with £9,240,000 in 1936. Great Britain was the largest supplier with a value of £3,211,000.

Trade with South Africa against One Out, for the Rhodesian Midlands Cricket League, was £1,000,000. Total fines stood £3,517,000, over three years, 4,300,000, of which the Marshall was £1,000,000. The total over the tones is £1,000,000.

"Here's How" with Ropes

He was a smart boy, but, sinfully dotted with badges, and indeed his prowess in various forms of skill, from lighting a camp fire with a single match to acquiring a handittance of £200 a day. We were conversing in a friendly fashion when, uninvited, the subject of knots came up.

"What knot?" I asked. "Any knot you like," he replied, with a smile, using the word "like" as an abbreviation allowing me to cut. The bowline he knew well, of course, and the single reef knot, I was told. "I went on," I suppose, "and the Public Schools expedition (Cho! I do love that!) where they cut and haul timber, how would you fasten the hauling rope?"

"The bear knot," I said. "Make a kind of hitch and tubbing it in, and what have you? Then, after a rolling hitch, give a turn for the barrels of salt horses." And so the exploiters invented.

But another came there none. I held out my pocket I drew a small blue book, my *vade mecum*, namely, and took Major Ord-Brown's "Percy Haw," and the book was open at page 22, and a coil of rope, we dived into this chapter of knots and bends and hitches. It was keen; and he soon went off with the new knowledge fresh in his mind and the rope in his hand, to score off his fellow-Scouts, and hurried to gain yet another badge.

"*Percy Haw*" is published by Foulis, 44, Rhodesia, or 10, Gt. Marlborough St., London, W.1, and will be sent post-free to any address on receipt of 4/-.

Education in Uganda

There is no natural air of suspense about Uganda's Education, 2,000 miles away. It was written before the Commission on Higher Education reported, and the Director presents himself with recordings that enduring founded has been laid, though the educational structure is still only rising, though especially with difficulties, perhaps slow, but much has been achieved, thanks to co-operation among all the authorities concerned. One of the highlights of the year is the success of the Boy Scouts, who, with the girls, made a great impression on European assistance and more funds are required.

Elizabethtown

Major John Wimber, who is travelling in the Belgian Congo, has visited in the Ximba area, Spottsville, a graphic picture of Elizabethtown, the provincial capital of the Katanga, which is famous for luxury and desert life, and offers a welcome to English holiday makers from Northern Rhodesia, because the roads are being continually improved, and the little

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Karenin Power Station

Development Programme Delayed

Development was initiated by Karenin Mining Co. Ltd., in conjunction with the British Electric Light Co., who were referred to at the 1936 Annual Meeting in Holland, when Mr. W. J. Evans, then Deputy Chairman of the company, presided.

He recalled that he had said, year previously that the mining costs at Mwiria would be £1,000 per ton, and that plans had been formulated to supply certain needs of the plant and thereby effecting a considerable saving in tonnage costs; those plans obviated the need for the movement of the mine's own power supply from the hydro-electric scheme at Kariba.

That plan, with the plant, had unfortunately

been nothing but a series of delays, misfortunes and disappointments. Alterations had been made in the design of the submerged turbine, starting, but these

had proved ineffective, and further alterations entailing the substitution of an entirely different type of bearing, were necessary, so that it would involve a further delay of several months. Mean-while power supply from internal combustion engines was inadequate, and they were having undue strain put upon them, and had broken down badly, and they were now without complete service for driving the pneumatic drills and hoists.

The development programme was consequently delayed, and the work of opening up the Mwiria area on an industrial scale too far advanced to stand still for want of the necessary power for drilling and hoisting.

The total operating profit was £2,330, of which £1,000 was applied to the preparation of plant and buildings, and £10,000 to general down prospecting and development account.

LATEST PROGRESS REPORTS

Globe & Phoenix. - The following table has been recorded on December 1st, 1937: 11,500 tons containing 15,700 oz. gold, 1,100 tons containing 237 oz. gold, 100 tons containing 100 oz. silver, 100 tons containing 45,600 oz. copper.

Kenya, Uganda Gold Mining Company. - Work has been progressing steadily on the new development of the Kikuyu Gold Mine, and the first 100 tons of ore has been sent to the laboratory for analysis.

Uganda Gold Mine. - The first 100 tons of ore has been sent to the laboratory for analysis.

East African Gold Mine. - The first 100 tons of ore has been sent to the laboratory for analysis.

Kenya Gold Mine. - The first 100 tons of ore has been sent to the laboratory for analysis.

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Estimated statement of estimated revenue and expenditure for the quarter ended December 31st gives the following totals: Revenue £10,000 against £3,500 for the corresponding period of 1936, during expenditure, including London dues and rates, charge £424,500, against £36,000. Thus after reserving £50,000 for replacements and other expenses, the estimated profit subject to taxation was £259,000, against £307,000. Total estimated profit subject to taxation for the six months ended December 31st, £45,000, an increase of £4,000 compared with the figure for the last half of 1936.

Rhodesia Corporation

Estimated net income for the month ended December 31st, 1937, up to date, after allowing for debenture interest, dividends, and other expenses, is £1,000,000, or £100,000 more than one-third increase over the corresponding period of 1936. During the period of 1937, 100,000 tons of copper and 100,000 tons mica were produced.

South African Gold Commission. - A Commission has been appointed by the South African Government to inquire into the world-wide shortage of silicon, asbestos, and mica, and to make recommendations. Dr. J. C. Irvine is the Chairman, and the members include Mr. W. K. Blackie and Dr. C. V. Harrison, petrologists; Mr. G. S. Patterson, technical director; Mr. A. R. Rice, Government Mining Engineer; and Major B. Langford, Director of Geological Survey.

World's Gold Production

It is estimated that the world's gold production in 1937 was 35,000,000 oz., which is a new record, and an increase of nearly 7% over the 1936 output. Little absence of information concerning Russian production, a provisional figure of 6,000,000 oz. has been taken.

Minerals. - The European underground salt and potassium mine has been considerably reduced.

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Answers to Correspondents. Latest London Share-Prices

Advice is given on the express condition that no liability is accepted by "East Africa and Rhodesia" except in the case of its annual publications or East Africa and Rhodesia Stock Index, which are summarized by the canary. To be found at the front page 50c.

Every inquiry must bear the writer's full name and address (in capital letters) based southwards, so as to be published under a pseudonym.

No name will now be given over the telephone, by telegram or letter.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MAILING ADVISER" and address them to "The Editor, " "East Africa and Rhodesia," or "Great Titchfield Street, London, W."

R. D. WINE.—A bargain on the London Stock Exchange was made on the late mentioned as is, but shall be very surprised if you can buy the shares at that figure. If you inquire through your broker you will probably find that a parcel of shares was taken up by a dealer at that price, but that he is content to keep them on his books until he can secure a much higher figure, which may be anything from 1s. 6d. upwards.

M. G. H., LIVERPOOL.—(1) Not unlikely to go lower; a purchase at present is a gamble. (2) Gold Fields-Rhodesian and Rhodesian Corporation both look cheap at present levels.

T. T. R., HIGHGATE.—No, do not consider Tanganyika Minerals by any means the best gamble in the East African list.

C. I. P., HAMMERSMITH.—Do not advise selling your Rosterman; recent developments are encouraging.

V. V., KISUMU.—See answer to R. D. re gold in Leviranda Gold Mines.

	Last	This week
Indian Syndicate (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 9d.
Bullock Mine (10s.)	9s. 9d.	50s. 1d.
Car & Motor (12s. 6d.)	9s. 9d.	17s. 1d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
East African Goldfield (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Emarau Go. (10s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	6s. 9d.	2s. 1d.
Gabon Gold Mines (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Kagera Mines (10s.)	7s. 9d.	9s. 9d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Kawando Gold Mine (10s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Kentan (10s.)	1s. 9d.	9s. 9d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Kimbingi (10s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Leopards Corporation (1s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Lurii Gold Areas (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Rezende (1s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Rhodesia Katanga (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	25s. 9d.	24s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	4s. 4d.	4s. 3d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	18s. 9d.	17s. 3d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	6s. 5s.	\$11.88 1s. 4d.
Rohofana (5s.)	20s. 9d.	19s. 9d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 2d.
Rosterman (5s.)	28s. 0d.	26s. 4d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	4s. 0d.	3s. 9d.
Sherwood Starr (Se.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 0d.)	5s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 9d.	3s. 0d.
Thistle-Etna (5s.)	7s. 5d.	7s. 5d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	30s. 0d.	28s. 0d.
Watende (5s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Zambesa Exploring (5s.)	9s. 9d.	9s. 9d.

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British E. A. Corporation	0d.	0d.
British South Africa (15s.)	30s. 0d.	30s. 0d.
Central Bine Sisal	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Consolidated Sisal (4s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
East African Land	9s. 9d.	9s. 9d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (4s.)	27s. 9d.	25s. 0d.
Imperial Airways	23s. 9d.	24s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (4s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Lewa Deid (1s.)	8d.	8d.
Mozambique (Beaver) (10s.)	4s. 7d.	4s. 7d.
Port of Beira (1s.)	17s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Rhodesia Railways	20s. 3d.	27s. 6d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
(5s. Pref. 21s.)	19s. 6d.	19s. 6d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (1s.)	33s. 10d.	33s. 6d.

Territorial Bullets

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during November were: Gold, 6,069 oz.; diamonds, 320 carats; tin, 958.22 long tons; zinc, 240 long tons; tungsten ore, 13 cwt.; and mica, 1,165 long tons. Gold was obtained from the following districts: Mbeya (alluvial), 2,728 oz.; (reef), 1,988 oz.; Musoma (reef), 1,607 oz.; Singida, 1,232 oz.; Mwanza, 14 oz.

A preliminary summary of base metal production in Northern Rhodesia during December gives the following details: Blister copper, 13,440 tons; electrolytic copper, 14,255 tons; cobalt, 14,722 lbs.; zinc, 141 tons; vanadium, 1,160 lbs.

Minerals produced in Southern Rhodesia during 1937 are estimated at 27,500,000 lbs. The following annual output is in succession:—The value of all minerals produced in 1937 was

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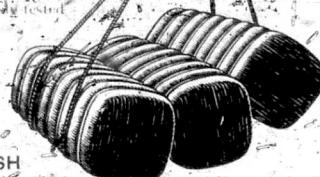
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News Items in Brief

The white population of the Selous Game Reserve is 2,600.

The first consignment of new rolling stock, the Rhodesia Railways has arrived at Beira.

A South African hockey team is visiting Kenya at the invitation of the Kenya Hockey Association. The Salisbury Contact Bridge Club, Southern Rhodesia, is now affiliated to the British Bridge League.

A scheme for the training of Kenya girls in mother craft has been inaugurated at the Lady Northcote Home, Nairobi.

A serious fire has destroyed thousands of acres of forest reserve in the hills east and south-east of Dabiri, Tanganyika Territory.

A team of Asians beat a team of Europeans by 48 runs in the annual cricket match in Nairobi for the first time since the matches began six years ago.

Talkie cinema apparatus is now installed on all British-India steamers on the England-East Africa service. Up-to-date films have been provided, and a fresh programme is given each week.

A licence has been issued to Dardiri Eff. Ahmed Ismail to practise as an Advocate in Khartoum. He is the first advocate of Sudanese origin and possessing knowledge of English law to be admitted to the Sudan Bar.

"The Roadreader," a motoring map in book form, so arranged that all adjoining sections of territory can be found instantaneously and without reference to a key has been published at 7s. 6d. by Ivor Nicholson & Watson. It will be welcomed by many a motorist.

Banks' Gold Trade Reports

Rhodesia—Park, Dill & Co. includes the following cabled items in their current monthly review:

Kenya.—Favourable weather has followed a long forward march in quantities. Harvesting is general, nearing completion. Maize crop expected to be good.

Uganda.—Favourable weather has benefited cotton crop, the estimated yield of which is put at 346,000 bales. Buying began on January 21.

Tanganjika.—Hot weather, with occasional heavy showers, prevailed generally during December, but long rains have now begun. Sheep production in certain districts was held up somewhat by prolonged short rains. Mwanza cotton crop totalled 30,500 bales.

Southern Rhodesia.—December retail trade exceptionally brisk, and better than for some years past; trade over the year reported to have been very satisfactory, and an improvement on 1936. Tobacco crop is in good condition, and provided suitable rains fall during January and February prospects are satisfactory. Cattle prices have been well maintained, and shipments of chilled meat have continued at a high level.

Northern Rhodesia.—Volume of Christmas business showed a considerable increase over 1936. Shortage of slaughter cattle continues, but it is expected that adequate local supplies will be available by end January.

Nyasaland.—Christmas trade reported to have been better than for many years; wholesale trade "quiet". European tobacco growers late in planting full acreages owing to insufficient rains, but crop now making satisfactory progress. Cotton planting has begun. Good rains fell in tea areas, and prospects are satisfactory.

The Italian Colonial authorities have decided to base their organisation of the livestock industry of Ethiopia and the control of animal diseases on the advice given by South African experts to an Italian mission which recently visited the Union.

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Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika
Territory of Uganda,
Kenya Colony.

Liebig's African Interests

Points from the Chairman's Address

At the recent (1937) ordinary general meeting of Liebig's Extract of Meat Company Limited, was held last week at London.

Mr. Kenneth M. Cartlidge, Chairman and managing director, who presided, said, *inter alia*:

In addition to our holdings of land in Southern Rhodesia and in South-West Africa, which date from approximately 30 years back, and have in more recent times been endowed with their complement of industrial plant, we have now in Kenya in course of erection and nearing completion a factory for the industrialisation of cattle, from which we look forward in due course to receiving further supplies of material of Empire origin.

The reorganisation of our ranching activities in Southern Rhodesia, which I mentioned at last year's meeting, has been completed, and there is good evidence that our cattle-breeding section there has now been placed on a sound economic basis.

During the year under review weather and pastoral conditions have been favourable, and the stock has made a good recovery from the severe losses resulting from prolonged drought in previous years. Many of our prime store cattle were sold for conversion into chilled beef, which is shipped to this country, and satisfactory reports were received on their quality and turnout. The total number of cattle handled in our works at West Nicholson was rather less than in the previous year, but a useful range of products was manufactured, and these supplies have constituted a welcome addition to the requirements of our sales companies.

Government Support in Kenya

The establishment of a factory in Kenya, of which I informed you in my address last year, has assumed tangible shape and, if it had not been for the delays incidental to the delivery of structural steelwork and almost all items of plant, the factory would have been already in operation. Construction has been pushed forward concurrently with the arrival of material, and it is anticipated that the equipment of the works should be sufficiently advanced to permit of a start during the coming month.

It is matter for congratulation that in our new enterprise in Kenya we are assisting Government to carry out their policy of providing markets for Native cattle. How highly do Government value the importance of such marketing facilities as part of their plans to conserve the soil in the Kenya Native reserves, that only four years ago they applied for and received a grant of several thousands of pounds which was to be devoted to the erection of a fertiliser factory to deal with surplus Native cattle? Our rendering and extract factory will take the place of the proposed Government factory, and in view of the parallel nature of our activities, we are assured of Government's co-operation and support. Indeed, without that support we should be in grave difficulties in Kenya since owing to an unexpected diminution in Kenya's since owing to an unexpected rise in import duty, due to a succession of good seasons following a drought period in which they lost heavily, Native stock owners are at the moment extremely anxious to sell.

For instance, the possibility that difficulties of this kind might eventuate was an unforeseen one at the time when our agreement was being negotiated, and we took steps to secure ourselves what we could in such circumstances, by getting the Kenyan Government to co-operate and support us in the Kenyan

Of Commercial Concerns

Motor Mart and Exchange, Ltd., have opened up business in Isinga, and are expanding their premises in Dag es Salaam.

Three Wessex Saddlebaths have been imported into Kenya, the lead being the son of the champion sow at The Royal Show of 1934.

Customs receipts at the Port of Beira during November amounted to £45,875, compared with £33,986 during November, 1936.

The revenue of the Tanganyika Railways during the first 11 months of 1937 totalled £641,678, or £70,678 more than was estimated.

The new launch to be put into service on Lake Victoria by Roadways (Kenya), Ltd., has been christened "Kongoni." She will maintain a regular service between Kavirondo Gulf ports.

Exports from Tanganyika during the first 11 months of 1937 totalled £4,593,470, compared with £4,022,802 for the corresponding period of 1936. Imports amounted to £3,557,838, against £3,081,550.

The East African Steamship Conference Lines have agreed to reduce freight rates on coffee shipped from British East Africa to Beira, Lourenço Marques, Softh and South-West Africa by approximately 10%.

To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the invention of the pneumatic tyre, the Dunlop Rubber Company has produced a film showing the development of the industry. The film, entitled "Jubilee," was shown on Monday at the headquarters of the Royal Empire Society.

Specialty incubated soya bean seeds have been distributed in certain Native reserves in Southern Rhodesia with planting instructions. It is hoped that the beans will not only give the Natives a new and nourishing food crop, but improve the fertility of the soil.

The Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Ltd., announces that coupon No. 9 of the 3½% Guaranteed Notes, representing interest for the six months to February 1, 1938, will be paid on and after February 1 by Messrs. Erlangers, 4 Moorgate, London, E.C.4.

The total export traffic railed to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first 11 months of 1937 was 385,395 tons, compared with 409,232 tons during the corresponding period of the previous year. Import traffic totalled 154,000 tons, against 113,442 tons.

Owing to the insistence of the Government that building must begin within a year after purchase, a number of residential building plots in Selukwe township, recently offered for sale by auction, found no bidders. The Town Board has suggested to Government that the period be raised to three years.

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Reduced Homeward Freights

Marketing Uganda's Cotton Seed Crop

REDUCTION of the homeward freight rate on cotton seed from East Africa was discussed at last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, over which Sir Humphrey Leggett, Chairman of the Section, presided.

Mr. Charles Wilson, Chairman of the East African Homeward Shippers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber, and Mr. A. J. M. Cameron had, he said, recently met the Conference Lines in London and put a strong case for an immediate reduction in the freight rate on cotton seed. A letter had since been received from the Conference stating that the steamship companies had entered into a contract with certain shippers for the carriage of fixed quantities of cotton seed over a period at 30s. net per 20 cwt., increasing to 37s. 6d. according to the selling price; the communication added that the Lines would consider making similar contracts in London with other shippers who had definite business to offer promptly, though reserving liberty to make definite bookings to berth ports for shipment to be effected up to April 30 next at 41s. od. per 20 cwt.

Mr. Dent felt the offer was made by shippable exporters to reduce their overhead charges, so that a higher price could be offered for the commodity. This concession by the shipowners might incline the railway to do likewise.

Mr. Lloyd Price having said that unless something was done promptly by the railway 100,000 tons of cotton seed might have to be destroyed, Mr. Dent mentioned that there had been a rise in

the market price since that calculation had been made, with the reduction given by the shipping lines and the probable reduction by the Kenya and Uganda Railways, there was a fair prospect of getting the whole cotton seed crop sold.

It was agreed that any further negotiations with the Lines should be left to the Homeward Shippers' Sub-Section of the Chamber, having regard to the question as to the minimum quantity which would qualify for the contract rates.

Referring to the Colonial Empire Marketing Board, Sir Humphrey Leggett said that the next day's issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia* would contain a long report of Mr. Clement Davies's address in London on the work of the Board. After discussion, in which Major Walsh and Mr. Cuddeford took part, it was agreed that further consideration of the Board's activities be deferred until the organisation had begun its duties.

Why Has Sisal Fallen?

WHY have sisal prices fallen so markedly during the past few months? Messrs. W. F. Malcolm & Co., Ltd., attribute the reasons to both consumers and producers in their review of the market during 1937. They write:—

"Consuming markets were not alone responsible for the heavy fall, and the persistent increase in production has been an unexpected as it is real. Many reports from East Africa of late have insisted upon the inevitable reduction in supplies, which it was maintained must become apparent as the result of the years of depression, when no fresh planting was undertaken and estates could do little more than keep their heads above water by stripping all the available sisal to realise it as best they could, when prices were so disastrously low some four or five years ago."

"Actually, the facts are a direct contradiction of this contention, and although the Kenya figures for the first 10 months at 27,654 tons do show a reduction of some 1,800 tons compared with 1936, the Tanganyika production by the end of November showed an increase of 11,229 tons over 1936, while at a rough estimate indicates a total production from the two territories of almost 10,000 tons more than the preceding 12 months."

"This seems to confirm the theory that high prices encourage heavy stripping of the leaves, and that all available waste and low class fibre was baled and exported while advantage could be taken of such a profitable price level. With some increase in consumption, this might now have done more than ridicule the misleading reports which at one time were trying to assure not only producers but also consumers that the price of No. 1 would exceed £30 per ton and be maintained at some such high level."

"With the general falling off in demand, however, combined with the weakness of other markets, supplies have been more than adequate, and as shippers have naturally waited to make progress, they have had to realise their stocks on a falling market and prices have been depressed still further."

"It is to be regretted, moreover, that the quality of shipments during the year has been both disappointing and irregular, and this can probably be accounted for by the fact that the increased production has been brought about by indiscriminate stripping of many of the estates and even of areas which had been lying idle."

"This attraction of course, now longer exists, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that producers, as much in their own interests as for the benefit of the trade as a whole, will do all they can to improve the quality and maintain a higher standard of regularity, which in itself would do so much to enhance the reputation of East African sisal, not only amongst manufacturers but also in competition with other fibres."

"Stocks on this side are firmly held, and may not be more than would be required to meet the demand for supplies on tank cars, while although sisal and manila may have only a relative influence on one another, it seems probable that at its present level sisal will again be used in place of manila for certain individual requirements."

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Market Prices and Notes.

Kenya.—Markets have been quiet with prices quoted Kenya and Uganda. The market has been firm throughout the month and Austrian coffee at 100s. per cwt. (1937: 103s. 6d.)

Cloves.—Madagascar continues to be quiet with Zanzibar spot at £1.15s. 6d. per lb. Madagascar spot at 10s. 6d. per lb. (1937: 11s. 6d.)

The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. G. H. Hunt, British Resident in Zanzibar, saw Mr. S. S. Govind Das, prominent member of the Indian Congress, before his departure from Zanzibar for India last week. Das declared that while he could not disclose details of their conversation, he had been assured that in a few days everything would be in order.

—Prices still tend to be irregular, although there has been little change in sales.

Kenya		
"A" grade	49s. 6d.	to 84s. 6d.
"B" grade	45s. 6d.	to 80s. 6d.
"C" grade	45s. 6d.	to 80s. 6d.

Pearberry
1247 bags offered; part sold.

Tanganyika

London graded		
Second sizes Malish green	43s. 6d.	
Third sizes Malish green	40s. 6d.	
Pearberry Malish green	40s. 6d.	
121 bags offered; part sold.		

Kilimanjaro

London cleaned		
First sizes	57s.	
Third sizes	41s.	
140 bags offered; part sold.		

Usambara

167 bags offered; and retired.		
London stock: East African	44.50s. cwt.	(1937: 53s. 52d.)

The current coffee crop of Kenya is estimated at 21,000,000 tons, according to reports received by the Department of Agriculture.

Copper.—Prices have eased owing to a further increase in warehouse stocks and a poor demand. Standard for cash being £40.15. 3d. to £40.25. 6d. and three months £40.6s. 3d. to £40.7s. 6d. (1937: £31.6s. 3d.; 1936: £35.)

Copra.—Prices are still tending to be easier with East African f.m.s. at £12.12s. 6d. per ton. (1937: £20. 10s.; £15. 5s. id.)

Cotton.—There has been a fair inquiry for East African resulting in average sales. Prices have remained steady at 4s. 2d. to 6s. 3d. (1937: 6d.; 1936: 5d.)

When cotton buying opened in the Eastern and Northern Provinces of Uganda prices were: Buganda 50 cents; Bukedde, 6s. and Teso, and Lango, 7s. 50 cents per 100 lbs. Quality as reported to be good.

Cotton Seed.—East African still continues firm at £4. 17s. 6d. Egyptian black to 100 lbs.

Jan. 1938 ending at £5. 18s. 6d. per ton. (1937: £5. 16s. 3d.; March 1938: £5. 15s. 6d.)

Gold.—£30s. 7d. per oz. (1937: £14. 10s. 6d.; 1936: £14. 0s. 9d.)

Tea.—Kenya tea has increased to 15s. 6d. per lb. (1937: 15s. 6d.) The tea market is still quiet with prices ranging between 15s. 6d. and 17s. 6d. (1937: 15s. 6d.)

Grain.—Market is very quiet and prices have been steady during the first half of the year, compared with 1937, particularly the corresponding period of 1936.

Rubber.—The market has been weaker. Montanbras are now quoted at £1. 15s. 6d. per lb. (1937: £1. 1d.)

Bananas.—Business has been moderate with good soft fruit being current monthly £15. 11s. 3d. to £15. 12s. 6d. and fruit following month at £15. 13s. 6d. to £15. 14s. 6d.

Meat.—East African lamb at 28s. 10d. per qr.

Kenya's total production of maize is expected to be 1,005,424 bags, compared with 863,308 bags for the previous season.

The manioc crop in the Argentine is not as satisfactory as was anticipated. In parts it is definitely bad, in other areas middling; and in some districts good.

Pyrethrum.—Market has been very firm with prices tending to harden. Kenya flowers valued at £99 to £100 per ton, and Japanese best quality flowers at £69 ros. per ton. (1937: £68.)

Mustard.—Trading is very small, there being no offerings for East African mustard yellow, which is valued at £13. 15s. 6d. per ton. 12 shiws (1937: £17. 10s.; 1936: £14. 10s.)

Nicar.—Prices are still easier. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 4, Jan. March and Feb.-April, quoted at £16. 15s. per ton, sellers; March-May £17. 10s. sellers; No. 2, Jan.-March and Feb.-April, £15. 17s. 6d. sellers; No. 3, Feb.-April, sold at £15. 17s. 6d., c.i.f. optional; No. 3, (1937) No. 4, £28. 15s.; No. 2, £27. 10s.; No. 3, £25. 10s. (1936: No. 4, £28. 3s.)

Tea.—New crop slightly easier, with Manchurian 4. 17s. 6d. per ton. (1937: £9. 7s. 6d.)

East African.—Market still remains firm, with Nyasaland 12s. 6d. per lb.; Kenya 13s. 6d. per lb.; and Uganda 13s. 5d. per lb. (1937: 13s. 6d.; 1936: 13s.)

Tea exported from Nyasaland during December totalled 1,148,100 lbs.

Tanganyika reported 163 cwt. of tea during December, of which 98 cwt. were sent to the U.K.; one cwt. to Zanzibar and 64 cwt. to Germany.

Prices.—Prices are still decreasing, and standard for cash is valued at £180. 15s. to £181. 5s. and three months £181. 10s. to £182. 10s. (1937: £252. 10s.; 1936: £201.)

Quiet.—Quiet conditions prevail and demand is very dull. Kenya Governor remains unchanged at 35s. 6d. per lb. (1937: 35s. 6d.) and Kenya Equator at 38s. 6d. to 39s. 10s. per lb.

After the Picking — what?

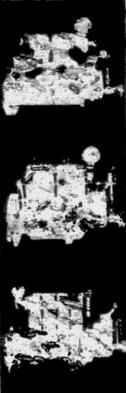
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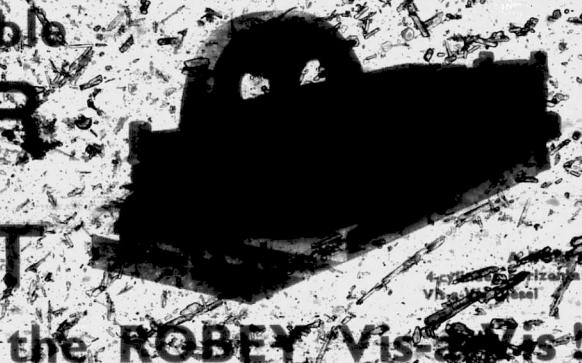
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DAKAR	CHONGMING	COLOMBO	OMAN	SHIRAZ	TRINIDAD	WELLINGTON	YEMEN	ZANIBAR	ZANIBAR
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MONROVIA	CHONGMING	COLOMBO	OMAN	SHIRAZ	TRINIDAD	WELLINGTON	YEMEN	ZANIBAR	ZANIBAR
OMAN	CHONGMING	COLOMBO	OMAN	SHIRAZ	TRINIDAD	WELLINGTON	YEMEN	ZANIBAR	ZANIBAR
PALESTINE	CHONGMING	COLOMBO	OMAN	SHIRAZ	TRINIDAD	WELLINGTON	YEMEN	ZANIBAR	ZANIBAR
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