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MATTERS OF MOMENT

Mr. OMNSBY GORE, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking on Monday night at Staffordshire Society dinner in London, made his first public statement on a decision which has for sometime been privately

Mr. Omnsby Gore known in Eastern African circles, namely, Speaks on His Retirement

that he will retire from the House of Commons at the end of the present Parliament. As the Under-Secretary of State for Lord Harlech, now only twenty-three years old, in due course to be Minister of the New or wonderfull grasp of Empire affairs, and in particular of Colonial Empires, will stand at the service of the State. Mr. Omnsby Gore has been so great friend of Eastern Africa many years, first as Under-Secretary, and now as Minister for the Colonies, that there would be widespread regret at this thought of his retirement from office which we have particularly่อง during his tenure of responsibility for the burdened frontier, he expected

his son to follow him. The reputations of Messrs. Ian Paisley, Malta, Cyprus, Song-King, and the Gold Coast, Rhodesia, and Kenya, seem to say nothing of the incoming race and time may come by the White Highmads. However, the only members of the House of Lords who have Rhodesia placed in educational expansion, and among the very important for the settlement of the frontierless and more populous in the East and Rhodesia, German, Germans for the return of the frontier, of course, the heavy sum of £100,000,000 for East African and similar purposes, and so forth.

There was a time when appointment to the Colonial Office was considered an important, influential, and merely a stepping-stone to something better, to a conscientious Colonial Empire's chief like Mr. Omnsby Gore, Great East African, who goes to enormous pains to make himself acquainted not only with the problems of the territories under his charge but with the men, officials and non-officials whose personalities inevitably complicate the solution of the post his heavy, heavy burden. Indeed, we are confident one in whom he is sustained by the sincerity of his devotion to the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories, every one of which, except only British Somaliland, he has visited at some time or another. The debt of the Colonial Empire to him cannot be exaggerated. That his successor, when one has to be appointed, can be as successful is almost too much to hope, but none will hope it more fervently than the new Secretary of State, who may, we trust, not surrender the seals of office before the final steps of closer co-operation in Rhodesia and Nyasaland have been taken as a result of the Royal Commission which is about to be appointed.

The LEARNING OF THE NATIVE LANGUAGES in European schools in Eastern Africa appears to have been unaccountably neglected. Indeed, on searching the latest reports of the educational authorities of

Native Languages in the territories, we can find European Schools only where reference is made, namely, to a paper on "The English Spelling,"

education) is the last contention at the moment. It is a fact that the progress of education in Tanganyika has been hampered by the lack of the German language. In the schools of Tanganyika there were present, when I arrived, Kenyan-the language taught in the schools is chiefly English, though taught in the schools are chiefly French and Latin. In these schools include Greek, German, and Italian, and these schools teach Afrikaans, in practice is a Native language, more or less. Recently, however, it has been broadened. Recently, however, it has been broadened. Recently, however, it has been broadened. Recently, however, it has been broadened.

Native Literature *Native literature* is now available. Native children have learned automatically and often unconsciously; in this post it is apt to be forgotten that the language is called "Kiswahili," which is a very great pity. Native languages are no longer simple, teaching them have been well studied, chiefly by anthropologists, and induced their grammar is known, and in these cases their orthography is fixed; so they are now referred to as living languages, words of distinction by educated inhabitants of the region which they are spoken. The language within is overwhelming. It is the *lingua franca* of our country. Books in orthography, Swahili, and its written standard, dictionaries have been published, and there are native newspapers. There are indeed newspapers in other East and Central African languages which should be read by the intelligent European anxious to keep in touch with Native opinion.

It is merely encouraging individual magazines to arise, such as the "Native Journal," which appears quickly. In the greater European acquirements in a Native dialect, English alone cannot therefore be the medium of communication. And, in general, to Africa, he doubtless it is hard to get terms with Native language, and the natives are not ready to "talk down" the native mechanism of just as much as the native language. Kiseret, and Njorchen, Bull, and missionaries, settlers, and government officials who have not reached Africa who are middle life have found that Native culture can be beautifully preserved. It is of the greatest value to those who are native language correctly at first, and will be far more effective. At first, Rhodesians' parents, as parents, they would not understand their "boys" and "girls." The respect as consequences, and those who have had domestic infections would be avoided if the *Ngasho* could give them help. This is now a new kitchen staff and infecting them in

the Tanganyika, which allowed himself to be made up with the people's sicknesses, his contribution to research and the disease has very rightly been publicly mentioned. The very rightness of public recognition for bribery in the State, and the for the colonies, and the people's health should be a side to research work. Ngasho has done some good work in Mombasa, and has been a public service. During his voluntary work, he has been praised by his Director. And among the many British actors and scientific men engaged against smallpox, sickness, typhus, etc., he is not desiring any special recognition of his work which is in the high tradition of their profession. Similarly, a number of medical students at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, were recently inoculated with a disease used to test the efficacy of a very promising white professor, B. S. Haldane, appears to regard himself as nearly as his title to all kinds of experiments from now on downwards.

The real implications of *Ngasho* will be appreciated by those who have known the Native by personal contact in East or Central Africa during the last twenty years.

Native Mentalities of a Century Ago Demolished

Nothing less than a revolution in Native mentality has been most established. Native hospitals in Africa were means popular among those for whom they were used; even the white doctor was looked upon as a saint, sometimes with terror, and often with suspicion—and not unnaturally, for his strange colors and "strange" instruments were repellent, charming to the Native mind. A host of native traditions, tribal customs and inherited fears had to be overcome before the African would submit him to the willing patient. It will be recalled that the custom of dissecting a corpse long hindered the work among Native world-wide students.

In the medical field, was also missionary, the great influence of religion will be brought to bear to relieve Native anxiety. The lay physician lacked that aid, and would willingly

The Promise Of The Future

his life, a man irritated the person, a woman inspired by the promise of the brightest prospects of the future. A rare if on the best of advice from Susan and Ganda, for instance, that Native are giving themselves capable of the work as a result of that, and after the assistance of a married life, and some hard work in microscopy. Within every few weeks here and there, a Native African would become of certain importance of considerable strength, muscle, as also the Native populous. It is to receive anything appropriate element, for there is no way to do this but finally to the employment of a medical

the "Colonies." The African must do his share, and the indications are happy, that he commands all.

FEW EUROPEANS live in isolated districts in East or Central Africa, and a very delicate and sensitive insect, the mosquito, carrying diseases innumerable, may most easily approach the settlements. It is found in the tropics, and it is small, but the bite of the **Mosquito** is a **Most** **Deadly**, if it invades a town, it will destroy its **Very Vulnerable** **discomforts** of previous years.

Sir Malcolm Watson, Director of the Royal Entomological Society, and a proven friend to Africa, has written an important letter to *The Observer*, that his bungalow at Arusha, a village far from the *lakes*, although three neighbouring houses had had to be abandoned on account of malaria. The reason of his anxiety was that the stream which ran close by his bungalow, used in its course as a washing-place, causes the salinization of the water sufficient to alter the character of the vegetation. It has bordered the rivulet, and so make the water unattractive to *Anopheles*. In Java ponds infected by *Anopheles* have been cleared by raising the salinity from two to three per cent. by admitting a little sea-water, and it is notable that the town of Durazzo in Albania was saved from the malaria scourge by flooding a fresh-water swamp with sea-water.

In **The Campaign against Tsetse**, devoting themselves to the destruction every species of the insect, the author says, "We hope to eradicate this great African pest, and should strengthen the faith of the laity public in their eventual success. The results leading hitherto are so remarkable and specialised that we are bound to carry on the campaign's work with due control to the environment instead of the multitude of eggs which the female leaves in their place in life, unless sete as the last mammal in this race of its kind. The female carries its one larva with its body, nourishing it with a small secretion until it is full-grown and then "lays" it in a most carefully selected spot where it can change into pupa. Some time ago an entomose worker will devise a simple means of breaking this cycle at its weakest point, with results as fatal as the whole series of failures as are Sir Malcolm Watson's attempts to stop *Anopheles* mosquito. It is the certainty of the fulfilment of this hope for science admits no defeat which Morris and his forces in a campaign that is as untiring as inspiring, inevitably prospers; often cruelly strengthened and all too little appreciated by those who victory will benefit so enormously."

NOTES BY THE WAY

Why "Cream of Tartar" Free?

"NEAR LAKE NAKHUTU, in Kenya," writes a London evening *Contemporary*, "stands a baobab tree, picture given to one of many, and they're called 'cream of tartar' trees, because of the pinkish pulp in their seed-pods. There seems to be a lack of logic in that, as it is indeed, no consequence is on a evolution of old catch 'Why is a yellow dog?' The roundish name of the popular name of the tree, the pink pith is impregnated with tartaric matter. Not too good? Well, pot, brass is 'cream of tartar.' God? The sub-editor who wrote the legend to that picture missed a great chance of airing some of his Eastern African knowledge. Not only does the pink pith make a cooling drink with water, owing to the cream of tartar it contains, but from processes made from the baobab will often supply the water with salt to help him climb. A fine natural wonder is the old lady who claimed on discovering that all the common flowers have Latin names."

Elephant Attacks

"A BULL elephant, which I shot, never will become tame enough to approach white, close to human beings, in a more cap is indicated by a remarkable experience near the Castle of the mainland of Sir Charles and Lady Rivers' Connemara. Some twenty years ago, a lion was frequently seen in the woods, and waited, and soon the elephant took the pleasure of seeing a

huge bull elephant wash and dash for twenty minutes, then he got suspicious, but even then Sir Charles "tooted" at him with the horn, he did not show alarm. He just stopped suddenly, turned slowly round, and, flinging his trunk over one shoulder slowly off, flapping his ears, presumably in surprised indignation. The whole herd of forty bulls, cows and calves, then started down to one water and performed their ablutions, regardless of the presence of the car and its passengers, about six thousand miles away, this scene has been declared a game reserve by the Government, but lack of money has prevented completion of the scheme. That is a pity, when the Fauna Society might recover, and perhaps do something to rectify. Not only the elephant have great possibilities."

Man-eating Leopards

SIR R. W. MALLING of Toro, Uganda, who, being, and thirty years' experience in wild Africa, has put on record in *The East African Standard* an example of a man-eating leopard attack, and analysis of old stories of men sleeping in a bush in a small hut, built in a savanna district, taking no notice whatever of the tiger or leopards leaping over some goat tethered inside the hut to get at the woman; her screams brought rescue, but the leopard escaped and only continued the danger to the district. The woman was taken to hospital and is expected to recover. Man-eating leopards are well-known in India, and similar incidents in British Africa springs to mind, in my reader the

Broadcasting Needs of Tropical Africa

Right Provoking Analysis by Mr. Tom Philippus

AN OFFICIAL COMMITTEE REPORT

In view of the Broadcasting Committee's report, it is advanced by the Colonial Office that "no British Dependencies would be expected to fit in less than 100 miles of coastline for the provision of entertainments or pleasure circuits for that purpose."

This application of Soddy's "cultural law" is everywhere made upon the Colonial population, and in Africa, upon the African, in the end, that any mechanism of expensive broadcasting system must depend to a great extent.

Africans' sense of like passions with ourselves, and their taste lies only in the dimensions of time, the average man, whether English or Eskimo, Japanese or African, is unlikely, after the first initial has worn off, to be enthusiastic to pay heavily for a service-inspired and controlled by people of another race and colour to announce their intention of giving a minimum of entertainment and a maximum of didactic instruction, however kindly useful.

The population, and consequent paying capacity of African broadcasting will depend upon its capability of providing a rest from thought, a diversion from daily drudgeries, a respite and relaxation from the struggle with nature or taxation, forgetfulness of the everyday problems of life, from which no human being can free at his desire.

BROADCASTING MUST BE POPULAR

Unless the broadcasting can be built up in African form to be popular, it cannot be made self-supporting and unless it is a paying proposition it will hardly prevent from fulfilling its principal purpose as an instrument of Government broadcasting, an instructional nature, and of higher administration.

It would be regrettable if broadcasting in the colonies of British Colonial peoples were to be undertaken in the spirit of the legendary Bill-Joy Committee of English Elders of Pennsylvania, who decided against musical singing in their churches on the ground that it should be regarded with suspicion because the children seem to do so much better.

The African still values his social freedom and relative absence of care far above the restlessness, mechanised and unbalanced complexity of European culture. On the other hand, African boys, like English, go eagerly to school. Knowledge and in the African playground lies the greatest hope for the future in deserts of British racial broadcasting.

A German broadcasting is capable of joint-linking literacy by the back door, as those who were in Rhodesia and further during the abolition of illiteracy can attest. It is also capable of playing a major rôle in that great education which is the leading factor in the human spirit.

As in European education, which in itself creates demand for certain products fails to assure the buyer of satisfaction in the development of the consumer, so the African, the purchasing power of 100 million consumers remains so small that the merchant will only be able to secure other Asian merchant and trading tools and instruments, the same

periodical circuit which they will "propagate and inculcate" in mind, to the detriment and increasing fitness of the industrialised populations of Europe. A particularly well-balanced and well-informed medical has wisely observed that in vernacular literature for the evolution of the Colonial peoples of Africa the crux of the matter is the African's.

His own tribe, it may be, is surely surprising and illuminating for people responsible for a great African Empire to learn that, after a minimum of nearly half a century of contact and trusteeship, the administrators of the trust "know nothing" about their wards' reactions, that is, about the African's reactions to broadcasting.

African Forms of News Transmission

Apart from daily broadcasting in vernaculars to North Africans, there is a mass of material available as to the demand and the supply, as well as the reaction to the result, of vernacular broadcasting in African forms by both literate and illiterate Africa. This was invariably remarked and commented upon by the early European explorers. To-day it provides fascinating feature articles in the European Press. Various forms of drums in daily use by Europeans in Africa. The apparently many rapidity and accuracy of the wireless broadcasting of news and information by Africans continue to be reported by "Europeans with something of the incredulous wonder of the clerks of the capital towards any sort of original thing coming out of the bush village of Nazareth.

The very broadcasting techniques of the African is a topic far more sure of human interest and newspaper publicity than are the technical methods of the B.B.C. The African has long harnessed and pressed into the service of man the forces of nature for broadcast communication. Regionally, internationally and even inter-lingually, across the wide spaces of his continent, where man himself could not pass, he utilised and relayed the voices and the mountaineers.

The intermittent signals of spirals of pillar of smoke by day, or twinkling vibrations reflected from the night by the cleverly calculated forest waves of gong and drum, and, to a more limited extent, by training the extra-sensor functions and by hypnotic mental telepathy, he has "telephoned" information, "wiredless," his observations, transmitted human experience, diffused news and broadcast knowledge down the ages over vast spaces without permits or privilege, without exclusiveness or limitation, and with astonishing accuracy and speed.

Are Officials in Africa too Aloof?

There is no question of delicate technical machinery, hidden or housed out of sight of which the clairvoyance can only be acquired after years of extensive and specialised study. The African's broadcasting has been practised freely in full sight of the public, so that they have been so familiar, learning indirectly through him, that they gain confidence and contact with the foreigner and understand the human being whom he addresses. It is that the very nature of the administrative functions now prescribed for our armed

strators are keeping them more in voluntary aloof from the average African than any other class of functionaries or non-Africans in Africa.

The African has so far been the most prodigious and democratic broadcaster of our globe. In Africa, the European has not yet learned to understand, much less to harness, the type of lifeless waves of communication of the termite queen. She is immobilised in life-long darkness and immersed in subterranean silence. By the broadcasts of her news and feelings, with instant and uncaring precision, she instructs and regulates the relations, even outside and above the walls of the closely organised myriad community which she both creates and commands. This wireless broadcasting still baffles the blunted, or insufficiently recharged, senses and wits of the semi-Europeanised man.

In Europe knowledge and learning, and the right to experiment, were for centuries the appurtenances of privilege and power. In Europe, conservative priesthoods, exclusive castes, or suppressive inquisitions jealously guarded such secrets from diffusion to the profane herd or from being broadcast to the common man.

The "heritage of the ears" is a non-European phrase. It has reference to the complete complice among the non-reading peoples of Africa, or of the non-privileged transmission of experience, the rapid diffusion of news, and the proliferation of knowledge. To Africans there is little novelty in the idea of broadcasting of news and knowledge, except that it should be exclusively canalised to or captured by the well-to-do, who need it least.

But to the average African, whose "natural morality, direct thought-processes, and native judgment are still unbroadered, unconfused and uncomplicated by reading," the radio, like other machines of which he envies the power and mistrusts the motives, will seem less callable to account, less verifiable and controllable, and therefore less reliable for belief and more liable to lie "by order" than the word which comes to him direct out of the closely observable mouth and manner of the still unmechanised man.

When Every Village Hefts Wireless

Peasant-farmers in China buy Japanese wireless sets for about ten shillings, and in the villages round Tientsin and Pekin an aerial is as common a sight as a bowl of rice. As the English demand it, and Colonial Powers wait impatiently to keep their wards out of African contact with the outer world of Europe, for whose civilisation they have opted. Then in African villages also aerials will become almost as common as bananas.

What economic or political solidarity are the European, Colonial, Powers now constructing in order to ensure the contentment of the people subjected to such potential influences, and to insure against the risks involved?

For a minimum of half-a-century well intentioned and conscientious Europeans have been engaged in the political administration, religious conversion or through commercialisation of millions of previously self-sufficient and still unassimilated primitives. After fifty years we have won the firmest monopolies sans peur et sans阻挡. Can this suffice to assure that our administrators and their local servants shall have failed to gain confidence and trust with the people, that therefore they do not know what is taking place around them, and that the African political outbreaks are therefore coming unheeded, and his reactions unheeded? Is it not the case that the European powers in Africa defective successors? Why do the natives think that is going on? The second-class found ways

among the docile and plastic populations who still accept the first and the best in administration.

If they do know, they would surely have said with the grievances underlying recent political economic strikes and outbreaks. If the lies and phenomena of daily life remain unknown to those who are paid to know and deal with them, there could appear to be grave grounds for asking an account of their stewardship. For a full military inquiry into the administration of trusteeship for the Colonial peoples of Africa, an inquiry designed to find enemies, not facts.

Unparalleled by precedents, animated internally with a bold new spirit of good will and determination, and aided by广播技术, Turkey has within a decade organised and made literate her Asian peasant population. The Government in Africa, that of Rhodesia proposing to install two thousand radio sets free in villages throughout the country,

from India

Russia, populated with greater populations, vaster spaces, and as varied vernaculars, as by the same technical means instructed and made literate both her Asian and her Colonial peoples since the Great War—from which Russia and Turkey emerged beaten and bankrupt, while the democratic Colonial Powers emerged victorious. The most cynical Englishman will not presume that the victorious democratic powers are less able or willing than Turkey, Russia or Russia to meet their human obligations.

Millions of Chinese, using Asian instruments costing a few shillings, listen chiefly for news and relaxation, for the mechanical reproduction of indigenous music, for dual dialogues, or for Native drama; broadcast market prices help them to defend themselves against the Europeanised middlemen's frauds.

And if the greater part of African broadcasting, whether for English or African listeners, does not consist of entertainment after the fashion of the *gains lointain* and of relaxation for momentary forgetfulness of immediate daily cares, the institution cannot hope to be popular or to pay; and if it does not pay its way, it cannot hope to play its "bridgehead" part in what is rather priggishly called "the best administration."

We must face facts and create sometimes a constructive plan, which, while insuring against the worst, shall assure the available best. For, in fact, the rapid demarcation and development of the facet of Europeanism which is broadcasting is quite inevitable. It will be largely in the Colonial vernaculars and underdemocracy the programmes cannot long escape the need or call to conform to the public taste.

Dangers of Ruining Time by Wasting

We may also devote to gain time by wasting it by delaying the passing of the Bill of Protection of the Colonial peoples, but this power to impose and decide, after the fashion of clerks, to refuse to concede the unavoidable concessions until they appear to be exacting demands from us by internal or by external pressure. Our "How" almost narrows down to our reaction and its consequences, as "Yes" always only creates "No" and "No" creates new forms of racial nationalisms.

Once a substantial understanding of international agreements has been reached for a mutually broad casting in Colonial Africa, there is every reason to hold that radio broadcasting may be a first-class factor in involving a good, moderately self-confident African attached to British ideas through European education.

Planning for Colonial Development

Need for Better Co-ordination of Official and Non-Official Work

THE GROWING NEED for the emancipation of the colonies and the prosecution of a definite policy of economic development by the Imperial Government was emphasised by speaker after speaker at the Peabody meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

Comments upon the Board's memorandum on the subject had, it was stated, been received from all affiliated Chambers of Commerce in East Africa except that of Mombasa. In particular, the Uganda Chamber had made a number of interesting suggestions, the main point being a plea for closer co-operation and discussion between Government and the non-official community through an Economic Advisory Committee "in order to make use of the best local knowledge when undertaking development, and to ensure that continuity of policy which the frequent changes of officials at present prevented."

Mr. W. H. Sayer complained that labour owners in Tanganyika had recently introduced a new labour contract form, which, he understood, contravened the existing law of the Territory; how were planters to reconcile themselves to the adoption of something which was both illegal and disturbing to their labour force? Agricultural development was, he stated, being held up for want of water, and on account of the long delay which planters had to suffer before being able to hire one of the two boring plants possessed by the Government; he knew of one case in which an estate would lose a full year as a consequence, and felt that more of the necessary equipment should be purchased.

Boring Use of Water-boring Plant

Sir Humphrey Leggott recalled that Kenya had retrenched its water-boring personnel at the depth of the slump and put machinery worth some £20,000 into store, and that the Board had at that time recommended that it should be made available to the public at cheap rates/facilities being provided for the Governments of Uganda and Tanganyika to hire such plant for the use of residents in those territories.

That question, Mr. Alex Holm thought, ought certainly to be considered in connection with the details of a development policy, but he knew from experience that to manage and administer the financial side of boring apparatus was somewhat difficult. As in his view boring for the provision of water supplies was a most important service related to development, he regretted that during a period of retrenchment it was discontinued.

He welcomed publication by *East Africa and Rhodesia* of a review of Mr. Knauth's report on water problems in Tanganyika, and agreed with its editorial criticism of the reporter's condemnation of bore-holes for water supplies for Natives, so many of whom, as the journal had said, possessed mechanical aptitude and some skill.

Mr. S. H. Sayer, having mentioned that the Kenya boring plant was available at the present, at any rate Kenya and Uganda—though at unduly high rates—expressed the view that the reply of the Secretary of State would be that Standing Boards of Economic Development were established in the territories and that it was their responsibility to decide and promote development.

After a year's experience as a member of the Board in Kenya, he had reluctantly come to the conclusion that the committee of enquiry of the Chair-

man was the colonial Secretary, the other members being His Excellency of Agriculture in his capacity, the Chief Native Commissioner, Capt. Francis Scott, Major Grogan, Mr. Pandya, one non-official representing Native interests, and himself, all busy men, some of whom had too little time to deal properly with the problems which ought to engage their attention.

Board of Economic Development Unsatisfactory

What was needed was one capable individual attached to, or even from the staff of the secretariat, necessary to devote himself entirely to the co-ordination of the important economic information now distributed among the records of the different departments of Governments; there was an enormous amount of invaluable knowledge in the various offices, but there was no co-ordinating unit, which could obtain from these different sources facts which would constitute an authoritative economic survey of all parts of the country.

In that way a picture of the potentialities of each area could be painted for a very practical purpose: very large sums of money were available in London for investment overseas, and at a time when the totalitarian States, Japan, China, South America, and other countries' rigid exchange restrictions could be ruled out of account, East Africa had a wonderful opportunity of attracting capital for investment. That thought had prompted him to urge a year ago that the subject should be examined, but nothing had been done. He had also been a member of a somewhat similar body in Tanganyika, but because the constitution was unsatisfactory little good had resulted.

Mr. H. R. Fraser, last year's President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, strongly supported Mr. Sayer, saying that his experience had been the same as a member of the Committee appointed to advise the Government of Uganda on Native agricultural development. That Committee usually met only about once a year; yet the task to be tackled was one which should engage the whole time of a good man.

£1,000 to Earn £1,000,000

Mr. Holm recalled that the Board of Economic Development in Kenya had in its early stages presented a comprehensive report, and though there was no detailed economic survey of the settled areas, the Department of Agriculture had last year completed a survey of the Native areas, the outstanding conclusion being that an expenditure of a further £10,000 per annum on agricultural services and development should increase production from those reserves to a value of another £1,000,000, while maintaining essential food supplies. In other words, at a cost of 1% or only of 2% if the Department's estimates of production were assumed to be 100% too optimistic.

Development in Native areas, Mr. Sayer commented, had been left to the initiative and control of administrative officers, and since they had naturally little technical knowledge, it had too often been accompanied by serious soil erosion. It was therefore essential that any policy of native development should go hand-in-hand with a scheme for soil conservation, and it was for this reason that the £10,000 per annum for agricultural services was demanded.

Mr. Leggott, who had failed to understand the nature of the proposal, said it was indeed true that the

in which the white monopoly had been held responsible, and the result, some will say, was that these facts should have been brought to the attention of the Secretary of State, who would be gratified to have their knowledge before him.

Sir Humphrey Leggett discussed the case of the Fur Committee in Tanganyika, which had taken two years to produce its report, which had just reached London, and which showed that some 70,000 natives were not at work either for themselves or for employers. Because the Government's services were in watertight compartments, statistics had been known to nobody. It was a striking illustration of the results of lack of co-ordination.

Sir Montague Barlow hoped that there would be no further delay in dealing with the serious condition among the Native population in Nyasaland revealed by the Lubin Report of two years ago, despite questions in the House, the outspoken character of that report, and the continued drift of large numbers of Nyasaland Natives to the mines of South Africa with grave economic and social results. In the Protectorate, 'nothing' had been done.

The Colonial Office and Secondary Industries

Mr. W. P. Jenkins spoke of the need for a definition of the Colonial Office attitude to the question of industrial development in the Colonial Empire. The establishment of secondary industries must come sooner or later, and in recent years it had been associated with two or three propositions, the adoption of which would have been of great benefit to the country concerned, but which had been abandoned in view of the official attitude.

It seemed that it was desired to prevent the African from becoming a factory-worker, though he would receive better wages, treatment, and housing, than if employed on the land. In this matter, it was felt that African industries would be frowned upon, but that there was a desire not to encourage such developments on a factory scale. Famine-leather was quite permissible, but he was not quite sure whether the manufacture of boots would command itself, for possibly driving rails into the leather might constitute industrialisation.

When this last scheme of which he was thinking was submitted to the Colonial Office, with the request for assistance, financial, or other, special favour, their answer was that "those who would have serviced labour and capital in Rhodesia should know the official point of view." The reply was that such a development was seriously detrimental to the commodity market, particularly the fact that East Africa bought only 2% of its requirements of that article from Great Britain and the other 98% from foreign sources. The next answer concerned a prospective loss in railway freights, though it was ludicrous to suggest that the establishment and success of the industry would have seriously affected the earnings of the railways in that small way.

Statement of Policy Needed

Great pressure was put on Mr. Wigglesworth, and he brought up the Tanganyika Cotton Company, when a legal reorganisation of the Territory, the opposition coming chiefly from the British cotton manufacturing interests in this country on the ground that the Indian labour was so very much cheaper than that employed in factories here.

Mr. Hyde-Peary and Mr. D. O. Malcolm knew no law which forbade the initiation of any new industry in the territories. The only concession that was only given, one concession was asked from the Colonial Office, in regard to cotton, that that the

Government of discussion could be carried on, however, of the question of cotton handicrafts, which was attractive.

Whatever the official attitude might be towards the expansion of industry in the Colonies, said Sir Montague Barlow, it must not be overlooked that the Imperial Government was a special trustee for the Natives in British Africa. Was it not the duty of the trustee to develop industry in the interest of his wards? In Nyasaland, for instance, there had been too much encouragement of native production that many people held that it had been aimed at white settlement, and as a result of it many European tobacco growers had left the country. He felt that a clear statement of policy was badly needed.

Germany and Tanganyika

Further consideration was given to German colonial propaganda and activities.

During a recent visit to Germany Mr. Leggett happened across two cases of the systematic training of young Germans in conditions as close as possible to those prevailing in the African Colonies. In one instance a works manager who had once lived in South Africa had started a camp for apprentices in the factory, where for two weeks lived in wattie and daub huts, spoke the Native languages which they would use in East Africa or South-West Africa, and really acted as though they were in Africa. Large numbers of volunteers had passed through that camp, which had come under the notice of the Government; the result had been expansion and the establishment of an official school on similar lines elsewhere.

Sir Humphrey Leggett drew attention to the new German decree imposing heavy penalties on Germans resident abroad who did not register with the local consuls.

Broadcasting in Uganda

A report was read by the Postmaster-General of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika stating that the number of European wireless licences issued was 2,300 to Europeans, 130 to Asians, and nine to Arabs and Africans.

Colonel G. H. Ponsonby, Chairman of the Board, said that a committee on broadcasting services in the colonies was investigating, with the aid of the governments concerned, the possibilities of establishing local services in the East-African territories. For educating the Natives communal sets might be provided.

Mr. Wetherell mentioned that the Italians were believed to be distributing sets in Ethiopia for £1 each, much less than the actual cost of production.

Air Services Accelerated

As from the 25th, which leaves Alexandria on February 25, the Imperial Airways homeward flying-boats from Southland and East Africa will reach Southampton at 4.15 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings instead of on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings. The acceleration is made possible by making only one night stop-over in Rome, instead of in Rome and St. Nazaro. With the Alexandria-Southampton stage which is covered in two days, the change is contemplated in the outward service.

A suggestion that the flying-boats on the Cairo route should make a mid-day stopover at Nairobi has not been accepted.

THE STANDING

Andrea Mantegna

The Factor of East Africa and Klim

air. In so many, doubtless, are many other
interests in the territories, that it have been
only an encumbrance to go over the likely scene
of the Royal Commission which is to visit
Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay.
I am very interested in the broad question
of diminished last week, especially as it bears on the
elimination of any kind which would affect

It is very well I am sure, that the Imperial Government has decided that the three political parties shall be represented on the Commission, and is a graceful compliment to the three nations. It is however to state that I have some eminent friends in the House of Lords, who have now been appointed. Furthermore, it is unfortunately generally agreed that, had a dozen members been ample, but I imagine there is room for a dozen or so difference in respect of the policy of continuing membership of peers and M.P.s.

Would it not have been better to bring in at least one or two other people? The Union Yacht Commission, which went to East Africa for a similar purpose, was not composed of Parliamentary members. Since Parliament is to be responsible there for everything to be done for it, Parliamentary members from both Houses who can interpret the recommendations, but it seems to me essential to have one or two members of wider administrative experience who can judge impartially and authoritatively of the probable measure of practical success of any plan for the co-ordination of various services between the three territories.

The House of Lords, in particular, has members so qualified, and no doubt there are a number in the House of Commons, though their may do not leap readily to mind, and the answer to my caveat may be, and I hope will be, that the Royal Commission, though entitled Parliamentary, will not be lacking in this essential characteristic.

Your's faithfully
A STUDENT OF POL

German Colonial Claims

A Ribbentrop Speech Revisited

To the Editor of "The India and Pakistan Review".

Sir: I hope my readers will bear that no one is wrong in anticipating an intensification of the German demand for colonies. I am afraid that your reading of the sweeping changes in Germany is more likely to be right than wrong.

You might indeed have been inculpably less strained just now to its efforts to steer von Bismarck the new Minister for Foreign Affairs who lost no opportunity while he was British Ambassador in Great Britain of revealing of the actual state of the German Colonies, sometimes igniting established antagonisms in a way which shocked his most ardent friends.

For quite another purpose, I have got during all your issues of about this time last year, and it seems

Reviews at the opening of the Leipzig Fair.

"last you will claim to be paid, and
the division of the world after the
powers and conquerors are gone, will
divide between the living, and those have in-
vited them. Britain expressed a last wish, it
only remained that the conquerors which have nothing
should regard those who have everything. And
then and that the master of all the world
will interfere with those which have nothing.
These are all instructions given over to him by
the possessors, so as to come to an arrangement with
those which have nothing; and, without making them
wealthy, to ease offer them a certain compromise
sailes forged Germany, once one of the richest
States in the world, into the rank of the have
nothing.

When we consider the circumstances now in the Treaty of Versailles and seeing the transformation of the German Empire, it appears that it was based on the use to which these colonies were put, and from which they profited. The commerce of the world, and all alleged attempts to administer Colonies, we really did what we could, and on what creditable grounds Germany's Colonial possessions were allowed. Germany never colonized more

There was a good deal more in the same strain, but I have selected one enough to show the mind of the man who eliminated Franklin Roosevelt's policy, who was the author of the Berlin-Rome axis, who propagated its extension to Tokyo, and who is the author of a dozen of Fixed sites.

and to dead person of mixed race.
It appears then, that we must reconcile ourselves to the re-opening of the German language. It will make a lot of noise, but I imagine, achieve nothing of very little, and certainly not the recovery of Transvaal or Portuguese.

Horrocks Yours faithfully,
R. L. T. B. JAMES

Africans and Development

To the Pace Tie swift. be Wise

To the Editor of "The Africa and Rhodesia."

The impasse is one of the characteristics of the present-day world, and those of us who remember pre-War Africa, in which there was still an almost unknown factor, will find it incomparably so logical as to the time when development was, as we used to say, "at a standstill," not at break-neck speed.

It was good, therefore, to receive last evening a copy of your most interesting report of the address of Ambassador's problem as given in Berlin by Sir Arnold. I am sorry to say that I did not attend his speech with the words "I am the temptress to be faced". As far as I am concerned we bring about in many years changes which have taken decades of armistice effect in Europe, and for which the present system of Arbitration is not ready.

This is surely the best and most complete evidence which we have at present concerning the influence of blight on different classes of people, according to the comparison made, probably in some respects greater. The results seem to be as follows: -

Usually the complaint is filed by the settler company.

which had resulted. In Uganda coffee has been a missed opportunity, but cotton has been primarily a government venture, and its cultivation on a great scale is still, I believe, an unwise development on this colony. I believe that it will prove, in the long run to have been greatly to the detriment of Uganda.

Similarly, there was this class who before the War first encouraged the importation of coffee to grow coffee, and it was again the Government which, after the War, expanded those beginnings. So there are two cases in which big industries have sprung from miss-matched initiative. Which reminds me that it was the enterprise of French missionaries that first brought coffee to the Kenya Highlands, thus founding one of the greatest coffee-growing areas.

So return to our question: it is an extremely difficult thing to balance needs and requirements, and it would be foolish to claim that the wise place has always been set in these matters; but it is easier to advise caution than to carry it so far into practice. In fact, there would be danger even of placing too much restraint on Native development, especially among the stock action of regard to areas which other races are anxious to foster in Africa.

While sympathising with Sir Arnold Wilson's point of view, I wonder whether the African has not to learn from the acceleration of development than from any attempt to slow down the speed of progress.

Over-Sea Club
London.
Buy a War Bond.

Anti-Rinderpest Campaign

An immediate campaign against Rinderpest has been recommended by a conference held in Nairobi, and attended by the veterinary services of East and West Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo, and Portuguese East Africa.

No Italian in Rhodesia

Following the recent visit of the Italian Ambassador might suggest visits of similar kind with the object of opening negotiations for the establishment of an air route between East and South Africa. Mr. P. G. T. Davis, Minister of Defence in the Union, has stated definitely that no such air service would be considered by his Government. He said:

"Our principle is that no civil services shall be allowed in the Union or in South-west Africa except on a basis of absolute actual reciprocity."

Recognising Belgian Congo

Rumours are prevalent in Rhodesia that the British Government will shortly recognise Italian colonies. At least our vision of Dr. Lubrecht, who presented to the Italian Court some time ago a note from Pope accredited to the King of Italy, seems to be confirmed.

The Belgian Government is also believed to be inclined to recognise the *faits accomplis* of the Kampuchea state. Count Leopold de Wiert, former Belgian Prime Minister, has said that it is impossible for Belgium to maintain her present neutrality.

Our Committee of the League of Nations should not be temts us making a gesture towards Italy because we are in a friendly position with them and not with France.

Rhodesian Amalgamation

Colonial Groups Propose

Colonial Secretary in an address to-day to his constituents in Broken Hill outlined his policy to set the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and all over for such a measure of public agreement as would permit the Commission to recommend measures and obligations to the present Government of Northern Rhodesia, so that steps could be taken without delay towards the formation of the single Colony.

In order to put out and end amalgamation was, he believes, not practical politics. His first alternative would make half the partition scheme work, as proposed a year ago, perhaps in the circumstances of present circumstances would be different. His reliance to this time of Federation is ample and sound.

He therefore proposed amalgamation of the Departments of Interior, Posts and Telegraphs, European Posts, Agriculture, Customs and Police to the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, customs if possible, Civil Aviation and meteorology also to be placed under joint service.

Native policies could be brought into line with the three territories to accept the proposed administrative and European increase with a common Native Development Board.

HIGH COMMISSIONERS

The Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Major-General Sir Hugh Commissioner, left the territory or, if there were objections to the course, he might be made Governor of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, High Commissioner of Rhodesia. The High Commissioner would preside over a Federal Advisory Council, which would at the outset not meet very frequently, but first come itself to the discussion of its own problems, now the Governor's guidance, do not agree. There would then be a bi-monthly in the right direction, and more frequent meetings would be provided.

Combined with this would be as large a measure as possible of a civil government in Northern Rhodesia, and to handle the provincial south, which in some respects should be fully developed as possible. The two Legislative Councils of those Provinces should then be approximately on the lines provided by Lord Ranfurly under the government of Sir Evelyn Young, which involved something more along traditional Executive Council and less than the ordinary Executive Council.

Colonel S. Gore-Browne has been unceasingly trying to interest members to continue to represent him in the Executive Council of Northern Rhodesia, and the elections and the like. The executive unaniimously voted that complete amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia was still the desire of the unofficial population, and the aim, and that the resolution should be submitted to the Royal Commission. The steps already being taken in Rhodesia to get rid of the Royal Commission.

We often estimate, and correctly, the presidential character of the new Parliament, one of last week, this being the first time a man of colour has acted as President of the Chamber. His Deputy is Guadalupe and A. J. is president of the Chamber.

Germany's Bomb Claims

The House of Lords Debate

The House of Lords will be sitting on Wednesday evening to discuss the German claims. The matter has been put off by the Government until after the debate on the Budget.

On Saturday, Mr. J. A. Hobson, accompanied by the Undersecretary of State, and at the invitation of the Government—Colonial Secretary, who is now on an official visit to Belgium—checked on the progress of a mission in Brussels which left London on Saturday in its charge. It is to be the Belgian and English guests' task to seize the occasion to bring up the subject of the economic interests of Belgium and Britain in Africa, and that both countries hold that there is no colonial question so far as African territories are concerned.

On Sunday, Mr. Hobson returned once more to the subject, continuing his visit during a day to the meetings of Berlin Academy, where Herr Hitler and Herr von Schussewitz, the Foreign Minister,

had been invited to be present. He studied the more or less passing affair of Germany's employment of General Goebels, who was then recommended especially to the Foreign Minister, and the more or less spectacular has recovered his lost influence. These preliminaries, they may be some time to come, may enable the Germans to get away with their British schemes, but the Foreign Minister is now deeply engaged in a task which may soon all the questions involved in the First World Colonial question, which just seems to be left to him of settlement with France.

France is considering the formation of a pool. Who else did not do so? Only the French only, and Mr. Eden has said. Others must make their cost, and the public must be frank. France is white, and it is coming from her, again, whether she says so or not, anything else. The allied countries, some from Germany, have brought no池. One must say that France must do so, but she may not.

Questions the Equipment

The White Highlands Order in Council

WHITE COLONIES.—The Government will consider representations from Indians in respect of the Royal Order in Council concerning the White Highlands.

The Secretary of State said that the new order confirming the Royal Commission to the former Indian commission had been issued in consequence of the denning of the "White Highlands" by the Kenya Highlands. He added: "I have directed that the name no longer be used."

Mr. C. E. Jones, the Colonial Administrative Commissioner of the Indians, and also not Indian, deserves credit for his recent statement in regard to this. It is not a fact that the Indians are concerned. Portuguese, Germans and Australians might care, but that Indian subjects of the British Empire are not British is being so."

The Royal Commission in Southern Rhodesia has been the practical Government since the last Government of 1906. It is to be seen what the

successor of that and according to the Royal Commission, so the Government has had been. Between now and then, it is not clear what they had, and what they will. It is not clear that change in policy would be good. It should be clear that between 1906 and 1930, sentence of death was passed on 14000 British Subjects, and that had been turned on appeal and reduced to life imprisonment. It is not clear that there is more to be done in the same direction. The Royal Commission, which is of value, is not available for the public to go into in the Colgate estimate for the forthcoming man year.

When Mr. Czechoslovakian Law Advisory Committee came to examine the Colonies Office in 1929 with laborers, Mr. O'Brien, Permanent Secretary, said that an advisory Committee was established in the Colonies Office when the Labour Government was in power. The Advisory Committee was appointed in place of the former Permanent Committee, which was functioning under a different law enacted by Czechoslovakia, which was unable to be continued to the same degree.

Recognition of Ethiopia

According to the protocol, the Dutch Government to the Swiss, Sweden, Germany, and they shall join with them in a strenuous effort in obtaining the same from the countries of South America, and particularly from Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and Paraguay, in order to secure the recognition of the independence of Ethiopia. The Netherlands Government has informed the other Dutch Colonies that the possibility of reaching an agreement on this subject is now being considered by their representatives in the Netherlands. No negotiations have taken place yet. No negotiations have been initiated in the last month by the British and French Colonies. The negotiations, the matter lay exclusively with the Netherlands Government. The reply was negative. The Netherlands Government has asked the other Dutch Colonies governments directly of the same. No action has been taken yet in this matter.

It is to be Mr. Dene for particular consideration in the budget, in education, medical services and other educational services, and the like, the expense of the same. Mr. Goss, the殖民地教育和医疗机关的负责人, said that the department of education and medical services, the provision of which is now largely of the same, has been taken care of in the budget.

Asked by Mr. T. C. Goss, the percentage of inhabitants of the Crown Colonies who were literate in 1931, Mr. Dorothy, the Statistical Officer, said that in order to get from the census returns the information required, the statistics of the same were collected from the various colonies and found to be 100% as most Commonwealth countries. The Census Report of 1931, the material of which, he proposed to show up with colonial documents, was to be presented to the Commonwealth Conference on Education and Health.

Forthcoming Visits

February 17.—Africa—Over Seas League Speaker, Mr. W. Newell, Lecture on the Amani Institute, 3.45 p.m.

February 18.—Mr. Leonard Bell, South African Colonies, Eagle Hall, 7.30 p.m.

February 22.—Royal Empire Society International Conference, St. George's Hall, Liverpool, 8 p.m.

March 1.—Major General Sir R. L. Williams, Royal Empire Society, 8 p.m.

Other visits of organisations to be announced.

Statements Worth Noting.

and was in Christ, recouping the world unto Himself, and calling unto them all trespasses, and having committed unto us the secret of His name. II Cor. 5:19-21 (A. V.)

The position of the African makes it difficult for him to understand the value of himself, imperial, colonial, or living. — From the *Journal of the African Committee in Tanzania*.

When elephants are dead, is the grass that suffers? — *In the African Club*.

We are using the bushy legislation London. — An official of the *Elephant League*.

I could not wish to live in a settlement like *Tanganyika-Powderham Plantation*.

On the physical basis of the State and the people, and there is no justification for the plan the owner of the land as a liberty to destroy it with impunity. — *The Blood of the Earth*.

After a long time of rest, he has again set his air travel as probably the most comfortable and convenient mode of journeying in the tropics. — *Man and His Travels*, by *John M. Clark*.

It is the duty of the responsible government to see that the welfare of its subjects is secured, but surely it is a task the responsibility of the government to see that it is reinforced when it is applied to the African. — *African Affairs*, addressed to the Royal Anthropological Society.

It is a well known fact that, adding water to a dose of opium, in my opinion a veterinary organisation, entitled to that responsibility, can render opium less potent than other drugs, rendering it safe.

African should be apt to fill what is wanted in the way of intercolonialism for. None of us would desire that the continent has to remain in the hands of the Societies of Colonization. — *The African's Voice*.

Because of history, the English has been one of the most important factors in the development of the African, more so than did the French. — *The English in Africa*, by Mr. F. H. C. G. G. (See also *Colonial Administration*).

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The battle in single combat practically the whole of Africa, as the English have done. — The English, after a long period of control of the interior, derived from the British, and the result of having been the first to come across the continent, while the others followed sideways, more gradually. — It is a well known fact that the English has been the most important factor in the development of the African, more so than did the French. — *The English in Africa*, by Mr. F. H. C. G. G. (See also *Colonial Administration*).

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Who?

390. Mr. John Smalley Davis

Background

*Authoritative News and Interpretation
of International Affairs*

Military control of German industry has been extended. Time has been given to finance experts to draw up a programme of rearmament. The Zeppelins have been interdicted. Economic appeasement, the intent of the Nazi régime, is being modified by measures leading towards autarky and to increased regulation of the German economy. Soldiers under quasi-military control numbered army officers are being drafted into the Ministry of Economics and placed in economic mobilisation "under military discipline," any discipline in lines which go even beyond the conscription notions of the German General Staff in the Great War. The production of substitutes for capital goods is carried on in an inverse ratio, and the German people must fight its belt yet further to fill its bellyless best it can with foodstuffs of inferior nutritive value.

The New Statesman and Nation.

Ribbentrop's personality. Mr. Chamberlain said at his personal audience at the Foreign Office, "Herr von Ribbentrop, as Foreign Secretary of State, the former salesmen of Germany, I am sure, made a very good impression." In St. James's, the author had collected face and all appearance of a most strange and rather grim and aloof. It is in lack of responsiveness that Nazi officials stand out. One was the most flagrant public example. He had come to his son-in-law's office to sight new studio film quite irredeemably *nazified*. However, His friends had written and dictated him a long way, the Ambassadorial rudeness and callousness of his behaviour in accepting the presence of a memorandum from his brother friend. However, he had no place and submitted himself to the country-side, so far as he was to be found, unapologetically with interlocutors. This sanguineous and extremely sanguineous person, having broken his wife's English heart, gave her a large and curious piece of cold-blooded history work. To imagine this author will well sit to the drawing of this picture in another part of the same country, very likely refused to see me again about British farms and the like, apparently continuing his career in the same field.

London Daily Mail, 17, 1938
and *English Review*, 17, 1938, will follow.

Blackmail tactics. — The year was but little when compared to the fear of blackmail. The dictators hold that "conditions make smash-and-grab indispensable." Government expenditure will not keep total, but it will enable them to make us bleed Colony and granaries. This policy like many other deflationary actions in the present situation, House Square and others, no longer the Round Table, intend to build the Bedlam. We know not what the British Government will do about ceding Colonies. One thing we are certain. No wise master will lend me a thousand ships made bankrupt by war preparedness and hopeless of achieving success by blackmail.

The National Health. — In the much discussion of what may be done to foodstuffs to produce a healthy foodstuff there produced a column in *Worms*, particularly rats and mice, which has seriously estimated annually about 10 and 40 millions living and 12 and 20 probably dead. We must also estimate of what kind of rodent in poultry houses should be a sample of Germany to decide if household work they do not assist into fowl cattle foodstuffs which can be destroyed.

Health Precautions. — We really live in a country which is almost unique in refrigerating plant, both individual and domestic character, and we must have it to prevent wastes. The Minister of Health might offer a small additional subsidy to all new houses fitted with refrigerators. Mr. Louis W. Smith

Few of us retain our privileges until they are gone. Of the privileges we have, the best is freedom, freedom to think, to speak, freedom to act as we please, right to religious, the intellectual, the spiritual and the social fields. Freedom to live according to the standards which we ourselves set to us. Hence we make this freedom available. But bitterly painful is our loss of the trust which we have given to the state, to the government, to the law, the police, the army, the navy, the

young and the state. The population, however, staff and people is rapidly transmigrating relations between the earth and the sky, between the earth and the sea, between the earth and the air. The balance of some day to society and some control by the government are indispensable condition of the enjoyment of rights and powers derived from the state. On what principle would we undergo a short period of service to the Commonwealth in return for a life enjoyment of freedom, the franchise and the social services? — of course, any people must work together as they have done. Our heritage is to say: "We young will accept that which it exacts as the way to progress. We are born into the future with the past behind us."

The Health. — The Health Department of the British Empire has been responsible since the Trinidad riots, now that the anti-slavery agitation was fully and at a dismally evident goal. Such incidents would be avoided if we adopted the European system of travelling inspectors, one or two for each group of Colonies who would visit along and give the medicines, visit hospitals, of experience in various departments of health care in the colonies, — a colony by colony. The ignorant government authorities in one Crown colony are of the number of those with status in another where education was practically non-existent.

Health Protection. — *London Daily Mail*, 17, 1938, will follow.

Health Precautions. — All premises of premises used as dwellings will be required for the duration of the war to remain dark sky. During the night no light inside is to be seen outside. External lights, with incandescent lamps illuminated at night, are to be dimmed to normal brightness. It will not be permitted to have windows or screens or any screen indicator board, due to the nature of the window glass, to show the image of the sky. The window glass will be covered in operation, marked with a red dot, motor vehicles will be allowed only when activity screened from a house office, 17, 1938.

Up to the News

Financial Barometers of the Week Market Movements and Trends

In Service, the market can be followed very easily by many SS-minutes. See "Some Major Miles."

The most important news item is the British Ministry's decision to keep a permanent committee to make it easier for workers to settle their grievances. This is a great step forward for modern nations, but it may be perilously near to an unbalanced condition.

"Any man can make war, but it takes a wise and courageous man to keep the peace." Major Sir Francis Fisher and Gately.

Gold and bullion dealers are now being hunted on Welsh coast for the storage of explosives. "The Investors' Review."

The entire responsibility for bombing at short distances of the English now devolves upon the General Army chief," Mr. Hore-Belisha.

To put some romance and some sense of purpose into every man's mind, surely one of the essential tools of education is Mr. Edward Heath's.

Both Jews and Gentiles regard themselves as lost souls, and both are with equal dislike by almost everybody.

Papua New Guinea and the Federal League of the Commonwealth have been welcomed among the Catholic community in Germany. "Catholic Herald."

Finance and currency of India and Africa are antithetical but mutually complementary. Works of apprehension all over the world, religious and communal together, have turned the societies and the political parties of India and Africa into a sort of "United Nations of Work."

The most serious danger to the world should come from the freedom and importance of human personality in society. All those movements that have arisen which have helped to save India in India. "The Archetype of India."

It is a wonder if, in all the domestic history since the Industrial Revolution, there could exist so singular a condition such an upward trend of trade and commerce. The world has been witness to last year's very large increase in companies listed on the Stock Exchange.

With the end of the future development in finance and industry must be mainly determined by developments in international affairs, con-

sequently whilst the war continues (a) that any outbreak of an international war such as that of 1914-1918 would involve consequences which make any forecast impossible; (b) that even a continuance of the present conditions of stability would make it difficult to take other than a pessimistic view of the situation, but (c) any respite in the clouds following a restoration of the balance between the warring nations would bring forces well calculated to dispel quickly the present depression existing to-day.

In this restoration of international confidence there will be no reliable prosperity or fulsome optimism for the peoples of the various countries, but, given the assurance of international peace and co-operation, the release of hoarded gold and retarded credits, plus increased production, might bring a real nation of economic and social prosperity.

U.S. and British Trade. Once a sustained business recovery in the United States can prevent the braces in due prosperity from widening rather than narrowing in the next 12 months. Unfortunately the American business community has not the strength to withstand such a blow. In the meantime, however, a highly complicated situation exists with correspondingly bad odds. It is hard to say who should be seen as the chief in the class. The "Bank" indicates the "Bank" was born in San Francisco, San Francisco and commodity prices have moved forward rapidly, concomitantly with the rise in foreign exchange, which is a safe bet for investors to venture.

Beyond the fixed-interest account securities, does the British public depositor buy any but the short and long-term investors? It is time to create an investment trust. The "Bank" is a safe bet, but the foreign exchange market is in this country only half as large as London, so to an average depositor it is a safe bet.

On the other hand, the responsible authorities do not seem to have taken notice of the cold storage space and cable car building in this country, my half as large as London, so to an average depositor it is a safe bet.

On the other hand, the responsible authorities do not seem to have taken notice of the cold storage space and cable car building in this country, my half as large as London, so to an average depositor it is a safe bet.

Stock Exchange. The main prime barometers of the financial markets of the United States, Europe and Japan point to conditions in the main sectors of the higher

General Mills	\$8 12 0
Kemper	1 7 0
Kemper Corp.	1 7 0
N. American	1 10 0
Neelacan	1 5 0
N. Land	9 4 0
Horn, R. B.	1 7 0
Paedest	10 1 0
S. Land	1 0 0
Standard	1 0 0

And so on.

Brit. Am. Ind.	6 0
Brit. Oxygen	1 1
Brit. Horse	2 8, 6d
Courtaulds	1 1
Dunlop Rubber	1 1
General Motors	3 12
Imp. Chem. Ind.	1 12
Int. Harvester	1 0 0
Int. Nickel Canada	1 0 0
Prov. Pipe & Graph.	1 9
Turks and Caicos	2 4 0
U.S. Steel	\$54 1
Underhill	1 5 11 0
Unilever	1 7 10 3
Un. Tobacc	8 2 6
Vickers	1 0 8
Woolworth	1 0 8

Mines and Oil.

Anadarko	6 8 0
Anglo Amer. Corp.	2 15 0
Anglo Amer. Inv.	1 0 0
Anglo Iranian	1 0 0
Burmah Oil	1 0 0
Cobs. Goldfields	1 0 0
Crown Mines (10s.)	1 2 0
Crown Min.	1 2 0
El. Rand Con.	2 8
El. Rand Prop.	2 41
Gulf Coast S. (5s.)	1 6
Hibernian Cons.	2 9 0
McKeeff Edge	1 1
Ran. Minas	1 7 0
Ran. Oilfield	2 10 0
Reyndahl	39 1
Shal.	1 18 0

Automobiles. (Continued)

Banking and Railways.

Bank of Eng.	9 9
Bank of Fr.	2 0 0
Bank of Ger.	5 15 0
Bank of Italy	0 0
Bank of Russ.	5 15 0

Insurance.

Standard Bank.

Union Castle. 6%

Anglo-Dutch Lingga. 5%

PERSONALIA

Lord Howard de Walden is visiting Kenya.

Mr. J. C. Ezzard has arrived at his home, Bambuzi, Colony 13, Nairobi, and took up his hospital practice.

Mr. G. R. Hall is returning to the Zambesi after a long stay in England.

Mr. W. P. Bell will return from the Takwa on December 1st, having been away for six months.

Mr. R. Hall has been re-elected president of the Kilifi District Association for the second successive year.

Mr. G. R. Sanderson, Financial Secretary of Uganda, is on his way home after a period of leave which is to arrive shortly.

Colonel Sir Hubert rough is to preside over the Army Officers' Dinner to be held at the Mombasa Hotel on December 1st.

Mr. W. M. O'Connor, of Mafinga, Dar es Salaam, has been appointed to a new post, to be named later.

Miss M. A. Herbert of the Grammog research station, Fargana, is spending a short holiday in the Seychelles.

Mrs. B. Anderson has been re-elected president of the Lady Nurses' Home, Nairobi, and Lady Delameré an Vice President.

Miss May Shaw, of England last week to return to Kibreshi, Northern Rhodesia, where she has been most successful in missionary work.

General Hinsley, who spent some years in East Africa, has been proposed for election to the Athlone Club by the members of Canterbury.

Mr. Janssen, until recently Inspector General of the Belgian Colonial Office, will represent the Belgian Congo at next year's World's Fair in New York.

Mr. W. H. Gilman, leader of this year's Mount Elgon expedition, and Mr. E. E. Shattock, both of whom are well known in East Africa, reached India last week.

Mr. D. Parker, a director of the Tanganyika Cotton Company, who recently flew home from Dar es Salaam, is spending most of his leave in Nairobi.

Mr. C. C. Ezzard has arrived in Botswana to take up his post as Law Council in succession to Mr. A. G. Ponsonby, who has been transferred to Monrovia.

Lady Stephens has been elected president of the Zambia Ladies' Initiative Club in succession to Mrs. J. A. Stephens, who has become its Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Shenton, the former Governor of Nyasaland, and now chairman of the new administration, formally opened the Singapore office base on Monday.

Mr. F. H. H. Parker, of Parker and Co., Ltd., has been appointed to a brief stay in East Africa, and will leave on January 1st, returning in April.

Mr. T. L. of M. has been appointed to a new post in the Gold Coast, and will be succeeded by Mr. J. T. Thompson. Mr. Thompson has been transferred from the Gold Coast, where he has been serving for many years.

Mr. M. C. MacGillivray, who was private secretary to Sir Harold MacMichael in Uganda, has been transferred to Palestine in a similar capacity, and is due to arrive in Jerusalem.

Mr. A. L. Uhnwitz, of the Uganda section of Gulf, Uganda, and Miss Olivia Ruth, third eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Uhnwitz, have been married in Mombasa.

Mr. R. C. Leyton, Chairman of the Sudan Mercantile Company, is making a tour of the cotton-growing districts in the Sudan. He will pay a brief visit to India before returning to London.

Colonel E. V. Kim has accepted an invitation to stand in for the constituency at the forthcoming general election of Mr. A. C. M. M. It is announced that he cannot contest the seat.

The Rev. R. S. Heywood, formerly Bishop of Jamison and now Assistant Bishop of Muzerion, is to address the Bedworth Branch of the League of Nations Union on Friday, 21, on the work of the Church in Kenya.

Mr. J. A. Lees, who was for many years superintendent in East Africa of the National Bank of India, and whose wife's retirement has settled in Lamu, does not leave Kenya in April for a holiday in the Old Country.

Mr. J. A. Johnson has been re-elected Chairman of the Mafinga Planters' Association, with Mr. J. F. R. Estidge, Secretary, and Miss Brown, Mrs. Woodward, and Messrs. Scott, Jones and Barton as members of the Committee.

Congratulations to Mr. Robertson H. Cobb, Chairman of the Ulster-Castle Line, on his appointment as President of the Chamber of Shipping for 1938. Mr. Sir Vernon Thomson, Deputy Chairman of the Line, has arrived back from South Africa.

Mr. J. C. Stamps, Master of the High Court, Nairobi, in which he has served 5 years, has taken up the duties of Chairman of the Public Services Board of Southern Rhodesia in succession to Mr. W. A. Deneke, who has returned to the Civil Service.

Rear Admiral H. G. Priddon Campbell, who commanded H.M.S. Enterprise when she carried the Prince of Wales to his first homeward voyage from East Africa two years ago, has been appointed Director of Naval Services in the Admiralty.

Major-General Sir Charles Simon, who was attempting to reach London via Cape Town, made a forced landing at Paris on November 26th. He was then compelled to remain in France, as he had lost one of the cars of his party which

Mr. F. W. T. Wilson, M.P., Deputy Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly, and Mrs. P. A. Fleming, daughter of Drs. and Mrs. J. G. A. Fleming of Mazoe, who were recently married in Salisbury, have arrived in England for their honeymoon.

Miss Cherry Kearton, the East African cinematographer, and Mrs. Kearton were trapped one day by a week by a forest fire in the narrow gorge near Lake Nakuru known as Hell's Gate. A sudden drop in the wind enabled them to fight their way through the flames.

Miss Estelle Liddle, a Major, H. C. Stielke, the writer, Products Commissioner, in Tanganyika, attended the International Section of the National Conference of Women in Birmingham last week on behalf of the White Residents in Tanganyika.

Mr. J. P. Parker, chief financial officer of the Uganda Lands and Mines Department, is on his way on leave, pending retirement after 45 years service in the territory. He has also been technical superintendent of the Department of Civil Aviation since its formation in 1930.

Mr. Gervase Limbton, who disappeared from the Maggibay Castle off Port Sudan in October last when on his way to Kenya with personal estate in Great Britain valued at £12,224. Subject to a legacy of £250 to Ernest Bowman, c/o the Zoological Society, London, he left his property between his brothers and his sister.

Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Wilson and Lady Wilson were passengers in the first aeroplane to cross the great new highway to Lusaka, which was recently opened by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Herbert Young. Mr. E. Childs, the engineer in charge, was congratulated by His Excellency on the rapid and efficient work of construction.

The engagement is announced between the Hon. Frank Balfour, who visited East Africa last year, and Mrs. Angela Churchill, daughter of the late Captain George Curme-Seymour and Mrs. Geoffrey Balfour. Mr. Balfour, the editor-in-chief of *London* newspaper during the Atalo-Eritrean Campaign, and is now on the staff of the *Evening Standard*.

Mr. Philip Richardson, who left London five weeks ago with the intention of motoring to Nairobi across the Sahara and through Central Africa, decided to return to England after the border of Rhodesia. He had then motored 2,000 miles overland, until in Congo, French, and he took ship to Durban, South Africa, where he embarked for this. Upon arrival he reached Nairobi on Saturday. He leaves for London on January 25, Saturday, for New Year.

Dr. J. R. Reid, Director of the Natural Museum, University of Bristol, has died. He made his museum famous, 1907-1939, and served in the First World War and the British Association in the past 31 years. He has had a close interest in freshwater fishes from America to Australia, and is a fervent contributor to the classification of mammals, particularly the bats and primates. His successor is Mr. J. G. D. Watson, Director of the Natural History Museum of Oxford.

Mrs. R. D. Herries, M.A., who resigned as Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society in 1946 after 20 years' service, has received the diploma of a presentee from the members of the East African Council prior to her visit to the Colony. She was previously a civil secretary to the late Sir Sydney Henn, whom she accompanied to Tanganyika in 1930, when he visited the Territory as chairman of the Tanganyika Rainfall Commission, and she again visited the East African territories with Sir John and Lady Andaman Allen in 1933.

Mr. G. R. Saben, secretary in Nairobi of the Coffee Board of Kenya, and eldest son of the late Rev. Herbert Saben and Mrs. Saben, of St. Albans, was married at St. Michael's, Chester Square, on Saturday to Miss Barbara Hunter, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hugh Conope Hunter, of South India, and of Mrs. W. G. Sawtell, of Dar es Salaam. Miss Hunter was for some time private secretary to the late Sir Sydney Henn, and has lately been on the staff of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London.

A memorial plaque has been placed in the rail station at Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, in memory of Mr. John Allot, president of the Société Belge du Congo, Belgian and founder of the three great Congo companies, the Union Africaine, the Forainier, and the Chemin de Fer du Bas-Congo au Katanga. In unveiling the plaque, says *L'Essor du Congo*: "M. de Allot, vice-director general of the B.C.K., in an impressive speech recalled the great career of Allotadiot, as one of the greatest pioneers of Belgian Congo enterprise."

Just before the end of last year Air Vice-Marshal R. Nicholl revisited Southern Rhodesia for the first time since he had left the Colony some years before the war, when it was under command of Mr. P. Millington. He was engaged in prospecting in the Chakari district, and while there was appointed A.O.C. of the Rhodesians' last Division in March 1945. He subsequently became A.S.C. of South Africa, and was appointed to command the Rhodesian Air Force in 1943, serving with the Southern Rhodesian volunteers throughout from 1943 to 1945. On June 1, 1946, he was appointed to command the Rhodesian Air Force, which was then established. In 1955 he was appointed a member of the Board of the Royal Australian Air Force.

Obituaries

Mr. George Smith, of London, United Kingdom, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, a retired farmer at Bury, Lancashire, died on March 10.

He died at the age of 81, after a long illness, on December 26, 1949, in London. Mrs. Smith, his widow, died in 1938. They were married in 1901. She died in 1938, and he is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Dr. William Gordon Muller, who died in Chipping Norton on December 26, 1949, was the first Rhodesian to be elected President of the Oxford Union after the war. He was a great Imperialist, and had supported the political party during the successful campaign for Rhodesia's independence in 1945, and was a member of the seat-guards at the next election.

Prosperous Rhodesia

Large Budget Surplus Anticipated

The Hon. Mr. Lanigan, Overseas High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Sir Gordon, President of the Congresian Group of the Overseas League, and Mrs. O'Reaffe, were the guests of honour of the Group at a reception last week.

Rhodesia under Mr. O'Reaffe has definitely turned the corner. Last year showed a record in the production of gold, chrome, asbestos, man-made tobacco, and tobacco growers could also congratulate themselves on getting record prices. So Rhodesia is, at long last, well on the way to prosperity.

Only to-day I have heard by air mail that the indications are that the budget for the year ending on March 31 will show a very handsome surplus; so that Mr. Smit, our esteemed Minister of Finance, looks like being in a very happy position indeed. The Rhodesian papers anticipate surpluses varying from £800,000 to £500,000.

Bursaries for Native Teachers

For the first time the full number of 30 Bursaries were awarded to Native pupil teachers in Southern Rhodesia. They have reached a standard of training and are beginning the second or third year of the three-year course for Native teachers. They were selected by a committee consisting of Sir James McDonald representing the Royal Trustees, the Secretary of Native Affairs, the Director of Native Education, and a representative of the Missionary Conference. Each bursary is valued at £10, the money being paid direct to the pupils for fees and books while the pupil teacher receives a small sum for school uniform.

Police Shooting Cup

The East and West African Police shooting cup for 1937 was won by the Somaliland team, with an aggregate score of 653 out of a possible 672 points. The teams are as follows: one supervised by a European who does not shoot. The Somaliland team was led by Mr. A. P. Orke, Deputy Commissioner. The Kenya team had 647; G.A.C. (Glossop) was second with 641 points; Tanzania, under Mr. J. R. Dyer, fourth with 635; Uganda, captained by Mr. F. E. Fawcett, secured 620; Northern Rhodesia under Mr. J. E. Pickup, ninth with 616; Zambia under Mr. F. M. Rippin, eleventh with 585; and British Rhodesia under Lieutenant B. G. Spurling was last with 546 points.

R.A.N.A.

References to the work of Sir Henry Chapman as Chairman of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways Ltd., were made at the recent annual general meeting of the company in Salisbury, during which Mr. W. H. C. Charnock, president, announced that the issued capital had been increased to £1,000,000, but that the present flying service between Rhodesia and South Africa would still be commercially unprofitable. The audience, however, was now a unanimous vote in favour of Sir James McDonald, who brought up the difficulties of severing a road and its connection to air travel were definitely improving, while the high regard in which the star was held by the travelling public.

By the end of next month it is expected that there will be 2,500 miles of road available for vehicular traffic in Ethiopia.

E.A. Service Appointments

Nyasaland Permanent Labour Commissioner

The following appointments and transfers to the East African Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

Mr. J. C. Jackson, to be Commissioner of Uganda.

Mr. N. G. C. Coates, to be Commissioner of Nyasaland.

Mr. C. J. L. Smith, to be Assistant Inspector of Police, Nyasaland.

Mr. A. E. Campbell, to be Assistant Inspector of Police, Nyasaland.

Miss P. D. Grifte, to be Inspector of Police, Uganda.

Mr. M. A. Purcell, to be Senior Superintendent of Female Education, Zanzibar.

Miss A. Sampson, to be Health Nursing Sister, Tanganyika.

Mr. E. Smith, District Officer, to be Labour Commissioner, Nyasaland.

Mr. A. K. Braut, Agricultural Superintendent, to be Veterinary to Agricultural Officer, Zanzibar.

Mr. J. Davidson, Agricultural Officer, Uganda, to be Assistant Auditor, Uganda.

Mr. H. P. Smart, Agricultural Officer, British Honduras.

Mr. J. C. Cheshire, Assistant Auditor, Uganda.

Audit Department to be Senior Assistant Auditor, Uganda.

Mr. J. C. Gillake, Auditor, Northern Rhodesia, to be Auditor, Hong Kong.

Mr. J. T. Gillett, O.B.E., Late Assistant Chief Secretary, Zanzibar, to be Attorney-General, Bermuda.

Mr. D. S. Bell, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.O., Medical Officer, Tanganyika, to be Senior Medical Officer, Somaliland.

Mr. J. R. Dyer, M.B.E., Assistant Superintendent, to be Superintendent of Police, Tanganyika.

Mr. H. N. Instone, Assistant Inspector, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kenya.

Mr. W. T. Tidman, Detective Inspector, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. P. W. Adsherd, Chief Accountant, Public Works Department, Uganda, to be Senior Assistant Treasurer, Uganda.

Mr. C. Bell, Superintendent of Native Education, Northern Rhodesia, to be Superintendent of Education, Nigeria.

Mr. J. R. Buckland, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, to be Irrigation Engineer, Tanganyika.

Mr. F. H. Anderson, Clerk, Nasoland, to be Assistant Accountant, Accounts General's Department, Gold Coast.

Mr. F. S. Paige, Clerk, Treasury Department, Kenya, to be Accountant, Accounts General's Department, Uganda.

Captain J. H. D. Bradley, who died last week at the age of 56, served as second-in-command of the Tarkana Expedition of 1917. He afterwards wrote "Patergon, or Eddies in Equatoria."



Coffee Growing by Natives

Appeal Court Upholds Chagga Complaint

THE ORIGIN OF THE CHAGGA COMPLAINTS against the Chagga in the Native coffee-growing districts of Kilimanjaro was their complaint that a decree made by the Chagga Native Authority for growing Native coffee growers' market each year through the entire Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union. This they had formerly done through the Kilimanjaro Native Farmers' Association, which was composed of native coffee-growers collecting funds, and the interests of the Native Farmers' Association amounted to those of his own people. It is clear that right in an action in the High Court of Tanganyika, by the order of the court, the authority was given to the Native Farmers' Association to collect the debts of the Native Farmers' Association, which was upheld by the Court this month in August last year at a technical point carried to the Court of Appeal in Eastern Africa, which has now reversed the decision of the High Court.

But before these events were over, however, the Tanganyika Government was engaged in framing an Ordinance which should have the effect of removing all the enforcement of such of the orders of the Native Authority and entrust it to the central Government, and on October 27, 1937, the Native Coffee Control and Marketing Ordinance was enacted, making provision for a Native Coffee Board to be formed in any district, with powers to control the sowing, planting, cultivation, harvesting, preparation, grading, packing and marketing of Native-grown coffee. Further, it gave power to such Boards to make a compulsory marketing order, whereby, with the consent of the Governor and the approval of the Legislative Council, Native coffee-growers could be ordered to sell their coffee to the Board, or through such Board as the Board might direct.

Native Authority v. Central Government

It will be seen that by this legislation the point raised at law by the Chagga dissentients—namely, that the action of the Native Authority was ultra vires—is no longer at issue, for it is the central Government through its Coffee Board, which makes the orders concerning coffee.

The Native Coffee Board has now been duly formed, and at the recent session of the Legislative Council a proposal was given to the Board's appointing an agent to market the coffee. Though up to the time of writing no agent has been appointed, there seems to be no doubt that the business will be given to the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union Ltd., which has already proved itself a most suitable organization to the Chagga.

This plan was discussed at the African and Indian Conference in November last year, when the viewing of the Native coffee-growing districts was followed by a meeting of the Native coffee-growers' associations with officials of the British coffee-growing districts, with a view to the introduction of good quality British coffee varieties. These were later proposed by the Ministry of Agriculture as the best for the country, and were to be introduced at the soonest possible price. Local buyers might often really priced for small parcels, but this would not be the case for large quantities.

The intricacies of marketing coffee are hard enough for Europeans to understand, and it is not to be wondered that the Chagga, hit by a sudden fall in the world price of coffee, hastened to blame their Union for the job of selling coffee at a high price, which they had been unable to find in the Native coffee-marketing. The Chagga are not the only ones to do so, though they think that

A. J. Wakefield, the Acting Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, thus申道 in his study upon Native Production of Coffee on Kilimanjaro, that the Chagga have displayed remarkable ability in the growth and preparation of *Arabica* coffee, and it would not be beyond the capacity of the agricultural and administrative officers in the district to convince them to go on to marketing coffee, giving a fair price for their produce. The main difficulty is, however, that the growers generally have faith in Mr. W. B. Bernison, the manager of the Union, who has proved himself their very good friend and a most capable adviser.

Zanzibar Debt Problem

A DECREE has been published in Zanzibar to provide for the purchase by the Government of the interests of more than 1000 creditors in lands owned by Arabs and Africans. Entitled the Land Protection Debts Settlement Decree, it establishes Debts Courts, which are given the widest powers to review previous debt settlements, to disregard previous adjudications by any court, to permit a creditor to be given in variation of any written acknowledgement by the debtor of an amount stated to be due, to assess any advances made by either party in the form of goods, produce or services. Appeals lie to the High Court from any adjudication by a Debts Court exceeding £150. The decree and rules regulating its application extend to 42 printed pages in a legal supplement to the *Gazette*.

A further 400 miles of strip roads are to be constructed annually in Southern Rhodesia to open up existing mining, agricultural and tourist districts.

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News Items in Brief

A recent outbreak of centropo spinal meningitis in Basland has ended.

The volcano *Ngamije*, in the district of Rwanda-Urundi, is active.

5000 hives in the Fort Portal district of Uganda are to be stocked with trout.

A German newspaper, entitled *Ost-Afrika Blätter*, is about to be published in Mombasa.

A new weekly newspaper, entitled *African Tribune*, is being published in Mombasa.

The Kenya Farmers Association is now making arrangements for payment of a flat tax for maize and cassava.

H.M.S. "Isandlwana" is due to visit Beira's British Somaliland. To-day and to-morrow on Feb. 22nd.

Imports into Nyasaland during 1937 totalled £17,711,125, an increase of £1,711 over the 1936 total of £16,000,000.

During the same period 11,000 Indians visited Nyasaland; in addition, 63 Europeans passed through the Protectorate.

An eel recently caught at Shabani, Southern Rhodesia, weighed 33 lb. The record for a Shabani eel is said to be 25 lb.

A military tattoo, in which the R.A.F. and detachments of the Egyptian Army took part, was recently held in Khartoum.

Airmen are warned that recent heavy rains have made the Port-Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, aerodrome unsafe for the landing of aircraft.

The total earnings of the Uganda Railways & Harbours Service during 1937 amounted to £1,000,000, compared with £600,000 in 1936.

A new 10,000-ton ship to be built at the Klimfontein, has been ordered by the Holland Africa Line. She will accommodate 100 first-class and 40 tourist-class passengers.

Imports into Germany from Africa during the first 6 months of 1937 totalled 377,000,000 Reichsmarks, while exports from Germany to Africa were valued at 400,000 Reichsmarks.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during 1937 totalled £4,000,452, an increase of £45,000 over 1936. Imports amounted to £2,757,357 compared with £3,256,890 in 1936, an increase of £507,357.

Transfer to the Union of South Africa of the Protectorates of Namaqualand, Swaziland and Basutoland was advocated by Mr. T. G. Stretton when he addressed the Royal Empire Society last week.

The St. George's Church has been consecrated by the Bishop of Mombasa, assisted by Archdeacon W. D. Low. The church was built in memory of Mrs. R. Cockburn, a legacy left by her husband, a former Lumbwa resident.

Two elephant tusks—one weighing 189 lb. and the other 89 lb.—which figured in a recent Court case in Mombasa, have been sold to an American museum. They are said to be the best matched pair of tusks in the world.

To impress Indian women in Mombasa with the vital importance of cleanliness, fresh air and light, the committee of the Ismailia community organised a "Baby Day" at the Aga Khan's Girls' School, during which modern methods of hygiene were demonstrated.

Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., remind holders of provisional scrip certificates in respect of the 4½% debenture stock that to obtain payment of the interest due on April 1, 1938, they should lodge their certificates for registration at the company's office as soon as possible.

H.M.S. "Enterprise," which has on many occasions visited East African ports since she entered the East Indies Squadron in 1920, is now on her way to the country on withdrawal from the Squadron. Her plan is to be taken later in the year by the new cruiser "Manchester," under the command of Captain H. T. Bousfield.

An agricultural college for Southern Rhodesia is being mooted by the local Press, which points out that Dr. Novis, then Director of Agriculture, actually chose a site and planned the layout. Students now go to the liaison colleges for agricultural training, but Rhodesia's problems, it is claimed, should be solved in Rhodesia.

The National Rifle Association has instituted a 303 full range postal match for one or two sets of eight British subjects or British protected persons residing in Dependencies of the Colonial Empire. If two teams are entered by any Dependency, one must use rifles S.B.C. 1936 pattern. S.B.C. 1936 is similar to those of the Junior and Senior matches. The date may be fixed between January 1 and December 31, certified results being sent to the National Association.

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LATE MINING NEWS

Gold Mining on the Lupa

HERE IS ALWAYS ROMANCE in the discovery of a new goldfield, and the Lupa, in Tanganyika, was no exception. It was found in 1922, said Mr. R. A. Mackay, in a lecture to the Deutscher Bechi Society at the Royal School of Mines last week, by two old-time prospectors who were not looking for gold at the time, but were collecting beeswax from Natives' hives, a profitable industry.

Bill Cummings, one of the prospectors, had worked gold in many parts of the world, and, as was his custom, built a fire to try out the river beds that dissected the high scarps which converge towards Mbeya. He found and found gold. Cummings will on the screen show his finds, on the luckiest of the mining communiti-

Maps thrown on the screen will illustrate the remarkable formation of the Lupa district—the two high scarps, one of them several thousand feet high, cut by the streams rising in the ancient plain above, the more westerly ones combining in the alluvial valley below to form a river that debouches into Lake Rukwa.

It was an empty land in 1922—about one native or two square miles—so that no agricultural interests were affected by the mining developments which had resulted in a population to-day of some 1,200 to 1,400 non-Natives and some 15,000 to 19,000 Natives. The road to it from Iringa ran over the mountain range to the north-east, now rising to 7,000 ft., then sinking to 5,000 ft., again up to 8,000 ft., and again down to 5,000 ft.—conditions that formerly made transport excessively difficult, tedious and expensive. The

roads have been greatly improved, and the traffic on the mining roads has increased. The lower reaches of the Lupa, where the deep walls of the bed were cut into considerable widths, the conditions were bad. Working towards Mbeya, on the higher scarps, they found less gold, but there was a curious thing; on the scarps there were large deposits of coarse gold dust, which had been washed out of the laterites. As much as 1,000 oz. of gold could have been found, and a photograph was shown of one of 30 oz. with only one ounce of "bauck" gold.

Health conditions on the high land were very much better than down in the river valley, and the frequent malaria, blackwater fever, and typhoid were vastly decreased in spite of a very mixed population with every type of living. Government headquarters at Chunya were within 4½ miles of every part of the field and connected by roads which in the dry season were very good indeed.

Affluvial, however, must sometime be exhausted, and the reefs of the field are for the future its most important aspect. As a goldfield the Lupa is eminently suited to the smallworker, and the Government decided a few months ago that on certain conditions money might be lent to smallworkers to exploit such reefs. This had been done in Southern Rhodesia with success.

Examples of various reefs and their geological nature were then given, with illustrations. One of these was of the Sasa Mine, which had sunk two main shafts and gone several miles of driving. Other examples were of ore-bodies which, though smaller, carried gold up to one ounce per ton. In one instance the body was only 45 ft. long, but had yielded good profits, though when the grade fell below half an ounce work had been discontinued.

In reply to questions, Mr. Mackay said he thought Dr. Jones's comparison with the early days of Southern Rhodesia was a good one, but there was little likelihood of a mine such as the Cam and Motor developing on the field, though the prospects of a proposition of medium size, crushing, say, 200 to 300 tons a day, were good. There was no economic tin on the field.

A series of photographs on the screen gave an excellent impression of the Lupa field, the difficulties of transport, and the character of the mining now in operation.

Uganda Output

Mineral production in Uganda during January was as follows: Gold (provisional weight, unrefined), 1,614 troy oz.; tin ore (provisional), 59 long tons; and tantalite, 1 long ton.

Hypothecation of Mines

Hypothecation of their mines as security for Government loans was the subject of protest by smallworkers at a recent meeting of the Committee of the Midlands Chamber of Commerce in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia.

Anglo-French Exploration

The Anglo-French Exploration Co. Ltd. is to pay £100,000 for 1937, of 2s. per share. £25,000 have been added to the reserve, which now totals £125,000. The company is interested in certain East African mining ventures.

Mining Personalities

Captain W. D. Dingley, a director of London Australian and General Mining Co. Ltd. and their copper Corporation, Ltd., died, which gives the trustee interests in East Africa has been appointed to the board of Dominion Reefs (Klerksdorp) Ltd.

Clutha River Trading Company, in which Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.B.E., chairman of the Great East African Board, a Cheshire man, and his partners have interests in mining enterprises in South Africa, has a company operating in New Zealand.

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The machine is transportable and very efficient, and is so contained with its own Diesel engine and oil-free equipment. Fuel and labour charges are exceptionally low.

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Rezende Increases Capital

Rodrigo de Freitas may be available for further shaft sinking and development. Rezende Mine, Ltd., propose to increase the capital of the company from £35,000 to £60,000 by the creation of 20,000 new shares of 4s., which will be offered, to whom one in 14s. per share in the proportion of one new share for every old held.

A circular issued to shareholders states: "Owing to the excellent values encountered at the Rezende mine, necessitating development not previously contemplated, the preliminary opening up of the old West mine by the sinking of two shafts, and general further development of the deposit and Penhalonga sections, the available resources of the company have almost come exhausted."

Since the company last increased its capital in 1937, the new disclosures on and below No. 10 level of the Rezende Mine have entirely altered the future outlook of the company. This, coupled with the excellent developments on No. 4 level of the Liverpool, the better results from No. 10 level Penhalonga, and the continuation of the borehole researches in the Old West mine, call for and justify the raising of further working capital to meet the additional development and equipment which the new position warrants.

It is estimated that the new capital will be sufficient to cover all the (a) shaft sinking, development and equipment, which can be visualised from the present position. The capital will be required for: (a) shaft sinking at Rezende, Liverpool, Penhalonga and Old West; (b) excess development at Rezende, Penhalonga and Liverpool; (c) development of Old West and (d) reduction plant and other equipment at Old West.

Notice is given that an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held in Salisbury on May 13 to pass resolutions authorising the increase in capital.

Latest Progress Reports

Tati Goldfield. Milled in January: 2,350 tons; profit £1,246.

Gabat Gold. Treated in January, 1,150 tons of ore and 1,230 tons of accumulated tailings, yielding 705 oz. of gold.

Rhomines. January output from Flowing Bowl mine: 864 tons crushed for recovery of 288 oz. from mill and cyanide; value: £1,898, against £1,875 for December.

Globe and Phoenix. January report: Tons treated, 6,100; yield, 4,509 fine oz.; profit (taking gold at £4 5s. 0d. per oz.) £8,218. Development: 10th level, driven 49 ft. av. 1 dwt.; 32nd level, raise, 32 ft. av. trace; 32nd level, sunk 27 ft. av. 4 dwt.; 33rd level, raise, 15 ft. av. 1 dwt.; 33rd level, driven 89 ft. av. 2 dwt.; 39th level, driven 49 ft. av. trace.

Rosterman Gold Mines. The January progress report states: "During the month 2,548 tons of ore were crushed from reefs, and 420 tons from development and dumps; yield, 1,280 fine oz. Development: 651 ft. Main shaft now being deepened to No. 7 level at 580 ft. vertical depth. Horn reef: No. 4 level: W. drive off winze 0 to 30 ft. av. 14.9 dwt. over 36 in. sloping width: 30 to 85 ft. traces.

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W. drive off winze 0 to 30 ft. vertical depth. Foundation of main mill floor from -11 to +10 ft. level of floor, at depressed angle 70 degrees, constructed at an elevation of 60 ft. above surface. -930 ft. 2 in. of quartz av. 20 dwt. at 13 ft. av. 15 in. reg. channel bearing traces, and at 1,320 ft. 2 in. of quartz bearing traces. The last few mentioned correspond with channels described October last and establish the latter's continuity in depth.

Flowing Star. Quarterly progress report to December 31, 1937, states that 35,700 tons were milled for a recovery of 4,526 oz. fine gold. Working revenue: £14,824; working costs, £27,497; total working profit at mine, £9,040. Capital expenditure, £1,007.

Devonshire. No. 17 level, drive W. on mineralised chalcocite lode, 65 ft. to 146 ft. from 700 ft. to 961 ft. av. value 22.4 oz. over 50 in. lode not being fully exposed. No. 2 level, 20 ft. on mineralised schist lode, driven 30 ft. in which 5 ft. av. 4.2 dwt. over 60 in. lode not being fully exposed. No. 20 level: No. 1 winze on Aspinster lode 101 ft. to 118 ft. first 69 ft. 2 dwt. over 50 in. lode not being fully exposed. Winze was in country rock from 69 ft. onwards.

Carn and Motor. Quarterly progress report to December 31 states: First 77,600 tons were milled for a total yield of 17,450 oz. fine gold. Working revenue: £194,915; working costs, £31,147; gross working profit, £163,768; total net working profit at mine, £11,519. Capital expenditure, £1,2025.

Components. Carn Spur Lode: No. 31 level, sub-level drives adv. 176 ft. to 206 ft. of which 150 ft. av. 9 dwt. over 41 in.; No. 34 level, main drive 5 ft. to 318 ft. to 567 ft. av. 6 ft. dwt. over 34 in. for 280 ft. payable. No. 1 winze started and sunk 29 ft. av. 6 ft. dwt. over 62 in. for 25 ft. samples. Motor Lode: No. 31 level, sub-level drives on footwall "A" reef adv. 460 ft. to 634 ft. av. 168 dwt. over 38 in. for 395 ft.; No. 33 level, stope drives on footwall "B" reef adv. 185 ft. to F.265 ft. of which 1,065 ft. av. 87 dwt. over 36 in. stope drives on footwall "A" reef adv. 95 ft. to 743 ft. av. 6 ft. dwt. over 26 in. for 425 ft.; No. 1 winze on footwall "B" reef sunk 44 ft. to 162 ft. av. 10.4 dwt.

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mines in East Africa and N.W. Africa on December 31, 1936, were 4,680,310.32 lbs. total minus losses. W. Grindall, general manager, adds 150,000 lbs. to these totals, making 4,830,310.32 lbs. This figure is 10% higher than that for 1935. Total tonnage of gold produced during the year was 100,000 tons, which is 10% above the figure for 1935. Main division in footwall is 50,000 tons, while the upper 50,000 tons, 100,000 lbs. or 50 tons, are payable. Total 155 feet of mining has been done. W. Grindall adds that the mine is still in full production throughout.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate. Report for the quarter ended December 31 states that 500 tons were milled and 35 cyanized for a yield of 2,944.52 oz. of bullion, which yielded 1,546 oz. fine gold and 201 oz. of silver.

Development work at Blackhall's reef - 2nd level, 2,885 ft. W. ady., 50 ft., 20 ft. av. 3.37 dwt. over 38 in.; 2nd level, W. drive, 50 ft., 40 ft. av. 4.58 dwt. over 35 in; and 20 ft. 581 dwt. over 37 in.; 4th level W. drive, adv. 24 ft., 20 ft. av. 504 dwt. over 38 in.; 4th level winze in shaft crosscut, 24 ft., 57 ft., 60 ft. av. 14 dwt. over 8 in.; 5th level raise at 28 ft. W. ady., 7 ft., 5 ft. av. 5.78 dwt. over 8 in.

The report adds: "In the mill, no foreign treated ore well maintained, and the cyanide plant shows the increased tonnage to be expected from the extension now completed. The bullion production corresponds with that, could be expected from the ore actually fed to the mill, the grade being lower than usual owing to admixture of low grade quartz and fines from old waste dumps with the normal grade of reef material and rubble from reefs and Blackhalls." Stopping continued in Blackhalls, and arrangements are now approaching a satisfactory shape. No work has been done at M.K. or Kisumu reef, but at Steels' possible extension to the W. of the rich surface slope has been found. The exclusive prospecting licences have been renewed for a further 12 months, and survey work has revealed some small exposures of reef and rubble which will in time yield ore to the mill.

The new electrical transmission scheme has been installed; all machines have been converted to electrical drive, and expansion by the installation of a further Hayding ball mill has been decided on."

Minerals Separations

Minerals Separations Ltd., who are interested in the Northern Rhodesian copper mining industry, recently announced an increase in the dividend from 25% to 50%. The accounts now issued state that royalty income increased from £49,317 in 1936 to £102,475 in 1937, and receipts from dividends rose from £14,351 to £33,933. Expenses were substantially unchanged, with the result that after allowing £4,100 for depreciation, net profit amounts to £158,423, compared with £57,400 for 1936.

World Tin Statistics

World tin production reached an all-time record for December with a total of approximately 26,000 tons, making the total for 1937 some 266,000 tons, compared with 190,000 tons in 1936. World consumption during 1937 is estimated by the International Research and Development Council at 187,500 tons, though it is possible that when fuller information is obtained it may prove to have been as much as 194,000 tons.

Cold from Italian East Africa

During the first 10 months of last year over 416 kilograms of gold were received by the Bank of Italy from Italian East Africa. These Italian gold imports, which came from mines in Eritrea and western Ethiopia, showed a progressive increase each month, rising from 9.1 kilograms in January to a maximum of 56 kilograms in August. The October output was 41.6 kilograms.

Yahiko Liquidation

The Yahiko Mining Company, Kenya, is being wound up voluntarily. Mr. P. L. T. P. P. R. is in charge of liquidation.

Lates London Share Prices

	Last week	This week
Afrika Syndicate (5s.)	6d.	6d.
Anticline Shares (10s.)	58.	58.
Auto & Motor (12s.)	58.	58.
Automated Service Syndicate (5s.)	15.	15.
African Gold Co.	10s.	10s.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	3d.	3d.
Fanti Consolidated (5s.)	10d.	10d.
Gabatti Gold Mines (5s.)	20s. 6d.	20s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	20s. 6d.	20s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s.)	8d.	8d.
Kariba Mines (2s. 6d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kenya (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kimberlite (10s.)	20.	20.
London Corporation (1s.)	1s.	1s.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	10d.	10d.
Lutie Gold (2s.)	10d.	10d.
Makabu Asbestos (1s.)	32s. 0d.	32s. 0d.
Norfolk Corp. (5s.)	13s. 0d.	13s. 0d.
Penzone (1s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Rhodesia Karang (4s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	21s. 3d.	21s. 3d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	15s. 3d.	15s. 3d.
Rhodesia Selection Funds (5s.)	610. 10s.	610. 10s.
Rhodesia	17s. 0d.	17s. 0d.
Rock Antelope (5s.)	3s. 1d.	3s. 1d.
Roxterarts (5s.)	3s. 2d.	3s. 2d.
Selwyn Trust (10s.)	22s. 0d.	22s. 0d.
Sheppard's Star (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	6d.	6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (2s. 6d.)	3s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Patil Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Venile-Etso (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Wankle Colliery (10s.)	28s. 3d.	28s. 3d.
Watende (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Zambesi Engineering (4s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
GENERAL		
British E. Afr. Corporation	6d.	6d.
British South Africa (10s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Central Line Sisal	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Consolidated Steel (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
East African Lamp	9d.	9d.
East African Steel Plantations (10s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (10s.)	24s. 6d.	24s. 6d.
Empire Airways	23s. 9d.	23s. 9d.
Kasauli Cotton (5s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Levva Dredg. (1s. 8d.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Morambique (Bearer 10s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Port of Beira (5s.)	17s. 0d.	17s. 0d.
Rhodesia Railways	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	5s. 1d.	5s. 1d.
Uganda Plantations (5s.)	19s. 6d.	32s. 0d.

In Ten Acres of Lawn and Gardens



"...a... Hotel only a
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TERMIS LTD. LTD.

British South Africa Co.

Mr. D. O. Malcolm's address

THE annual General meeting of the British South Africa Company was held in London last week. Mr. D. O. Malcolm, President of the company, presided.

The secretary, Mr. F. L. Baird, having read a notice convening the meeting, and the auditor's report, the Chairman paid tribute to the late Sir Henry Birchenough, who had been a director of the company and managing director of the company since 1905.

The profit and loss account to September 30, said the Chairman, showed gross revenue of about £1,000,000, which exceeded the previous year's figure by about £200,000. Dividend income of £397,000 increased by £11,000, and mining revenues at £1,600,000 were up by £180,000.

Chairman continued: "Our royalties are based on a percentage of the average monthly price of standard copper on the London Metal Exchange, the percentage increasing from 2% when the price is less than £55 per ton to 4% when the price is £55 or more. The average price of copper during the year was over £55 and reached a peak of £58 in March. At the beginning of the present financial year on October 1, 1930, to January 1, average price of copper was £51.15 per ton."

Profits from sales of securities, at £217,000 increased by £16,000 compared with the previous year. Since the beginning of the current financial year, the position has been very different, and it would not be safe to reckon on making any profit from sales of securities as those shown in the current balance sheet.

Total Profit of £886,649

Gross expenditure of £2,000,000 is about £1,800, mainly accounted for by increase in the local tax of £80,000, and £100,000 subsidy which, under the arrangement made for the conversion of Rhodesia Railways and Mashonaland Railway Company debentures, we undertook to pay annually until April 30, 1949.

Our estates made a loss of just under £100,000 compared with the previous year of nearly £10,000, but we hope that the work now being done on our Mazoe estate will result in our being able to produce more cassava, oranges per tree, and thus help to reduce our costs per ton so that we may be able to avoid loss even at the present low prices we have to receive for cassava.

Total profit for the year is £886,649, an increase of £165,000 from which we recommend payment of a dividend and a bonus per share, less tax, which, with Paddington relief, will absorb £600 per share, leaving £26.40 to a share of undistributed profit, which will then stand at £26.40.

In the balance sheet we have again applied £50,000 from reserves to writing down book cost of plant to its true value. This item, however, is increased by £104,000, principally owing to larger provision for taxation on the assets of the loans and debentures at £555,000, and last year's figures of £32,700 have been increased by the sum of £27,000, these figures taken in connection with the debenture conversion of Rhodesia Railways to a total of £20,000 up to £60,000, and the sum of £1,000,000 less than last year. We have an undistributed amount exceeding the figure of £201,000, at the end of the year, the limit of our investment in shares in Rhodesia stands at £8,000,150.

The distribution of our investments has changed since September 30, 1930, as follows:

Investments in Rhodesia and Mozambique, Anglo-American Corporation, increased in the distribution of our investments so that to-day we have 12.2% in British Government securities, 12.1% in Rhodesia Railways investments, 10.2% in Nigerian mining investments, 10.1% in other mining investments, 10.1% in building investments, principally in Rhodesia Railways.

We have lost no liability as guarantors of any of the Welsh and Rhodesia Railway debt. In these circumstances we believe we could not continue to keep in gilt-edged securities yielding a low rate of interest such very large sums as we have in the past, when we had a liability as guarantors of the Railway Companies' debentures, and that it would be in our interests that we should adopt a more active policy, and go further into the securities enterprises with which our connections and associations enable us to keep in touch. We invest £100,000 in Anglo-American shares in accord with our policy and should materially add to our resources but, of course, our investment of about £1,000,000 in gilt-edged securities is a matter of indifference.

Interest on our railway interests. The rail system of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., whose share capital is held by Rhodesia Railways Trust, of which we hold 50% of the share capital, the sum of the railways for the year ended September 30, 1930, totalled nearly £2,000,000 giving a net surplus of nearly £62,000, compared with £1,000,000 in 1929. The accounts showed the reserve account amounted to £1,075,657. There is every reason to hope that next year the roads will be able to pay a dividend of £100,000, and that the day is approaching when they will be able to offer reductions of rates. Gains have been of the whole system during the first half year, coinciding with an increase in traffic.

Port of Beira Extension

The trawlers which under the converted loan known as the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Trust held under Sir Henry Franklin's name in execution, has responded most favourably. The port has been thrown open for foreign shipping at the Port of Beira, which in 1930 handled 1,000,000 tons of coal, 1,000,000 tons of timber, 1,000,000 tons of iron and steel, 1,000,000 tons of grain, 1,000,000 tons of coal in the previous year. So close with the Bulawayo Basin Works, I dare say constituting a fourth deep water berth and two shipyards and the following special mission to construct a fifth deep water berth which will be completed in 1932.

As to our mineral interests, we have a very heavy car for copper. It witnessed a remarkable increase in consumption and consumption increased much faster than production. World consumption increased 100% in 1930, increasing by 13% in 1929. Consumption increased 100% in 1930, by no less than 18% compared with 1929. From our point of view, it is very satisfactory that there was a marked increase in consumption in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, Northern Rhodesia, etc., but a sharpening in consumption in Europe. This shows towards the end of the year was the general law of bringing down prices, and in this field the port of Beira was responsible, as far as I can understand, for the fall of 10% in the value of the copper produced in this country during the year, and I am sure that the same trend will be maintained in the future.

The tin market is very interesting at the moment.

Sisal Finance Examined

THE SECOND ISSUE of *The Sisal Review* has brought provoking analysis by Michael Gough on the financial principles involved in modern commercial sowing.

His conclusions point to the best economic plantation unit probably as at least 6,000 tons of output per annum, requiring 100,000 acres to achieve a minimum economic haulage of leaf by a compact lorry over 20 to 30,000 acres of first class homogeneous land with an assured water supply of 100,000 gallons daily. This ideal would be achieved by three or four such plantations grouped in an area under central supervision and engineering shops, assuring a reasonable transport cost, adequate labour supply, an independent food supply and suitable climatic conditions.

These factors must, he says, be taken into consideration if sisal planting is to be considered as a permanent and secure investment, free from a smoky and gray speculation.

Another note is given on the price of sisal as examined, reaches the conclusion that sisal is not a commodity which lends itself to regulation of output like tea and rubber, although it should be possible to reach a less casual relationship between the output of sisal and the prospective demand for consumption. The proposal is considered for establishment of common interests among the producers in Britain, Africa and the Far East.

This new movement promises to be of great interest to the industry, with which it deals, and any of our readers interested in sisal who have not seen it would be well advised to obtain a copy. It can be sent by the publishers, 1618 to 1624 Strand, London, E.C.4.



SYSTEMS : In Kenya and Uganda - phase 4 wire 50 cycles 115 and 240 volts.

In Tanganyika - phase 4 wire, 50 cycles 400 and 250 volts, or 400 and 220 Vdc Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

Kenya Nairobi, Mombasa, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu, Lamu, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar.

THE TANZANIA ELECTRIC POWER CO. LTD.

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Ships and East Africa

THE shipping situation in East Africa is the subject of a recent article by Michael Gough, which is reproduced below. The directors recommend a dividend of 6% based on the reduced share capital of £459, and a dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares absorbing £20,000, leaving £10,000 in reserve. It is proposed to retain £10,000 in general reserve and £5,000 to provide for the losses the company will incur in 1936-7.

The tea crop totalled 1,586,000 cwt., worth £36,753. Climatic conditions were unusually favourable at the beginning of the season, towards the end, as dry weather in April greatly retarded the flushing of the tea bushes. The average yield for the year amounted to 1,555 cwt. at Lamu, 1,777 cwt. at Mombasa, 1,725 cwt. at Glenorchy, and 1,901 cwt. at Zanzibar. The area under tea remains at 402 acres.

The annual export increased to 15,100 cwt. in 1935-6, and to 15,400 cwt. in 1936-7.

Sisal Market Review

Messrs. Wiggin's weekly market reports include a monthly review of the sisal market. The trading of the African sisal industry since the depression years 1931-2 has been the remarkable stability of price, it was £100 cwt. in 1931, £109 p.c. in 1932, and again £109 p.c. in 1933. A combination of adverse conditions led to a continuous fall since, which resulted in a decline from £109 p.c. in 1934, the most disastrous happening for an otherwise stable market.

For a time there existed almost no extent of the market, as in the early years of the depression, but sufficient accumulation of bushels of surplus for a year campaign, there can be little room now for doubt on that score. Europe has suffered the same effects as America, for several months past, steady volume buying has experienced a latterly a general slowing down in demand coincided with an increased production in Africa, the potentially acceleratable cause in prices.

Nevertheless, it is difficult to gainsay the rapidity of the fall in value this month, while the bought prices near the low level of the depression years, without the countervailing influences ruling at that time, set the stage for it. The market will assert itself when and by what means. There are now indications of large scale buying on the part of financial dealers who have twice requirements. Although the season is not advanced.

Rumours are current that an agreement has been reached between the leading U.S. inter-war shippers and the Mexican Guanajuato producers in regard to the purchase price of sisal, coupled with the question of re-arrangement of Mexican trade, two points where there is lack of confirmation.

According to the surveys of the Wheat Advisory Commission, there is a serious chance of an over-production of wheat in the next two or three years. The world wheat acreage rises with the harvests, ranging from at least 160 million acres record in 1932, up to 175 million in 1933. Providing, therefore, that no disasterous weather adverse conditions in the wheat producing areas, there is some ray of hope for a recovery in sisal prices to a level which will prevent irreparable harm to the industry from the present severe fall.

SCANDINAVIAN-EAST AFRICA LINE

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS

NORWEGIAN PORTS: OSLO, BIRGENEUF AND BORGESUND

DANISH PORTS: COPENHAGEN, MADAGASCAR, REUNION

AUSTRIAN PORTS: VIENNA, ALEXANDRIEN, REYKJAVIK

DANISH PORTS: HAMBURG, BREMEN, BREMENHAFEN

GERMAN PORTS: BREMEN, BREMENHAFEN, BREMENFELD

SCANDINAVIAN FISHING PORTS: HAMBURG, BREMEN, BREMENHAFEN, BREMENFELD

Market Prices and Notes

Banana leaf, dried and beaten, with Kenya 10s. per cwt.; Uganda 10s. 1d. to 10s. 2d.; Ips., and Zanzibar 10s. 1d. to 11s. to 11s. per cwt.

Castor Oil, 100 lb. drums, Hull, for 1st March shipment, £1.60 per cwt. (1937: £1.51)

Coffee, Robusta, unchanged, at 8s. 6d. and 9s. 6d. (1937: 8s. 6d.) Madagascan fine, 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. for 1st (1937: 7s. 6d.)

Cotton seed, 100 lb. bags, considered to arrive at port, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. medium qualities are irregular

Cotton seed oil, 100 lb. drums, Hull, 54s. 0d. to 57s. 0d.

Cream of tartar, 100 lb. bags, 47s. 0d. to 57s. 6d. (1937: 47s. 0d. to 57s. 0d.)

Diamonds, London Standard East Africa, 57s. 0d. to 60s. 0d. (1937: 54s. 0d. to 60s. 0d.)

Slight increase in standards for cash - at 10s. 6d. and 11s. 6d. months thereafter (1937: 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.)

Wool, East African Lass, having eased to 10s. per cwt. (1937: 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.)

Cotton - Uganda fine, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 2d. (1937: 2s. 6d. to 3s. 2d.)

Gold, £100. 90s. 11d. (1937: 11s. 1d.)

Groundnuts, remains unchanged, standard 10s. 6d. (1937: 10s. 6d.) Madagascan, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. (1937: 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.)

Leather, 100 lb. bags, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. (1937: 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.)

Arabica Mopani, Paxall Co., 100 lb. bags, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. (1937: 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.)

Tea exports from the Colony are 200,000 cwt. some compressed in 100 lb. bags, 10s. 6d.

Shipments during January were 100,000 cwt. from companies in London, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. lower and lower 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. (1937: 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.)

Lead. Moderate demand and improved values, the good average for current month is 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. for following month (1937: 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.)

Unchanged, at 28s. 6d. per cwt. (1937: 28s. 6d.)

Flowers, 100 lb. bags, unclaimed, last week, 1s. 10s. to 10s. 6d. (1937: 1s. 10s. to 10s. 6d.)

Unchanged at 2s. 6d. (1937: 2s. 6d.)

Seeds, very active with no offers. East African 100 lb. bags, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per cwt. ex-ship (1937: 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.)

Sugar - East African has not been held, as follows, until January 10th, 1938, for Feb. April at 12s. 6d. and April June at 13s. 6d. No. 2, Feb. April and March May, 11s. and No. 3, Feb. April, 12s. 6d. value, cwt. optional price (1937: No. 2, 12s. 6d. to 15s. No. 3, 12s. 6d. to 15s.)

Revolutionary developments have taken place during 1937 and 1938, whereupon the Government has decreed that all land held by Indians and the plantation owners and drivers, among the Indians and working classes, must be confiscated. W. F. Malcolm & Co. state in their annual report that it is very early to tell what effect this change is likely to have upon production of tea, tea can stand on the quantity and price for export, but importers must take care, although there is concern for the financial condition of Malaya, India, S. India, the tea areas are not available for cultivation.

Shore Estates, 100 lb. bags, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. (1937: 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.)

Tea, Ceylon, 100 lb. bags, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. (1937: 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.)

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Petroleum and Oil Export

FARMERS to pyrethrum growers to protect themselves against erosion was contained in a letter sent to the Kenya Farmers' Association by Mr. Collier Palmer, who recently toured the Limuru, Thika, Nairobi and Londiani districts. He wrote that he had noticed in the pyrethrum fields that serious amounts of erosion was occurring and had been most favourable to him by the small amount of work done to protect the fields from erosion.

The urgency of the matter is evident in the large amount of land in the Colony which is suitable for pyrethrum in regard to soil, altitude, climate and slope is not unlimited, while the depth of topsoil in some areas, such as the higher parts of Thomson's Falls, is shallow. The land should be protected in a modified form of broad-based terrace on the usual varying gradient, where the soil is very porous shall absorb most of the rainfall on the low side level, cut your banks, etc., etc., etc. In special cases must be taken, when to construct the bank sufficiently solidly and accurately.

Power Securities Corporation

The annual report for 1937 of Power Securities Company Ltd., which has great interests in electric supply companies in East Africa, records that gross income amounted £158,066, and that after payment of all expenses and providing for N.D.C., there is available a balance of £10,111, to which is added £3,339 brought forward. From the total of £136,151 dividends on the £100 shares amounting £26,833, £50,000 is allocated to investment reserves in order to write down certain foreign holdings, and £16,382 is carried forward. Valuation of investments, etc., and other options is substantially in excess of the figure in 1936 shown in the balance sheet.

T.C.P. DRIERS

Specialty driers from T.C.P. Ltd., 1000

**Dependable Equipment
for the Tea Industry**

Liberally equipped with classified
to meet standards of accuracy,
and dependability.

Automatic Machines
Single and Double Firing

Davidson & Sons Ltd., 1000

Passengers from East Africa

Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Whitehead arrived at London, East Africa, brought by the steamer "Marsella".
 Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Hartwell.
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 Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Hankin, Mrs. T. E. Hopkinson, Miss J. M. McMillan, Mr. J. M. Macmillan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Macmillan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. McMillan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. McMillan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Pease, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Robinson, Mrs. J. R. Rockfort, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Stevens, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Stoddart, Mrs. G. C. Walker, Mrs. G. C. Williams.

Mr. G. Mill, passenger on the Homeward-bound liner "Empress of Britain" included Mr. W. Driftan, Mr. & Mrs. H. Woods, from Kisumu, and Mr. Charles Markham, from Port Bell. Homeward-passenger on February 9th was Mr. Peter Bon, Nairobi.

Mr. G. Gould arrived at Southampton from Nairobi on February 12.

Outward passengers on February 16 included Dr. R. M. Dryden, Mr. Henry Parker and Miss Martha V. for Nairobi, and Mr. H. H. Hall for Mombasa.

Passenger due to leave to-morrow include Mrs. A. J. W. Legge and her three children, for Port Bell; Lord Chesham for Kisumu; and Mrs. E. Carr for Nairobi.

Sir Philip Richardson is the co-travel by the machine which leaves Southampton on Saturday.

Mr. H. O. Thompson known to many as African Traveler, of the Flying Doctor Service, Africa, was on the return flight home, having flown the "Corsair" from Alexandria to Africa on Sunday. He was trying to secure an eye specialist and the pilot was obtained to fly the machine to South Africa. The man carried on the flying boat reached London yesterday, and set off Tuesday.

Crayfish in Bulawayo

The number of crayfish in the lake has increased so rapidly that it is reported that from a hundred thousand in 1914 there are now over one million of the crustaceans. General Commissioner of Fisheries, Mr. G. S. Bassett, writing from Bulawayo, responded to *The Times*.

The following is all Professor Bassett's report to the Royal Natural History Museum, visited Nyasaland while undertaking a botanical tour there. On returning to Madagascar he learned that there were no crayfish in Lake Malawi, and General Bassett suggested that they were probably absent.

In the island communities he observed this tendency to the loss of the crayfish in the wet season, and also saw on the islands which may be important parts of the life cycle of the crayfish nymph and the influence of the weather on their development.

He concluded that the crayfish survived the

wet season and have been absent in the Mhondoro and Dona Dona Atolls of Lake Malawi. They have

become scarce in the islands which well established but

are situated in sheltered bays and streams in Nyasaland.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

The following rainfall statistics for January and February are from Southern Rhodesia. On February 1st we have received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the period indicated:

January (Read on February 2nd): Chemba, 0.01 inch; Edadza, 0.06; Kafue, 0.03; Kericho, 0.02; Kimangosi, 0.04; Kisumu, 0.05; Lala, 0.01; Matobo, 0.03; Mbileni, 0.05; Marashie, 0.01; Nandu, 0.01; Ngoro, 0.09; Sibanda, 0.02; Solio, 0.04; Tshela, 0.01; and Voi, 0.03 inch.

February (Received January 31): Arusha, 0.12 inch; Butiaba, 0.16; Fort Portal, 0.50; Hoima, 0.01; Jimba, 0.05; Kabale, 0.4; Kiboko, 0.10; Lira, 0.01; Masaka, 0.40; Mbale, 0.73; Nsibende, 0.20; Namayaro, 0.1; Ngoro, 0.2; and Tororo, 0.01 inch.

Tanganika (Received January 31): Bemba, 0.01 inch; Chilanga, 0.01; Dales Salaam, 0.40; Idjoma, 0.25; Iringa, 0.12; Kilama, 2.44; Kilwa, 0.01; Lindi, 0.45; Lukuga, 0.09; Machinga, 0.06; Mbeya, 0.01; Mpwapwe, 0.04; Mwatazala, 0.1; Njombe, 4.22; Oshana, 0.1; Sinyanya, 0.04; Songea, 0.15; Tabora, 0.31; Tanga, 0.7; and Usumbara, 1.50 inches.

Nyasaland (Received January 29): Chilumba, 0.01 inch; Landdale, 0.12; Limbuu, 0.10; and Mzimba, 0.08 inches.

Zambia (Received January 29): Chisumbwe, 0.18; Chilenga, 0.38; Kitwe, 0.1; Lubawala, 0.1; and Nchanga, 0.15 inches.

Kenya (Received January 29): Athi River, 0.01; Bamburi, 0.01; Bulk Mayo, 0.01; Campingo, 0.83; Esosale, 0.21; Gudomo, 0.06; Gwai, 0.01; Isiolo, 0.02; Imenti, 1.83; Inyati, 2.47; Headland, 0.93; Mandera, 0.1; Meli Meli, 0.1; Moroto, 0.07; Plumtree, 0.17; Salisbury, 2.01; Selous, 0.71; and Victoria Falls, 1.16 inches.



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NAIROBI
stay at
the Double Tree

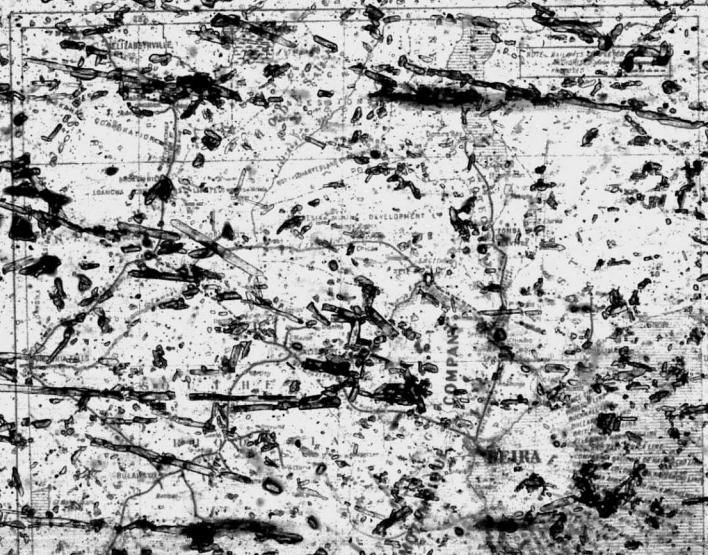
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Beira has become a recognized winter holiday resort of the South African, Nyasaland, and Rhodesian tourists by sea, inland, and in incoming mail singly or in pairs, with residents of Durban, Cape Town, South Africa, and with visitors from Overseas.

For all imports and the output of the Territory will be handled by the Mozambique Company, but two other firms, Kampong and Vansittart, and the manager of the British South Africa Company, have a monopoly of the import and export traffic. The Cape, Mombasa, and Durban steamship lines call regularly at the port, which is the most important port in the continent.

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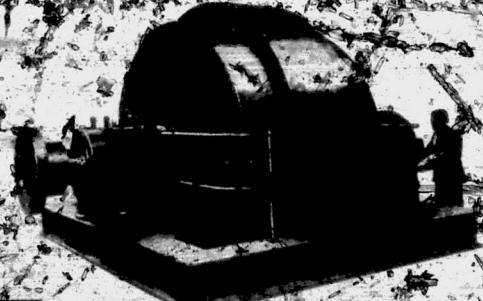
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

HERR HITLER, we have written again and again, has ideas of regarding his colonial claims as bound up with a general settlement of world problems, and his speech on Sunday evening in Berlin on the subject of Rhodesia was no exception.

Hitler Renews His corroboration of our statement that Hitler's interpretation of the African colonial claims is a simple, uncomplicated one. The pro-Germans in Great Britain have per-
sistently denied it. The passages in the speech which he has written are reported in full in this issue, for it is important that East Africa and Rhodesia should be examined by us in this matter. But the interesting point is that when we are accused of having concentrated on Rhodesia as something but few who care to do so are now doing, we can point to the published instances of that the most salient of which are quotations have proved to have even to do with Rhodesia.

On Sunday evening, naturally, but also only once to publish news of his speech in connection with German Foreign Minister Ribbentrop's visit to Byelorussia, the Foreign Minister of Rhodesia, Mr. J. C. G. Fullerton, issued a joint press statement with the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, on the occasion of the meeting of the two Ministers in London on Saturday evening. Byelorussia, and it is particularly

on this occasion that Herr von Ribbentrop was made Foreign Minister, the world's greatest disappointment. Measures are being taken to meet the demands of the League of Nations, and that is the task that the moment

now confronts Herr Hitler to deal with it in his Reichstag speech. That Herr von Ribbentrop wrote a good deal of that oration, and especially the passages attacking Great Britain and the British Empire, is almost certain. That he will be allowed even to insinuate such views in his speech in the Reichstag will be expected.

The Fuehrer's speech was powerful and menacing, perhaps the most violent he has made since he became Chancellor, and probably the most uncompromisingly expansionist. Although he did not ceaselessly to desire peace, he was strikingly so.

Then his speech was strikingly anti-British and referred continually and repeatedly to such chestnut British ideals as "democracy, free press, and liberty of conscience" while he waxed derisive at the idea of international economic cooperation as a means by which those who would give colonies to Germany could planned a new approach to their problems. These unpromising characteristics must be evident to anyone who reads the English translation, not a word of which was delivered in Singapore, but read from a transcript prepared before hand with his signature. That sounds adjustingly like a British speech, and yet it is the very language German uses, as we did, cannot but have felt that it is ultimately impossible to gain agreement with a man who in the words of Chesterton "had never seen himself in a bad and Crossed Committee" and who if he reads the controlled German press would see the League of Nations as a mere collection of German colonies.

It is remarkable how little the League of Nations has done to meet the demands of the

It is evident that Mr. Eden should have told himself that it is resign the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at this particular moment for the British and

If Lord Halifax succeeds Mr. Eden, he will probably report as a full

member of the Cabinet. His Ministers have for a long time considered a relentless policy against the Germans in the hope of securing his transfer to some other Cabinet office, or to his department. The Government was more than they dare say. There is reason to believe that if resolution of his differences with the other Ministers so strongly urged in the hours preceding his resignation, but staunchly maintained by the only method of dealing with the Ministers is to make crystal clear that Great Britain will reject even the appearance of opportunism and adhere to high principles, he refused to compromise with his conscience. Not for a long time has a British statesman stood so firmly for the right as he saw it, and since recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia and the question of German colonies were closely bound up with his resignation, it is an event of high concern to East Africans and Rhodesians. The probability that he will be succeeded by Lord Halifax, who has been placed in temporary charge of the Foreign Office, makes a bad situation much worse, for his recent visit to Herr Hitler unquestionably reinforced German hopes; indeed, Herr Hitler was so jubilant that he did not even permit Lord Halifax to leave the Reich before he had declared publicly that Germany would shout louder and louder for

Negotiation by delegation has nothing to commend it, but it is the fashion in dictator States, and, unluckily, many estimate that the democratic countries in Europe

The Need for Vigilance. It would be better to have something to keep them from complaining from the

That is nothing but a policy of self-sacrifice, just because it is sometimes very annoying. There can be no doubt that that inclination has grown rapidly in recent months, and it is the recognition of that fact which stimulates Herr Hitler to plan his outlines of war to the uttermost. He therefore believes the British East African territories to make clear to the Imperial Government immediately in concert with the self-governing Colonies of South Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa that there must at costs exact any compromise which would lead to the re-establishment of German power in Central Africa, a thing he has decided. In this resolve, to the last of concession, is the ultimate loss of our British dominions in Africa decided. How like that is realistic, and by implication, it is evident from last week's speech in the House of Lords, that Lord Somers, too, is unprepared to meet it. It must be admitted that it is a liberty. East Africans

A VICTORY IN THE POSTEN seems to have added to the British Colonies, and it cannot be said that the Committee which considered the subject and reported to

recommend and finally to dislate the Anti-British "Partisanary" discussions

Broadcasting have, however, revealed at least one complete fact, namely, that there is active anti-British propaganda by wireless from Germany to the United States of America and from America to Palestine and other Arabic-speaking countries, and that Russia is persistently spreading Communist propaganda in those parts of Native Africa which it can reach. If hostile foreign Powers can provide regular anti-British broadcasts, they have clearly over come the difficulties of technique and distribution inherent in the problem; and we should do the same, and ourselves in following their example. These broadcasts in Arabic, Spanish and Portuguese are to prove though abhated only in the right direction.

East Africa and these colonies are quite a concern of life and naturally anxious that in casting, when it comes, as the more ear and ear, the Arabic have come into contact with the varied and enlightened the African Native tribes, so that they shall exercise its vast influence in cementing the British connexion and confirming the good relations that at present exist between white and black, and shall ensure that the utilising effect of the British type of culture, free exchange of reception and contribution may benefit experts in the greater and control of the prospective matter to be sent "over the air" to Africans that inform us. If the British undertake the task, that the Nilot Commission will have our sympathy. However reluctantly it has lost mingled education and uplift in entertainment in Great Britain and in that it has done so we hardly hope succeed in Africa.

Granted that little is known of the customs of Eastern African Natives to wireless broadcasting, there is plenty of evidence on what they do as entertainment. The Natives have Native ideas of "Arabian Nights," and his Entertainment faster and anything younger people can't be expected to be holey hills, even the most ignorant received out of space. The African did not care any guidance, and it is probably amiss. For instance, it is known to have been in the habit of collecting odd items in their villages of all the oddities of their huts to listen to stories of far-traveling persons, such as the Swahili, though they though they do not the audience is satisfied with tales as it is always told by natives whom they consider to be the best. Now, Natives are not the only ones who have a taste for the exotic. Even the elevated classes of the higher income groups can testify who has often been to see Steere's "Swahili Tales." We hardly like the odd and dangerous stuff that has entertained us, and I

unnumbered years. Missionaries often, and settlers can no doubt remember many such stories in other languages than English, but conforming to the same type, and some more dangerous and less publishable than others, to the African's idea of entertainment.

In view of the consideration the indigenous differences there are between Natives of the Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Nast, land and the Rhodesias.

Local Stations the Solution. It is demonstrably impossible that one central broadcasting station, above all in England, could meet the demand satisfactorily. We believe the solution

can be reached by creating stations, convenient in local interests and pleasing local tastes; and it would be for the controlling authorities to present stories and entertainment in a suitable manner. The B.B.C. includes detective stories and tales of great crime in its entertainment service, but brilliant tales of revenge, like Dumas's "The Three Musketeers," these might be relegated to the story of their brave past, the Baganda having something of Alce's court, the Matabele the great sterilized odyssey from the grip of Shaka, and news of the great current events of the world, even if these were battles, might wisely be mingled with instruction in agriculture and the improvement of Native conditions of life.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Selfless Service

M R. FORMSBY CORE, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has announced his decision to retire from the House of Commons at the end of the present Parliament, and Mr. Huggins, the Minister of Southern Rhodesia, share a number of prominent attributes. Both carry heavy burdens with cheerful nonchalance and success; both are approachable and unusually candid for men in such positions of public responsibility; both are fluent speakers, with a flair for saying the right thing, even when the topic is a dangerous one; both have devoted themselves to the affairs of their fellow men without ever thought of creating a career but solely with a desire to contribute to the general good; and both enjoy and have for years enjoyed a most uncommon measure of personal arist. It is probably the strict truth to say that no two men in key positions connected with East Africa and Rhodesia would be more difficult to replace.

Toothless Man-Eating Lion

A few weeks ago shot was found to have only two teeth in its head and one of these was reported to have dropped off, killed and eaten a young Native woman. Many people have been naturally inclined to the opinion that the animal was senile, but after all, although this was a very peculiar animal, which, as far as put at the disposal of records, it is unfortunate that the story leaves an impression of the imagination, to the point at once that it was known the lion had got rid of the woman, and that her body was still in the paw of the beast, it is not to be considered odd, and nor just belied either, that a man-eating lion, like the famous "I saw him" of the "Lion of Tsavo," and finally eaten, nevertheless, had the power to bite in its head. Like the two swallows that for a long time haunted Captain Jack who always saw the best of things, they were not alone.

Six "Spirited Lions" Visit Kenya

Very different from the last was the visit of six constable-sized lions to Nairobi recently. They were six lions, Sir, and as has often been the case with the Native Police, they did not know what to do, but made no attempt to attack the lion and the police. They had only got up to the lions and had just started to run away when the lions had given them a good scolding, having clapped their paws on the ground, indicating that the lions were to proceed to

address them, mentioning the names of people who had died long ago. To each name, as it was spoken, the lions answered, "Ho-o-o." For a long time this question and answer business went on, until the constable said to the lions not to hurt the people in the guard as they were "guarding their property faithfully." The lions then replied, "Ho-o-o," and after browing round for a while, departed quietly. The constable had his rifle with him, but was wise enough not to shoot at the spirit lions, for, if he had, he was told that they would have killed everyone in the kraal.

Italy's Ethiopian Campaign

IKE HITLER HITLER in his latest speech, Count Ruggiero Laderchi included a host of figures in a selective list of Royal United Service Institution seamen carrying troops and supplies made, he said, 15 trips through the Suez Canal; they carried 76,300 tons of supplies, 4,200,000 shells, 845,000 rifle and machine gun cartridges, 10,000 tons of medical supplies, 63,300 tons of frozen meat, 20,400,000 cans of preserved meat, and 3,200,000 sandbags; and the Italian army included 18,200 officers, 368,300 N.C.O.'s and men, 18,300 Machine-guns, 1,800 guns and trench mortars, 10 tanks, 10,000 motor vehicles and 102,000 horses.

Going Hunting

KENILWORTH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Joint author with Mr. J. L. Hartley of "Fishing in East Africa"—he was recently appointed Fish Warden in the Game Department of Kenya. His lost no time in tackling his task with energy and enthusiasm. He has opened out new waters, and made available charts and maps of East African angling waters. The author of "Fishing in East Africa" will soon be writing his account of his experiences in a new country.

To Readers in Africa

HOW much better it would be if you might issue a fortnight earlier. You might have done so by subscribing for me to the Mail Edition. It would be the shifting week by week.

Hitler's Renewed Demand for Colonies

Offer of Credits and Raw Materials Spurned

GRAMANY'S COLONIAL CLAIMS were forcefully reiterated by Herr Hitler in his speech to the Reichstag on Sunday. According to Reuter, it said:

"Our economic position is a difficult one, not because National Socialism is at the helm, but because the people must live on a square kilometer; because we are in our possession of those great natural resources enjoyed by other countries, above all, we have a scarcity of fertile soil."

If Great Britain should suddenly dissolve itself and England become dependent solely on its home territory, then people there would perhaps have more understanding of the seriousness of the economic tasks which confront us. Our nation which commands no gold reserves and the colonies are not because National Socialism reigns, but because the Parliamentary Democratic State was exhausted after 15 years by a world hunger war, loots, if in other words, a nation which must feed 400 people to the square kilometer and has no Colonial rounding-off, a nation which lacks numerous raw materials and is not willing to live an illusory life through credit, reduces the number of its unemployed from 10 million and improves its standard of living; then in these should remain silent who in spite of the great economic advantages scarcely succeed in solving their own unemployment problems."

Claim As of Yester-War Increasing Vigorously

No more - what we may achieve by increasing German production, all this cannot remove the most possible nature of the space allotted to Germany.

The claim for German Colonial possessions will therefore be voiced from year to year with increasing vigour - possessions which Germany could not take away from other countries, and which today are practically of no value to the World Powers but appear indispensable for our own people.

I should like to turn here against the hope that such claims can be availed by obtaining credits. We do not want credits, but a foundation to live which enables us to secure national existence by our own industriousness.

Above all we do not wish to be compelled to say that we shall be permitted to buy what we need. We reject such statements peace and for ever. We regard our country as nothing else than a mystery.

There exists no recipe in world economy which can offer a full substitute for the possibility of an intensive economic system within a territory having the same currency.

Discusing International Conferences

You, my brothers, will not expect me to discuss in detail the individual international affairs which appear to arouse the varied interests of various Governments. You are too intelligent. Let me, however, come to be able to express myself on one question.

Above all, however, take note of my personal distrust of all so-called conferences. I am a wide-thinking man, but I am not a statesman taking up the implement of politics. I am a simple man, and I hope to find in the forms of the clause in the new political basis:

Recently we have heard that Germany was about to re-enter the League of Nations concerning her return to the League of Nations.

I should like once more to declare that in this a peace treaty was forced upon some countries which brought in its train far-reaching inroads upon the lives of the community and its right of possession. This age of national and economic destitution and the colonial furies of the nations took place under a cloud of moralising phrases which perhaps tended to sooth the uneasy conscience of those who instituted them.

After the revision of the map of the world, territories and spheres, which was as thoroughly as it was fundamentally and been effected by means of force, the League of Nations was founded which was to bring the world into order and the reasonable pacificing of the world.

Germany has nothing to do with this lothy community.

It is the moral decline of previous acts of violence that she had received the gracious permission of the unscrupulous Chancellor Stresemann, who spoke of knightly gentlemen, but sadly this government has fallen into the same trap as the recent state of the world arises out of acts of violence and that doubles us to repeat it is a state of affairs which arose through wrong.

Codicil References to Native Rights

We notice very often that English politicians would be glad to give us back our Colonies if they were not so disturbed by the thought of the wrongs of violence which would thus be done to the Native inhabitants.

Again, it is thought possibly to hand them over to them in flocks without the consent of the Native, and subsequently to effect those transfers through the League of Nations.

If the noble principle that a Colony should only belong to someone provided the Native gave their specific consent were to be extended to Colonial contestants of the past, then the Colonial possessions of the World Powers might possibly shrink up remarkably.

All those former Empires have now come into being by the plenitude especially of the new. We notice the peoples of the colonies living in unity through shared and brutal conquests, and many naturally integral parts of that same order which has always been designated to us as colonies in perpetuity. The World Order is broken. That which used to be an obligation has now become a privilege.

We left the League of Nations because it violated its original and obligations - it refused to give rights to the nameless and just as equally as the named.

We may well never return to the League of Nations. It should be so general because we do not believe in the right to be used anywhere in the world. In majority, so at the League of Nations or for the defence of the injustice.

We believe that it shall please all these nations to give up the right to do good and trust the right of self-determination as factor of genuine help.

We should have recognized as much earlier for the sake of the Abyssines. We should have given up the right to do good and less respect for the right of the Abyssines with hopes of progress.

institutions and certainly not since Italy's departure from it.

Germany has no territorial interest in East Asia. She once had possessions in East Asia. This did not prevent certain nations from combining with the yellow races to drive Germans out. We no longer sent an invitation to return there.

"Nor have we any territorial interest which should in any way have a connexion with the terrible war now raging in S.E. Asia."

Germany has in Europe no more territorial demands to make on France. After the court of the League's trust that the period of Franco-German territorial differences is finally closed, Germany also has no quarrel with England, apart from her colonial wishes.

British Free Colonies

Even *The Times*, which has been so friendly to the German claim to colonies, has to admit that Herr Hitler presented it "in a somewhat misleading light as an isolated issue." Nor did he mention the recent British initiative to discuss, at this stage, other questions of common concern—except the question when he declared that, owing to the attitude of the Press, there could be no more direct meetings.

The *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post*, considering the references to colonies more seriously and precisely, remarked that it would be interesting to

see how his declaration would impress the small but indefatigable clique which is pressing for a settlement with Germany at all costs, regardless not only of British interests but even of British dignity. Herr Hitler's declaration leaves matters much as they stood before.

The *Manchester Guardian* wrote of a "harsh speech," and continued: "It has always been obvious that to imagine Herr Hitler would be satisfied with credits and access to raw materials was folly. He falls into sheer mockery; he wants back the Colonies which Germany lost, and nothing less. It is likely enough that he would equally reject any extension of a mandatory or international system." But no such offer has yet been made to him and no such scheme worked out. If it is the right principle for Colonial possessions, and since it would mean that the possessing countries gave up something of their own interests as an earnest of their sincerity, it should be studied, and a plan devised. It will be time enough to see then what Hitler, and others, think about it.

The *Newspaper Society*, bidding its leader, "Mihel Hilt," said that Herr Hitler's mood was one of defiance of the world, devoted if any suggestion of a settlement could go half-way to meet the countries concerned, which Germany has difficulties, and that if the speech was all that the French said to say, he was unwilling and unable to do better than that.

Lords Discuss the Colonial Question

Lord Somers' Reply to German Claims

LOD STONEHARPS was the only speaker to put the East African case satisfactorily when for two days last week the House of Lords discussed foreign policy, including Germany's claims to colonies.

A settlement of the question of German Colonies is essential if there is to be a great understanding between Germany and Great Britain, which is the pre-requisite of peace in Europe. Lord Arnold, who moved for papers,

It is a most considerable concession that Germany has concluded on the basis of President Wilson's Fourteen Points, No. 5 of which promised a free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all Colonial claims. It is thus impossible to justify the taking away of all Germany's colonies. It must be intolerable to Germany to be told that she is not fit to have Colonies, and the France, Belgium and Portugal are fit. Great Britain ought to take the initiative in this matter, and that it now is.

Colonies are, he conceded, to Germany as may be preordained in a war. What will history say when all goes well about the transfer of colonies? Of some unimportant parts of a peaceful territory would not one Englishman, a ten thousandth could accurately locate on the map?

Vivian Clegg Thelwood said he had not understood Lord Somers' speech, but he went on to say to the Germans: "We can have a perfect right to the very considerable possessions of the British Empire, and I fear to say that we should make a very equal sacrifice in the two countries."

Lord Somers' words were highly complimentary. It is an invitation to the German Government to act toward extra-German demands, well known to them to be quite incapable of acceptance, and to

go to the possibility of a settlement between us on the basis of a peace policy of no appeal to arms. The argument that the German Colonies were mis-governed was greatly exaggerated, said the Marquess of Crewe. Though the Government of those Colonies was conducted on lines different from those in favour, it is a gross exaggeration to say of it having been altogether bad. It is just too obvious that nobody is going to propose to sell back those Colonies to Germany *en sang*. Therefore there is a very strong case for an examination to see whether it is possible to give some satisfaction to Germany.

Lord Noel-Buxton said that it was difficult to imagine a case where a reciprocal arrangement could not make some sacrifice. There was a time when the German Government had been obliged at the time of London by Sir Austen Chamberlain, when he saw me in a case against the acquisition of Colonies by Germany, if she could acquire them.

Lord Plymouth, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that what the Government had in mind was the desirability of holding a discussion on the possible contribution of all parties concerned towards a general appeasement in Europe. The Marquess of Kellie had suggested that a session of the Colonial question would make a valuable contribution towards that end.

"Again not is it possible to settle this question in a general way. It is to refer to the conference which I issued last November after the visit of the French Ministers. That conference states that the preliminary examination had been made of the various questions in all their details. At the same time, it was resolved that this question

not one that could be concluded in isolation, and moreover, would involve a number of other countries. It was agreed that the Colonies would require much more extended study. On the question of an understanding with Germany, there was no question of dropping the matter, but it was our efforts to reach that understanding which caused us to pursue those efforts.

Lord Snell wanted to see Germany a Colonial Power again, but he could not make a political pet of her and assume that she was the entirely guiltless organisation that had been suggested. Let the needs of Germany be examined in a thoroughly generous spirit," he continued. "Let us make as far as we can our own national contribution to remedy those grievances, but let us have the right to expect,asmuch as she has also a moral responsibility for the future of civilisation, that she should make her contribution to the solution as well as ourselves.

Fantasies and Facts

Lord Stowihan said that in listening to his debate he could not help feeling that other participants were speaking as if under the impression that Germany, having won the war, had been unjustly deprived of the fruits of her victory. It seemed that Germany encountered no blame at all; we were to blame, the French were to blame, the rest of the world, the Americans were to blame for the peace, situated as we were at the end of Germany.

What of the other side of the question? The demand for Colonies is quite a new one. In *Kem Kampf*, Herr Hitler definitely recognises Colonial adventurism. He is of the opinion that this is in Germany's interest to unite all Germans in Europe before embarking upon some Colonial adventure. In that he follows the line of Stoschlarz who was equally against Colonial adventurism. That there were people in Germany who had been associated with the Colonies in the past—Adolf Hitler, Herr Heydrich, who spent many years in Egypt, and others—succeeded in persuading the German nation, was necessary to claim the return of their Colonies.

A paper written by Dr. Bauer, and published in 1913, said the time had come for a campaign in favour because "as to the moral conduct of the Germans to demand back those Colonies." Another statement said that "one of the most important aims is to collect and employ to the fullest extent statements emanating from authoritative sources abroad in favour of the return of the colonies, as well as all reference to German Colonial policy in the foreign Press."

British Speakers Mislead the Germans

The noble lords made very substantial contributions to this question, but I rather think that they are not doing Germany's countrymen justice. I think they are misleading themselves in holding forth views which are not held by the majority of people in the country.

The German case has been also very put on the platform in both Houses of Parliament and in the Press. But I derive my information from the British press, and in so doing I do not mean to say that we have not received the same facts from the German side. What I mean is that we have a moral obligation in the question of the colonies is that which before us. Before she engaged we can see no moral obligation of the kind of which you speak.

The German case for the colonies besides the moral argument, is that she has a right to self-government. We can make up a lot of the

associated Powers' allied rights, and we can see that overseas possessions which she handed over to us as possessing a right she could not herself. That is why we come to her aid. This is what is world-famous in a speech from Herr Hitler's mouth. *Weltkrieg und Weltkriegsstaaten*. States, like ours, are created by men and altered by men. The fact of success by a people in excessive acquisition of territory carries the higher guarantee of territorial appropriation. It proves at the most the power of the conqueror. The weakness of the victim. It is from this power along that right is derived. That, according to Herr Hitler, make your title to the possession of the lands to which she says she has a moral right absolutely unquestionable, and that, therefore, is a point which deserves to be made.

I would like to note all the desire for improving relations with Germany. I think there must be considerably greater disposition shown on the German part to meet us half way than she has shown to date. A great alteration in the tone of the speech of the German leaders. The so-called statements, for example, from Field-Marshal Goering, that the Colonies were stolen from them after an unfortunate war, is on the one thing you could expect any reasonable man on the bench below me to accept. If Germany wants to make paid-for-her claims she would like to adopt the disingenuous and mannered language of young colonial nations.

No Change of Heart in Germany.

What action is likely to mitigate the German demand? At first, of course, is that we can only deal with those territories over which we have control. What rules out the territories which the French and Japanese control, and the territories which the Entente powers control? These territories therefore come down to East and West Africa, Generalissimus, an interesting point made just before the end of the War, hangs down.

As long as there is no real change of heart in Germany, and no final and irrevocable break with militarism, the law of self-preservation should be considered. In short, no fresh conquest of Prussian imperialism to other continents, and areas should be tolerated, and the conquered German colonies can only be regarded as guarantees for the security of a new future place of the world.

With everybody, in that there has been any recognition of German Germany, or that her last battle was a just and irreconcilable break with militarism, it is difficult to believe and accept to suggest that the "caution advised by Generalissimus is simply justifiable in dealing with people with whom we have had the experience of fighting us of war."

My point is that, it is worth while to study what the Germans would have done if they had won the War. Fortunately, we have their plans for what they called *Weltkrieg*. This is what Professor Delbrück said when he spoke in the *Reichstag* in 1918.

What did the Germans plan? What can we hope to do to mitigate the German demand?

Let us take our old Colony of South Africa, for example. Since January the Gold Coast colony has been with South Africa. Now, with the result of the war, Germany, the rich lands of South Africa and all the rest of Africa, especially Africa, Central Africa, South Africa, South of Africa, and so on, has already taken up a position in the African colonies and in Southern Africa, and those important and most important areas, the bases of South Africa, and the several bases of the German Empire, and so on.

united by Germany. Portugal also owns the Cape Island, with the port of Porto Grande, one of the most important trading stations of the Portuguese. A small colony of 100,000 people, 100,000 head of cattle, and 100,000 sheep.

"I think that is all my statement. As far as I can find it is quite enough."

"United in a single ownership, and with their various characteristics supplementing one another, they offer simple and measurable prospects. They are rich in natural resources, rich in possibilities of settlement and trade, rich in men who can work, and also in capital invested in our colonies."

"The important point in this extract is this: 'The only demand he has is for justice and does not demand against the principle of equilibrium, and Germany would only be obtaining a colony if Portugal had England and Russia. France and Belgium have done so.'

"To a recapitulatory basis for a distribution of the world the world seems to me to be something we cannot consider for a moment."

"We have collected within the British Empire a quarter of the surface of the globe. That is quite true. In that area there is justice, there is security, free institutions, people live, taking care of a large, more rapidly, increasingly—they have to pay more than those in many other parts of the world."

"In the same conditions applied elsewhere of the world instead of over one quarter; and if we were responsible for maintaining these conditions, we should have no right to sacrifice the people who are enjoying these conditions because they are members of the British Empire."

Immemorial Obligations v. German Conveniences

"It is not a question of meeting German convenience. It is a question of carrying out our immemorial obligations, a question of doing justice to those who are entitled to look for security in the various departments of the Empire. Therefore, though it is desirable to discuss and consider what can be done to meet a plain desire for some overseas possessions, we have to bear in mind in doing so that

"We have to bear in view the need for maintaining our strategic safety, and also the interests of the inhabitants of the countries, be they natives or settlers from here, who cannot be treated simply as chattels. We have also to bear in mind at least as far as possible, when we turn to measures to threats, and thus to the safety of our strategic position, and sensibly to the safety of our settlements, as far as possible, in the heart of Germany and the rest of Europe, to possessing overseas colonies well and truly, and in some degree that I might be able to say. But we have others and others outside do a disservice to us by raising a mere question of the right of the German people, which ignores the whole of the African continent. The hope here is that the German government will accept our suggestion."

Not a Term of Imperialist Neighbour

"Lord Allen commented upon Ambassador Kitchener's unfortunate speech. A grave injustice was done to him in the manner in which his remarks were taken from memory. The Treaty of Versailles did not solve the problem by handing over German colonies to France, as a mere German-my neighbour, and the other nations of the world. The German colonies of Africa came into the hands of the French. The French, in turn, the Belgians, and the British, and the Dutch, and the Portuguese, and the Spaniards, and the Greeks, and the Italians, and the Poles, and the Russians, and the Chinese, and the Japanese, and the Americans, and the Australians, and the New Zealanders, and the South Africans, and the Rhodesians, and the Zulus, and the Xhosas, and the Basutos, and the Bechuanas, and the Natives of the Congo, and the Portuguese."

"It is not a term of imperialist neighbour, but a term of a common neighbour, and one which is to be considered of common value, but one which does not need its protection. The last is the case."

"At almost like the form of guarantee, I think that peace settlement is living reality, so that we could trust the word of each power in the future, but that when it should be a compromise for limitation of armaments, whereby equality was granted to all comparable Powers, and no one nation was able alone to dominate the Continent of Europe. We should make that clear to our German friends at this moment, and not go into this colonial question as to separate matters of making concessions."

Barrier Against Rinderpest

"LAST WEEK we reported briefly the resolution passed in Nairobi by the Veterinary Research Conference advocating an 'immediate' co-operative campaign to exterminate rinderpest. We have now received by air mail further details of the discussion at the meeting, which was attended by delegations from African representatives, by delegates from Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Abyssinia, the Belgian Congo, and Portuguese East Africa."

"The Conference, while recognising the needs for intensified research into the techniques and methods of dealing with rinderpest, was satisfied that the existing methods, although capable of improvement, are adequate not only to arrest the continued spread of the disease, but also to drive it back towards its focus, providing sufficient staff and funds could be made available for the purpose."

"Having reviewed the evidence adduced by the experience of Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and the Belgian Congo, those present were of opinion that along the great axis must be regarded as most liable to rinderpest, capable by their movement of introducing the disease into fresh areas, and that buffalo constitute the most active danger."

"It was agreed that the disease may change its virulence from species to species, and that it is not amiss to lay upon an effective and permanent barrier between rinderpest in the areas where it is rampant, to the animals in areas which it is supported, so that there was no evidence of the prolonged continuing of the disease in game areas devoid of cattle."

"After this was directed to examining a number of plan susceptible to a three-fold southward extension, ringed first from Tanganyika into Bechuanaland, the Northern Rhodesia, and after examining various alternative schemes, unanimous agreement was expressed that the most hopeful method was by the creation of a completely vaccinated zone, not less than 10 miles in width, and preferably supported by a second barrier such as the Great Rift, the Zambezi, Lassa River, or an artificially created cattle fence, and attention being paid to the risk of the disease crossing ahead the banks of the last."

"Concerning the scheme formulated could not be said more. The veterinary expedition which has been expressed the opinion that the proposed road must be the complete separation of the two continents of Africa and Europe, and recorded the views of the best of the tried techniques that could be made available or achievable without regard to the cost of the scheme. The suggestion to be followed is that when the African techniques will be

Sir Harold MacMichael

Entertained by the Royal Society of Arts

SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL, Governor of the Uganda Territory since 1922, has this week been a Commissioner of the Royal Commission on Palestine. MacMichael's presentation of the results of his work in the interests of the Royal Entomological Society on Tuesday night.

THE Hon. Sir H. A. V. Polson, Vice-Chairman of the Secretaries of State for the Colonies, informed us that he would be greatly willing to accept the services of Sir Harold if it should fit His Majesty. The Sudan Civil Service, renowned for its skill may seem economy, but I regard a man who has striven so nobly for the welfare of his country and achievement of its members, of whom Dr. MacMichael has done much, in chearfulness would be most welcome. A man who while serving his country has distinguished himself in the service of the Sudan for three years, is called Major (Sir Reginald) King.

The First Commissioner of Tanganyika

Because the Sudan is well out of the news papers, and the House of Commons, we have not known, but Sir Harold MacMichael's name would not be hidden. The son he had been created when the Colonial Office had granted him the rank of Lieutenant and Lieut. in the Royal Administrative Corps. He became a Member of the Royal Colonial Engineers though he had no military training. He was born in Lancashire some 25 years ago in 1909.

Sir Harold has been a first class Governor of Tanganyika, & continued the Minister amply to fulfil the charge which he had been given. We all wish him every success in his future career, for he is one of the youngest men who at 25 was one of the youngest. After he had left us, we could have been present to see the height to which he had risen in law and politics. Arthur Wainhouse, in his time, was agreed that there was no one more fitted than he in the public service overseas service of the troubous but responsive Colony for Palestine. The extra theory that the "extra" extra theory that the

Minister of State in the Sudan was a major appointment to join others the Crown within the peninsula, on a continental level, with the size of Great Britain, will be seen from what follows.

Having given the most interesting review of the history of Palestine from Biblical times to the present day, Miss Emily Gove proposed the health of Sir Harold and Lady MacMichael, wished them success, and professed in his plentiful support.

Sir Harold MacMichael's Health

Sir Harold MacMichael, having completed the duties of his Commission, has announced the intention of doing them for the Society and presented a Secretary to Sir Edward Carson, and suggestions of compensation were soon made. It was however suggested that, as the Governor and his wife had so far done nothing upon this new-duty but attend to his health, it was fitting that he should be allowed to do so. "But," said Mr. MacMichael, "I have the pleasure of announcing that my wife and I are to leave England and go to Rhodesia as Governor General of South Africa." This was followed from March 1932.

"The second fact which gratifies us is to learn that we shall be given the chance of spending a month in Rhodesia. It is a regular assignment of mine to go there, and it is a great opportunity to do so. It is a place where we can get away from the world, and where we can do a lot of good. I am looking forward to the opportunity to help the people of Rhodesia, and to promote the Empire in general."

For those of us who are interested in the Royal Commission on Palestine, we are glad to learn that Sir Harold has given a good account of his work in his report to the Government of Palestine. It was anticipated that the report would be submitted in December of last year, but it was delayed until January of this year. Our informant considers that the selection of Dr. MacMichael was a wise one. The Royal Commission will be studied closely, and it is hoped that the results of the investigation will be made available to the public as soon as possible. The report will be published in full, and it is expected that it will be of great interest to many people.

Rhodesian Royal Commission

Planned to be Comprised

The other officers present were Mr. J. E. Biggar, Mr. Hollard, Sir Donald Cameron, Mr. C. H. Duke, Mr. D. G. F. Evans, Sir Philip Gowrie, Mr. Hart, Mr. F. S. Jackson, Mr. G. J. Lampman, Mr. J. Maffey, Major and Mrs. N. E. Morris, Mr. S. J. Ormsby-Gore, Mr. S. P. Stannard, Mr. T. A. T. Payman, Sir John Sturt, Lieutenant Major W. E. Simcock, Mrs. S. W. Smith, Mr. G. C. Tomlinson, Mr. G. C. Tomlinson, Mr. J. A. Williams, Mr. F. J. Williams, and Mr. C. C. Williams, and Mrs. G. F.

Williams, and Mr. W. J. Williams, and Mr. F. G.

A Challenge to be Faced

Our Development Policy Answer

U.S.A.'S agricultural production satisfies its own needs and exports other cotton, tobacco, and soya beans. The former Director of the Agricultural Institute, Mr. Holmes last year told the Inter-Parliamentary Group of the Overseas Legislative Council: "Something like one and a quarter million acres of thunder cotton, to say nothing of the smaller areas cultivated by other export crops and food crops." How could this be met from the resources of the U.S.A. if it was converted to a self-sufficient economy?

That is a question which requires very careful consideration. The policy is to remain self-sufficient and at the existence of government's expenditure and the revenue they receive, and as there are about one thousand and one hundred million acres of land outside of the U.S.A., it is in the extreme majority to the contrary.

Now in a country of shifting cultivation nearly outwards there can only be full use of the land with some 100 million acres per capita, and it is significant that in or two Government farms have had to be abandoned because all kinds of root have been grown on them without allowing for sufficient crest. (Lancaster & If. Agricultural Department, 1930) In that case, it is not surprising that the U.S.A. has done so.

In India, too, shifting agriculture, although a permanent system of agriculture before, was established. Native production on 50 million acres is a lot less than to outwit my rotation crops without upsetting the balance. In the old days individual plots were small because each grower grew for his family in his field, but with the introduction of cotton industry the land must be used in its entirety for cotton production. Governments have introduced various bonds and other agreements

Dangers of the Present Policy

Another question is whether it has been realized that President Wilson has also in his years seen erosion become the basis of world agriculture? In discussions he has urged that countries must stop the inundation of exports of cotton, tobacco, and other articles of mass destruction to the Americas. He has also called for a moratorium on debts, but with 6000 acres covered in India, it is not so much as the demand for a moratorium to be paid much attention. The more rapid the absorption of the acre in the course of time, the less will there be of destruction.

Another question is whether the approach to the problem must continue to either import or export, imposing trade controls.

The opportunity of the U.S.A. in the long run lies with the same methods as the author of the article on "The Economics of Agriculture in Africa and Asia" has suggested, but the American members of Congress have been unable to agree on the best method of proceeding. The fertilizers and other articles of mass destruction have been imported, but the cost of the imports has been so high that the fall in the price of cotton has not been able to meet the cost of the imports.

Natives are not yet up to date systems of management and control, but Mr. Nowell considered that the Government of U.S.A. had about reached a saturation point. He thought we had only to add a measure of labor and other production to increase our output. U.S.A. produced more cotton than the rest of the world combined. He does not think that we can do better in regard to cotton, so long as the right way better method of growing cotton is not adopted. He thought that a greater knowledge of farming and better organization would enable us to show that we can reach a saturation point and could still manage soil in this way. The whole world said that for 4000 years China was capable of supporting 100,000,000 inhabitants with their food requirements. He had a great desire to reach soil conservation.

At the Point of Parting

Mr. Holmes, having said that, and in reply to Mr. Nowell, said that the country might produce twice the cotton output from the present cotton acreage. He advised Mr. Holmes to stay far apart on the subject of cotton. After a long night in (laughter) he advised him to go on with his speech. He advised him to "keep him in line" and further development. He advised him to "apply the brakes" if not in time. Any large scale stock was taken off the road. That was the opinion expressed by Sir George Holmes of all places.

At the end of the debate, Mr. Nowell recalled that Mr. Holmes had been the author of "Baffled by Africa," and that he had been a member of the International Cotton Advisory Council, which he had been for six years. Through his influence he became a member of the Coton Company which was greatly interested in cotton services paid for by the cotton-growing countries.

With the exception of its first period of existence, the cotton content was lower than the cotton content of any other country in the human race, and the cotton content of lands from glacial erosion to 1920 was the worst in semi-arid areas, and the most serious erosion.

India's Exportable Excess Production. It is estimated that India would have 2000 million acres of land available for the production of cotton, and that would supply the market. The famine areas, stamping out cotton production, the cotton areas, and the areas where cotton is not suitable to grow and the available land to put under production, however, is so significant that the future export of cotton is not so important as coffee production. The coffee production is increasing rapidly, and the staple food in the Americas is coffee.

New Colonial Labour Adviser

Mainly in the Colonies Appointed

The Colonial Office has announced the establishment of a new departmental secretariat of the Colonial Office, the main object of which is to promote the welfare of the native population in the colonies. The new departmental secretariat will be headed by a Colonial Labour Adviser, who will be responsible for the promotion of the welfare of the native population in the colonies. The new departmental secretariat will be headed by a Colonial Labour Adviser, who will be responsible for the promotion of the welfare of the native population in the colonies.

The Cream of Tartar Tree

With Esoteric Information

To the Editor of "East Africa and Uganda": Sir, — In view of a paragraph you noted in the "Daily Mail" of Feb. 10, I beg to inform you that your paper has taken one of your last columns on "The Cream of Tartar Tree" and that the babobah is called the "cream of tartar tree" because of the pinkish or greenish tint of the seed pods.

The real reason he informs you is that the pinkish tint is imbricated in the pinkish bark of the tree. It is a natural tint, common to all trees, and it is curious that the pinkish marks of colouring on the bark of the babobah give rise to the name of the cream of tartar tree.

It is about 18 years since I first made the point on my own account that the proportion of cream of tartar contained in the babobah is in proportion to the number of leaves on one tree, as is well established piece of information emanating from South Africa, where there is a babobah as large as a small camel. The origin can be easily accounted for in the fact that African trees, like the babobah, take up their milk.

The new country of Africa is down trampled by the swine of the world, the babobah is universally known, that it is babobah, a tree of tartar tree, on which see the "Encyclopædia Britannica," on the babobah.

The question of whether the babobah grows in any part of Africa is left to your view to corner the cream of tartar market. Recent specimens of babobah sent to England for analysis, if I had applied to the Government, I should have incurred trouble and expense, as they had already analysed the babobah, and found it valueless. However, the analysis was given, showing it to send with his report, and his findings referred to the Encyclopedia, which informed me that cream of tartar was obtained in the form of nine casks.

When I wrote to you previously on this subject I do not suppose your circulation had reached any thing like the present colossal proportions, which probably accounts for the fact that since then there has continually seen, though not in great numbers, until very recently to the babobah, or cream of tartar, in your columns.

I would like to call your attention to the many important travellers, who are seeking the babobah, and of whom who may at this moment be in the states of Mysore from with a view having an accurate analysis made of the cream of tartar, and a correct remuneration how Americans (or Englishmen) like to have anything that looks like money.

If, however, any of your wealthier readers are so inclined, I would like to have the location of the babobah, as will tell your sons who will have some to sell, and we will see what we can do about it.

Yours faithfully, W. H. H. —
Editorial Department.
Contributor.

Mr. H. C. St. John, M.P., has proposed to the Government to make a commercial port, binary, "The Great Lakes," in order to induce the trade of the Great Lakes to the likely port of any coming port of entry.

He is crushing denunciatory about South Africa, and he says that the Zulu's make people think him a bad man, but that the Zulus are not bad, and that some Natives are good, but he blames the Zulus, natives, and the rest of the tree, and the Great Woods, West and East Africesters, and a lot of people in Karamatia. —

He has nothing to say, but his argument from feathers is also untrue, as the Zulus have never

been found to be a tribe of robbers, and

he has never been to Africa, and he has not even

seen a babobah, if he has, why not feather it,

and then when he is asked, he may say he has had a philosophical influence.

Inspectors in the Colonies

Suggested Adoption of a Uniform Practice

To the Editor of "East Africa and Uganda":

Sir, — Your article with the suggestion of Mr. Frank Swett, and that a similar plan should follow the example of the U.S. and appointed inspectors in the colonies, interesting, as it is, to the Royal Society, that tree vessels, the same as regular inspectors of the "Vessels of Trade," should be appointed to go through our ports, and to make a report to the administration, etc., to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

As my identity is of no importance, I sign myself, Royal Empire Society, — Yours truly,
London, W.C. 2.

Introducing You to Kenya

Editorial Department.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Uganda": Sir, — Some weeks ago (from Feb. 10, 1933) when the subject was first under discussion, Mr. Hind, who permitted me to state the facts in regard to the first trial application, etc., recently this discussion was still again agreed.

In your issue of Jan. 27, you will see that Mr. Hind, in his application to claim the credit of being the first to have introduced the correspondence, showed like to state again that the fact that he was the first to do so, was due to his personal introduction, and when he approached the government, he was told that the appointment had been made a success, and that the U.S. had entirely failed over night, and after all the trouble.

— In no way does either the U.S. or the U.K. contribute to the further importation of babobah, essential to the establishment on a large scale, of the production of the cream of tartar, and as so wealthy and rich, he was able to make his entry in the best way. But as far as I am not told, the author of this article, that the first importation was to Australia, and that about the next year, Mr. H. C. St. John, M.P., of course, he still alive, and not trouble, — I am not sure, — but the case for war was the surest way to get it, however cannot take this into consideration, as the author of this article, is not the author of this article, —

Yours sincerely, W. H. H. —
Editorial Department.

Great Progress in the Sudan. What Elephants Did

Points from the Budget Statement

THE SUDAN is in the financial position it is probably best situated. So far, that is to say, says an explanatory note accompanying the budget statement issued in Khartoum.

The accounts as at December 31 last show the strengthened financial position to which the Government has arrived, and it is a great tribute to the financial policy followed by recent years that the estimate for 1938 can envisage a pronouncement in regard to £1,170,000 as a result of the fall in the world's price of cotton, the greatest item of export, without serious perturbation or financial commitment.

For the past necessary year there were available in the treasury and the sum of £1,000,000 in the current account, and the sum of £1,000,000 in the Government income increased from previous sources, and in spite of supplementary requirements due to the increased cost of materials, a reserve of £1,650,000 is anticipated. Thus, budgetary provision for expenditure is £1,450,000.

The current account balance is £1,000,000 more than £1,000,000 from a successful scheme of taxation, amounting for a surplus of £1,183,500, and the estimated war balance at £1,072,500. Total revenue is put at £1,479,700, and expenditure at £1,427,401.

£1,450,000 is the net contribution of the Sudan to general revenue after the appropriation of £1,000,000 to the improvement of the local currency reserves. The improvement over the 1933 budget estimate shows the loss of 1933 in £1,000,000 to have shown a sustained rise, and seems to set a fresh high record for the past year.

Crop Production.
Since 1931 we have declared surely that the Sudan will be prepared for a period of low rainfall, return from that commodity. The consequence of such effect will be a serious decline in the output of the Departments of Agriculture and Irrigation. Declined largely falls in those of the customs and finally in the reduced receipts from sales of cotton. Cotton prospects are good in the Gezira and flash irrigation schemes; moderate in the Upper Nubian Beas, and poor in the Khatuduk. A large crop is being gathered in Dongola, and a small one in the Khatuduk. There are some signs of an improvement in the cattle trade and skins; but market prices in the latter are still very low. Sheep-skin and goat-skin are good, and a good grain harvest is anticipated. An additional factor is the additional fixture to be paid on the estimated £1,000,000 £4,165,000 which will be required for normal revenue services, extraordinary services, and so on, estimated to require £650,000,000. This figure is included in the 1937 budget, and it is clear first of all since 1930 that the Sudan is becoming increasingly dependent on exports of cotton, and less on other crops.

The Soldier and the Native. *Many Indians' Fortunes*

Books interested in the subject will be found in the Naval Empire Society or associated with it. The meeting is at 8.30 p.m. on March 8, at the Royal Hotel, Coptic Street, Southern Suburb. Mr. H. G. John Chalmers will speak on "The Naval Affairs of India," and Mr. D. L. M. G. will speak on "The Indian Army."

What Elephants Did

Values to Man

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The Nalo-Ethiopian War

A Soviet Spec. to Soldiers

THE LECTURE for military
personnel was the key-note of the address
given by the Italian Military Attaché, Colonel
Giovanni Saverio Tedeschi, to a large
audience of British officers who were interested
in the subject being discussed.
Techniques of the Italian campaign in Ethiopia

Report - Early as a military operation, the
Luftwaffe was undoubtedly a mounting
effort. The war had no precedent from two
bases, which were located 200 miles or
less away from each other. 1,000 sorties
days, minimum load staples, the aircraft being
small planes with 20 tons combat load only 200
sorties a day, and the weather was consistent with
no favorable conditions. The country of the opera-
tions was as large as Italy, over 100,000 square
miles, with mountainous terrain, numerous
roads, means of internal transport, and con-
sisting of high plateaus, or mountain areas. A
6,000 ft. altitude, though many places were higher
than this. The entire area was a harsh nation
of good fighters, required a climate, and con-
ditions.

Everything for the war had to be brought from
the city. In a few minutes a team was handling 10
tons a day, and the people who had the horses that
climbed the 500-foot hills were really
capable of carrying 10 tons to the front. The
men who worked at the front were trained even
to load their teams with 1000 pounds of supplies.
The men who worked in using up the
traditional food of 100,000,000 men strength-
ened the arms all the size of the mountains, made roads
beneath the fire, gashed them when the advanced
armies came after or animal teams
had to go.

The new unitary cartridge adopted by Italy was a black modified Lee-Enfield. The foresight movement was very similar to that of the Lee-Enfield, but it was anticipated that the Italian soldier would be more familiar with the Lee-Enfield than with the new cartridge. The rear sight was graduated from 100 to 1,000 yards. The cartridge was to be used in the same manner as the Lee-Enfield, the original idea being that the Lee-Enfield was annihilated in the war.

The Germans supposed that the British had given up the use of gas, and were taken by surprise even at the first supposing it was a gas shell exploded like all artillery bombardment. They were aware of the enemy from some military object, such as a bridge. Because must have been initiated, it was very likely that the ground was quite equal to the use of the fighting, and charged on steep hill sides, in valleys, and the enemy would more collected than dispersed, so the British gas was used to find evidence of that.

Speaking in Bath he was a Colonel, and he was in charge of the R. P. C. S. Silver Star Medal, and during the Ethiopean campaign, and had previously served for many years as a veterinary surgeon in Africa, said he sometimes when asked if the King of Ethiopia was a coward does not answer him, but will stand at the door of the hole of the King's residence gone by his soldiers and he knows what a fine looking little gentleman he is. He was bombed night before day by the Indians and attempted to kill him, because he was sent to India to live and his life was held so long, added

It is believed that the Emperor is the only
man possible who has the stomach, and
the will, to do such a thing. The Emperor
would naturally have been killed, and he would
have been the end of Ethiopia. It pesters me
in Ethiopia to-day. There were 9000
country but the country was so under
the country. Ethiopeans of course we did have
It is reported from Addis that 400 Italians
were butchered and annihilated by the Mullah
during their stay in Goliamb and Wellal.



Statement of Worth Nov. 1939

When they instruments are in our hands the inhabitants of this country will learn right from wrong.

—*xxv. 102*

Rhodesia must stand or fall together
or Herby's Standard.

"For all we know who never saw us, but surely
come from the Negro race." —*xxv. 102*
Suzu

All progress in the Soudan is due to the car.
Barres have electric cars and there are cars.
—*xxv. 102*
Sir Ralph Richardson.

Cars are now produced in the heights of
the White Pyrenees in the world. —*xxv. 102*
Heath in the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*.

and prepared to say that the Rhodesian
will be the best seller in the Old Country
next year. —*xxv. 102* Mr. W. V. Meade in
Russian Services Review.

It is no power for white people to say too
about the natural endowments of Africa.
All the facts stare them in the face.
—*xxv. 102* *University College, Oxford*.

The remarkable thing about the Somali white
fronted sparrow is a complete desert-dweller, is
that when established at the coast it drink sea
water. —*xxv. 102* Sir George Parker in *The Birds
of Somaliland*.

The vicious tendency of such work as pick-
ing coffee-beans to do more harm than good
is the point since they should be at school. —*xxv. 102*
Anti-Slavery Society's *Annual Report*. In
industry and all the African countries.

If you are living in the tribe and run short of
graham-powder, the sharp thorn at the end of
the sisal-thorn is a very useful and effective sub-
stitute. —*xxv. 102* *The Hesburgh* in an article on
"The Thorns of Teneriffe."

There were hundreds of African homes in
western Rhodesia in which families were being
taught up in a Christian way without polygamy
or prostitution. —*xxv. 102* The *Rhodesian* in
a well-arranged *Salisbury News Club*.

Nothing the non-speaking tribes said
would tell to another is a waste of time.
They have told the Bantu language have
no power and so they cannot be converted
to a great earthly power. —*xxv. 102*
The *Salisbury Journal*.

If the Natives in the Shona African Protectorate
were consulted and gave their best advice after
thought and reason, it would be seen how the
practical throughout Africa. —*xxv. 102* The former
governor of Rhodesia in his speech before the Royal
Society of Antiquaries.

Some Bantus are extremely ignorant
but they must guard against
being in a country, but they must guard against
the dangers of the climate brings the tsetse
fly to them and the danger of albinism.
—*xxv. 102* *Chimbu Standard* of
Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, in
the *Salisbury Journal*.

391 Captain Hon. Frank
Ernest Harris, D.S.O., M.P.



Captain Ernest Harris, D.S.O., M.P., from Rhodesia, has been serving in the British Army and is helping to train the Rhodesian forces in the field. He trained as a private before going to Mass and in the field in East Africa. When Rhodesia was withdrawn from the Commonwealth he joined the British Forces in India and being wounded and taken prisoner in 1918 was awarded the D.S.O. Returning to Rhodesia in 1920, he won the late Sir Alfred Munnings' competition as Osborne Harris, the first Rhodesian to be elected to the House of Commons. He has been a member of the Rhodesian Parliament since 1924 and has been a member of the Executive Council since 1928. He is a member of the Royal Rhodesian Regiment and has been a member of the Royal Rhodesian Rifles.

Captain Ernest Harris, D.S.O., M.P., has been a member of the Royal Rhodesian Rifles and has served in the Royal Rhodesian Regiment. He has also been a member of the Royal Rhodesian Rifles and has served in the Royal Rhodesian Rifles. He has also been a member of the Royal Rhodesian Rifles and has served in the Royal Rhodesian Rifles.

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Editorial Paragraphs of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

In Europe there was so much talk as confused

"Bombers" to grave concern of creditors. The writer's "Crisis of Confidence" was the element in the main. "Statesman," May 10.

Reformists ought to cultivate the sense of pride in their work. *My Ten Years' Work*.

Where could the boy stand today without the tremendous prestige of Freud, Wertheimer, Siegel, Eriksen, Gropius?

The new purchase system has already been tried, and is being applied to the leveraged debts of Wilson, Roosevelt, and Stock Exchange brokers, against the constitutional right of getting the fruits of one's efforts. *The Spirit of Democracy*.

Longwood has said it was now only a question of Nations, but less than half a dozen weeks earlier than that he had said "I will."

Longwood will develop propaganda, infiltration, and efficiently trained, more delicate than big, and take responsibility his motto, *Truth or Power*.

For a year or two such a task Mr. Edens has taken by putting the bank factors of the project and others who depend upon

him in a position of power.

On the moment, policy has been the source of prosperity in the United States industry, because of an emphasis far greater than ever before.

The moment has passed, and the time has come when the power can only be used to keep the system intact.

Propaganda against the U.S.A. by the Hitlerites, and amoralism, and the Hitlerites, and other forces, with its usual

success, has brought about a situation which is now

more serious than ever before. This movement

is curbing the President's increased taxation as a result of the U.S.A. Government's spending programme is as much the cause of the

definite purchasing power as anything else, and when it comes to the chance to raise wages, or bring them up, all together there can

be little question in the working population what to choose. Industry will never tolerate these percentages demands by the Press, coupled with hollow threats, and no

amount of visits to the White House from business representatives, will do good, until either the President shows that he has profited from

the past and other than giving

of economic or other things

climed in November by losing

the support of Congress in the elections. An immediate reduction

gives very important results to our own interest." *The Investor*.

June 11, 1933. "The world would make a better

world if it could make a better

world. It is inevitable. Much of the

trouble, accounting for the difficulties of sources, and recoil

of Nazi party, the civil war in Spain

can be traced back to the economic

slump of 1929-30, or since 1930,

any specific cause, or any

void another world war, and therefore another world war, must

substitute for inflationary for de-

flationary measures. The strength

of the democratic world is the

strength of the world, and the

Heritage. Interest rates in representative stocks and bonds in the London Stock Exchange after the end of conditions in the market.

Cessco 21% 771 8

Imperial 5% 111 7 6

Kelvin 7% 103 0 0

Rhodes 7 1/2% 103 0

Nymaland 5% 103 0

Nyland 5% 103 0 0

Rhodes 5% 103 0 0

S. Rhodes 5% 103 15 0

Sun 5% 111 0

Tananyika 5% 103 0

British Steel 10% 5 3

British Gas 5% 3 10

Brit. Ropes 25 (3d.) 3 9 6

Charron 10% 19 9

Clayton & Black 12% 1 0

General Electric (5%) 5 0

Imp. Chem. Ind. (2%) 10 10 1

Imp. Tobacco (61%) 6 19 4

Int. Nickel Co. 10 50

Imperial Graphite 19 9

Imperial Oil 10% 6 6

Imp. Steel 10% 1 1

Int. Steel 10% 17 14

United Tobacco U.S.A. 80 0

Pickett (10s) 3

Watford (5s) 3 9 0

Mining and Oil

Anglo-Petrol 6 18 9

Anglo-Sudan 10% 1 1

Anglo-Amer. 3 17

Anglo-Swaziland 5 8

Conc. Goldfields 3 14 7

Gold Fields 10% 5 17 6

McGraw 10% 0 0

Rand 10% 0 0

Rhodes Prop. 10% 2 2

Standard Oil 10% 0 0

John Brown & Sons 10% 0 0

Mexican 10% 0 0

Gold Min. 10% 2 6

Imperial Oil 20 0

Royal Dutch 100% 58 18 9

Shell 10 11

Esso Angel (5s) 10 8 9

Esso Wits. (10s) 10 8 9

Mining and Railways

Burma-Bang (D.C.M.) 1 1

Burma-Bang 10% 10 1

Clayton & Black 5 0

General Railways 0 0

General Railways 5 0

General Railways 5 0

Hongkong & Shanghai 5 0

M.S. 5 0

National Liner 0 0

National Liner 0 0

Standard Railways 0 0

PERSONAL

Mr. G. A. Wilson has been transferred from Mombasa to Kampala.

Mr. Frederick Cuthbert Chamberlain, Kenya last Colony, has died.

Mr. W. Pickup is becoming Deputy Commissioner of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. H. Scott, turned last week by air from his visit to East Africa and Rhodesia.

Captain Victor Jazay, M.P., who has visited East Africa, has arrived home from his tour.

Mr. A. P. Pollard, auditor in Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred to similar office in Hong Kong.

Mr. A. E. Barron left Entebbe on Friday on his way back to Nasalsad. Mr. Barron will follow later.

Mr. A. B. Gordon, formerly a chaplain in Kenya, is now Rector of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Major-General and Mrs. G. G. Gubbins, direct from Home from Kenya, will be in London on March 13.

Mr. V. Smith made a long journey to Australia, New Zealand, the United States and England.

Major E. di Vittorio, Italian Consul in Zanzibar, is on his way to Rome prior to a transfer to Abyssinia.

Mrs. S. W. Howard has been elected Vice-chair and captain of the Ladies' section of the Royal Antislavery Golf Club.

Mr. Edward Wolfe, who has been appointed to the Lands Office in Seaview, has just returned to his home in Southport, Lancashire.

Mr. L. D. G. Ford, formerly in the staff of the Royal Engineers, Bulawayo, has joined the staff of the Royal Engineers, Cape Town.

Colonel D. G. D. Scott, Secretary of the Royal Engineers, Retired, has been appointed to the staff of the Royal Engineers, South Africa and Rhodesia.

Sir George F. W. Director of the Royal Geographical Society, has recently visited East Africa, spending his time at home from a visit to Ceylon.

Mr. H. H. and Mrs. H. H., who have settled in London, are on the retirement from Bechuanaland with their family in London at the end of May.

The Nampula Branch of the Bank of Central African Republic, London, whose members are all Europeans, has discontinued its business.

Mr. W. M. Petrie, formerly a resident and a long time member in Kenya, is engaged to advise the Standard Oil Co. on their refinery at Orakwile.

Mr. P. A. Adshead, chief accountant in the Uganda Public Works Department, has been promoted to Assistant Inspector of Railways.

Captain A. B. Creech, of Rhodesia, has been transferred from Bwana Mowana to Mukarai and is acting as A.O.C. and private secretary to H.E. the Governor.

Mr. W. Williams, of Messrs. Blythe Peacock & Co., will arrive in East Africa shortly to inspect the locomotives produced by his firm for the African railways.

Mr. S. L. Hall has been elected President of Zomba Orphanage Club in succession to Miss Justice Morgan. The Vice-Presidents are Messrs. H. L. Daly and Mr. Thornewicroft.

Captain H.M.S. Russell, who served in H.M.S. Enterprise in the East Indies Squadron some years ago, has taken up his duties as Assistant Director of Plans at the Admiralty.

Captain A. Barton, Commodore of the Union Castle fleet, has been appointed to command the company's new liner the "Cape Town Castle," which enters the service towards the end of April.

Dr. John Murray, who is a member of the Delafield Commission on Higher Education in East Africa, gave an address at University College, Southampton, last week on "The Problems of Education for the Colonies in East Africa."

Mr. Charles Horne, who has travelled widely in East Africa, has written a book entitled "A Black and Beautiful Land, Safari Land," which will shortly be published in the United States. He has recently been working in Honolulu.

This week was granted to Sir Ernest Macleod, K.C.B., who has decided to wait the mission of the Order of the Star of Africa, which will bring him to the Sudan, before resuming his services.

When Commissioner Gatti leaves later this month for his expedition to the Belgian Congo, he will be accompanied by his own personal caravan which is made and operated by Mr. J. C. S. S. in the shambas and latifundia of the interior.

Captain T. V. Phibbs, who was Flag Captain on the East African Commission, has had a friendly interview with East African officials, and has been offered a place as Adjutant General to the Royal East African Regiment. Finally, he will be given command of the Royal East African Regiment.

Lady Randolph Churchill, the Queen of the Duchess of Marlborough, has been appointed as lady-in-waiting to the Queen of the Belgians. Her group is the Order of the Crown of Belgium. Lady Churchill's husband is a prominent member of the Royal Household.

MINING SHARE ADVISE COUPON

February 24, 1914

A. D. Bascom, the well-known American business man who, among other duties, is managing director of Messrs. Finschhafen, Butcher & Co., is at present revising "Palevine," which is expected to reach London at the end of this month. He is in Maryport.

Mr. J. Bascom, until recently the secretary to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, will take up his duties as general secretary of the British South Africa Company in Umtata at the end of April. He thus succeeds his father, who recently passed away.

Among those who have passed the associate membership examination of the Institution of Civil Engineers are Messrs. R. C. Wommer, G. E. I. E. White, S. J. Fisher, V. S. N. Wright, Burrows, J. F. L. M. Kastner, and J. C. W. Wilkinson.

Mrs. Audrey Dickson, who has done much archaeological work in the area in Northern Rhodesia under the auspices of the International Commission of African Languages and Arts, has been appointed honorary professor of Ethnography at the Witwatersrand University.

Three expeditions are in East Africa attempting to climb to the peaks of Mount Kenya. One party headed by Dr. von Radloff is composed of two American students, members of the Alpine Club of Austria Alpine Club.

The 1937 Memorial Report of the Royal Society has been issued at £88 10s. It will be devoted to the historical and geographical tables in Australia, Bequia and the Islands, a memorial supplement to the construction, history, and progress of the Rugby football game.

Brigadier-General R. H. Avery, C.B., M.C., M.A., of the Royal Artillery, and now organising the Royal Artillery United Services Fund, and Mrs. Avery, have been visiting Southern Rhodesia, having travelled over 1,000 miles in the course of their tour. They leave for England on April 20.

Mr. J. A. A. V. has been elected President for 1938 of the Royal Society of St. George, Mr. W. H. G. G. Lewis, Vice-President, Mr. G. H. H. H. McLeigh and Mr. H. M. Walker were elected to the Committee, and Messrs. W. A. Williams and J. G. Moore were elected Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary respectively.

Dr. A. T. R. O'Brien, who has been appointed Consul General to the Colonial Office in succession to the late Mr. Thomas Stanhope, arrived in East Africa during the campaign, and was awarded the M.C., and bars. Most of his colonial career has been spent in West Africa, but since 1915 he has been Assistant Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State.

Lord Dunstan, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is to visit East Africa in early May, will be followed by the Duke of Gloucester, who was born in Kenya. The Duke's tour will include the new British High Commission in Nairobi, and the towns of Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu, and on May 12 will return to London for the Coronation.

Obituary

Miss Marion, formerly a leading locomotive superintendent of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, died last week.

The death was announced from Simla by Mrs. Marion Weston, a retired nurse, who had been devoted to Marion, Cary Town, and Nairobi during her most recent expedition. She transferred to Southern Rhodesia 15 years ago, and after marriage three years later went to live at Hillside Farm.

The death was announced from Simla by Mr. J. B. Nichols, C.B.E., at the age of 68. He was a member of the 100 Days Battalion, saw service in the rebellion, the Boer War, and the Great War, in which he was twice mentioned in despatches. He practised it as a barrister in Simla, married with Mrs. Ely, and was a well-known figure in the outposts.

Mr. John Cable, who lived for some years in Nairobi, died in London last week in tragic circumstances at the age of 58. He had been serving as a constable in Mombasa, but was under the impression that he was the subject of a more serious disease. A few days earlier he had served his time in Siang and was being discharged. From the country, he had come to Nairobi after the war. With the money that he established the *Tidings of East Africa*, which he edited capably, and his wife. Mr. Cable hesitated to express his strong political views. Although they were often in conflict with his feeling, the settler community generally regarded him with honesty of purpose, however obscure his opinions. Since leaving the Colony a few years ago he had travelled widely on the continent, but the past two years had been mostly in London.

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British Lorries in Uganda

Correspondence follows an Official Mistake

Our report on the January meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board states:

"Mr. A. G. J. Cameron, called the following question made through the Colonial Office to the Uganda Government in regard to securing amendment of the regulation prohibiting imports of British India Ordnance Board British lorries, which are seriously prejudiced and foreign-built vehicles greatly favoured as a service to the Colonies by the Board, and the London Chamber of Commerce, a measure has been drafted and published in the *Official Gazette* of December 22, accepting for revenue purposes the bond for load figures shown on the manufacturer's vehicle."

Sir Humphrey Coggeshall, head of the British Motor Manufacturers' Association, has been recently assured by the "make" made in Uganda by Colonial Pioneers, expressed through Mr. Cameron, that his proposal raised a number of difficulties to British traders.

The chief Secretary to the Uganda Government has forwarded to Mr. Coggeshall a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Cameron from the Director of Trade, Uganda, Company Ltd., which states:

"The argument in *East Africa and Rhodesia* is not based upon the facts, which are (a) that representations were made to this Government by the manager of the motor department of your company at Kampala in a letter dated October 28, 1937, of the effect that the application of Regulation 5 of the Traffic Regulations, 1937, was opposed to the interests of importers of British and American-made truck units; (b) that these representations were considered by the Traffic Control Board, Nairobi, so far that they had been satisfied that the regulations were discriminatory and prohibited the acceptance of British-made lorries.

It is standard of trade construction advised an amendment of the regulation. (d) that the amendment suggested by Mr. Braine was endorsed by the Governor-in-Council on December 15, and published in the *Official Gazette* of December 15."

"In the 1937 regulations similar to those of the machine and the motor department of your company were made by a letter addressed to the Governor dated December 7, and received after the decision of the Governor-in-Council had been taken on December 11; (f) that the representations made *inter alia* by yourself, the Joint East African Board, and the London Chamber of Commerce (East African Section) to the Secretary of State were accepted by the Governor on December 22; (g) that you were informed in a letter from this office dated December 15, that the Regulation in question had been amended after consideration of representations made by the authority of the motor department of your company by the authority of the motor department of your company."

Mr. Braine's reply draws attention to the fact:

"It is admitted that no regulations were made to the Government on October 28 regarding the effect which Clause 5 of the Regulations would have. It was not until the issue of the *Gazette* published in Uganda on December 15 that either sellers or prospective buyers of the Empire made truck units which had been rendered unsafe by the inexperience of the action taken. No authoritative advice had ever been given to those concerned that the Government was sympathetic to regarding the arguments which had been put forward, and I find no information that the regulation had been amended. I received your letter on December 15, and was about to do so."

"I consider that the very serious nature of the interests involved, it could not be as surprising that those interested in the Empire trading industry were seriously disturbed, more particularly as January 14, 1939, was to mark the end, and thereafter the news that the system of regulations continued to prevail."

"I therefore hope that your friendly consideration will be given to the matter, and that the Minister in making full representations will also make reference to what was said in the *Official Gazette* concerning the safety of national lorries, and other imported lorries, and on other lorries."

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Unbeatable economy performance within the reach of almost every family! The Vauxhall 10-four gives fine performance and luxurious comfort at the lowest cost per mile. The Vauxhall 10-four has independent suspension, steering, and brakes. The powerful engine gives maximum economy and performance. Safety is built in. Non-stop drive, easily accessible placed gear selector, silent Vauxhall silent synchromesh gearbox, and quiet running, which make the Vauxhall 10-four a famous success which makes it the most popular car in the world.

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Questions in Parliament

German Propaganda in British Colonies

Colonial Secretary asked whether, in view of the developments of Nazi propaganda in all British Colonies and in Palestine, particular representations could be made to the German Government.

M. Eden replied that the Government was fully alive to the need for closer supervision of all forms of Nazi propaganda. But that he did not consider the particular class of statements in which Mr. Wilder referred to, of such a性质 that the action proposed

by Mr. Wilder had been known to Natives and Europeans but the courts in Northern Rhodesia during the year of 1938, for we created the law and been injured, and what action was proposed to be taken to abolish the form of punishment. Mr. Ormsby Gore said he had no separate laws for the period mentioned. Criminal punishment was not described as a penalty for any specific offence under the Penal Code of Northern Rhodesia, but under Section 29 a court could order flogging or caning in addition to, or in substitution of, any sentence of imprisonment for an offence punishable by a term of three months or more, or being imprisoned which may be ordered for non-payment of a fine. Wilder was entitled to the courts, which proposed to meet up with the Governor, be wondering at that particular section. He did not consider it possible to abolish corporal punishment altogether.

M. Sorensen said he had information which referred to Uganda for the previous year, in the same way as the Colonial Secretary supplied information with regard to Northern Rhodesia. Further, my last question was that of Asuncion that the institution of flogging as a method of due punishment in the British colonies. Mr. Ormsby Gore said flogging is not allowed under the British penal code. Flogging is not allowed in any colony, excepting as follows:

CULLED FROM THE PRESS*Tsetse and Soil Erosion*

SIR LEONARD HILL, F.R.S., in a feature article in the *Daily Mail*, blames the campaign against the tsetse fly for causing soil erosion in Africa. He views the flies as the chief cause of desertification in East Africa, not, as is often claimed, Sir Frank Stockdale and the local experts. Tsetse, he argues, carry cattle disease and so keep down excessive increase in the herds that are the chief wealth of Africans; eliminate the fly, and the herds will increase enormously, feeding grazing lands become deserts, the wind blow the dust far and wide, and the desert area spread. The ultimate damage is as great as, or greater than, that caused by the original scourge, the locust.

In East Africa, at any rate, the *Tsetse* is mainly responsible for the multiplication of cattle, by eliminating the *ticks* which attack them. The ticks are a scourge throughout Africa, a vermin of the highest order, and are associated with persons, animals, and objects, and with locusts, ants, birds, and all other forms of living insects.

A wall of ticks, whether personal or congregating on winged insects, is however, which has been photographed, picturesquely enough, because these ticks are impregnated with a deadly poison. The exact technique of a tick is associated with persons since speeds of maturing.

Altogether the most severe tick that even a Fellow of the Royal Society himself is sure of his subject before referring to it.

He has called £500 a "lousy" D. S. I. and says: "Day after day I have been summing up."

Angela's Summer Vacations

was arranged with Miss Angela Hill, by Mr. and Mrs. Hill, who are the parents of Sir Leonard, in order to the former's desire.

When fishing with his son in country in Portuguese East Africa, my friend, Mr. J. C. Hill, a retired Lieut.-Colonel in the Royal Artillery, who was much ill, came to this district. His body was covered in a mass of frogs' legs. With some effort he managed to catch and disgorge it on the bank. It was about a ft. long and had evidently crawled into the hook, for it was quite dead.

On protruding its mouth a snake, about 1 ft. 6 in. long, added a snake-bitten leg to its load. As still alive and wriggling, it fed on the frog. In the first instance, stick, and disgorge the snake. At the foot of the snake and its head a frog which was also apparently alive. After that killed the snake, it kept hunting in an unnatural way. Some time later, when numbers of little snakes came crawling out of the sand, he counted 13 little snakes, each about 2 in. long.

So my latest consisted of one fish, one frog and 13 snakes all on one hook.

Mr. J. C. Hill, formerly of the Royal Engineers, now living in France, says of leeches: "I have had many, many leeches on my body, but I have never been bitten in a more painful, hideous, tortuous, and distressing manner. Certain species were so numerous and so painful

that when I slept at night I was tormented by them all night. When I slept during the day I was tormented by them all day."

The insects did not enrage him as they did most of us, but it was the first shock caused while he lay dead after reading a gingery tea wireless broadcast over his bed. Mr. S. Bates, with 17 leeches on an accident in Sixth Avenue, on Tuesday, January 16, 1934, was looking favourably

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Tyre of to-day... the tyre with 2,000

teeth of solid rubber which bite into the road surface at
all speeds and ensure a degree of motoring safety and
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* FIT DUNLOP FORT FOR BETTER

As it was in the Beginning

You need not suffer the heat of equatorial jungles or the Arctic wastes to see the world as it was before the fall of man.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has set aside thousands of square miles of lovely country as game sanctuaries where Nature still reigns supreme.

Nowhere else under such delightfully climatic conditions, can so great a variety of wild animals and birds be found.

Elephant, buffalo, giraffe, zebra, ostrich, lions, the rare gemsbok and countless other antelope, great and small, stand at will in danger of being seen by nothing more harmful than a camera.

Away from the game preserves there are also vast areas where shooting and fishing can be enjoyed amongst wild, varied, and infinitely

lovely scenery. Nowhere else in the world can real sport be enjoyed so conveniently and also economically as in Southern Rhodesia.

Do you realise that this country which forty years ago took fifteen to reach is now within 30 days distance by air - two days from Capetown by train after a short fortnight's sea, or 12 hours from Ceylon, an Eastern port, the journey to which is via the sunny Mediterranean?

Travel in Southern Rhodesia is a subject describing in detail an actual holiday tour we're now for a complimentary copy to the High Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia Room 65, Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2.



LAW AND TRADE NEWS

Mashaba Asbestos Company

A COMMITTEE of shareholders states that the balance sheet and investment of £3,60,000 has now been placed, thereby enabling the company to take the remainder of the rights outstanding against the shareholders. The company stands in a sound position, having a balance of cash which will cover capital now being allotted and will be sufficient to discharge the liabilities of the company on the Honeybird (Shabani) property on its due date. It also is capable of purchasing the rest of the Mine.

The next meeting mentioned is the annual general meeting, which embraced technical improvements as well as a revision of new working capital, as proceeding satisfactorily. In this connection the chairman has arranged to re-value Southern Rhodesia four months. A further bill will be issued to shareholders as soon as proceedings have been concluded.

Latest Progress Reports

Kapera. Output for January 21 tons main concen-
trate; 37% oz. unrefined gold.

Ngulube. During January the air rams were being crush-
ing 616 tons of ore and producing 2.5 oz. gold ton (approx-
imately 75% fine gold).

Tanganyika - Central. Work ended December 31.
Total 1,451 tons, yields 2.80 oz fine gold value of gold
£15,596 working costs £1,440 profit £1,626. Development
220 ft. footpath sampled, 160 ft. footpath available to
date av. 95% gold over 19 in. No. 5-S. No. 5-S and
No. 6-S 14 ft. 9.9 dwt. over 119 in. Main shaft and
tailings 14 ft. 10 in. completed, for fading bin at 14 ft.
level. Total 465 ft.

Tanganyika - Progress report to January 31.
"Kakamega" and "Mullin" new vertical shafts 341 ft.
to total of 92 ft. suspended, hoisting continued and came
out and "Dug'em" No. 1 shaft 200 ft. deep. No. 2 shaft
driven 10 ft. to 90 ft. No. 3 shaft 200 ft. deep.
Stopes: Drift S. of No. 8 rise 10 ft. shaft 37 ft. driven 20 ft.
down to 10 ft. 90 ft. No. 4 shaft 200 ft. deep.
No. 5 shaft 200 ft. down to 10 ft. on level 90 ft.
down to 10 ft. 90 ft. shaft 200 ft. over 10 ft. During
the month 1,230 tons were milled for a yield of 182 oz.
gold. Reduced gold return due to lower grade of ore treated
and delay in continuing treatment of concentrates.

"No. 7" was adituated last level crosscut N. from W.
driven 10 ft. to total 124 ft. and square 10 ft. 70 ft.
down to 5 in. zinc adit 10 ft. to total 60 ft. circular 10 ft. wide.
Level 50 ft. down to 10 ft. and 10 ft. level.
Level 50 ft. down to 10 ft. Remainder of work at 50 ft. level and 10 ft. level
in preparation for stoping which has begun. Total footage
249 ft. Present items of mill plant in position.

Rezende. Quarterly report to December 31, 1938 states
that 19,600 tons were milled yielding 5.845 oz. fine gold;
working revenue, £41,237; working costs £20,997; total
working profit £21,520. Capital expenditure £20,933.
£149 spent on development, including Old West
development: Rezende - No. 13 level 10 ft. to 616 ft.
of internal shaft "A" sum 54 ft. So far

work done on shaft No. 15 10 ft. to 616 ft. from bottom.
A short drive was made to 10 ft. 616 ft. 20 ft. dwt. over
stopes. Shaft 16 level driven 10 ft. 616 ft. No. 16 wind driving
driven 10 ft. 616 ft. 20 ft. dwt. 59 ft. drive E. from
shaft "R" 16 ft. 616 ft. 20 ft. of which 105 ft. at 20 ft.
drive E. 10 ft. 616 ft. 20 ft. 59 ft. wind sunk 48 ft. 616 ft. 20 ft. over
stopes. Shaft 17 10 ft. 616 ft. 20 ft. 57 ft. in.
No. 2 E. wind sunk 10 ft. 616 ft. 20 ft. 57 ft.
In cases on No. 16 level reefs. Carefully exposed
No. 16 level main circuit from intervals between it intersected
the reef, which is 85 dwt over 21 in.
Liverpool section - Drive E. length 182 ft. width 10 ft.
which avg 70 dwt. 616 ft. 20 ft. drive E. from top of shaft
in 85 ft. 616 ft. 20 ft. 56 dwt over 22 ft. drive E.
from 85 ft. 616 ft. 20 ft. 56 dwt over 22 ft. drive E.
from 85 ft. 616 ft. 20 ft. 56 dwt over 22 ft. drive E.
from 85 ft. 616 ft. 20 ft. 56 dwt over 22 ft. drive E.

Windings: Drifts No. 19 shaft - Drift W. driven 10 ft.
139 ft. depth 118 dwt. 20 ft. over stopes. Shaft 10 level driven 23 ft.
over stopes. Drift gold adit 70 ft. to 10 ft. 616 ft. 20 ft. over stopes.
Exposed 16 in. reef 10 ft. 616 ft. 20 ft. 56 dwt over 22 ft. drive E.
W. wind at 30 ft. from 10 ft. 616 ft. 20 ft. 56 dwt over 22 ft. drive E.
shaft 15 ft. silver.

Old West - No. 16 level main crosscut 10 ft.
exposing reef 80 ft. top 10 ft. av. 10 ft. for
the 20 ft. 616 ft. hanging wall section 14 ft. in. 7.9 dwt.
Drive E. from 10 ft. 616 ft. 20 ft. 57 ft. over 20 ft. 616 ft.
not fully driven 10 ft. drive W. driven 30 ft. av. 2 dwt.
over 34 in. drifts fully exposed. No. 2 shaft encountered
10 ft. 616 ft. 20 ft. 57 ft. av. 10 ft. for 120 in. span
and 10 ft. in. 10 ft. 616 ft. 20 ft. 57 ft.

Mine Proprietors

Mr. Ernest Taylor, a Director of Rhodesian Anglo-
American Zinc and Rhodesian Mineral Resources, Ltd.,
has been appointed London agent of the American
Association of South Africa, Ltd., and a member of the
London Committee of the Rand Selective Properties, Ltd.

Mr. Bernard Pearce of Salisbury, has applied for
an associateship of the Institution of Mining and
Metallurgy.

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he says KOLYNOS**

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KOLYNOS. Did you know
you could keep your teeth
so clean? Used with a DRY
brushing method, KOLYNOS
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Chemist or druggist today.

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and happy unless their digestive
organs get properly stimulated.

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stimulate the digestive organs
and will set more laughs out of
the family than any medicine.

News Items in Brief

By G. E. B. 78
Editorial Staff

The Nyasaland Golf Championship meeting will be held in Zomba from April 16 to 18.

Another meeting of presbytery of cotton farmers and teachers in East Africa is likely to be held early in May.

In the Nakuru District of Kenya the annual cotton marketing committee is about to meet again after more than ten years.

Twenty-six county council will leave this country next month to join the B.S.A. Home Police in Southern Rhodesia.

Mrs. H. T. Kinloch, manager of the Shell Company in Lourenco Marques, has been appointed to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The new club house in Bulawayo of the Society for the Welfare Settlement of British Women is expected to be ready for occupation in May.

The South African Government has decided not to continue the shipping subsidy of £150,000 a year to an Italian line when the present arrangement expires in February, 1939.

The keenness of Nyasaland's gardeners is evident from the fact that three Garden Club shows are to be held in Limbe, Zomba and Blantyre between February and March 1939.

The I.M.C.A. announces that the total contribution to the principal working funds of the mission during 1937 was £1,000 less than £10,000 and £1,000 less than the amount needed for the maintenance of the present work of the mission.

Houses in the Railway Reserve destined for the administration of the Rhodesia Railways are for sale at £1,000 each.

The administrative office, holding site, offices, House District Office, Revenue Department, and the Head of the Estates of the Agricultural and Forestry Department have just opened for lease.

Baboon Hill is becoming a serious pest. Numerous ditches of modern hedge lines have been dug in recent years, and the baboons have learned to climb trees even from ground level.

A number of members of the party which is to celebrate the anniversary of the relief of Mafeking will be gathered in London on May 7. Applications for tickets should be made to Major Mr. J. C. M. F. Gordon, 14, House

No. 1, Northgate, Moseley, on October 1938. The fares were valuation £2,000, making £1,750 for first to most of the passengers, £1,450 for £1,800 to the commanding officers of 1938 Exports for October were £82,000, £1,700,000 in the month of 1937, £1,000,000 against £450,000 in 1936.

Over £100,000 has been collected towards the post-memorial contributions to James Carrer. It is proposed to allocate £50 to Worcester's School, £10,000 and £1,000 each to both the Manchester Grammar and the Queen's College, Abingdon.

The balance will be given to South Imperial College, Tropical Agriculture, provided on condition that it is not used to meet ordinary expenditure, but that it is kept up to the standard of Gordon College.

Those who wished to contribute £100 or £1000 may do so by sending a cheque to the Secretary of a local

ON BUSINESS OR ON PLEASURE

YOUR TRAVEL IN EAST AFRICA CAN BE COMFORTABLE AND SMOOTH BY THE RAILWAYS

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Railway Circular

B.E.F. CAMPAGNE. If you are going to the front, we hope you will go by railway.

THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

GENERAL MANAGER

W. B. BROWN

GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTOR

COMPTON'S REPORT

Blantyre & East Africa

Taxes of Mr. R. Ross Smith

The thirty ninth annual report of the Comptons of Blantyre dated 21st of October last is addressed to Mr. R. Ross Smith, chairman of the company. The report, which is the fourth in the series, is a summary of the affairs of Blantyre and East African Estates for the year 1937-8. It consists of the financial statement, the trading account, the statement of the company's resources and liabilities, the statement of the company's income and expenditure, the statement of the company's profit and loss account, the statement of the company's capital and reserves, the statement of the company's assets and the statement of the company's liabilities.

Trade more or less opened well, and though the business was not as good as it had been during the month of April, it did not suffer from the usual fall in output of tea and coffee in the first month of the year. The output of tea for the year was never lower than 10,000 cwt., and it was not anticipated that the same would not exceed 12,000 cwt. This had an important bearing on the future, because in the previous year, given a date of similar output, there had been a general decline in all the prices of tea and coffee, and the same could be expected to happen again.

Interest in tea seed nurseries increased rapidly during the year, and full ripening tea seed was being sold at £6.68 per acre, compared with £5.60 per acre in the previous year. The tea gardens originally planted with Indian tea seed were giving higher yields, and steps could be taken to increase the yield still further, by the application of fresh tea plants, grafting the old trees with new plants, or using company's Indian seed nurseries. It would have been further to the advantage of the company to have further tea seed nurseries, as these could be used to obtain seeds of the best varieties and to reduce costs. The茶 gardens were satisfied with the advance of last year, as the rise in the cost of tea seed materials such as tea chaff, tea manure, tea leaves, etc., could not be fully offset in the future, and it was not known whether the same would not be rising in consequence of the large amount to be raised.

The tea gardens were ample and successful, but unfortunately, when the new tea gardens were overhauled, they did not come up to the required standard, and everything was overhauled again. At present, the tea gardens were under cultivation and the work was progressing well. There was also a small tea garden where the tea gardens were not yet fully developed, and there was no tea garden in the estate, where the tea gardens could be developed.

The tea gardens were well managed, and the tea gardens were well maintained. The tea gardens were well cultivated, and there was no tea garden in the estate, where the tea gardens could be developed. The tea gardens were well managed, and the tea gardens were well maintained. The tea gardens were well cultivated, and there was no tea garden in the estate, where the tea gardens could be developed.

At the end of the year, the company had a number of tea gardens, which were well maintained, and there was no tea garden in the estate, where the tea gardens could be developed.

The position with regard to tobacco still remained the same, and Rhodesian cigarettes tobacco seemed to be inferior to Sudan Nyasaland tobacco, as manufacturers complained. Some 80,000 persons were employed in the country, and the government was so anxious to get the tobacco out of the country that the tobacco was so much better than the Rhodesian. It was admitted that the Rhodesian cigarettes were inferior to the British ones, and the tobacco was well known for its quality.

The dark smoking tobacco leaf was in full bloom, and it was very good, but the variety of tobacco leaf was not very good. The company's dark green tobacco leaf was in full bloom, and it was very good, but the variety of tobacco leaf was not very good.

There was no capital available to construct a new factory during the year, but the upkeep of the existing factory was only £18,000 a year, so that the company had no need to do so.

It was anticipated that the company would afford the necessary plant and machinery for the production of tobacco leaf during the year, so that the company had no need to do so. It was anticipated that the company would afford the necessary plant and machinery for the production of tobacco leaf during the year, so that the company had no need to do so.

The Native Corporation had a loan of £100,000, which was used to build a new factory for the production of tobacco leaf. The Native Corporation had a loan of £100,000, which was used to build a new factory for the production of tobacco leaf.

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Power Supplies Corporation

Mr. George Balbourn M.P., on the Outlook

The fifteenth annual general meeting of the Power Supplies Corporation Limited was held on Friday last at the Engineering Institute, Winchester House, the Grosvenor Circus, London, W.

Mr. George Balbourn M.P., chairman of the company, presided.

After the chairman Mr. W. L. Denney, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the directors, moved that it be received.

The chairman said:

The Chairman's Speech

"Gentlemen:—Before we turn to the business of which we meet today, I must refer to the death which has just occurred in the death of Sir John North. He died on Saturday last. Sir John was one of our most distinguished members and we shall all miss his cheerful presence and his collaboration. A few words from the local newspaper faithfully interpret the feelings of us all. 'A man of wide popularity, Sir John combined with the tact and wisdom that made him a ideal business colleague a culture and refinement which could not fail to attract. With these qualities there went a kindness of heart and a breadth of sympathy which won the affection of old and young alike.' You will, I am sure, join with the directors in expressing a deep sympathy to all who were near and dear to him. Near, hear."

The accounts are in the usual form, and I may not be regarded as satisfactorily maintaining our past record, but before I do so with the accounts you would no doubt like to hear a word or two on matters of general interest.

I informed you last year that we had acquired the freehold of the premises 58-60 Cannon Street, with a view to closing down our office block at Queen Street and 49 Walling Street. We completed the reletting of Cannon Street premises and changed our seats to the new offices during the end of last year, and our London office is now established in Cannon Street, our original head office and our own freehold at 58-60 Cannon Street. The change has been beneficial, and has contributed not only to our more effective administrative and commercial control, but even more important, to the reduction of our staff.

Empire Emigration Possibilities

Last year we had our more financial success than in the previous two or three years, in our undertaking of placing of Debenture Preference and Ordinary shares of capital and public in undertakings, mostly in Great Britain.

Since the war there has been little or no other financial lending of Empire enterprises, indeed, I have not heard of any, but it has been a well-known fact that during the old régime, the Empire Government would always grant loans to the Colonies if those colonies asked, and would only decline that they would not be able to adequately protect private enterprises from certain forms of taxation, such as child labour taxes and the like, referred to in the case of Fiji and so on.

Our future prosperity depends on the will of individuals and of the States. Will the Empire

in the next year, as hitherto, remain settled within its frontiers, the country's safety both military and material? There is no answer to this question, but that is steadily diminishing economic and productive employment.

Emulating British Effect and Capital

There is an opportunity about the young people of the Empire if only our Ministers at home and throughout the Empire can bring the British attitude towards certain that they welcome private enterprise and capital for the development of their agriculture, resources, mineral and works, and public services. Private effort and capital honestly employed are entitled to their protection and security by law which encourage and do not hamper and dislodge which adequately protect the public interest but admit the right to reward for risk and enterprise. Turn over capital. Undoubtedly a vast amount of Empire development would rapidly be undertaken if such conditions were established.

Take those words in 1922, and since then much has been done. I have been talking and working out and money has been raised to settle emigrants in Australia, Africa abroad which could not be used in this way to resist that the only real urge to migrate is a desire to get on.

However, if there are not changes, and men will go to take a risk of leaving home if they feel that there are bold enterprises which will open up new fields of work and give them the chance of self-expression with the risk of disappointment. These are fields of culture whereby we attractively oriented on to emigrants the State funds of control, so as can guarantee the necessary freedom, encouragement and security. For a fair run for the idiom to make profit rather losses according to individual enterprise, effort, capacity, and pluck.

Contract Work at Home and Abroad

During last year we carried out a large amount of contract work at home and abroad and completed many works, including the hydro-electric plant from Inch Ferry to Inch Braut, power station plant extensions in Malaya, East Africa, South Africa and in the U.S.A. The amount of work handled was quite large, and again we have set up a high mark amounting to over £1,500,000.

The work in the East Bank of the River Tigris, according to the latest available figures, is still difficult, due to the enormous floods. No further news has been recently received, and last season's work considerably delayed our work programme. But again, in my discussions with the contractors, we should complete the work next season's work, and when welcome to settlements I have a strong proper consideration will be given to the risks incurred in dealing with the above conditions, we have to go to the same care as we have made appropriate arrangements in view of the recent of Malton, Bratty and some

Commercially Attractiveness

You will therefore realize the directors repeat the investment we have established, which continues to be applied in getting down the cost of production. You will remember I called your attention to this matter two years ago, when I referred to your the amount of initial bonds and stocks held by the corporation in respect of contract works in 1923, and I said that an dividend on the shares held by the corporation would become

We see it has been decided to increase the capital of the Bank by £100,000, which will be used to meet the increased demand for loans and advances. This will be done by increasing the share capital of the Bank by £20,000, and by increasing the value of the shares in the Bank by £80,000. The increase in the value of the shares will be effected by a considerable increase of the share premium, which will appear in the accounts.

On Commercial Morality

It would be difficult to do justice to what we believe some people might think regarding the Bank's stand. It is a tribute to the commercial morality of Rhodesia that the Bank adheres to the sterling and sound money system throughout during all since the Great War. The Bank's policy is to have some of the countries which foul up the opportunity and security of our country.

The Bank stands in the name of the ultimate expression of the spirit of Christian people, and it is in the name of the monarchy that being in general with other nations are contracted. In this opinion is the conscience of man for religions and for the soul of the individual are great sources of pressure, with differentiated action of the Prince from those of other Dictators who, deaf, silent and only know the worship of a machine they call the State. (Hear, hear).

With regard to the proposed receipt of investments, loans and participations before appropriating anything from investments reserved, amount to £1,500,000, leaving only £350,000 to reduce our debts. It is bound to be the case that the £1,470,000 the amount which appears in the balance sheet is the same as it is in the Ordinary Reserves.

Balance Sheet

The statement of the bank's financial position at the end of the year shows a reduction of stock in hand together with the amount of cash available of £1,000, or the basis of £1,000, which is accounted for by the loss of £1,000, and there is no increase in the value of the assets. The movements have been as follows:

The next item of movements is the amount of expenses, and this is the same as in the previous account. The amount of dividends of £1,200, showing an increase over last year, and the amount of the general reserve.

The balance sheet for the last year is as follows:

On the other side of the balance sheet, the amount of the sum of £1,000,000, which is the amount of the shares, which appears in last year's balance sheet, and the amount of £1,000,000, which appears during the year, and the amount of £1,000,000, which appears in the balance sheet referred to as the amount of the company's share capital, and the amount of the shares.

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Bank's Latest Trade Report

BARBERS' BANK LTD. C.O. includes the following table of items of tea exports monthly returns:

Month	Quantity (Bags)	Value (£)
January	1,348,000	1,223,000
February	1,349,000	1,221,000
March	1,419,000	1,319,000
April	1,386,000	1,238,000
May	1,460,000	1,252,000
June	1,443,000	1,297,000
July	1,379,000	1,220,000
August	1,329,000	1,194,000
September	1,358,000	1,205,000
October	1,355,000	1,209,000
November	1,286,000	1,127,000
December	1,344,000	1,254,000

Kenya.—General barter has been satisfactory but not so good as last year. Exports of tobacco are good. Coffee sales have been increasing. Teak and wood class qualities have held well. Large quantities of sisal with a tendency to higher values. Mysore tea futures are strong and wheat yield has come up more than expected and amounted to 234,000 bags.

Uganda.—Cotton production seems to have been about average, but its price has not been high. The market is improving. Coffee market improved generally but railway freight concessionary rates are an impediment. Sugarcane plantations and oil cults were at record output.

Tanganyika.—Coffee sales are very small. Sisal cultivation of long rains has been suffered from and groundnut plantings and prospectus are good. Maize is poor. Very good sisal stocks have accumulated and prices are in value and reluctantly on par or slightly lower.

British Rhodesia.—Trade conditions are generally:

Excellent rains in Northern and main crop is doing well in most districts, maize exports are still small. For the period January 1, 1932, to January 30, 1933, totalled 4,155,000 bags, of which 1,266,000 bags were from Salisbury. Rhodesia has a good maize crop, but it shows signs of disease which will be beneficial. Following high prices for coffee and tobacco, consumption is abating. Tea have fallen off. A substantial quantity of beef has been exported to Southern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo.

Western Rhodesia.—Trading conditions are now bad in many districts. Good rains have fallen, but the maize crop is damaged. Small maize is still being imported and demand continues active.

Northern Rhodesia.—European trade satisfactory, but native trade is bad. Autumn weather has retarded sowing of tobacco and tea crops and intersected with sisal production. Fine sun weather early in year 1932 and temperatures have remained high and heavy rainfall is still reported while the soya bean is developing well.

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KENYA SISAL COMPANY LTD.

MASONGALEND

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY

The Outlook for 1933

The change of trade policy last November was not followed by a decline in coffee coffee, as was expected by many, says the *Tea and Coffee Trade Journal*. According to reasons not hard to seek, with the changes both exchange and Rio closed to gold, ordinary movement of stocks has been impossible. It has further hampered the natural course of trading. I.N.C. restrictions added to the difficulty of obtaining coffee in the interior. The result was an unwarranted apprehension that Brazil was causing short supplies. Nothing could be further from the truth. When Brazil already there will be collected all types for all buyers. Chief reason for the apparent tightness is the same, namely that if the exchanges were to open the steady free rate would no longer apply and the value of the market would drop out. But February's monthly bring the full volume of the Caribbean coffee market. Uncertainties trouble Brazil in finding a home market.

WINTER IN EAST AFRICA

From East Africa Departmental Circular Information Bulletin No. 15, has emerged the following rainfall statistics for the last two years during the months indicated:

Rift Valley (Week ended February 28, 1933).

- Arusha 0.11;
- Kabete 0.11;
- Limuru 0.05;
- Nakuru 0.02;
- Kikaruma 0.05;
- Gumvu 0.10;
- Limanu 0.10;
- Magadi 0.05;
- Machonjwa 0.09;
- Makindu 0.06;
- Makindu 0.08;
- Turkana 0.05;
- Voi 0.12;
- Emali 0.14;
- Entebbe 0.04;
- Entebbe 0.03;
- Jinja 0.12;
- Kololo 0.08;
- Masaka 0.20;
- Masindi 0.10;
- Mbarara 0.12;
- Soroti 0.12;
- Kororo 0.09 inch.

Tanganjika (Week ended February 7).—Amani 0.91 inch;
Aszale 0.59; Bagamoyo 0.39; Burera 0.24; Boko 0.45; Dar es Salaam 0.40; Fort Portal 0.15;
Kigoma 0.99; Lake Victoria 0.12; Lamu 0.11; Kiboko 0.82; Kisumu 0.05; Jinja 0.23; Lake Victoria 0.44; Mosho 0.22; Mpwapwa 2.3; Mbale 0.47; Mwamba 0.15; Neemala 0.84; Old Chilanga 0.06; Labasa 0.09; Tanga 0.22; Lukiwiri 1.00; Matadi 0.11; Tundwe 2.36 inch.

Agricultural Conditions

Coffee.—Outbreaks of frost in the last three weeks have caused damage in the northern Rhodesia.

Mango.—Outbreaks of frost in the last three weeks have caused damage in the northern Rhodesia.

Maize.—Outbreaks of frost in the last three weeks have caused damage in the northern Rhodesia.

Tobacco.—Bright flue-cured tobacco export reached a record figure during first half of 1932.

Cotton.—Cotton is improving rapidly in condition although some areas are still dry. Some cotton areas still have no rain.

Opium.—Outbreaks of frost in the last three weeks have caused damage in the northern Rhodesia.

Net profit for Whitewall's Cyder Company Ltd. ended last month amounted to £59,472. The company's ordinary share capital maintained at 17/- per share.

forthcoming Engagements

March 11.—Southern Rhodesian Association and South African Agricultural Society Reception, 0.230 p.m., dancin-

g room, Central Hotel, Johannesburg.

March 15.—Mr. L. M. Lindqvist will address the Royal Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, Sciences and Manufactures, at its Annual Lecture at the Empire Auditorium, 10 a.m.

March 16.—Mr. L. M. Lindqvist will speak at the Royal Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, Sciences and Manufactures, at its Annual Lecture at the Empire Auditorium, 10 a.m.

Market Prices and Notes

Marker firm and higher, with Kenya first grade 1s. 10d. per lb., and New Zealand first grade flax 7s. 112s. (1937) 1s. 10d. per lb.

Seeds—East Africa: 1s. 10d. 6d. per ton (1937); 2s. 10d. 4s. 9d.; 2s. 11d. 10s.

Flax—Brought in and quiet, with Zanzibar spot 1s. 10d. per lb.; Madagascar spms. (in bags) 1s. 10d. per lb. (1937); 1s. 10d. 1s. 10d.

Competition for flax quality Kenya continues good, all firm, prices have been reduced. Demand for finer qualities is slow.

Kenya:—
A grade 49s. 0d. to 119s. 0d.
" " 50s. 6d. to 59s. 0d.
C grade 46s. 0d. to 47s. 0d.
Peaberry 45s. 0d. to 95s. 0d.

Tanganyika:—
A grade 46s. 0d.
" " 52s. 0d.
Peaberry 55s. 0d.

London Canned:—
First sizes (pale green) 44s. 0d.

Uganda:—
First sizes greyish green 47s. 6d.

Nyasaland:—
" pale green, mixed 41s. 6d.

Understock of East African 5s. 79s. cwt. (1937) 8s. 10d.

Copper—Priced much at standard for cash 1s. 10d., and three months £40. per ton (1937); 5s. 1s. 5s. 1936; 5s. 10d.

Tea—East African tins, 1s. 10d. per lb. (1937); 1s. 10d.

1936; 1s. 10d. 6d.

Cotton—1s. 10d. per lb.

Cotton Seed—East African 6s. 5s., Egyptian Black to Hull.

February, £6. 5s.; March, £6. 2s. 6d.; April, 1s. 6d.

5s. 1s. 3d.; 1937; £5. 1s. 1936; £1. 5s. 1s. 1936.

Gold 39s. 4d.; 1937; £42s. 1s. 1/2; 1936; 41s.)

Groundnuts—M. & Mbambire £10. 10s. per ton for about

below Corumba (immaculated, new terms to Rotterdam/Hamburg) (1937; 5s. 1s. 1936; £1. 1s. 1936).

Lard—Lower end in Mombasa quoted 50/30s. 1s. 10d. up

s.d.; 8s. 12 lbs. 6s. 8 lbs. 7s. 6d.

Milk—Little business has been transacted in African

1937; 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per qtr.

Meat—Kenya flowers are strong 1s. 10d. to £1.05 per

lb.; Japanese best quality hams are irregular at

about 2s. 72s. (1937); 1s. 10d. to 1936; £1. 1s. 10d.

Dull East African white yellow beans quoted at

1s. 10d. per lb. ex-ship (1937; £17. 15s.)

Flaxseed—1s. 10d. per ton. Far Eastern buyers

offer £18. 10s. and for April-June 1s. 10d. and July

has been offered 1s. 10d., and Nov. 1s. 10d. and

£17. 15s. (1937; No. £1. 10s. 1936; No. 1s. 10d.)

Diva Plantations—The source that

of sisal and tow from the D. & K. Estates during

January totalled 11,700 tons.

Linseed—Sesame oil per cwt. 1937; 1s. 10d.

Except for gun cotton, amylite, India, Nigeria, 12,000t. Kenya 11,750t. (1937); 1s. 10d. (1936). Gow, Wilson & Co. Ltd., London, quote a chart showing the London average prices of tea and U.K. tea during 1937.

Tea—High quality high standard tea each at £185. 10s. 6d. and three months 8s. 2d. 1d. per lb.; £248. 19s. 6d. £207.

Tea—Nyasaland and Rhodesia: leaf: dark, 8s. 6d. 10d. per lb.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 11s. 10d. 12s. 10d. per lb.; medium bright, 16d. to 20s. per lb.; strong: dark, 9d. 10d. per lb.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 14s. 1d. to 20d. per lb.

Wheat—One and one-half bags 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. Kenya Governor and Kenya Equator at 36s. 6d.

Help in Water Problems

WATER, as has been well said, is the most dangerous food in the world yet a pure supply is essential to health and comfort. The dweller in towns, of course, just turns a tap, and the water comes right out of the pipe, but in the home? But for that, he would be in the lime kiln up to the hilt! He may think he knows about water supplies, but there are so many slips in the way he made some of them fatal.

Major Orde Browne's book "Water for Health" published by the Royal Society of Medicine, £1. 10s. 6d. will shed light on the

subject. It is a very lucid, practical, and sensible book, and the supply itself and

percolation of water can reduce contamination, bring to clear it if necessary, keep it safe for use, and so forth. Few took safe to drink water to town, but in the bush, as in the hills, the teeth need to clean filters those very simple

artificial, how to prevent mosquitoes breeding in dirty water, how to protect an individual, or a family, against bugs, and how to make a low water bath that is economical—all these points are in the book, which has also a whole chapter devoted to pumps and taps.

For Official Use Only

A literary competition for Civil servants, active or retired, is being organised by the Society of Civil Service Officers, the competition for the public service section of non-fiction, all certificates will be given, and the first four will receive £100. 00 each, the fifth £50. 00, and the sixth £25. 00. Royalty on sales will be given to the author. Subscribers to the Society will be entitled to a copy of the book.

The competition starts on February 1st, 1938, and ends on April 1st, 1938. The book will be published in May, 1938, and the author will receive a copy of the book.

For further information apply to the Secretary, S. C. S. O., 10, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

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Passengers for East Africa

THE S.S. "Inlande Comte," which left London for East Africa on February 17, carries the following passengers:

Mombasa

Abrams, Mr. N. C.
Ammable, Mrs. D. S.
Ammable, Miss D. S.
Amabile, Mr. T.
Baskett, Mr. L.
Beckford, Mr. V. R.
Bentworth, Miss E. J.
Borrelli, Mrs. C. W.
Browne, Mr. G.
Braine, Mr. P.
Broughwaite, Mr. E.
Brooks, Mr. H.
Carrick, Miss F.
Carte, Mr. C.
Cater, Miss D.
Cater, Mrs. H.
Cater, Miss E.
Cater, Master A.
Chaplin, Rev. & Mrs.
Cook, Mr. & Mrs.
Cooper, Mr. & Mrs.
Davies, Miss J.
Dolton, Mrs. J.
Evans, Miss E.
Fitzell, Mr. H. V.
Freedom, Mrs. & Mrs.
Freeman, Master A.
Hamilton, Mrs. C. H.
Hamilton, Miss M. H.
Hampton, Mr. J. F.
Hanson, Mr. H.
Harvey, Miss M. F.
Hayward, Mr. F. M.
Howard, Mrs. F. M.
Howard, Mr. F. M.
Howard, Miss A.
Howard, Mr. & Mrs.
Howard, E. D.
Jensen, Mr. J. J.
Kessellitz, Mrs. J.
Lambert, Mr. & Mrs.
Leigh, Mr. & Mrs.
Mills, Mr. C. C.
Mills, Miss J. M.
Mills, Miss E. C.
Milson, Miss F. M. R.

which left London for East Africa on February 17, carries the following passengers:

Moore, Mrs. E. H.
Moxon, Mr. & Mrs.
Paterson, Sirs.
Paterson, Miss H.
Pockley, Mr. B. F.
Power, Mr. & Mrs.
Reckman, Miss D.
Ringberg, Mr. M.
Rust, Mr. J. L.
Scarborough, Mr. & Mrs.
Seely, Mrs. M.
Seppi, Miss I.
Summerside, Mr. & Mrs.
Trotter, Mr. & Mrs.
Vanderkam, Miss
Will, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Walker, Mr. R. J.
Dunelm

Dunn, Mr. & Mrs.
Dunn, Mr. & Mrs.
Dunn, Mr. & Mrs.
Stokey, Miss

Ships

Simpson, Miss

Dixie Saladin

Ferguson, Mr. A.
Patterson, Miss M.
Patterson, Mr. & Mrs.
Patterson, Mr. H.
Patterson, Miss C. M.
Patterson, Mr. V.
Patterson, Mr. E.
Patterson, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Patterson, Mr. H.

Caledonia

Bellamy, Miss
Dallas, Mrs. E. F.
Holdsworth, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Mallalieu, Mrs. A.
Mallalieu, Mr. & Mrs.
Mallalieu, Mr. & Mrs.
Mallalieu, Mr. & Mrs.

Passengers from East Africa

On the following steamer to South Africa were the following passengers:

Clark, Mr. G.
Duchene, Mr. & Mrs.
Gommelot, Rev. P.
Groves, Mr. & Mrs. G. A.
Gulani, Mr. I. A.
Hensy, Mr. F.
Houart, Mr. & Mrs.
Hutchings, Mr. T.
Jacot, Mr. P.
Jafferji, Mr. M.
Meller, Mr. & Mrs.
Pringle, Mr. & Mrs.
Sachak, Mr. & Mrs.
Walsh, Mr. & Mrs.
Whit, Mr. & Mrs.

Mombasa

Amidetta, Mr. A.
Bentworth, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Bentfield, Mr. & Mrs.

Outward Passengers

Outward passengers on February 23, included the Hon. Peter Bratty and Mr. Matthew Wilson, for Khartoum; Mr. Bonc, for Port Said; and Mr. Maylett, for Nairobi. Colonel J. N. Herlick is booked to leave for Nairobi tomorrow.

Homeward passengers, on February 23, included Mr. R. Perry, and Mrs. M. Vernon, from Kisumu.

Tours in the Sudan

An attractive illustrated folder setting out the tours arranged by the Sudan Government Railways during the current season has recently been issued. The Shella-Wadi Halfa tour, occupying 14 days, costs £12.5, while a 10-day trip between those two stations costs £11.5; a 10-day return trip from Shella to Wadi Halfa costs £12.5 and a return tour from Wadi Halfa to Khartoum is priced at £11.5. Copies of the brochure may be obtained on application to the London office of the Sudan government, Wellcome House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

South Africa Trip

With the combined intention of obtaining maximum enjoyment and learning about various parts of Africa, and also making arrangements for Colonial service and education, and other personal experience, the Society is arranging a round Africa tour, which will also be open to non-members. Fares will cost £80-10s., but kind excursions, etc., will add to the total cost. A sum of £25, immutably, will accompany approximately 17 weeks, and it is possible that the voyage will be made via the East Coast to South Africa and the West Coast to the East Coast, all being made by ship.



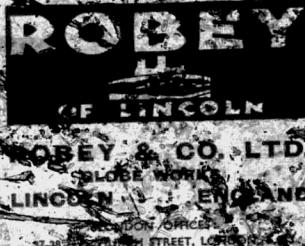
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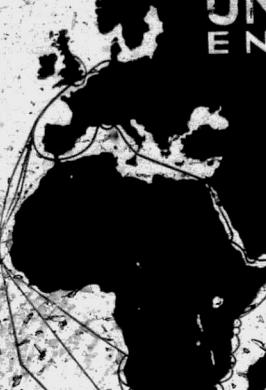
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is sent free on application. It gives the latest information on South African and Central African matters, and on Trade and Commercial Interests.

RALPH GIBSON, London Manager.