

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

TO HAVE PREDICTED, a few months ago, that Kenya's forthcoming general election would entail the disappearance from the non-official benches of such well-known names as Sir H. E. Schwartz, Mr. Conwy Harvey, Major J. G. Hogan, Mr. A. V. Hoey and Mr. General Election. The Bomber would assuredly have invited the accession of a host of new members to the Council. Captain Schwartz, after serving for fourteen years as a member of the Legislative Council, and for much of the period as its Business Committee, also decided not to contest Nairobi South but the other four members, each of whom had never considered himself as such, and two at least of whom would have been considered safe by the great majority of the people, having gone down before newsworthy candidates, who won the seats secured by the old members. There are, therefore, already five new members among the thirty-one members of the Council, Sir Alan Casselman, Lord Erroll and Messrs. W. G. Nixon, Stanley Ghera, and S. V. Cooke. With three resignations to become vacant, and the possibility that all three may have gone on to the Council.

The Colony has thus received a new generation that may be described as the New Zealand type, the New Zealandish-British and the New Zealandish. These old members, who have been taken up, returned unopposed, may well be the New Zealanders, wondering whether the new generation will be added into a more solid core than the old. It would be erroneous to construe the

ideas of so many strict members of the House of Commons of widespread dissatisfaction with the policies for which they stood. For the truth is that the issues of each constituency was far more of personality than of principle, indeed, the manifestoes of the candidates revealed very little real objectivity. It would probably be fair to say that the average voter considered it better to introduce new blood into the Council. Some of the members have been quite long enough in Council and partly because the Colony must begin to find future leaders from among her younger citizens. The average age of the members elected in 1935 has thus been greatly reduced, and that can be no question that among the newcomers are people of definite talent ready to do the things called for in the discussion and adoption of sound and common sense, and willing to do the things called for in the leadership of their people. The experience of making their mistakes while learning to carry the burden of new responsibilities, but they represent a fund of commonsense and a wealth of initiative which can be capitalised to Kenya's great advantage. On another page will be found more detailed references to the successful and unsuccessful candidates. For the annual list are due the members of the Colony for their public contribution to the progress of the judgment of the people. The successful will be the winners of the judgment, which we feel the team as a whole will not all amount.

nationalist's view of the power of racial inferiority interfere with the efficient discharge of their duties, for the Native Commission and its successor, the South African Native Affairs Council, would be obliged to accept the determination of the Commission, and of its subordinate committees. At the same time, the Government is in a position to grant the right of franchise to a large number of the South African natives, and to the large majority of those of the Cape Province.

AS SURPRISING as the Board of General Enquiry's account of the Government's policy of 'surrendering' to the National Party in the Cape Province to find the means of an 'Apartheid' solution, the Board and the Government seem to be in agreement that the Government's policy is to 'surrender' to the National Party in the Cape Province to find the means of an 'Apartheid' solution. The Board of General Enquiry's account of the Government's policy of 'surrendering' to the National Party in the Cape Province to find the means of an 'Apartheid' solution, the Board and the Government seem to be in agreement that the Government's policy is to 'surrender' to the National Party in the Cape Province to find the means of an 'Apartheid' solution.

... public bodies, and the general public. The Government has taken, but it certainly is not too late to take, the steps necessary to ensure that the Government's policy is to 'surrender' to the National Party in the Cape Province to find the means of an 'Apartheid' solution.

Indeed, the published statement of the members of the Executive Council reveal that they were not only aware of the Government's policy, but were actively engaged in the process of 'surrendering' to the National Party in the Cape Province to find the means of an 'Apartheid' solution. The Government has taken, but it certainly is not too late to take, the steps necessary to ensure that the Government's policy is to 'surrender' to the National Party in the Cape Province to find the means of an 'Apartheid' solution.

NOTES BY THE WAY

South Africans

The publication of the "South African Yearbook of International Law" is a landmark in the history of the study of international law in South Africa. The yearbook contains a number of articles, including one by the late Professor G. van der Merwe on the 'South African' position in the context of international law. The yearbook is published by the University of Cape Town.

... to scold the 'Apartheid' regime and its supporters. The 'Apartheid' regime is a 'human rights' regime, and its supporters are 'human rights' activists. The 'Apartheid' regime is a 'human rights' regime, and its supporters are 'human rights' activists.

Masai's Growth

The Masai of East Africa are a nomadic people who have traditionally lived in the highlands of East Africa. They are known for their herding and their traditional practices. The Masai population is growing, and they are facing challenges in their traditional way of life. The Masai are a nomadic people who have traditionally lived in the highlands of East Africa.

Colon

The colonial period in South Africa was a time of significant change and development. It was a period of 'Apartheid' and 'Apartheid' policies. The colonial period in South Africa was a time of significant change and development. It was a period of 'Apartheid' and 'Apartheid' policies.

...of the material, but this was mainly respon-
 sible for a fall in price of about 10 per cent
 of the year. During the last season the
 production of the area was 48,479 tons from Kenya
 compared with 38,900 tons in 1935, and 1936 respec-
 tively last year.

Uganda is another cotton crop
 the North Karamoja big 28,479 bales. Uganda is
 now the main export of cotton grown in the
 Colonial Empire.

The uniform character of the crops is a
 great asset, and spinning mills are able to work on
 quantities of cotton that will produce. This is particu-
 larly important in view of the present and past ex-
 periments of spinning on a wide range of vari-
 eties and cover their requirements on a
 strict, as opposed to the old custom of buying more
 or less good to month from stock. It is, how-
 ever, essential and this is one reason why most
 the whole Uganda cotton community is almost
 unanimous, though most of the cotton is a
 variety from year to year.

The main crop of the East African
 cotton is the long-staple, and the quality of the
 crop is about double that of the short-staple. In
 fact, that it might be true, the quality of the
 result had been due not only to the quality of the
 plant, but also to the fact that the crop was
 intercalated with the growing of other crops, particularly
 sending additional land to be used for
 cotton.

Kenya, and particularly suitable for growing
 of the finest quality of cotton. It is particularly
 regards and means. Comment on the generally, and
 the inhabitants of the Kenya, who have been
 gradually further progress can only be made by
 increased assistance and co-operation in the
 cotton growing industry.

The cotton growing in the district and along the
 Central Line of Kenya is growing and produced
 in the British Empire and its trade is increasing
 rapidly by the day.

Cotton is grown in Kenya from Masai
 for now, and it is a fact that the cotton
 being native-produced in Kenya is of the
 lb. size and is well organized. The native
 industry will in the future bring in the com-
 petition from the Northern Rhodesia.

Kenya Cotton Growers

The years ago there were only 400 producing
 estates dependent on good this crop, now
 there are over 1000, and the cotton industry is
 a revival. It should be noted that the
 quality of the cotton is good, and the
 higher quality products are being
 planted and the cotton is being
 planted in the same way as again.

It has been found that the cotton
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Disease Conquered in Ethiopian War

St. Aido-Castellani on Italy's Amazing Achievements

From a village of 1000 people in Ethiopia from October 3, 1935, to May 1936, and only 100 deaths, a total of only 100 deaths from disease no more than that is an extraordinary achievement. St. Aido-Castellani, of the Italian Navy Medical Service, in a paper before the Royal Society of Arts, London, in 1936, set the facts into focus. In a comparison of the campaign in East Africa during the Great War, the British East African expedition, which from 1914 to 1918, had an average strength of 20,000 men, of whom only 2,000 were killed in battle, died of disease.

Thus whereas the deaths of the British were 20 per cent of those of the Italian or 100,000, the deaths of the Italian were only 1 per cent of those of the British.

The success of the Italian expedition was due to the success of the Italian expedition in the control of malaria. The incidence of disease in the Italian army in East Africa was 1,241 (primary) and 2,500 (relapses) with 10 deaths, including cases of blackwater fever, during the campaign in East Africa. In comparison, the British expedition in East Africa had 200 deaths from malaria, 300 deaths from blackwater fever, and 1,241 cases of relapsing fever, with 100 deaths.

During the Italian expedition, the incidence of malaria was 1,241 cases, with 10 deaths, including cases of blackwater fever, during the campaign in East Africa. In comparison, the British expedition in East Africa had 200 deaths from malaria, 300 deaths from blackwater fever, and 1,241 cases of relapsing fever, with 100 deaths.

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Before the outbreak of the war, the Italian expedition in East Africa had a strength of 20,000 men, of whom only 2,000 were killed in battle, died of disease.

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To Readers in Africa
 This is a special issue of the journal, and is available to you at a special price. It contains a wealth of information on the latest developments in the field of tropical medicine and public health. It is a must for all those who are interested in the health of the African continent. Order it now!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In Support of Mr. Sayer

Being the U.S.A. in Colonial Produce... The Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia... The British War Debt... commodity in kind... consideration of the authorities... finally affected by action on these lines.

As Mr. Sayer, though he is not a member of the Board... and acceptance of the principle... certainly result in the supply of such commodities as coffee and sisal from this Colony.

Individual Chambers of Commerce... and the various producers... study the matter so that the... of which might be discovered.

It is suggested that a committee... to bear the brunt in many... to the accounts of the... Municipal Government of a... officers some reasonable but not... that in your favor the idea...

Permit me to sign myself... Yours faithfully... M. J. M.

The Bargain Basement

The Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia... I should be pleased to express to any one... But though I have successfully... your offer to open your columns to the subject... I do not understand... Kamp for Koss... why? because they... the prospect of which... others... and more... its org reserves

been... increase in the... of rich... be at 100 to... When the future holds... it is... chance to buy the shares... which is... to succeed than one which is just... on a little more than hope... geological... Two years ago, if I remember rightly, they were being... (you see how easy it is to fall into these stock exchange phrases) to 10s. And now you can get them for 2s. 6d. to 3s. Yet the prospects have manifestly improved in the meantime.

Kavirato is not in the same street as Rosterman, but it is a company whose production of gold at the moment is not far short of the expenditure, and whose accounts showed at the beginning of the current financial year that they had about 50,000 in cash. And the shares are available at less than 1s.

Yours faithfully,

Robert Carter

The Lesson of Austria

The Berlin-Rome Axis Berlin

The Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia... In my recent... I was about to state my... of the results of Hitler's methods as applied to Austria and its reflection of the... when it occurred to me that someone else... 'office-boy' or rather the... had been holding down the job.

In your Christmas Number that intelligence had vividly depicted the bending of the Berlin-Rome axis after a symbolic quarrel between the two dictators following on an accident to the Duke... which the Fuehrer was responsible... quarrel has happened Hitler has... eye on the 2500... the Tyrol, Mussolini... doing some... of Latin peopled... in fact on lines as yet... of the future.

Meanwhile, as you are... of these... weeks... out of the... through... their... Empire... they think a moment favorable to that... Yours faithfully,

Daily Air-Liners to Africa

Anticipated Within Five Years

The Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia... Many readers... have been told that when the... of the air-mail services comes... in the months of April... which London subscribers receive... will be available... either time... of the following Wednesday... and the... week of... to those of us who

vividly remembered as the day when the normal mode of progression in Africa passed from logging and the normal way of life to the motor vehicle work.

And yet the amazingly rapid and regular means of transport by the Great Empire flying-boats promises to be considerably improved when night flying is introduced. Taking that into account, and the demand which must arise for still higher passenger and mail speeds, I wonder if it is too much to visualise daily departures from London for Africa five years or so hence, reaching Mombasa in a couple of days and Beira in three. That does not seem to me an exaggerated anticipation.

Monte Carlo

Keith Douglas

Italy and Ethiopia

ADDRESSING the League of Nations Union in Glasgow, Sir John Mordaunt said it was a mistake to suppose that Mussolini had "got away" with his Ethiopian exploit. Marshal Graziani had revealed in his recent book that every mile of the road between Massawa and Addis Ababa was watched by guerilla warriors, making transport impossible except in daylight. Costs for the railway were exceedingly heavy, so that the only available means of transport was by motor-driven vehicles, requiring literally "rivers of petrol" owing to the dilapidature of the country. "I cannot see how the annual maintenance of the country can cost less than £20,000,000, a sum far in excess of that required for any other Colony," he said.

The new Belgian Ambassador in Rome was presented to the King of Italy by the latter's Graceland, in which His Majesty is recognised as Emperor of Ethiopia.

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An East African Candidate

Mr. Craddock for De Lafield Election

MR. GEORGE BERNARD CRADDOCK, M.A., B.Sc., who has been adopted by the local Unionist, Social, National and National Labour organisations as National Government candidate in the De Lafield by-election, caused by the death of Mr. Lovat-Fraser, and who will stand as a National Labour representative, returned from East Africa only a few months ago, and has thus lost no time in entering politics, in which his friends have long known him to be particularly interested.

At the last election the National Labour candidate had a 5000 majority in a poll of 44,000, but the constituency totals some 60,000 electors, and there is thus scope for an increased majority by Mr. Craddock, who is an able debater, a witty speaker, a good mixer, and an experienced man of affairs. Being just on the right side of forty, success may carry him to the House of Commons at what is considered to be the best age of all.

During the War he served with the Royal Ordnance Artillery, and on being invalided out was appointed a Staff Lieutenant on the Chemical Warfare Staff. On demobilisation he joined the technical staff of the important Dundee company of Imperial Industries, Ltd., for which he previously visited the United States, Canada and Mexico, also travelling in South Africa and the Far East. He was then for a brief period manager in India of the British Burma Petroleum Company, from whose service he resigned to enter the sales department of the domestic group of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

In 1934 he went to East Africa as general manager of the Uganda Company, Ltd., and during his six years in that important post he was five times President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, for which he did excellent work. He was also President of the Uganda Cotton Association, a prominent member of the Government Committee on Native Agricultural Production, and he did his full share of public work in other directions, going to England for the new imperial spokesman the Uganda, at the time of the visit of the then Secretary of State, Sir Philip Cliffrith, and recently.

Imperial Airways Report

SHAREHOLDERS of Imperial Airways received last week a second Biennial Report, this time with the Caennan Report on the Aviation.

The general state of the air and sea stages of the inquiry the Chairman, Mr. J. H. Wood, and three other members of the company have evidence, and that the Chairman offered to give any further information required. A full Caennan Report was published. It is stated that your board nor Mr. Wood's committee have the least idea that the Waugh's committee had been charged with the leadership of the inquiry and in view of the negotiation and of the bringing a charge of a serious nature to the attention of the court was not entirely fair. The fact of these is that the Caennan Report has been done since the Caennan committee would have had an opportunity of doing a work in the defense.

The allegations of the matters of the inquiry to Mr. Wood's Committee, who has done his best to inquire into the interests of the company and the protection of its passengers. The board have to consider the same and appreciate that the Caennan Report should be played in a fair and open manner and any and all investigations should be done in a fair and open manner.

Segregation in Rhodesia

Huggins of White and Black Areas

Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has been asked to make a statement on the subject of segregation of the white and black livingstone Memorial schools at Bulawayo. He has been asked to state whether the Government intend to segregate the schools at Bulawayo. Mr. Huggins has replied that the Government have no intention of segregating the schools at Bulawayo. He has stated that the Government will continue to provide additional advanced teaching for Natives in training schools.

Discussing the Native question and the Government's policy, Mr. Huggins, according to a telegram from *The Times* correspondent in Bulawayo, likened the Europeans in the Colony to an island of white in a sea of black, with the artisan and tradesman forming the shores, and the professional classes the highlands. Was the Native to be allowed to erode the shores and gradually to attack the highlands? To permit that would mean that the leaven of civilization would be removed and that the blacks would inevitably revert to barbarism because their ancient controls, such as tribal authority, had become never to return, leaving only the white man as a religious and example.

While there was yet time and space, the country must be divided into separate white and black areas. In the black areas Natives would be allowed to rise to any position of which they were capable and would be protected from white competition. In the white areas the Native would be welcomed, but on the understanding that he would never assist and not compete with the white man.

Native education, the Prime Minister emphasised, should be by missions and not by the State. All Natives had a background of Christianity.

...to produce new... of pain... I learned... could be... better... and... The... use... illustration in... Colonial... the... the... of an immense increase of wealth in the Colony.

I suggest that all European... including... Germany, should be asked to... this was under conditions laid down... the League of Nations.

Rhodesian Train Smash

Twenty-Eight Europeans Dead

Many European passengers lost their lives in a head-on collision near Plumtree on Monday night between the south-bound Rhodesian mail train and a goods train loaded with dynamite. Sir Henry Chapman, the late general manager of the railway, and Mr. W. J. K. Skillcorn, the new general manager, have left for the scene of the accident, details of which are being at the time of this press.

The first three coaches of the passenger train were smashed but the dynamite was in the rear trucks of the goods train and did not explode. A fierce storm, which wrecked the telegraph lines, occurred at the same time and hampered the efforts of rescuers, who worked by the aid of the headlights of cars which had rushed to the spot.

The European dead so far number 28. Among those reported missing are Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. Austin, Captain Percy Jones, Mr. S. Keir, Mrs. E. Law and family, Mrs. E. Mackinnon, Mrs. and Master Pinder, Mrs. Bullen and Mrs. Riddoch. There are 12 injured.

Develop the Colonies

M.P. Accuses Empire of Inertia

We call ourselves a great imperial power. I have been looking into the statistics of our actual production and administration in Colonies, and one thing that is quite certain is that we are an extraordinarily bad Colonial power, because we are not producing using our Colonies or our Dominions and their immense resources," said Dr. Haden Guest, M.P., in the House of Commons on Monday.

What is necessary to be done, we are to have real success in our Colonies, we should ally the desire for economic expansion by proposing some kind of common work in which the European nations could cooperate. I cannot understand why the Prime Minister should regard the extraordinary report of Mr. Van Zeeland, that report asked for consideration, yet the Government have taken no notice of it. Why should not such a conference be held?

The Colonies are extremely little used. The growth of Africa is being impeded in many directions, and will only be used in the same few serious directions. It is not possible for the nations of Europe to be able to do the things of international character, which is the capital of all nations would be needed and used for the purpose of producing national wealth in absence of the same time, and during the same time, the nations have to be able to give up...

The East African Group

Whether the educational system now in force in East Africa will produce useful citizens is to be decided at a meeting of the East African group of the Overseas League on April 27. The meeting will be served at 3.45 p.m. and the departure at 4.15 p.m.

The meeting of the Rhodesia Group in London will be held during April, as the regular day for the meeting falls in Easter week.

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They'll feel the "feel" and... of the latest features of recent golf club making research... are "Parshot." Note the black sighting ring on the... on the...

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Statements Worth Noting

397—Lieut. Col. Thomas Ellis Robins, D.S.O., E.D.

"If they are not the sons of adversity, and the afflicted soul... raised garden, and like waters fall not."

"...but... irresistible... species of air."—Sir Griffiths.

"Last year the tobacco... in capital... Southern Rhodesia... W. A. E. W. W. C. ... victory."

"Appendicitis is astonishingly rare in... Natives."—Sir Albert Cook... C. M. S. Monga... 1937-1937.

"This... is a much easier... to... than an... is much easier to kill."—Bent Lyell... in "The Scotsman."

"P... must take the responsibility of... their supply and not leave it to... Sir Reginald... M... in..."

"Where... drinking water is available... just as well... as... silage."—Mr. M. Malore... in "The East African... Journal."

"The more... Rhodesia, the... sad... than that... which should attract... best element of... assist in... development."—... and Davis.

"In 1927 in-patients numbered 23,407, out-patients 1,457,700, and operations 2,145; in 1930 the... figures were 9,081, 5,700,411, and 11,200."—... Report of the... Medical Service."

"An African instructor in bee-keeping... Gomba County to demonstrate wax production... very little interest was displayed by the people."—... Report of the Department of Agriculture of Uganda."

"The white men (on the... of...) come from all over the world, and... 20 different nations... but South Africans and Englishmen predominate."—Mr. ... in "The Church Times."

"The alternative to thorough studies of the... and... the... leading... control schemes... continue... the... of... agriculture... the... Dr. B. ..."

"Tax collection... in... the attainment of knowledge... their resources and their ability to... one of the... mental duties of a District Commissioner."—... in "The... of..."

"The... and... these without... the... and... lost in the... upon..."

"... Garden..."

"... more..."

"..."

"..."

"..."

"..."

397—Lieut. Col. Thomas Ellis Robins, D.S.O., E.D.



Copyright.

"No one keeps in... contact... affairs in the... than Colonel Robins... He is also director of... South Africa Company... including..."

"... the... and Nyaland... the... of South Africa... Rhodessian Committee..."

"... English... in Rhodesia... for the... in Southern Rhodesia... The... of..."

"... the... of... in Rhodesia... which... of the..."

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Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Britain Will Resist. — There is something more than sweet reasonableness in the English character. In making a good deal tougher and more robust something which others will always have to reckon with if our reasonableness is abused or misunderstood. There is nothing weak in being of opinion or in a desire to avoid it. It is not that every means that diplomacy may offer towards doing so, and there should be no unreasonable insistence on that point. I do not believe there is any misunderstanding. This nation today intends to be strong, and to go on building up its strength in order that it may make its voice powerfully heard in the councils of Europe. No other sound suspects us of any aggressive intention, but it is right to make clear that we should never be induced to an aggressive posture. — *Lord Halifax*

Prime Minister Criticised. — At a time of national danger real leadership is essential. The Prime Minister proved that he is a leader? His performance has not hardly looks like it. The last week Minister would have known how to speak for and to England. Mr Chamberlain spoke for Europe. His cheap scores against the Opposition, his quotations from the *Daily Herald*, were hotly resented. His speech sounded much better outside the House than in it; and he lost his hold not only on the Opposition but on some of the best voters from his own side. — *Lord Baldwin*, whatever mistakes may be laid to his charge, never lost his sense of the House and the country. — *Time*

Nazism and the Church. — The man in the street is not surprised that what appears to him to be a complete and unqualified Austrian empire should be regarded by the Catholics with the sort of veneration that the state set was five years overdue and a small wonder that this would be the case of the world that of the South. No other expression of this hostile attitude from that quarter in the Bishops' letters has had any chance of reaching the Austrian general public. The Austrian Lutheran Church has proclaimed its unreserved acceptance both of the *Lebenskampf* and of Nazism. — *Socialist*

The president of the Evangelical Supreme Church Council of Austria and the opposite view to that of the German Confessional Church. The Fuehrer, he has had been a living example to the Christian people when it was degraded by materialism and has the way to return it in the most effective way how love for one's neighbour can become a reality through death. — *The Purist*

Hitler's Bluff. — Herr Hitler has proclaimed to the world that he is the strongest man of his time in annexing Austria. Such men are dangerous, and all the more dangerous because they work their unhonourable miracles so cheaply. — *Time*

Herr Hitler never had to fight to attain his will. He has sat at the diplomatic conference table and gambled fearlessly on a busted flush. His fellow card-players have been war-weary folk, and the richest of them thought similar to call his bluff. The precious rubies were so afraid of votes and the peace ballot that they would not say the word when France suggested that the mad of destiny should be allowed to take his troops across the Rhine and observe the treaty. If that word had been said, many of the troubles of Europe would have been postponed, and in a general world no one can hope for more than to gain time. — *The Saturday Review*

Freedom. — In collectivist States rulers find they can maintain their rule only by making people afraid of them and keeping them afraid. Terror stalks the land. It is part of the technique of dictatorship to try to strike terror into all hearts—at home and abroad. Terror grows. It spreads. Rulers and ruled become infatuated with it. If there is no escape or liberation, break-down is certain. The process is familiar enough in psychotherapy. — *William Broder*, *Roller on Mental Philosophy at Oxford*

Persecution. — Cruelty and oppression. Religious freedom are being it very difficult for us to conceive any, amicable relations with Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. And it is a right to enter into friendly relations with a man like Signor Mussolini who has broken his pledged word and committed outrages in Ethiopia and prolonged the agony in Spain. It is that Mussolini and Hitler know that we are the only real friends of the Christian people. — *The Ken*

Mussolini's Two Voices. — Signor Mussolini speaks with two voices. In Mr Chamberlain's hearing of peace and amity, to the Roman Senate he roars of preparation for a year of quick death. Which voice is to be believed? The people of Spain and Ethiopia know the answer. He may talk of peace, but he boasts of just his own peace. He may make agreements, but he proclaims that what really matters between people is their power in war. True, barking is not biting; but Ethiopia and Spain the Duke has bitten—savagely and treacherously. And he is frank in admitting that these campaigns are preparation for more, and that bombing in Spain has been excellent training for some hundreds of his officers. Mr Chamberlain would do well to ask himself what is the worth of gentlemanly agreements or friendly understandings with such a man. — *Daily Express*

Air Raid Precautions. — Arrangements have been made to provide respirators, including a protective device for babies, in sufficient quantities to equip every person in the country to his equipment with one in the event of an emergency arising. The protective device for babies is designed so as totally to enclose the child. Regional stores have been established in Alport, St. Mary Spire, Enfield, Reading, Bristol, Cambridge, Coventry, Nottingham, Manchester, Liverpool, London, Leicester, and Glasgow, and there will be five aspirator stores established by local authorities. The range of the respirator depends on a large extent on the size of the town. It will be necessary to ascertain by actual fitting the correct size for each size required. It will be sufficient a house, laundrette, etc., which should be performed by an air warden, whose duties in an emergency will include the delivery of the respirators to houses. Depots will be provided to house the respirators from the local assembly, and the supply to the general public for distribution. — *Women's Home Office*

For further information on this subject, for the service of the members to our Air Mail Editions

Lead to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week Market Movements and Trends

In a Sentence—The City Report now floats on the Bremer spass. *The Spectator* says: "No man is a hero till he's a hero."

Herr Hitler's periodical plebiscites are a barometer of Germany. *The Spectator*.

The Lord Bicester of London is one of the poor who a Scotsman has never held. *M. P. Crail*.

Argentina is the most important market for the employment of tramp ships. *Sir P. Vernon Thomson*.

Spain may well turn out to be the Achilles' heel of the British Commonwealth. *Times and Tide*.

The man who lives simply and solely by logic never does anything except find fault. *The Rev. George Neidham*.

National Socialism is to us such a dear, holy German cause that we feel inclined to pray that God may keep it primarily for our own people. *Herr Hitler*.

Herr Hitler has brought about a situation in which you have to think before you know who was victor and who was vanquished after the war. *Dr. Goebels*.

It is certain not in industrial circles that pessimism lurks the further one gets from the City of London the clearer becomes the atmosphere. *Sir Ronald Matthews*.

In Lord Maugham the House of Lords gets the most exclusively legal Lord Chancellor it has had since the days of Lord Mansfield before the Caineen. *The Spectator*.

It is everywhere the presence of God on the side of the big battalions is one of the most serious and seriously argued theological-political dogmas. *The Correspondent of "The Times"*.

Even a millionaire can't afford confidence in the City of London with a favourable Budget for his country. *Willie A. Ferguson*.

It is a business secret that a man's business secret is his own business secret. *The Spectator*.

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Investment Pointers—Show preference for (not too far rated) stocks that pay a 5% or 6% yield. Keep good record of all stocks and industrial equities with a strong arms favour—good gold shares and oil and base metal shares.

Put your list for shares in such admirable business as radio, hotels, luxury stores, diamonds, and hanks and oilfields in political countries. And having done this, you must not be surprised if you see prices fall further over the next few months before the turn comes.

Rubber and rubber shares have been particularly hit; the rubber shareholder has re-entered Black House and looks like staying there some time. *The Investors Chronicle*.

Why Wall Street Shakes—To add to the Danish investor's worries, Wall Street has been starting slump after slump. The fact that Congressional opposition to the President is growing and that the Senate Finance Committee has voted for the elimination of the undistributed profits tax and the drastic modification of the capital gains tax has been merely ignored.

The realisation that there would be no spring recovery, that the inventory problem is still acute, that the railroad situation is getting steadily worse and may soon rival the banking situation of 1934, that the daily outlook is not helped by the Supreme Court upholding the regulation clause, that the President is still talking down prices and talking up wages and generally behaving like a normal business man, has been too much for the market.

It is impossible to see that Wall Street has panicked without reason because earnings in many cases, for example, the steel, have vanished completely and prices are now at a level that is a far cry from the 1929-30 boom.

It is not hard to see why the business community at large is aghast that the President Roosevelt should not understand the business situation or would not reveal it, if he could. It can be hoped that in the Presidential election in November, the voters will choose a more business-minded President.

The Very Shortest—The market is aghast that the President Roosevelt should not understand the business situation or would not reveal it, if he could. It can be hoped that in the Presidential election in November, the voters will choose a more business-minded President.

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Stock Exchange—Large price of representative stocks and many of the London stock exchange afford an interesting comparison in various countries of the world.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Consolidated | 115 0 |
| London | 105 0 |
| London 2 1/2% | 101 7 1/2 |
| London 3 1/2% | 98 5 0 |
| Nyasaland 2 1/2% | 95 0 0 |
| Norfolk 5 1/2% Debts | 97 6 0 |
| Rhodesia 2 1/2% | 95 0 0 |
| Rhodesia 3 1/2% | 95 0 0 |
| Sudan 5 1/2% | 101 0 0 |
| Tanganyika 1 1/2% | 110 0 0 |

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Industrials | |
| Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1) | 11 1/2 |
| Brit. Oxygen (£1) | 17 6 |
| Brit. Rope (£s. 6d.) | 1 1/2 |
| Courtaulds (£1) | 130 1/2 |
| Dunlop Rubber (£1) | 1 7 6 |
| General Electric (£1) | 10 3 |
| Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1) | 1 9 10 1/2 |
| Imp. Tobacco (£1) | 1 5 0 |
| Int. Nickel Canada | 1 1 3 |
| Ray. Gypsum Graph | 1 1 3 |
| Temper and Newall (£1) | 3 1 5 |
| U.S. Steels | 1 1 1/2 |
| Utd. Steel (£1) | 1 1 1/2 |
| Unicover (£1) | 1 1 1/2 |
| United Tobacco of S.A. | 1 1 1/2 |
| Wickers (U.S.) | 1 1 1/2 |
| Woolworth (U.S.) | 1 1 1/2 |

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|------------------------|---------|
| Miner. and Oil | |
| Anglo-Am. (550) | 1 1 1/2 |
| Anglo-Am. Corp. (100) | 1 1 1/2 |
| Anglo-Am. Inv. | 1 1 1/2 |
| Anglo-Iranian | 1 1 1/2 |
| Burmah Oil | 1 1 1/2 |
| Cons. Oilfields | 1 1 1/2 |
| Crown Mines (10s.) | 1 1 1/2 |
| De Beers Dt. (50s.) | 1 1 1/2 |
| E. Rand Cons. (5s.) | 1 1 1/2 |
| E. Rand Prop. (10s.) | 1 1 1/2 |
| Gold Coast Cons. (5s.) | 1 1 1/2 |
| Thames Iron Works | 1 1 1/2 |
| Mexican Eagle | 1 1 1/2 |
| Rand Mines (5s.) | 1 1 1/2 |
| Randfontein | 1 1 1/2 |
| Royal Dutch (10s.) | 1 1 1/2 |
| Shell | 1 1 1/2 |
| Sub. Niger (30s.) | 1 1 1/2 |
| West. Wits. (10s.) | 1 1 1/2 |

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| Banks, Shipping, and Home Note | |
| Barclay Bank (D.C.) | 1 1 1/2 |
| Brit. Bank 6 1/2% pref. 1/104 | 1 1 1/2 |
| Cham. | 1 1 1/2 |
| Ed. Bank | 1 1 1/2 |
| Gen. Western | 1 1 1/2 |
| Hank. & Foreign | 1 1 1/2 |
| Law. | 1 1 1/2 |
| Nat. Bank India | 1 1 1/2 |
| Southern Bank of Ind. | 1 1 1/2 |
| Standard Bank of S.A. | 1 1 1/2 |
| Union Trust 6 1/2% pref. | 1 1 1/2 |

PERSONALIA

Sir Robert Hill, Lady Hill and Miss Hill have arrived home from their tour of duty in the East.

Lord Howard de Walden has returned from his tour of duty in East Africa.

Mr. J. H. ... chief secretary of ...

Mr. M. H. ... has left for his tour of duty in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. M. ... has returned from his tour of duty in East Africa.

Mr. ... has been elected president of the Nyasa Club, Nyasa.

Lord and Lady Fraser, who have been touring the East, have returned to London from their tour of duty in East Africa.

Mr. ... has been appointed to the ...

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Kenya Garden

Salisbury Hotel

Nairobi



Country Club only
Ten minutes from town

Public Education in the Colonies. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. J. G. G. Hartman, M.P., has been elected Secretary, Mr. E. L. ...

The new Chief Justice of the ... has been appointed. The ... of the ...

The ... Chamber of Commerce ... has elected ... as its ...

Rev. J. ... has been appointed Moderator of the ... of ...

Mr. E. C. ... has been appointed ... of ...

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Pan Man

GOOD TEMPER STARTS IN THE STOMACH

Pan Man is a ... stimulates ...



Mr. ... has been appointed ... of ...

PRINTING OFFICE
 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ...

Statements Worth Noting

— Mr. Robert William Joshua Wallace

"All flesh is as grass, and all the flowers of the field as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, the flower falleth, and the grass is withered and the flower is fallen: but the word of the Lord shall stand forever."—Isaiah 40:6-8.

"The father's hands are the hands of God."—The Prime Minister of the Gold Coast.

The African elephant, a pick-up in the human scene. At a distance of only 300 miles from the Great Lakes.

The Dargins are the finest fowls in the world. — G. Dobson.

A guinea fowl can count for 100,000 locusts in a day and a quail will destroy 100,000 in a season. — Membranitis, *Journal of Entomology*, 1928.

Ninety-three per cent of the cotton grown by Natives in the Bagan district of Tanganyika in 1932 was of excellent quality. — Report of the Provincial Commissioner of Tanganyika for 1932.

Rhodesia has always impressed me as a country where a few (the cattle) reserve are given much more consideration than in the rest of the world. — Mr. T. B. Hall, in "The Business Weekly," of South Africa.

Given the ordinary resources of a 100-acre farm, the 100-acre Native farmer and his Native groom would not be more than £4 a month all in. — Major E. M. Hastings, M.P., writing to "Horse and Hound."

Wives of a Native (in Nyasaland) often reside in different villages, and different Native Authorities, and sometimes in different districts. — Eric Smith, *ibid.*, Report on the Direct Taxation of Natives in Nyasaland.

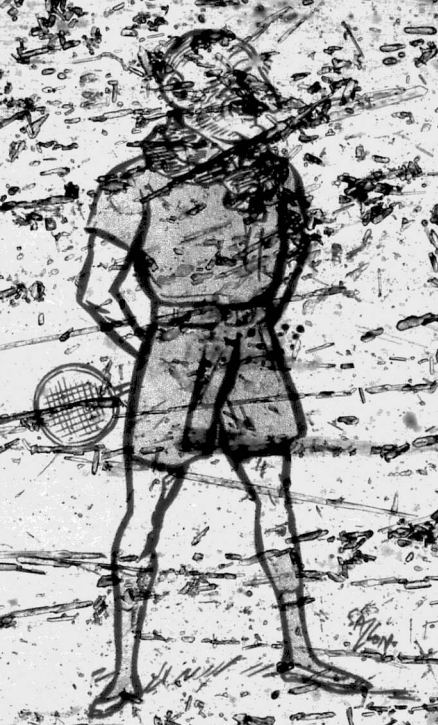
Rhodes believed in British ideals, British institutions, British justice, and he wanted to spread while he can. — Mr. B. K. Long, speaking at the commemoration service held at the Groote Schuur Memorial on the 30th anniversary of Rhodes's death.

In order to obtain the highest nutritive value from a field of any pasture, the growth of the blade must be encouraged by maintaining the fertility of the soil at a high level. — Mr. J. J. Taylor, *Chemist to the Government of East Africa*.

I spent six happy years in Africa, and during that public utterance during that time that the future of the tribes in that territory depended on their becoming Christians. — Sir Donald Cameron, in a foreword to the C.M.S. *Book of the Abode of Africa* booklet.

If anywhere there exist elephants which for some reason or another are not at all so valuable as a strong distasteful to the human mind, it is almost invariably the Natives of the European or semi-European countries. — Maugham in *The Empire*.

Plagues naturally appear, and it is to be expected that some control over them will be exercised. No one is better qualified to know the problems of the industry or to direct its various aims of research and to depend on the industry with any more success than the rest of the world. — Dr. H. H. Dewar, *Journal of Tropical Medicine*.



Mr. Wallace, for it is his name that he is known throughout Nyasaland, first went to the Protectorate in 1911 to plant tobacco, but for the next few years he was away for months later on to the highland in order to finally to be in the country with which he was connected on the Western Front from early in 1916 until after he returned, being commissioned in the field and awarded the Distinguished Service Order. In the middle of 1920 he went to the highlands where he has large estates, and he has done a great deal to foster the tobacco industry. Much of tobacco and cotton as well as other products. He has also been successful in the industry of Native-grain flour. As a member of the Committee of the West African Association and a member of the Nyasaland Association, he has done a great deal to improve the industry in his district by means of his own efforts and those of others. He has a good deal of land and engages in other sports.

**IRIUM HELPS MILLIONS FIGHT
DULL, DINGY TEETH**



AN BLONDEL, 11, OF H. STON
HAROLD RESIDENT STAY
-SPRINGFIELD-
"THE PERFECT SPECIMEN"

PEPSODENT is one of all tooth
pastes recognized as a brilliant dis-
coloring and whitening agent. It
contains a new IRIUM tooth-
amazing new luster.

It's like seeing a dull
dred hit and then
shining it up again!
That's how millions
feel when their first
experience with Pepsodent
tooth paste containing IRIUM.

It's a amazingly
effective IRIUM
formula restores to
your teeth the
natural lovely
brilliance many
of us have lost for
years. It keeps
children's teeth
sound and strong.

Because of IRIUM
PEPSODENT appeals
delightfully. Re-
freshing!

USE

PEPSODENT TOOTH PASTE

It alone contains IRIUM

**VIROL
BUILDS FOR LIFE**

Weekly gain

2.6 oz.

white on
VIROL

1.2 oz.

white on
Milkmaid Kiser Oil
(and milk)

1.0 oz.

white on
Cod Liver Oil

0.3 oz.

white nothing was
added to unadorned

Results of a long investigation

conducted by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration

show that the children who had the
most cod liver oil in their diet had the most
Vitamin D in their blood. But your child's diet should
also build new strength and vitality after illness.

2 Children's Milk, all brands



No
more
of
this

Banish White Ants from your property
— simply and — for ever! Merely
soak your timber in a solution of "Atlas A"
and water (or brush coat on, if more con-
venient), and no Termites, Dry Wood Beetle or
other dangerous insect will attack it or
ever stay in the vicinity. Atlas A
is quite odorless. Moreover, timber treated
in this manner is rendered immune from
dry rot and fungi, whilst the insect is
reduced to negligible proportions. Atlas A
is not a tar oil product and being non-
volatile, its preservative action is positive
and permanent. Surfaces treated with it
can be painted or varnished as
desired. Atlas A is unquestionably the
most complete preservative extract
yet cheapest. Supplied concentrated and
used diluted, a gallon does the work of
as much as a dozen gallons of ready to
use solution, according to requirements.
Be sure you get genuine Atlas A. Write
to our Sales Department concerning this
marvellous preservative.

Particulars and samples available from
Harrison & Leonard, Ltd., 10, Colquhoun
Place, David's Cross, Glasgow, or from a Tanga



Supplied in 1 gallon and 5 gallon packages.
ATLAS PRESERVATIVE CO., LTD., BRITH, BENT, ENGLAND

Questions in Parliament

Nyasaland Natives for the Road

MR. GRECH JONES asked whether further recruitment of Nyasaland Africans for the Road mines had been agreed, and whether the recruiting commission of the International Labour Office had been ratified by the Government of Nyasaland.

Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that the Government had agreed to allow a recruitment up to 3,500 Nyasaland natives during 1938 and the next four months of 1939 for a further experimental period of one year's employment. The International Labour Recruiting Convention had not yet been ratified by the British Government.

On the point of Mr. Grech Jones's question concerning the recruitment of Nyasaland natives for the Road, the Minister said that draft legislation had been prepared to meet competition with the Commission's recommendations, and that a labour inspectorate had already been instituted.

Mr. Hopkin asked the Prime Minister what opportunities were offered to the educated Sudanese of expressing their views to, and being consulted by, the Sudan Government. Mr. Butler replied that it had always been the policy and practice of the Sudan Government to encourage informal consultation with responsible educated Sudanese, and the improvement of such informal contacts was under consideration. It must, however, be remembered that a great majority were in Government service and were therefore subject to the rules normally applicable to Civil servants. An increasing number of retired officials and a few educated natives were beginning to take a useful part in the administration of local government, and it was hoped that this field would provide an increasingly valuable sphere of co-operative activity.

About the Seychelles

Several questions were raised concerning the Seychelles. Mr. Kelly asked for particulars of the rent paid by Mr. Bessin for the lease of the island, and whether the rent had recently been reduced; and whether Mr. A. M. Jones, recently appointed supervisor of roads in the island of Seychelles, still continued to work on the staff of the Western Telegraph Company. On the first two questions Mr. Ormsby Gore said he would ask in a report; as to the third, it was Mr. Butler who, within the discretion of the Governor.

Mr. Kelly asked whether the Colonial Secretary had considered the petition from Dr. von Hasselberg and Mr. Rowley that a doctor not a dentist be appointed to the Government hospital in the Seychelles. Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that he had in November received a report against the employment of a Government dentist in the Government hospital, and it contained the reference to the appointment of a doctor. He had not seen the report in question, and had asked that that decision be communicated to the public.

Mr. Kelly asked whether the Colonial Secretary had state information as being true, that the Government had been given by the colonial Government of Nyasaland, Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that he had not received any information from the Governor.

Giving details of the appointment of a Government dentist in the Seychelles, Mr. Ormsby Gore said that the

approved proposal that the Government should be allowed to employ a dental officer of the Government staff should be approved by the Government for the purpose of attending to the main object of attending to the dental needs of the school children. The dentist would be employed for seven hours each a week to Government work, and he has undertaken not to charge in private practice for an excess of a scale approved by the Government.

Mr. R. A. Butler, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said in reply to Captain G. Graham that he understood the British Government had, under consideration, the possibility of encouraging Jewish immigration from Madagascar. While the British Government would naturally be sympathetic to any proposal for such immigration, which had the approval of the French Government, it was not contemplated to approach the French Government on the matter.

Rainfall in East Africa

The East African and Southern Rhodesian Offices in London have received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:

- Kenya (Week ended March 30)**—Chemeleng 1.68 inches; Dohyo Salak 5.28; Eldara 1.62; Eldoret 0.07; Fort Hall 1.75; Fort Haman 1.75; Gingo 0.38; Hiley's Bridge 0.36; Kabete 2.26; Kaimosi 1.11; Kericho 0.29; Kiambo 2.59; Kibabw 2.18; Kilifi 1.49; Kinangop 0.99; Kipkaren 1.62; Kisumu 1.68; Kitale 0.03; Kora 1.43; Limuru 1.66; Kisumu 0.89; Machakos 2.57; Mackinnon Road 4.00; Masaiwa 0.29; Makuyo 1.27; Mjindi 0.36; Menengai 0.21; Meru 0.39; Mitubi 2.36; Miwani 0.84; Mutheni 0.28; Molo 0.23; Mombasa 4.34; Mubozoni 1.24; Nairobi 2.25; Naivasha 1.92; Nakuru 0.15; Ngara 0.21; Nanyuki 0.37; Narok 2.25; Njoro 0.41; Ng'ara 1.31; Rongai 0.11; Ruiri 0.22; Thika 2.14; Ugunja 1.17; Umba 1.30; Sotik 0.97; Sui 0.15; Uthika 1.92; Tindiroora 0.11; Turgo 1.24; Turbo Valley 0.13; and Voi 0.58 inches.
- Uganda (Week ended March 27)**—Bartaba 0.29 inch; Fort Portal 1.56; Hoima 3.69; Inja 1.06; Kabale 1.06; Kibale 1.60; Lira 0.19; Masaka 1.78; Masindi 0.25; Mbale 0.37; Mbaraka 0.51; Mubende 2.10; Namagali 3.58; Songa 0.83; and Toporo 1.57 inches.
- Tanganyika (Week ended March 21)**—Amani 1.38 inches; Busia 1.50; Bagamoyo 1.72; Biharamulo 0.26; Bukoba 1.40; Dar es Salaam 2.88; Dodoma 0.75; Ifinja 3.92; Kigoma 1.44; Kilosa 1.91; Kitwa 1.61; Lindi 1.00; Lushoto 1.34; Lyambogo 1.98; Mbezi 1.87; Morogoro 1.61; Moshi 2.23; Mpwapwa 1.36; Musoma 1.00; Mwanza 1.07; Ngomeni 0.10; Njombe 2.48; Old Shinyanga 3.26; Songa 1.40; Tabora 0.37; Tanga 1.42; Tukuyu 1.80; and Urua 1.35 inches.
- Zanzibar (Week ended March 26)**—Bandanga 0.18 inch; Chisamba 1.20; Glenorchy 0.72; Lauderhill 0.85; Lichenya 0.71; Likanga 0.42; Limbult 0.80; Makwaza 0.75; Mini Mini 0.54; Nyamatete 0.44; Nyananga 0.30; Pates 0.23; and Zoz 0.59 inch.
- Southern Rhodesia (Week ended March 22)**—Chimpen 0.21 inch; Concealed 0.52; Inyanga 0.02; McSetter 0.07; and Murewa 0.22. There was no rainfall in other parts of the colony.

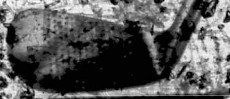
BUILDING MATERIALS

For building materials, contact with the Building Materials Division of the African Mercantile Company at their service will be found.

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INTEREST AND NEWS

Rhodesian Mining Prospects

Anticipation of a further increase in the gold output of Southern Rhodesia this year was expressed at the recent annual meeting of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines by Mr. B. L. Gardiner in his presidential address.

He said that though the Rhodesian and Salisbury Chambers of Mines and the Federal Government of Rhodesia had pressed for passage of the new gold royalty law, the Government was still in a dilemma between the value of gold recovered and the costs of production. However, they had received a sympathetic response from the Government. He advocated the appointment of a Mining Board to advise the Government on mining matters. He said that the State of recovering the mineral rights in the Colony was £2,000,000, and the charges for raising the loan to the new gold royalty payment was £884,200, or about 9%. As the Government was benefiting so much from the ownership of mineral rights, there was no fairness in asking the same measure of alleviation should be given to the mines which asked.

As to the future of the ten large mines of the Colony, it shows every indication of maintaining and in some cases increasing their production; while one for two mines of moderate capacity would shortly begin operations.

Mr. G. W. Hasenport said that the chief function of a Mining Board would be to investigate the cases of the large mines asking for relief from royalty and taxation. He suggested that such a Board should examine the books of the mines and advise the mines to see if they were being economically run, and if they were they should receive a lower scale of royalty.

The Hon. R. C. Medgold, Acting Minister of Mines, stated that the burden on the low-grade marginal mines could be reduced by remission of taxation or readjustment of its incidence. In his view the mining industry must give some return to the people of the Colony for the use of a wasteful asset, and there was a limit beyond which the reduction of royalties could not go.

E.M.S. Liquidation

Shareholders of Eldoret Mining Syndicate, Ltd. (in liquidation) have received a circular from the liquidator stating that he has realised the assets of the company, but will not receive final payment until June. He estimates that on June 30 next there will be an available total of £8,000 in cash and 96,250 shares of the Kingingini Gold Mining Company, which will be distributed as the dividend to the members of the syndicate who hold 2,000 or more shares representing approximately 40,000 shares. It is considered reasonable to pay 10s. 6d. the cost of transfer of Kingingini shares on holdings of less than 200 shares in E.M.S. The value of the Kingingini shares will be calculated on the middle market price on the date the dividend is declared. Share certificates should be sent promptly to the liquidator, Mr. Douglas J. Hay, P.O. Box 72, Eldoret.

Wankie Five-Year Contract

Wankie Colliery has just entered a five-year contract for the supply of coal to the Bulawayo and Salisbury Municipalities and the Electricity Supply Commission of Southern Rhodesia. The price is 149s. 9c. per short ton, i.e., Wankie with a possible reduction to 13s. 6d. The Bulawayo Municipal Council pays 20s. per short ton annually, Salisbury consuming 1,000 tons and Bulawayo 1,000 tons, and the Electricity Supply Commission consumes using about 50,000 tons annually within a few years.

Exploration Deal Off

The deal which was announced in Salisbury in the early 1930s regarding the purchase of the Anglo-Scottish Prospecting Corporation by the Government has been received in respect of £70,743, which will be paid in 1936. The other two companies were sold at 90% of the value of the deal. The Government has decided to purchase the assets of the latter.

K.C. Mrs. Dividend

Rev. Mr. G. D. M. has agreed to distribute a dividend of 10% to the

Globe and Phoenix Record

"I am glad to see that the Globe and Phoenix Record has been purchased by the Phoenix Record Mining Company, whose chairman, Mr. F. A. Macquison, Esq., has begun to talking the interim dividend for 1935. It is being posted with the final dividend warrants for 1934. Our main reason being that it saves the trouble of the dividend warrant, and indeed it is wonderful how this has done for keeps going; we shall soon be making Johnny Walker Esq. a shareholder. We have issued a dividend and if we avoid our dividends over the whole of that period the mine has paid more than 50% per annum. We have always gone powerfully ahead and though our reserves have never been more than one year ahead of the mill. After referring to the correspondence given to the mine in the recent labour report by Messrs. Southern Rhodesia and the Rand, Mr. Macquison said: "We have always studied the health and happiness of our staff. I think the proper description of a person in our industry is the chief, not the boss, because the chief leads and the boss follows. Another personal touch about this company is that all documents signed by the secretaries are signed: Tom Price."

Rezondo Mines, Ltd.

The accounts of Rezondo Mines, Ltd. for 1937 show that revenue totalled £172,384 from mining and £5,815 from other sources, while expenditure amounted to £97,088, including £17,274 brought forward. There was an available profit of £55,388, from which dividends and directors' additional remuneration absorbed £64,966; depreciation £5,000, property redemption reserve £40,000, and the superannuation and bonus funds £2,073, leaving £1,000 to be carried forward. Capital expenditure during the year amounted to £51,506; tons milled to 77,600 tons; working profit to £83,191; and profit per ton milled rose from 2s. 6d. per ton in 1936 to 4s. One reserve on December 31 showed a considerable rise from 95,280 tons in 1935 to 230,700 tons, of an average value of 5s. 8d. The annual meeting is to be held in Salisbury on May 21.

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Passenger List from East Africa

Passenger List to East Africa

Passenger list details for East Africa, including names and destinations.

Passenger list details for East Africa, including names and destinations.

Abbeokuti, Mr. & Mrs.
Baker, Mr. G. M.
Eindley, Mr. & Mrs.
Findlay, Miss E.
Fletcher, Miss M.
Fletcher, Miss M.
Gance, Miss D.
Kimpton, Mr. H.
Lambert, Mr.
Lambert, Mr.
MacKara, Dr.
MacKara, Mrs. A. H.
Morris, Brig. Gen. & Mrs.

Passenger list details for East Africa, including names and destinations.

Passenger list details for East Africa, including names and destinations.

Accelerated Air Services

Passenger service between Southampton and East Africa, including flight times and routes.

The homecoming machines due to leave Beira at noon on Sunday, speeded up to Mozambique beach for Esalaan at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, Mozambique at 1.30 p.m. and speeded up to Kisumu on Tuesday night, 1.30 p.m. in K. Beira on Wednesday night, 1.30 p.m. and Thursday night, 1.30 p.m. Similar arrangements apply to the service leaving Kisumu early on Friday and leaving Southampton on Monday morning, and on the service leaving Beira on Thursday afternoon and arriving in Southampton on Tuesday morning.

Passenger list details for East Africa, including names and destinations.

Homecoming passengers included Mrs. Rhodes, Miss George and Mrs. I. M. P. from Kisumu; Mrs. E. Wardrop, Mrs. Wardrop, Mr. L. R. Doughty, Mrs. P. Bell, and Captain T. C. G. from Beira. Homebound passengers on the Beira to Southampton service included Mrs. W. E. H. Scott-Hill and Mrs. H. Scott-Parker from Beira; Mr. George Thomson from Beira; and Mr. George Thomson from Beira.

Passenger list details for East Africa, including names and destinations.

News of the Company

News of the company's performance, including reports on passenger numbers and financial results.

Passenger list details for East Africa, including names and destinations.

News of the company's performance, including reports on passenger numbers and financial results.

Passenger list details for East Africa, including names and destinations.

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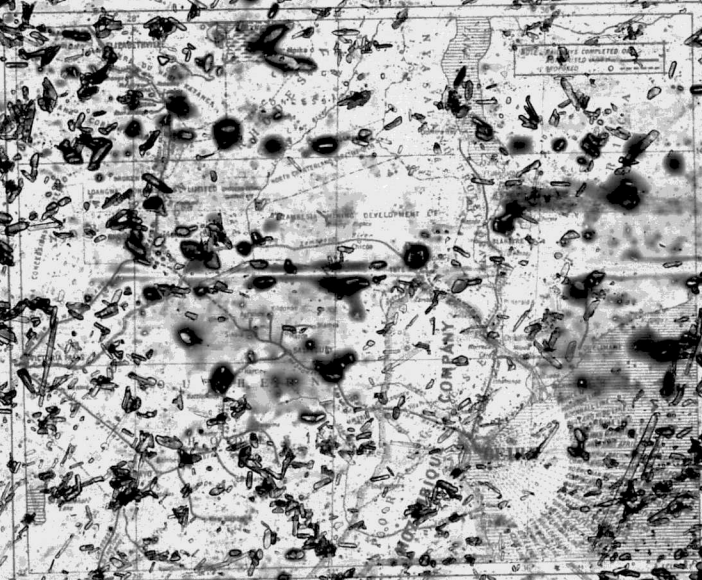
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Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, and the finest of the peninsula and hinterlands are some of the best, a table tennis, croquet, golf course, tennis courts and social sports clubs.

Beira has become the recognized winter and resort of the Rhodesians, Swaziland and Basuto, and, as it is reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with students and tourists from South Africa and well visited by those overseas.

The Port of Beira is not only one of the best, but also the most modern in the Mozambique Channel. It is the only port in the Channel and the only one in the world to enjoy the monopoly of the shortest and easiest route to the Coromandel and Northern Malabar. Over 30 Steamship Lines register at the Port and handle the most important goods and passengers.

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| DUNLUCK CASTLE | Apr. 18 | Apr. 25 | Apr. 29 |
| NOTICE CASTLE | Apr. 25 | Apr. 29 | May 3 |
| CAMPDOWN CASTLE | Apr. 29 | May 3 | May 7 |
| FRANKLIN CASTLE | May 3 | May 7 | May 11 |
| UNION CASTLE | May 7 | May 11 | May 15 |
| UNION CASTLE | May 15 | May 19 | May 23 |



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| 1000 | 1500 | 2000 | 2500 | 3000 | 3500 | 4000 | 4500 | 5000 | 5500 | 6000 | 6500 | 7000 | 7500 | 8000 | 8500 | 9000 | 9500 | 10000 |
| 1000 | 1500 | 2000 | 2500 | 3000 | 3500 | 4000 | 4500 | 5000 | 5500 | 6000 | 6500 | 7000 | 7500 | 8000 | 8500 | 9000 | 9500 | 10000 |

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Tribal and German
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Editorial Contributors
Editorial Board
The Eastern News 97a
Question and Answer 97a
Index 980

MATTERS OF MOMENT

GENERAL PROGRESS.—The British territories in East Africa and Rhodesia have made remarkable progress in the last few years. The standard of living has risen, and the people are becoming more and more civilized. The British have done much to improve the conditions of the native population, and the results are beginning to show. The progress has been steady and continuous, and it is a source of pride to the British people that they have been able to do so much for the native peoples of these territories.

It is a source of regret to the British people that they have not been able to do more for the native peoples of these territories. The progress has been slow, and it is a source of disappointment that the native peoples have not been able to make more progress. The British have done much to improve the conditions of the native population, and the results are beginning to show. The progress has been steady and continuous, and it is a source of pride to the British people that they have been able to do so much for the native peoples of these territories.

How, then, have the British territories in East Africa and Rhodesia made such progress? The answer is simple: because of the British people's determination to do the right thing. The British have done much to improve the conditions of the native population, and the results are beginning to show. The progress has been steady and continuous, and it is a source of pride to the British people that they have been able to do so much for the native peoples of these territories.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Bonus for the Band

THE ASSOCIATION of the British East Africa Dependence is a committee for the relief of the natives of various grounds, all the loss of the bounty of the crown, sickness or disability. A good deed is naturally done by the natives in the East Africa dependents who may suffer from the loss of the bounty of the crown. The committee is a body of men who are to be found in the various grounds. The committee is a body of men who are to be found in the various grounds. The committee is a body of men who are to be found in the various grounds. The committee is a body of men who are to be found in the various grounds. The committee is a body of men who are to be found in the various grounds.

Buying a Train

It is well known, after a long and weary year, with a number of the old bid to Mr. Smith was a train for the D.O. in K... Mr. Smith's wife and daughter were kept in the hospital for a long time. The D.O. in K... Mr. Smith's wife and daughter were kept in the hospital for a long time. The D.O. in K... Mr. Smith's wife and daughter were kept in the hospital for a long time. The D.O. in K... Mr. Smith's wife and daughter were kept in the hospital for a long time. The D.O. in K... Mr. Smith's wife and daughter were kept in the hospital for a long time.

The Unsold

KANGA, like any other coast town in East Africa or elsewhere has its share of bad characters. Some of the smart Alecks, rough necks and crooks of the town are to be found in the various grounds. The committee is a body of men who are to be found in the various grounds. The committee is a body of men who are to be found in the various grounds. The committee is a body of men who are to be found in the various grounds. The committee is a body of men who are to be found in the various grounds.

Traffic Lights in London

THE TRAFFIC LIGHTS in London and other cities seem to be a very good idea. The traffic lights are a very good idea. The traffic lights are a very good idea. The traffic lights are a very good idea. The traffic lights are a very good idea. The traffic lights are a very good idea. The traffic lights are a very good idea. The traffic lights are a very good idea. The traffic lights are a very good idea.

A German Tuberculin

ENCODRAGING results have been obtained in the treatment of tubercular patients with the use of a new German preparation. The treatment of tubercular patients with the use of a new German preparation. The treatment of tubercular patients with the use of a new German preparation. The treatment of tubercular patients with the use of a new German preparation. The treatment of tubercular patients with the use of a new German preparation.

Shitta

SOME newspapers have been making great claims for the Shitta, a new medicine for the treatment of tubercular patients. The Shitta, a new medicine for the treatment of tubercular patients. The Shitta, a new medicine for the treatment of tubercular patients. The Shitta, a new medicine for the treatment of tubercular patients. The Shitta, a new medicine for the treatment of tubercular patients.

To Readers

How much do you read in the issue of the 21st? How much do you read in the issue of the 21st? How much do you read in the issue of the 21st? How much do you read in the issue of the 21st? How much do you read in the issue of the 21st?

East Africa and the Rome Agreement

Declarations Regarding British East Africa Interests

THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ITALY, in the Italian Agreement, the text of which is published at the beginning of this issue, have recognized the importance of the East African continent to the governments of both nations and the need to take effect for the maintenance of the peace in the Mediterranean and the Balkans. The Italian Government will be invited to participate in the discussions which will be held in London on the subject of the Italian colonies in Africa. It is requested that the Italian Government should not determine its attitude towards the United Kingdom on the basis of any unilateral declaration or statement made by the Italian Government in East Africa, or that it should be invited to enter into discussions with the United Kingdom on the subject of the Italian colonies in Africa. It is requested that the Italian Government should not determine its attitude towards the United Kingdom on the basis of any unilateral declaration or statement made by the Italian Government in East Africa.

It was also agreed that negotiations between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Italian Government will take place in London on the subject of commercial relations between the United Kingdom and the United Kingdom, and the Italian Government, in the territories of the Italian colonies, and in the territories of the Italian colonies. It was also agreed that negotiations between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Italian Government will take place in London on the subject of commercial relations between the United Kingdom and the Italian Government, in the territories of the Italian colonies, and in the territories of the Italian colonies.

Exchange of Information
The Government of the United Kingdom and the Italian Government agree that in the event of any such change of circumstances, the Italian Government should be notified through the Naval Attaché and the British Attaché in London and Rome, respectively, and that the Italian Government should be notified through the Naval Attaché and the British Attaché in London and Rome, respectively, and that the Italian Government should be notified through the Naval Attaché and the British Attaché in London and Rome, respectively.

The Italian Government will be invited to participate in the discussions which will be held in London on the subject of the Italian colonies in Africa. It is requested that the Italian Government should not determine its attitude towards the United Kingdom on the basis of any unilateral declaration or statement made by the Italian Government in East Africa, or that it should be invited to enter into discussions with the United Kingdom on the subject of the Italian colonies in Africa. It is requested that the Italian Government should not determine its attitude towards the United Kingdom on the basis of any unilateral declaration or statement made by the Italian Government in East Africa.

island; (a) establish its sovereignty, or (b) erect fortifications or defences. The two Governments, at the opportunity afforded by the present occasion to place on record their agreement that any attempt by either of them to employ the methods of publicity or propaganda at its disposal for the purpose of the present of the Italian Government, would be inconsistent with the good relations which are the subject of the present agreement. The Italian Government will be invited to participate in the discussions which will be held in London on the subject of the Italian colonies in Africa. It is requested that the Italian Government should not determine its attitude towards the United Kingdom on the basis of any unilateral declaration or statement made by the Italian Government in East Africa, or that it should be invited to enter into discussions with the United Kingdom on the subject of the Italian colonies in Africa.

Italian Obligations
The Italian Government confirm to the Government of the United Kingdom the assurance given by them to the Government of the United Kingdom on April 12, 1930, and confirmed by the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the British Ambassador at Rome on December 31, 1930, to the effect that the Italian Government were fully conscious of their obligations towards the Government of the United Kingdom in the matter of overlooking or facilitating Italian.

The Italian Government reaffirm the assurance which they gave to the Government of the United Kingdom on June 29, 1930, that Italy on her side was willing to accept the principle that Navies of Italian East Africa should not be compelled to undertake military duties other than local policing and territorial defence.

Without prejudice to any treaty engagements which may be concluded by the Italian Government, the Italian Government do not intend to assume any British obligations in East Africa, the free exercise of all rights compatible with public order and good morals, and in this spirit they will examine favourably any request which may reach them from the British Government in Italian East Africa regarding assistance to British officials, and that as regards other activities of British citizens in Italian East Africa, in particular in the spheres of commerce and industry, the Italian Government will be examined in the general line of policy of the Royal Government in this regard, and the principles of legislation in force in Italian East Africa, being borne in mind.

Free Use of Suez Canal
The Government of the United Kingdom and the Italian Government hereby reaffirm their intention always to respect and abide by the provisions of the Convention signed at Constantinople on October 29, 1923, which guarantees at all times and for all Powers the free use of the Suez Canal. The Italian Government, in a letter dated April 10, 1930, expressed their appreciation of the assurance given by the Italian Government in 1930, and seek to secure a better economic position, in or out of regard to their Metropolitan Spain, the Balearic Islands, and of the Spanish possessions overseas, and of the Canal, in the event of any change of circumstances which may affect the Italian Government's position in the Mediterranean. The Italian Government will be invited to participate in the discussions which will be held in London on the subject of the Italian colonies in Africa. It is requested that the Italian Government should not determine its attitude towards the United Kingdom on the basis of any unilateral declaration or statement made by the Italian Government in East Africa, or that it should be invited to enter into discussions with the United Kingdom on the subject of the Italian colonies in Africa.

Books Rapidly Reviewed

Two Stories. By A. H. Human. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.) Each of the whole Mr. Human's little tales is a gem. The first, "The Little Old Man," is a study in character, with illustrations in ink and color on a white background. The second, "The Old Man and the Sea," is a study in nature, with illustrations in ink and color on a white background. Both are well written and informative without being too long, and interesting without being too long. The illustrations are simple and effective. The whole is a good example of what a book should be.

The London Book. By E. G. Boulanger. (New York: Harcourt, Brace & World.) A delightful book that would make a splendid birthday present. It is a book of facts and figures, but it is written in a style that is both simple and interesting. The illustrations are simple and effective. The whole is a good example of what a book should be. It is a book that would make a splendid birthday present. It is a book of facts and figures, but it is written in a style that is both simple and interesting. The illustrations are simple and effective. The whole is a good example of what a book should be.

The Portugal of Salazar. By M. Derrick. (London: George Allen and Unwin, 1955.) A thoughtful and interesting book, with a wide appeal in the present conditions of to-day. It pictures Portugal, not as Fascist—which it is not—or as a state of Rome or Berlin, but as a country that has, thanks to its present ruler, Azevedo de Oliveira Salazar, as a Portuguese of the Portuguese, achieved a sane corporate state of its own, which verges on the ideal. Portugal has set its colonies in various parts of the world, and the greatest measure of autonomy is given to each Colonial Government, the underlying idea being decentralisation so far as is consistent with a high sense of common destiny and a common responsibility. Salazar emphasises Portugal's adherence to the British alliance, the oldest in Europe, and the recent visit of a British fleet to Lisbon has confirmed once again the close friendship that exists between the two nations.

Warms and Excursions. By Lieutenant-General Sir Tom Bridges. (London: George Allen and Unwin, 1955.) The author appears to have been in every bit of trouble since he massed five regiments of "Foshes" in the grand manoeuvres of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in 1890, to Smyrna in 1905, including, of course, the Great War, during which he was mentioned in despatches seven times and wounded three, including the loss of a leg at Bassi-Bendak. In fact he was wounded in his every campaign, and in the Somme campaign a battalion of 1000 of narrowly escaped death in a disaster that overtook Major Plunkett's force. He was wounded three times. His tale is told in a casual, unassuming way, and that is a happy way of writing. The author's style is simple and direct, and the book is most attractive and interesting. The author's style is simple and direct, and the book is most attractive and interesting. The author's style is simple and direct, and the book is most attractive and interesting.

... (Ez. 6d.) ... of South Africa, ... in a glass ... appreciate and ... of Empire ... of the ...

More Letters to African Teachers. By H. L. E. Dunbro. (London: George Allen and Unwin, 1955.) This book is a collection of letters written by H. L. E. Dunbro to African teachers. It is a book that would make a splendid birthday present. It is a book of facts and figures, but it is written in a style that is both simple and interesting. The illustrations are simple and effective. The whole is a good example of what a book should be.

The Garden Beyond. By Marion Craun. (London: George Allen and Unwin, 1955.) These garden books of mine do not believe are more than long letters to some of our modern writers. It is in her own words in the introduction to this book that she says: "This is a summary of the impressions it makes on at least the water of it. It is not a personal book about herself, her emotions, to domestic heravens, her decision to visit her daughter in Kenya, and that she did and has with her." Discursive it may be, but it does include a great deal of information about Kenya, and the manner of its development, and the part of its "refinement." She says that "the beauty of Kenya is kind and hospitable to its people, and above all her making of real homes." The photographs are excellent both in subject and artistic quality. The book will be enjoyed in Kenya for its illustrations, if it causes amusement in parts of its glowing enthusiasm and overpowering artless charm as in Africa's best of earthquakes and nature living in South Africa.

The Chamberlain Tradition. By Sir Charles Petrie. (London: George Allen and Unwin, 1955.) This book comes opportunely at the moment when all eyes are turned all home and some have heard upon the Prime Minister's Chamberlain tradition. Sir Charles Petrie is one of courage and optimism of the first sight and vigour, and he has blended the history and politics of the last half century into a fascinating story, which should be warmly received and read. Joseph Chamberlain was the greatest of Colonial Secretaries, and the Chamberlain tradition forward for the appointment as well as the first place. He believed in the British Empire, and in the governing race of the world, and in the right of the people to have an empty box for the vote. He was a man of the highest quality, and his story is a story of the highest quality, and his story is a story of the highest quality.

LETTERS FOR

Increase in Life Settlement

Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

I found it interesting to read in your issue of April 7, 1938, a quote from the annual report of the Joint African Board as stating that there are now only about 50 European tobacco growers in Nyasaland, as against some 2000 ten years ago, and elsewhere you quote a Committee appointed by the Government of Nyasaland, under the Chairmanship of the Director of Agriculture, as reporting that "European growers directly employed in the tobacco industry as growers, supervisors, buyers, transporters, graders, packers, etc.

There does, it is evidence that the direct employment of Europeans in this one industry is approximately one-fifth of the total number of European employed and indirectly employed, and even that is by no means the whole story, for so account is taken of the administrative, agricultural and other official employed directly and indirectly in connection with the industry, of the way such necessaries cater for the industry, of the way transport and employment who sell every conceivable article to the Europeans and Africans whose spend is a matter of tens from tobacco growing, and so on. It is not necessary an excellent example of the truth of the oft-repeated statement that the entire population of almost everyone who has been strengthened in East Africa and the Rhodesias will expand in geometrical progression, nor a hundred with increased agricultural settlement. The same words, taken out and successfully establish another hundred farmers may require a hundred more people to be engaged in farming employment for a further three or five hundred or more Europeans in a zone of this capacity.

Then let there be concentration on the life settlement which is not recognized to be the backbone of East expansion of the European population of the territories. Your issue of April 7, in which you quote that valuable Nyasaland have ought to be carefully studied by every interested in life settlement in Eastern Africa.

Yours faithfully,
C. S. ...

Wanted: Axe Handles

Suitable for Native Use

Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia
I have read in your issue of March 1938, a short notice on the subject of axe handles, several paragraphs dealing with the trade.

One who has personally experienced out here is the question of axe handles. It is found in practice that the best axe handle is a wooden handle, above all others, which gives out immediately and the handle becomes loose on the long handle, supplied breaks. This is a matter of which I do know something, and in 1934 I had a number of good quality handles, but I could not find any more of the same quality. It should not be overlooked that axes of the same type have been used with success in the past, and it is a matter of fact that

state in France some time ago. I have not had the axe head to which has been welded to the handle, but an old steel axe, the making of which is a most valuable tool which will not come apart. It is the case of all his tools, for the axe head is the only one that is made of iron. The axe is a boy's axe, and is made of iron.

I suggest that the axe head should be made of iron, and the handle of wood. This type of axe head is the one that is used in the neighborhood, and it is the most suitable type of timber and the one that is required here. The cheap iron axes exported to Africa do not give satisfaction, and the natives have not the same satisfaction as the natives here. The axe head is made of iron, and the handle is made of wood.

Wild Animals in Captivity

A Common Impression of Change

Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia
I have read in your issue of March 1938, a short notice on the subject of wild animals in captivity. It is a common impression of change in the Rhodesias, and it is a common impression of change in the Rhodesias. The Rhodesias are a common impression of change in the Rhodesias, and it is a common impression of change in the Rhodesias. The Rhodesias are a common impression of change in the Rhodesias, and it is a common impression of change in the Rhodesias.

The birds of the air are particularly easy to capture, and it is a common impression of change in the Rhodesias. The birds of the air are particularly easy to capture, and it is a common impression of change in the Rhodesias. The birds of the air are particularly easy to capture, and it is a common impression of change in the Rhodesias. The birds of the air are particularly easy to capture, and it is a common impression of change in the Rhodesias.

The fox, the zebra and the giraffe are particularly easy to capture, and it is a common impression of change in the Rhodesias. The fox, the zebra and the giraffe are particularly easy to capture, and it is a common impression of change in the Rhodesias. The fox, the zebra and the giraffe are particularly easy to capture, and it is a common impression of change in the Rhodesias.

Statements are Noting WHO'S WHO.

... us that ... the way wherein we may ... the thing that we may do. — *Jeremiah xlii: 39*

... in the case of 700 persons, with whom the natives of Africa may ... be compared in any way ... them ...

... The majority of these birds ... are worth at least £100 a year each as insect destroyers. — *Mr. H. FitzSimons*

... Of the important industries in Nyasaland, tea is the only surviving European one. — *Mr. E. Smith in his 'Report on the Insect Taxation of the Territories of Nyasaland'*

... Lime is good for plants, kills on moss, works on clay, is a fertilizer, and destroys the eggs of blattinths. — *Smith Report (Gardening Section) Zoological Society, London, 1937*

... The protection of the growers is a fundamental point in Government policy, and will remain a fundamental point. — *The British Resident, Salisbury, addressing a meeting of Farmers*

... Merchants ... the eyes and the ears of the export trade, continually sampling, maintaining touch with the interests of the market, noting movements of foreign competition, and maintaining a secret British code. — *The Institute of Export*

... It has been ... with the wide extent which ... influence had spread in Tanganyika. — *Miss U. May in her 'The Mombasa Times', in her diary from Mwanjaro*

... In the Stone Age ... between two ... high up in the air. They turned over and over with much noise and wing flapping, and then crashed in earthy splashes, and then crashed to earth in sticky banana plantation. — *Sir G. Griffiths in his 'Birds of British East Africa'*

... It is almost inconceivable that the ... beautiful ... are the ... of the ... and a body alive ...

... In the ... the ... maintained a high standard ... and ... malaria parasites or relapsing fever ...

... The local ... called the ... Turkana ... was a small ...

30. **George Symington Cameron, M.C.**



... at ... Rhodesian representative of the ... has ... on ... European ...

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

Mr. Arthur Dumbarton, who visited Africa several times during the year, is to make an annual tour of the continent, on July 12-1936. During the year he will distribute his...

Mrs. Audrey Gretchen Coats, widow of Major James Coats, who served in the East African high-altitude expedition, is married on Sunday last week to Mr. Donald Cunningham. Her second marriage to Mr. Cunningham had previously dissolved in 1932. The...

A South African bird fancier, Mr. R. J. Lancelotti, has received a pigeon which he has named 'John Bull'. Some years ago one of his birds was sent by flying from the Victoria Falls to Cape Town, some 1,000 miles. He hopes to send his bird to fly from Beira to Capetown, a...

The Local Union of Tanganyika has elected Brigadier General L. B. Boyd-Moxon its President, with Messrs. P. J. Sinclair, J. M. Gosskill, Percy Wyndham as Vice-Presidents. The other members of the committee are: Col. G. L. Gray and Messrs. F. J. Peterson, M. H. R. Dean and H. R. Sumner.

Dr. A. N. Tucker is to start an African medical college, the School of Oriental Studies, London University, to be opened by the Sudan Government to undertake a three months' tour of the Southern Sudan to settle certain difficulties relating to the establishment of a standard dialect and standard orthography for Dinka.

Mr. J. F. S. H. Durrant has been appointed by Governor Sir G. S. Murray as the Chairman of Tanganyika, and the following have been nominated to the Board by the Tanganyika S.M.G. (Societies) and approved by Government: Mr. J. F. S. H. Durrant, Chairman; Mr. G. L. Gray, Major the Hon. Sir G. S. H. Durrant, Mr. J. F. S. H. Durrant, Messrs. H. Blene and...

Mr. J. F. S. H. Durrant, Chairman of the Tropical and Near Eastern Societies Selection Committee, who has for years been in close touch with the leaders of the African nationalist movement, has accepted an invitation to come to the Congo, to visit the Congo and Madeira in the Steamer 'Africa' for a fortnight. While in the Congo, which will be some time in the summer, he will also visit some of the African workers and leaders of the movement.

Mr. H. J. Russell has been appointed manager, and Mr. J. Alden assistant manager, of the Paragon Bookshop, which has been taken over by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The Bookshop will be developed as a centre for the distribution of English and educational material, and will also sell additional books and supplies. The shop is now open in the new building at St. Paul's, London.

Our Correspondence Columns

These are a clear and helpful guide to the questions and answers in the Africa and Rhodesia columns whose comments and contributions are valuable to our readers.

The Royal African Society has been appointed as the main sponsor of the Empire Exhibition at Olympia, London. The Board of the Empire Exhibition, which has been set up by the British Empire Exhibition, will hold all inquiries relating to the Empire Exhibition, particularly those of the Colonies, which have not yet sent exhibits to the exhibition.

The Royal African Society has elected the following officers: President, Mr. G. S. H. Durrant; Vice-President, Mr. J. F. S. H. Durrant; Secretary, Mr. J. F. S. H. Durrant; Treasurer, Mr. J. F. S. H. Durrant; Editor, Mr. J. F. S. H. Durrant. The Society has also elected the following officers: President, Mr. J. F. S. H. Durrant; Vice-President, Mr. J. F. S. H. Durrant; Secretary, Mr. J. F. S. H. Durrant; Treasurer, Mr. J. F. S. H. Durrant; Editor, Mr. J. F. S. H. Durrant.

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The annual luncheon of the Uganda Diocesan Association will take place on May 7 at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, at 1.30 p.m. All members and their friends intending to be present should communicate as soon as possible with the Hon. Secretary, Miss M. Baker, 44 Depot Road, Harsham, The Rt. Rev. J. L. Willis, Bishop of Uganda, will preside, and it is hoped that the present Bishop and Mrs. Stuart will be present.

Continuing Engagements

- April 27 - East African Graduate Overseas League debate: Will the educational system of Africa produce useful citizens?
- May 1 - Annual Dinner of Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Professor C. Gilbert Galloway to preside.
- May 2 - Annual Dinner of the Empire Society, The Rt. Rev. J. L. Willis, Bishop of Uganda, to preside.
- May 3 - Annual Dinner of the Uganda Diocesan Association, Anderson's Hotel, London, at 1.30 p.m.
- May 4 - British and Foreign Bible Society annual meeting, Queen's Hall, London, West, at 3 p.m. Archbishop of Canterbury to preside.
- May 12 - Annual Dinner of the Empire Society, Grosvenor House, Sir Alexander Gibb to preside.
- May 16 - Opening of Lilongwe tobacco auctions, Nyasaland.
- May 17 - Annual general meeting of the Royal Empire Society, Grosvenor House, Sir Alexander Gibb to preside.
- May 28 - Empire Exhibition, London.
- June 3 - East African Dinner in London.
- June 12 - Third East African Board annual meeting, Hotel de Ville, Paris, at 7.30 p.m. Archbishop of Uganda to preside.

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...the majority of... the African game animals...

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Questions in Parliament

Questions concerning Ethiopia were asked in the House of Commons last week. Mr. Adamson asked the Prime Minister a White Paper could be issued regarding the military and economic conditions in Ethiopia since the abandonment of sanctions against Italy. Mr. Evelyn Adams asked if the Prime Minister had received any communications on the Ethiopian subject from the United States. Mr. Roberts asked the Prime Minister whether it was the policy of the Government to send military aid to the Italian colonies, and if so, in what form. Mr. Butler asked the Prime Minister whether the Government was prepared to consider their decision to take the question of the Italian occupations of Ethiopia before the Council of the League of Nations.

Mr. A. J. Alexander: "I speak for the people of the South and West of these Frontiers. The Government has failed to show the sympathy in Ethiopia which the Government has promised the nation to a recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia."

Mr. G. Butler: "There were not many answers have been given to so many questions on this subject."

Mr. J. Roberts: "It is not a fact that the majority of Ethiopians at the moment are more patriotic than at any time before."

Rebranding Italian Aggression

Mr. Adamson asked the Prime Minister whether he was aware that the proposed recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia would be known as Italy's unprovoked aggression, and if so, whether Article X of the Covenant of the League now falls in terms of the Brand X. (Clegg, *Parliamentary Papers*).

Mr. Butler replied that he did not accept the position as stated in the first part of the question, and that the second part did not therefore arise.

Mr. Adams asked whether the British Government agreed to a resolution against the recognition of the Japanese conquest of Manchuria, and if so, the principle precisely the same, while Mr. Benn asked if Mr. Butler declared that the conquest of Ethiopia was not a breach of the Covenant. Mr. Butler, however, replied that he had made such a statement merely and that he did not accept the position in Mr. Benn's question. Replying further to Mr. Adams, Mr. Butler said that any agreement with Italy would not be considered by the House.

Mr. Attlee, leader of the Opposition, was told by the Prime Minister that no communication had been received

by the British Government concerning the request for a meeting of the League of Nations, taking up the Ethiopian question should be placed on the agenda of the Council at its next meeting.

He also asked the Prime Minister whether he would act in conformity with resolutions passed by the Assembly on March 11, 1933, relating to the League of Nations, and if so, whether he considered that the British Government had changed their view of the importance of the principle enunciated in the Assembly resolutions passed to their application to the case of the Majesty's Government must be advised to take into account the attitude of other members of the League and the facts of the international situation.

Mr. Ormsley Gore asked whether the situation on the Kenya-Ethiopia frontier was being handled in a very isolated manner, so as to avoid any association with the frontier case in Somalia.

Mr. Attlee: "The Prime Minister, whether in the past or in the future, has been in agreement between the British and Italian Governments, any request had been made for the recognition of the Ethiopian territory invaded by the Italians based on the frontier recognition of territory as the firmness of British rights or claims in relation to the area. The Prime Minister has not been asked to take any information regarding the subject of the Italian proceeding in a case."

Mr. Attlee: "It is not possible for the Prime Minister to give a specific answer to the allegation that he made in many quarters that the British Government are prepared to make a profit out of the conquest of Ethiopia."

The Prime Minister: "I am not aware of any such current allegation. It is not the usual practice to discuss the details of negotiations before they are concluded. I am not able to make a breach of that practice."

Italian Control in Ethiopia

Mr. J. Henderson asked for a statement on the present position in Ethiopia in those which provinces were in effective control of the Italian authorities and in which provinces there existed a serious Ethiopian resistance to the Italian

Mr. Butler replied that there had been no appreciable change since a similar question was asked in February. The information was that the Italian authorities were in military control of virtually the whole country. Resistance to Italian authority appeared to be of an unorganized and local character, and to be confined to West Ethiopia, more particularly the provinces of Amhara and Gosh. On the frontiers of Ethiopia the situation was normal and the *status quo* was being maintained.

Asked for further information in regard to the Ethiopian refugees in Kenya, Mr. Ormsley Gore said that in November they numbered 6,181, and that the M.O. in charge reported a slow improvement in their health of the camp, especially of the children.

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Juvenile Employment in Southern Rhodesia
 Mr. Day asked for particulars of the approximate number of juvenile inmates in Southern Rhodesia. Under the Act of 1925 he had entered into a contract of service with Mr. McDonald. McDonald replied that he would ask the Controller of Prisons in Rhodesia for the particulars. In replying to a supplementary question, added that a copy of the local government was that 120 juveniles should be employed to enter into contract under the Act of 1925.

Mr. Macquisten asked the number of these who engaged in courses of practical and love line education.
 Mr. Creedy asked whether the authorities in Northern Rhodesia were taking steps for the provision of proper housing and special conditions for the African working in the copper mines, and the serious pestilence which had any steps had been taken to remove Native children from labour, particularly in the new compounds being built, due consideration being given to planning for allowing for sanitation and playing fields.

Mr. Ormsby-Core rose and said that Major Ormsby-Core went off a few months ago to study all the problems arising in Northern Rhodesia in connection with the employment of Native labour. Major Ormsby-Core was still in Northern Rhodesia; and Mr. Ormsby-Core preferred to make no statement until his report had been received.

Registration of Somalis

Mr. Ammon asked the Colonial Secretary for British Somaliland were compelled when visiting this country to register as aliens and report to the police.

Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, Under-Secretary for the Home Department, replied that Natives of the Somaliland Protectorate in common with Natives of all other British Protectorates were not British subjects as defined in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1925. Their status was that of British-protected persons, and they were accordingly subject to the provisions of the Aliens Order, 1920, and to certain provisions of the Special Regulations (Coloured Alien Seamen) Order, 1925.

Mr. Ammon asked if, in view of this anomaly, the British would see that the present system is abolished altogether and that Somalis registered as British subjects.

Mr. Lloyd, however, said that under the Protectorate system people were alien under Statute, but that they were made to deal with them as British subjects.

Mr. Ammon asked whether the Government were getting any idea of these people were employed by conscription of the War, and were a British Governor of British Somaliland and have recently established a judicial machinery?

Mr. Lloyd: I cannot add anything more than I have already said.

Judicial Arrangements Somaliland

Mr. Ammon asked the Colonial Secretary to whom were inquiries made on behalf of Natives of British Somaliland sentenced to death, as stipulated in the death sentences being quashed in three cases, and committed in the others during the period 1928-1931?

Captain Waterhouse replied that the appeals were heard by the Protectorate Court, and the commutations were made by the Governor, under the power conferred on him by the Somaliland Order in Council.

Mr. Ammon asked that meant that as there is a judicial machinery of legal trained people, appeals have to be made to a law commission, which would be a body of trained lawyers.

Mr. Waterhouse pointed out that the appeal in the Colonial Secretary to Mr. Ammon, the Secretary of the Protectorate said that after consultation with the Government of British Somaliland he had decided on a re-organisation of the judicial arrangements in the Protectorate. The legal secretary would become a member of the Protectorate Court, who, sitting either as a court of one or two judges, or as a court hearing appeals from the lower magistrates, would be allowed to appear before the Protectorate Court in cases of appeal and commutations. The re-organisation would be put into effect as soon as the necessary new arrangements could be made.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

LORD BLADISLOE and the other members of the Royal Commission appointed to report whether and if so what form of closer cooperation is desirable between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. The Royal Commission leave Southampton to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

The three Dependancies which are the subject of their inquiry. The evidence of the witnesses who have been heard in London in the last few weeks has inevitably been of a much more disconnected character than that which will be tendered in Africa, but it will have served the purpose of initiating the Commissioners into the general nature of the problems which await its attention, for Mr. Fitzgerald, until recently Postmaster General of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, is the only member possessed of extensive personal experience of East or Central Africa. It may reasonably be assumed, however, that Rhodesians and Nyasalanders will give their evidence before men who by that time will have a sound appreciation of the great issues at stake, and whose general experience warrants the decision of the Imperial Government to exclude from the Commission anyone previously connected with any of the three countries concerned.

The public leaders of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland have recently been and still are engaged in preparing their briefs for submission to the Commission, and our information from some of those most closely in touch with the present state of affairs leads us to express once more the hope that there will be an adequate interchange of views between the

territories. There can be no doubt that much closer cooperation between them is desirable and necessary in the general interest, and as it is generally assumed that the facts of the situation cannot but persuade the Commission to recommend measures of closer association which promise to lead in time to amalgamation, it is manifestly reasonable that those who are likely to be associated in tasks of common interest should promptly seek mutually satisfactory bases for the merging of some of the public services on an inter-territorial scale, and consequently be in a position to plead convincingly for such developments. The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia has long been an out-and-out advocate of amalgamation. Sir Hubert Young, the retiring Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has said publicly that he regards the three Dependancies as a unity, but privately, and it can safely be said that the overwhelming mass of British opinion in Nyasaland would be bitterly disappointed if that Protectorate were excluded from a plan to bring its two British neighbours into more rational association.

The problem is fundamentally one of the attitude of mind. It is easy enough to advance grounds for maintenance of the *status quo* or to raise the bogies of Northern Rhodesia as the "Black North" or of Nyasaland as the "Black South", but these and other public demagogues have not the heart of the matter, which is to discover the foun of government which, while safeguarding the fair interests of all sections of each community, will best promote the well-being of these three British Central African States, the destinies of which are so linked together that persistence with the present forms of administration would be an obvious anachronism. Contact, consultation and co-operation

between them have not substantially improved in the past year or four years and that under the need for these activities of some of the most able and his colleagues and his colleagues take the common task of assessing the three countries to shape their common destiny in accordance with the requirements of to-day and to-morrow. There will be general good wishes for the success of their mission which they have undertaken.



AINSTAKING survey of every aspect of administration and activity in that part of the country by Sir Alan Pim and Mr. Millie. The Report on the Financial and Economic Situation of Northern Rhodesia would be difficult to visualise. This official paper is, indeed, easily the most comprehensive volume on the country yet published, and apart altogether, from its importance as an authoritative survey, it can be recommended to the general reader for the way in which it points in the background of the problems, or its description of the general state of affairs to-day, and for its vision of the future. Nothing was too large or too small to escape the attention of Sir Alan Pim and his colleagues; they are fruitfully inquisitive as to the division between Northern Rhodesia and Great Britain of income tax payable by the copper mining companies, but equally concerned to know whether a junior official is fully occupied throughout his working hours; they delve into the history of the royalty payments on mineral and forest production, but do not neglect to name chiefs and sub-chiefs whose remuneration is miserably inadequate.



But for one fact the report could be warmly commended as illuminating the road which the Government of Northern Rhodesia should travel.

Timely Publication of the Pim Report.

When Sir Alan was invited by the Secretary of State to take charge of this investigation into the finances of Northern Rhodesia the official view was that closer union or co-operation with Southern Rhodesia was not a matter of practical politics, but in response to reiterated requests from the Rhodesias, and particularly from the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, the Imperial Government unexpectedly relented a short while ago and promised to send a Royal Commission to examine the subject on the spot. If, as we have suggested above, proposals for some measures of closer co-operation inevitably result, some of the Pim Commission's recommendations may require modification in the light of new circumstances, but they will still remain of great value. It is, indeed, most fortunate that this valuable study should be made available to the public in Great Britain and Africa, not prior to the departure of the Royal Commission, for it will not only assist Lord Bledsoe and his colleagues, but also those many people in Northern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia who have not troubled to inform themselves in detail about Northern Rhodesian affairs, but who are nevertheless entitled to the ideas and ideas of the

WITH THE YEAR 1940 has seen in the world financial the worst year since 1914. The world is nearly all a mess. The buyers will not buy Japanese, the British Government of India has

Kenya's Triumph in pyrethrum. It is gratifying to the industry in pyrethrum. Agriculture and Agricultural Department of the Government. To the economist, taking the broadest view, it is an outstanding example of what can be accomplished by close collaboration between a farming community, the scientific officers of a Government Department, and an enterprising marketing organisation. As a result of the opposition to the growth of pyrethrum in Kenya is barely five years old, it is only a decade since the first seeds were sown as an experiment, yet in that brief space of time Kenya pyrethrum has not merely become firmly established, but has made a world-wide reputation as the best product available. It is not difficult to find a parallel to such a phenomenon. Java's cinchona industry, which now dominates the world, has been the result of intensive work by Dutch chemists and botanists continued over many years. Rubber's rapid rise was clearly the result of market operations and partly of the sudden popularity of the motor-car. The story of Kenya pyrethrum is, we convey a unique.



If Mr. V. A. Beckler, senior chemist in the Department of Agriculture, first realised in 1927 the value of pyrethrum as a new crop suitable to the Kenya Highlands, as he now claims in an article in the Bulletin of the Imperial Scientific Institute, and if Mr. Anderson, the Collaborator, senior entomologist, was the first to obtain a pedigree seed from the Plant Pathological Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture at Harpenden, it is Captain Gilbert Walker, of Nakuru, a well-known settler and indefatigable experimenter with new crops, whom the Colony has to thank for his pioneer work as the first grower of the flower in Kenya. From the beginning of his tests in 1928 there was collaboration between farmer and scientist; careful analyses proved the remarkable pyrethrin content of the flowers; experimental planting showed not only the suitability of the Highlands for the plant, but the increase in productivity with altitude; and, later, wise control of the infant industry by legislation designed to preserve the purity of the plant and maintenance of a high grade in all pyrethrum exports for the business on a sound and promising basis. The present price must not, of course, be regarded as normal, it is clearly exceptionally high, and should be withheld in planters to set aside reserves against less favourable times. Indeed, the need of caution is already obvious for many planters are growing the crop at low altitudes, in which even poor yields give a bare margin of profit at present, but at which the cultivation would not normally be an economic success. There is the further fact that Brazil has now begun to export to the so-called States market, in which she may compete successfully with Kenya in the short run.

Not only the old customs may indeed still prevail in a certain part of sugar-producing Colony, the new methods of production to be dismissed as "unpractical" were hard and prices were low, and the result was the deplorable result of that the waste water from the factory on an analysis gave per cent of caustic soda. The truth was that the old plan depended on being a "practical man" and the new plan a luxury. It is to be

hoped that some day the whole of East Africa will be able to produce sugar as profitably as Dr. H. J. G. ... desires some control over the ... and holds that the ... the ... but ... the ... The bigger industry and greater its ... services, as producers of cotton, coffee, sisal, and other commodities have already realised.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Electoral Election

THE CHANGING LIGHTENING of the Australian character's Government publications is noticeable in the *Official Gazette* of Kenya which deals with the recent general election. If the three Indian electoral areas, each candidate is adorned by what may be called a "picnic" or "allan" steed in one case, a fat ox in another; an elephant (appropriately Indian) in a third; two clasped hands in a fourth. The object is clearly, as in elections in India, to enable illiterate voters to "vote" cross against the name of the man of their choice. But why, for example, should Mr. D. S. D. Dass Ram Chand be allotted as his electoral slogan a football, neither elliptical enough for the Rugby nor spherical enough for the Association code? Mr. Rahentulla Nassim was surely not the only candidate possessing a motor car, yet he alone is given one, and why should Mr. A. B. Patel be assigned the device of a ten-ton railway wagon full of small coal? It is to be hoped that the sense of humour of the candidates was keen enough to see a flaw in the scheme, for by it individual dignity might be disastrously offended. Mr. D. S. D. Singh's aeroplane, as reproduced, seems, for instance, to be in process of disintegration: was that an omen, and a bad one?

In Praise of the Cashew

THE GASHIEW TREE, South America's gift to the East, and a humble relative of the mango is attracting increasing attention from Native growers in East African coastal lands, and rightly so, for it has many virtues and a big range of uses. Once established, it needs no special care or attention, and its fruit are not eaten by cattle, nor are they affected by any serious pest or disease. The shelled nut is well flavoured and nutritious. The main cashew nut is obtained from the tree, which is an annual, which has a monopoly of the shelling industry. The oil from the shells is a most valuable and useful product, as used for cooking, for lubricant, and for D.O. ... for, being ... locally ... comedy, for ... But this is not all, the residuals gum is a good insecticide, and the ... the sap from incisions in the ... the ... the ... of chare ... more could any ... wish.

Ground-bait for Lions

WHEN DOES SHAKESPEARE come just bounce a lion? At what exact point does the lion ... a task ... to ... merge into ... In 1895 the country round Salisbury ... Rhodesia's capital, was pretty well ... full of lions, as the late General the Hon. ... wrote in a letter which is now ... the *Journal of the Royal African Society*. He admitted that he was nervous when riding at night, and that he ... over his shoulder pretty often; but a man whom he met started out to ride through the bush for thirty miles alone at night, and on a donkey! Absolute ground-bait and ... for a lion. As the general quite reasonably declared, adding: "He laughed when I said he was rich, and jogged along quite happily." Was that true? ... or just the familiarity that breeds contempt? ... who was there at the time, had just declared that a hungry lion would not hesitate to attack a rider at night.

Tax Dodging by Jiggers

THERE ARE all sorts of ways of earning a living, and more than a few of earning an exemption from that taxation which the living find it so difficult to escape. A certain Nyasaland Native, it is now authoritatively announced, used the jigger flea to secure his exemption for two and a half years! For that considerable period this misguided conscientious objector sat tight in his hut and let jiggers breed in his feet and legs, and by thus turning himself into a "jigger farm," an object of commiseration to the local District Officer, was granted the exemption he had engineered so ingeniously, if at personal discomfort. But mark the advent of Nemesis. A new D.O., evidently of the "bitter" type, arrived, and had the Native, complete with jiggers, carried to hospital where a self-assistent surgeon removed literally thousands of them. Two months later the man was cured, and after another month or two of gradually increasing exercise, he began the use of his lower limbs, and was ultimately forced to contribute his wealth (and to the tax man) from which he had so long been absent.

Our Correspondents' Columns

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All About Northern Rhodesia

The Commission's Exhaustive Report on the Protectorate

WHEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES invited Sir Alan Wilson and his Mission to visit Northern Rhodesia last summer to investigate the general financial position of the Protectorate, with special reference to the practicability of reducing the cost of administration and of providing the existing services and structures with extra amenities suggested in the Commission's Report, he had no preconception that Government expenditure would be increased, but reduced.

Such prophesies, some of which appeared in the columns of this paper, are proved well justified by the Report of the Commission (Colonial No. 145) which was published on Monday by H.M. Stationery Office at £3, and the concluding chapter of which states:

Increase in Expenditure Recommended

"Far from recommending any substantial saving in the cost of administration, we have found it necessary to propose a number of important increases. The medical and health services are most inadequate for the work to be done and large increases in expenditure and staff are required. Native education is very backward and needs extra provision on a considerable scale. While the cost of European education will also tend to rise.

"The Agricultural Department has only begun to deal with the problems of Native agriculture and will have to expand its activities at once, while a further strengthening of the staff will be needed as soon as the necessary scientific foundation has been laid for a full programme of work. European agriculture also presents problems requiring solution.

"The expenditure on the police will increase if Sir Herbert Dowbiggin's recommendations are to be carried out, and the (Northern Rhodesia) Regiment has special requirements. Some extra provision is also needed for the prisons service. A substantially larger share of the Native tax will have to be paid to the Native authorities if they are to fulfil the functions assigned to them in the administrative machine."

Improvements in Native Housing Needed

Improvements in Native housing in certain areas are urgently needed, and in our view part of the cost of these will have to be met from a Government subsidy. The arrangement for the supervision of labour will probably involve additional expenditure. It is very desirable that communications should be developed throughout the territory, particularly in the outlying areas, in order to cheapen the cost of transport, and this will not only capture expenditure but also an increased provision for maintenance as the standard of roads is improved.

If the improvements recommended are to be met even on a very moderate scale, the recurring expenditure will have to rise in four or five years to about £1,100,000, and this is our present estimate. This is much in excess of the normal figure, although it would only provide for the minimum needs of the territory. The variable provision required for extraordinary expenditure, which we estimate at £1,000,000, is not provided for in our estimate, but this figure should be regarded as being a maximum. It is required as a reserve for contingencies, and a large part is needed to make up a

reserve building, while some is to be used for the sale of mining claims and the first part of the same for medical expansion. A more general provision would be in the neighbourhood of £30,000, although this would not be adequate to cover any substantial non-recurring expenditure on hospitals or schools made necessary by the expansion of the medical or educational services.

No mention has been made of the heavy expenditure which would have to be incurred if the new hospitals at Lusaka were completed, nor have any other schemes of development been suggested. However great the need for the reduction of transport costs, the construction of further railways cannot be recommended at present. The waters of the Zambezi and the Kafue may flow uselessly to the sea but to control them for irrigation purposes would hardly be an economic proposition. Development in Northern Rhodesia should proceed by a gradual but steady progress, rather than through ambitious schemes on a large scale.

Emphasis is laid on the extent to which the Government is dependent upon the prosperity of the copper mining industry, the companies engaged in which are expected to furnish £385,000, or 78% of the income tax this year, when that tax will provide 56% of the total ordinary revenue of the country.

Royalties on Minerals

"That the royalties on the minerals go to the British South Africa Company and not to the Government is due to historic causes," we read. "The Company's charter, as given in the Imperial interest, as events have turned out, the most important provision of the 1923 Agreement from Northern Rhodesia's point of view, by confirming the Company's mineral rights, has secured to it a most valuable advantage."

"Had these rights been purchased by the Government in 1923, they would probably have been acquired on favourable terms, for the benefit of the development of the copper industry cannot have been foreseen at that time. To purchase them at the present moment would be a very doubtful economic proposition. Royalties are, however, a form of remuneration especially useful to an owner of a territory, particularly when the commodity mainly concerned is subject, as copper is, to great fluctuations in price for they continue to be received so long as minerals are mined, while income tax is only payable when they are mined at a profit."

"Equally important in reducing the revenue of Government is the operation of double income tax relief. It is a normal arrangement applying to all Colonial territories, and the receipts in income tax from companies controlled in the United Kingdom should be shared between the United Kingdom and the Colonial Governments, but this bears hardly on Northern Rhodesia owing to the very large proportion of the revenue derived from the mines."

"The stability of the Government's revenue is thus justly due to the fact that the only really important industry of the territory is paid to the United Kingdom Government, and to the British South Africa Company."

"The Government should consider the proportion of the income tax which should be paid to the United Kingdom Government, and the extra expen-

Our view which we regard as necessary, and which we are it may be possible to do so. It is our view that the services are a direct cost in so far as the Government is concerned, and we should regard it as a direct cost in so far as the Government is concerned, and we should regard it as a direct cost in so far as the Government is concerned.

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Reorganisation of Government Machinery

Re-organisation of the central machinery of government is recommended on the lines which Sir Alan Pim found to be desirable in Kenya, namely, division of work and responsibility between three Secretaries of Government, a Chief Secretary who would continue to be the Governor's chief adviser and head of the Civil Service; a Financial Secretary, who would control a certain number of Departments and be Chairman of the Agricultural Advisory Board, Maize Control Board, and the Cattle Marketing Board; and a Secretary for Social Affairs, who would be an essential part of the Government, his main responsibility to the Senior Provincial Commissioner can be seen.

It is our view that the services are a direct cost in so far as the Government is concerned, and we should regard it as a direct cost in so far as the Government is concerned, and we should regard it as a direct cost in so far as the Government is concerned.



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Construction of Copperbelt Roads Proposed

It is our view that the services are a direct cost in so far as the Government is concerned, and we should regard it as a direct cost in so far as the Government is concerned, and we should regard it as a direct cost in so far as the Government is concerned.

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To Readers in Africa

How much better if you had read this issue a fortnight earlier? You might have done by subscribing for the **Argo Mail Edition**. It costs only one shilling weekly, air mail postage. Order now.

Life and Work of Sir Robert Williams

The Friend and Disciple of Cecil Rhodes

SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, Bt., whose sudden death in Scotland on Monday at the age of 78, recom- with deep regret, enjoyed in unusual degree the affection and trust of those in whose business dealings with him, and had long held a very special place in African mining finance in the City of London.

World politics, the collapse of moral prices, the failure of attempts to fulfil the expectations of his great forebears of a number of other unexpected and unaccountable features might disappoint the hopes and those of his shareholders, but it was always known that his best efforts had been concentrated on the exploitation of the resources of Africa, and that he would throughout his career refused to lend himself to the manipulation of share prices for his own private advantage.

It is no secret that since he took an interest in gold mines in Kenya and Tanganyika some five years ago, he had actually provided large sums out of his own resources for those enterprises, particularly for the plotting of the great Saragura Concession in the Penton Valley Areas, Ltd. and its associated companies, to whom mining magnates money is in itself a temptation. To Sir Robert Williams it meant nothing beyond the power to promote the progress of the African continent with which he had fallen in love at the age of 21, and to which he devoted the whole of the rest of his life.

Inspired by Rhodes

Born in Aberdeen in 1860, he joined at the age of 15 the staff of a local engineering house which did a large Colonial business, and six years later he went to Kimberley to an engineering firm established by two other Aberdeenians in the diamond fields. He met Cecil Rhodes, who came to take him into his confidence, and by whom he was later entrusted with great responsibilities. Following on to the Rand, Mr. Williams was in close contact with early efforts at gold mining there, and became an engineer for several mines.

There he saw some of Mr. Rhodes' and became absorbed in his great dream of a border from Cape to Camp. Rhodes' ambitions extended northwards it was necessary to discover what lay north of the Limpopo, and Williams was distinguished for the task. Having followed over much of what is now the Colony of Northern Rhodesia, he presented to Rhodes an official report on the progress of the building of a railway from Cape to town up Mashonaland. In partnership with Rhodes he formed in 1891 the Rhodesia Exploring and Mining Company, finance further to be obtained from operations in the Mashona rebellion in another country. Large pieces of land were registered, and in the same year the company was incorporated in London. The same year he was elected a member of the committee on the establishment of a new steamer on the route to the East Indies, and was the manager of the service. The company remained so until 1901, when it was taken over by the British.

After his return to England he later with the Rhodesia Exploring and Mining Company, and in 1892 he was elected a member of the committee on the establishment of a new steamer on the route to the East Indies, and was the manager of the service. The company remained so until 1901, when it was taken over by the British.

in return for the concession from the Imperial Government to spend £40,000 in preparing the Katanga, and was thus the man primarily responsible for its development.

He was the first man to visit the Katanga, and to see the white Boy of the heart of Africa. For all it was an essential new part of the great Empire, the line conceived by Rhodes' vision, carried out with enthusiasm, but he was indeed a man of that great trunk railway similar to the Canadian Pacific, could equip with a special card of a continent large than the United States, Australia, and Europe put together, and peopled by millions of people of very feeble Natives, a vast market and endless resources which could not be adequately developed without such a railway. No man could have been more convinced than he that regular services through the Empire established by Imperial Airways, and the improvement of motor transport for the few, such communications as the up-to-date version of the railway, of which he dreamed and he had dreamed, and on which they had concentrated their thoughts and efforts.

Capitalising a Hint from Livingstone

Taken by his mother's sea letters on Livingstone, one who still lived in Scotland, he had been enthralled with the story of the great missionary explorer's life and death, and resolved that he would go to Africa, and had begun to immerse himself in African books. While in Africa years later he recalled not in one of Livingstone's books that he had met slave-gauges carrying copper from the Katanga, and it was that recollection that led to his proposal to King Leopold.

Minerals and railway were to Sir Robert the twin keys to Central Africa. The gold of Southern Rhodesia carried the lines from south to north into the country of the Mashona and the Kafirlele; the coal of Wankie brought a line to that point in 1903; two years later the great Victoria Falls bridge was opened; Broken Hill, with its great lead and zinc mine, was reached in the middle of 1906, and here a railway remained for some time, while money was sought to carry it on to the great copper deposits further north, made known to the world through the expeditions sent out by Sir Robert Williams. At last his dogged perseverance overcame all financial obstacles, and the line went on to open at the southern frontier of the Belgian Congo, the main mine, central of the Katanga, which was reached in the year of 1910.

In his pioneer work in the Congo he founded the Union Miner du Haut Katanga, one of the largest copper mining companies in the world, of which he was a director from its creation until he was Vice-President for many years, as also the Katanga Railway Company.

Pioneer Mining in East Africa

Although a long-time enthusiast, Sir Robert was always ready to put his ideas into effect. In 1891, British, in Central Africa, and for some time the company investigated the Katanga and other great Katanga mines, deposits of the Katanga Mountains in the Congo. It was the first of the Imperial mining companies, and the first of the Imperial mining companies, and the first of the Imperial mining companies.

its development in the air of the him- self
went to West Africa to inspect the discovered
and to arrange for the equipment of the Mining
Gold Mining Company. Although he had formed
with a nominal capital of £100,000, the hopes of
the mining officers in regard to the project had
not proved justified, but there came no question of
the successful flotation of the company or of a final
moment from the standpoint of Kenya had a vast
blend of influences, but the sabotaging of the com-
pany had no real action.

Close association resulted in the East African
Mining Syndicate, the only company of the kind
in Kenya, and the Robt. Williams and all there
followed a succession of other companies, including
Kasim's Gold Mines, Ltd., which so far as can be
judged, is owned in the Sagarua district of
Lananganyika Territory not a considerable mine of
a goldfield. It is, possibly, already
£1,000,000 has been expended in exploration, and
although further capital is required, Sir Robert was
determined that it should be found without sacrific-
ing the interests of the original shareholders. He
associated companies, Tanyanyika Concessions, Ltd.,
Rhodesia Mining Concessions, Ltd., and a company
participate substantially in the East African
enterprises, which in the past were occupied in a
large part of the thoughts and activity of Sir Robert.

The qualities of success

One of the qualities that had been the greatest
factor in his success in Africa was the ability unhesi-
tantly to rely on his good name with the Natives, and
because his experience had taught him the enormous
importance of health in Africa, he insisted that the
plans, in East Africa should be well housed
Drexhaupie patient, a balanced spirit, and un-
quenchable optimism were three of the qualities
which he had in the field, and he constantly preached
the essential necessity of taking reasonable risks,
a sense of service, common to Rhodes and
Williams, often urged him to be a candidate for
the British Parliament at the beginning of this
century, and he was elected to the South African
constituency. He caused and sold a business for
no one but possibly to him. He did not consider
business, to add to the duties of a soldier, whether
the would who her seat of foot. You
knowledge of Africa, the Empire, and the necessity
of affairs would have enabled you to work with
authority and your peace was needed, would
have been of use to you. On Sir Robert's death
was a desire to see the world. He was a
accepted because he was a man who was a chance
of winning the prize. He was a man who had scored
the highest honors in the whole of Scotland,
and found that his impulse of advocacy was widely
inherited. Rhodes had predicted.

Regretted by a World

Sir Robert, who was born a common man, was
a Grand Officer of the Belgian Order of the Leopold,
a Commander of the Belgian Order of the Lion,
and a Knight Commander of the Portuguese Order
of Christ. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of South-
shire, a Deputy Lord of the Manor of the Parish,
and a member of the Honorable Society of the
On his death there are no other indications of
with a number of roads as the developer of Central Africa
he was vigorous in mind and body, and his
confidence in other persons in the local enterprises,
which were centered in his London office, and his
loyal respect for other persons in the world.

Colonel Marcswell Maxwell An Open Hearted Sportsman

WILLIAM MARC SWELL Maxwell reports the death
of Colonel Maxwell last week following an operation of
Colonel Marcswell Maxwell, who only five days
back had been sworn a member of the Kenya As-
sociative Council for the North-South constituency,
which he had successfully contested at the recent
general election, and for which he had acted as a
substitute member for some months during the
absence from the Colony of Captain H. E. Schwartz.
In East Africa loses a man of charming
personality, a great-hearted sportsman, a patriot,
a tourist of vision, and a man in all ways devoted to the
best interests of Kenya.

He had a world-wide reputation, earned by his
wonderful still photographs and films of big game,
particularly elephants, gorilla and was taken in East
Africa during the past decade and published two
collections which enjoyed a large circulation. A
keen lover of animal life, who never shot, he thought
the interest of watching game would be enhanced
by photography, and he had an innate ability which
rapidly developed into the proficiency of the expert.
His photographs were taken at very short
range, and not seldom at great personal risk. Once
he had escaped from a bull gorilla, but he
made a note that and other escapes.

Reportedly he elected Chairman of the East African
Society's Crowds' Association, now the Kenya Sports
Association, he had exercised a steady and
businesslike management in an industry which defied
him to fly to London some years ago to assist in
preparing the case of East African goods products for
submission to the Ottawa Conference. He had con-
tinued his good work for the industry, which
reposed great trust in him. He had also been a mem-
ber of the Board of Agriculture of Kenya, and his
selection to the Legislature was generally welcomed,
indicating a broadening of his public service.

He was a director of the East African Power and
Lighting Coy., Ltd., of the associated electricity com-
pany operating in Lananganyika Territory, and a
variety of other local enterprises, including the Kenya
Consolidated Goldfields Ltd.

After leaving school in his native Glasgow he re-
sided at an Australian university, and when war broke out
in 1914 he was engaged in electrical engineering in
the United Kingdom, returning home immediately, he
joined the Signals Corps, where his career, spent
three years on the Western Front, culminated in
service as Chief Signal Officer in Ireland, and retired
with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.
When in turn he went to Kenya to take charge of
the estates of his uncle, Sir Northrup McNeill,
beside whom he was buried on the slopes of Mount
Dononauok.

The death is announced of Mrs. R. E. Thurteil
for 37 years a resident in Baylton, Northern
Rhodesia.
The death was announced from Durban of the early
wife of Mr. J. Stewart second son of the late
Patrick Stewart and Lady Stewart.
Her death has occurred at Mombasa of the late Major
General Dudley Young, eldest son of the late Major
General A. F. Young, and formerly
The regret to report the death of
the late Mrs. A. A. Hamilton
of Durban, a daughter of Major
General A. F. Young, and formerly
The title.

to East Africa and to take a substantial interest in its development. In 1903, in the age of 21, he himself went to East Africa to inspect the new discoveries and to arrange for the equipment of the Kenya gold mining concession, which he had obtained with a nominal capital of £50,000. He was one of the first engineering experts in regard to the project, but not one justified, but there can be no question that the successful flotation of the concession, which amounted to £1,000,000, the stipulation of Kenya, had a most beneficial influence in encouraging other mining groups to similar activity.

Close associations existed between the Federated Mining Syndicate and the mining company of the Federated Kenya and the Federal Mining group, and they formed a subdivision of other companies, including the Central Gold Areas, Ltd., which, as it is generally judged, is today one of the most successful of Tanganyika Territory gold mining or mining, but a goldfield of this size, with an area of £1,250,000 has not been opened for exploitation, although the necessary capital is required. Sir Robert was determined that it could be found without sacrificing the interests of the original shareholders. His associated companies, the East African Concessions, Ltd., Rhodesia, Tanganyika, and the Exploring Company, participated substantially in these East African enterprises which in the recent years occupied a large part of the thought and activity of Sir Robert.

The African Success

When asked what had been the greatest factor in his success in Africa, he replied unhesitatingly: "My good luck with the natives, and because his experience had taught him the enormous importance of health in Africa, he insisted that his staffs, European and African, should be well housed. Inexhaustible patience, a sense of sport and fun, and an unshakable optimism were some of the qualities which he most prized, and the constantly increasing success of his African ventures was the result of his policy of taking reasonable risks."

That sense of service common to Rhodes and Williams, once caused him to be a candidate for the British Parliament at the beginning of the century, but he had to contest this with Rhodes, whose constituency had refused to vote for him, and he had no time for politics. He is told that he had no business to adopt that attitude or to go on whether he would win the seat or not. His knowledge of Africa, the Empire, and the necessity for land would have enabled you to speak with authority in your speeches, when quoted would have been of course. On Sir Robert's return he was invited to stand for North Aberdeen, and accepted because he was told there was no chance of winning, but he did not win, but scored the highest British gain in the whole of Scotland, and found that his Imperial advocacy was widely quoted, as Rhodes had predicted.

Regretted by a World Circle

Sir Robert, who was made baronet in 1928, was a Grand Officer of the Belgian Order de la Couronne, a Commander of the Belgian Order Royal de Lion, and a Knight Commander of the Portuguese Order of Christ. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of Aberdeen and a Member of the Aberdeen Institute of the Peace. He was a member of various professional organisations, and more than one other individual felt that Sir Robert Rhodes was the best of Central Africa. He was a member of the British Club, and the only person to direct personally the great enterprise which was carried in his London offices, and he was lived respected, he is regretted by a wide circle.

Colonel Maxwell Maxwell

A Great-hearted Sportsman

With the E.F.F. has just been reported the death of Colonel Maxwell Maxwell, who only last week had been in Nairobi, Kenya, a member of the Kenya Legislative Council, and the Nairobi South constituency, which he had successfully contested at the recent general election, and for which he had been a substantial member for some months during his absence from the Colony of Capt. H. J. Maxwell in June East Africa. Was a man of a strong personality, a great-hearted sportsman, an enthusiastic tourist of vision, and a man in all ways devoted to the true interests of Kenya.

He had a worldwide reputation for his wonderful stiff photographs and films of big game, particularly elephants, goats and lion, taken in East Africa during the past decade and published in collections which enjoyed a large circulation. A keen lover of the camera, and a keen sportsman, he thought that the interest in watching game would be enhanced by photography, and he began to take an interest which rapidly developed into the professional of the expert. His photographs were taken at a remarkable short range, and not seldom at great personal risk. Once he narrowly escaped a lion from a bull corral, but he made both of that and other escapes.

Appointed as elected Chairman of the East African Sisal Growers Association, and the Kenya Sisal Association, he had exercised a steady and businesslike influence in an industry which deplored him to fly to London some years ago to assist in preparing the case of East African sisal producers for submission to the Ottawa Conference. He had conducted his good work for the industry with repose and great trust in him. He had also been a member of the Board of Agriculture of Kenya, and his election to the Legislature was generally welcomed as indicating a broadening of its public service.

He was a Director of the East African Light and Lighting Co., Ltd., of the East African electricity companies operating in Tanganyika Territory, and of various other local enterprises, including the Consolidated Collieries, Ltd.

After leaving school in England, he took his degree at an Australian university, and when war broke out in 1914 he was engaged in electrical engineering in the United States. Returning home immediately, he joined the Royal Service as a Naval Engineer, spent the war in the Australian front, completed his services as a Lieutenant Officer in Ireland, and retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Then, in 1920, he went to Kenya, to take charge of the estates of his uncle, Sir Northrup Stewart, a man whose name he had borne on the top of a mountain Donkey hills.

The death is announced of Mrs. N. E. Thurell, for 20 years, a resident in Mombasa, Northern Rhodesia.

The death is announced from Umthali, in the charge of 25, of Mr. De Stewart, second son of the late Lord C. Stewart, and Lady Stewart.

The death has occurred in Mombasa, of Mr. Ivor Mackenzie Lyman, eldest son of the late Major General A. V. Lyman, and formerly of Kenya.

We regret to record the death of Mrs. A. B. Bamford, a Bantylde, wife of Hon. A. Bamford, a brother of Lord Poltimore and her husband.

Bride of the Union Castle Fleet

Company's Greats Planned for Capetown Castle

MORE MODERN in appearance, more spacious, more comfortable, the five new 3,000-ton motor liners which will carry the Union Castle mail fleet on her maiden voyage to South Africa, whither, appropriately, she carries Lord Bledisloe and the other members of the important Royal Commission on the Rhodesias and Basaltias, are many people realising to be the immense construction programme undertaken by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company in recent years has no parallel in the shipping world. And, despite the fact that much of the inter-war period was marked by the acutest depression in shipping, the company has commissioned four new passenger liners, totalling 20,000 gross tons, and an additional 17,000-ton intermediate passenger liner, and two large refrigerated cargo liners, in the process of building in Belfast, where the vast programme of modernisation has been carried out.

A large party of men, commonly identified with the public and commercial life of South Africa, will be in the East Africa port as well as the guests of the Union Castle Line aboard the Capetown Castle from Southampton Docks, and it is not exaggeration to say that the high expectations justified by the preliminary published news concerning the vessel have far transcended.

Spacious Accommodation

The general design theme resembles the slightly smaller Atlantic Castle, and the Stirling Castle, having the same striking modern appearance, with raked stem, long stern, and short pear-shaped streamlined funnel.

For her full complement of 252 first class and 400 second class passengers every possible provision has had to be made. There are, indeed, more than a few large passenger staterooms of which are of a lower standard than the cabin class accommodation of the Capetown Castle, the details of which would put to shame many hotels which pride themselves on their luxury.

There are two special suites, consisting of bedroom, sitting room and private bathroom, which will have few rivals. Next, a number of splendid staterooms, and an unusually large number of beautiful cabins, with their own bathrooms. Many of the cabins have air conditioning doors, so that they may be arranged to form additional suites and have variety to the ever the schemes of decoration and the timber chosen for the furniture are as suitable as for all from room to room.

The main public rooms, too, are planned that a passenger may pass from one to another without going on deck, and the system of concealed lighting is of a distinctive character, adequate for all purposes, and yet devoid of glare.

In contrast to the usual custom of naming the decks alphabetically from the top downwards, the lower deck on the Capetown Castle bears the letter A, and on the next above it B are the dining saloons for first and second class passengers and for children. If it is wished to ship an additional first class passenger at sea, the cabin providing for parties of two passengers, each of which is the cabin class of two passengers, will be available in the first class in the main saloon.

In the main saloon, the first class system of dining, which gives the impression of unusual simplicity, being emphasised by the bold design. To port and starboard are vaulted windows.

The deck is enclosed at the forward end to provide space for passengers to sit or dance. Here is placed the main lounge, a large and comfortable apartment, well lighted and concealed in the ceiling, and great windows at one end for concert platform fitted with stage lights.

Overlooking the lounge in the form of a balcony is the aft roof, and aft of the lounge (to starboard) a ladies' drawing room with a tiled dance platform, and beautiful draperies. To port is the four gallery, which has spacious bay windows to the deck, many writing tables, and large bookshelves.

The comfortable smoking room, panelled in cream, English oak and African teak, is in a modified Dutch South African style. Adjacent to it is a sheltered veranda raised above the general level of the sports deck for the comfort of spectators of the games.

The first class swimming pool, which has a non-slip quartzite floor, is surrounded by the size of the Capetown Castle's bath, and adjoining it is a splendidly equipped gymnasium in charge of competent instructors, who, unless the young, teachers are not so young to ride a electric horse, massage the middle-aged or elderly, and gratefully make their way to bed while the passengers sleep at night, so that they may rise at 4 o'clock the next morning to clean and fill the bath for those who like their hair dip at 6 a.m.

The Children's Playrooms

A special word of praise must be reserved for the children's playrooms, which would delight the hearts of any child, and deviously appeal to the child that, contrary to alleged popular belief, does not live in a many hard-hearted business world. Since children have no distinction in the playroom, it is fitting that there should be less difference between the first and cabin class children's room than between any of the other public rooms. In one of the walls is devoted to a delightful painting of a scene from the life of a child, and opposite it is a platform representing the bow of a ship, with working models of compass and speedometer wheel, and there are rocking chairs, a teddy bear, and a nurse's caps, a most attractive and decorative design, and a platform of wood.

In the other is a great number of toys, including croquet, can play shops, a large blackboard for their exercises in letters and arithmetic, and the same toys in various versions. If there is any ship on which the child passenger is so well studied, it certainly does not exist in the British Africa, the problem may well prove to be that of protecting parents, uncles and aunts from inhumanly trespassing on the preserves provided for their betters.

Now can the automatic safety apparatus be installed in any ship at sea? Every cabin has its sprinkler, which comes into operation immediately if the temperature of the room is raised by fire; the larger cabins have two or more such sprinklers, and they are fitted at close intervals throughout the vessel, in every cabin, and even in the engine room.

Mr. Walter Tomlinson, M.P., Assistant Postmaster General, who set a foundation in the dining saloon of the Capetown Castle, has also proposed the toast of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, the Capetown Castle, and the all-British Mail Steamship Company, Office now seat in London, to an honourable and distinguished member of the staff of the company, who has been in the service of the company for many years.



Statements Worth Noting

WHO'S WHO

100 — Mr. John Godfrey Hamilton Ross

"Take heed, before heavy heat ever has to be applied to those bath-nose-trim-lip shall be taken so that he seems to have..."

"...the great country to live in...
Magnesium sulphate cannot be recommended as an effective agent in insect control...
The Imperial Institute

"The stride of the cock ostrich going at its best pace was just five-twelve feet...
The Birds of Kenya and Uganda

"...the anthrax vaccine is floor polish...
The Farmer's Wackie"

"Hygienically, a town with an inadequate water supply...
M.O.H. of Calicut

"All Ethiopians have the...
Captain A. H. ... East

"The old fallacy...
Board of Kenya speaking in Thika

"In Tanganyika...
The Mombasa Times"

"Our first impression on re-visiting Kenya...
The Mombasa Times"

"The Poles...
The Mombasa Times"

"The question is not whether...
The Mombasa Times"

"In 1937...
The Mombasa Times"



Copyright

"Few officials...
Mr. Hamilton Ross...
North Africa...
Japan, Hopulu...
Adriatic...
France, Italy...
Germany have been...
industrial produc...
attraction for him...
Legislature Councils...
Nairobi...
District...
Lake Ki...

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1938, 1938

Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Prime Minister's Policy.—The new agreement between Great Britain and Italy, applauded by Germany and presented to be signed by France, has a series of results wider than its actual terms. Germany's approval suggests that whatever her ambitions may be in S. E. Europe she hopes to secure them by political rather than military means, and that we may wait until our own interests, which are of the sea, are attacked without serious misgiving that we may be able to bring to brutal aggression any State that has no claim on our help. This Italian agreement is a corollary to our refusal to engage ourselves in advance to Czechoslovakia. Both are the Prime Minister's policy in a personal and intimate sense. Both are conditional, but in both the conditions of success are likely to be satisfied. If they are, the foundations of a peaceful Europe are being laid, and there opens up after the new Budget, a vista of successive budgets, each sadder than the last, and fuller of what makes for human happiness.

Editorial in "The Sunday Times"

Britain, Italy and Germany.

Great Britain and France are to ask the Powers at Geneva to recognize the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, which is still unannexed, and to make their settlements with Italy contingent upon the cession of Franco-Spanish. Thus details of the British Italian agreement are of a secondary importance. The real crux is the coming effort to make an agreement with Italy, which, now that the League has been destroyed, is vitally necessary to British diplomacy. For this reason an Chamberlain is willing to accept an agreement so unilateral and unexclusive with Italy. Its chief aim for his purpose is that it remove tension between Britain and Italy in the Mediterranean, and that it facilitates discussion with Germany. The crux is meaning and scope. If this agreement with Italy even amounts to force, there remains a dead-end without way to go before it enables Britain to put Peace just. The British Government prepared to make imperial concessions to Italy, and are these what Hitler wants. If not, what agreement is possible with Hitler? Our British complacency about his responsibility for the European disaster is not warranted. It is only the other side of the coin. If Chamberlain will, we may discuss the war preparations and the Mussolini will not be in the way to double-cross us. It is a terrible crossed Germany is a

The New Statesman

Jews in Vienna.—Several of the largest cafes in Vienna were empty to-day, though usually crowded on Sundays, because the owners or lessees have been declared to be Jews. The cafes were picketed by Brownshirts, who warned people who were not Jews not to enter. The warning was in no uncertain tones. The principle behind this action is that Jewish shops and cafes should be patronised by Jews only. The effect on business is obvious, for, of course, the Jewish customers also stay away. Several people who went to Jewish shops, sometimes without knowing that they were Jewish, were accosted as they came out and forced to march through the streets for an hour beside a Brownshirt escort with a conspicuous placard hanging from the neck announcing in German: "This is a Christian swine who buys at Jewish shops." *The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*

German Czech Demands.

These are our demands to save the way for peaceful development. (1) Full equality of status for Czechs and Germans. (2) A guarantee for this equality by the recognition of the Sudeten Germans as a legal body. (3) Determination and legal recognition of the German areas within the State. (4) Full self government for the German areas. (5) Legal protection for every citizen living outside the areas of his own nationality. (6) Removal of injustices inflicted on Czechs and reparations for the damages thereby caused. (7) Recognition of the principle within the German area German officials. (8) Full liberty to profess German nationality and German political philosophy. If Czech citizens are striving for a better understanding with Germany, then they are liable for them to carry out a wholesale revision of the Czech map of their own history, and endorse the opinion that it is the greatest task of the Czech people to build a bulwark against the so-called German living nach Osten, a revision of the Czechoslovakian policy. For 20 years the Czechs have failed to fulfil the wishes and expectations of the different nations of the Republic, for they have not kept their promises. *Herzog, Journal of Southern Germany*

The New Statesman, Prague

Air Ministry Policy.—The Air Ministry's decision to buy hundreds of aeroplanes across the Atlantic invites two comments. First, it throws an appalling light on their failure during the past three years to organise British aeroplane production on an adequate scale. Remember that by Mr. Baldwin's confession the policy of expansion started two years too late, so that last time had to be made up. Secondly, of the two transatlantic sources, Canada is by far the most worth developing, since it has no neutrality legislation to hinder supplies during war. Indeed, a more imaginative Government would have earmarked Canada for this service long ago, having regard to her high industrial capacity and the immunity of her factories from war-time attack. But that kind of imagination has not yet been brought to bear even on the British Isles. Belfast, though less immune than Canada, would be much more so than any industrial area in Great Britain. It has a large population of artificers. Why has no attempt been made to utilise them for aeroplane and engine production? *The Spectator*

Bullying the Church.

Sir Henry Lunn recently invited 50 priests of all denominations to a Mediterranean cruise to discuss the possibility of a united Christian front against the menacing anti-God propaganda. On board divisions among the Churches did not exist. We joined in public worship, sang hymns, with which we were all familiar, profited by each other's sermons, and no one was repelled from the Lord's table. Barriers between us were unreal and yet they are insurmountable as far as official action is concerned. Yet what is practicable? Our friends are all who have the Lord Jesus Christ in their hearts. Our special enemies just now are the cult of the God-State (Nazism or Nationalism) and the absolute materialism with its cult of materialism (Communism). Here are two poisonous doctrines, either capable of destroying civilisation root and branch. No Christian can come to terms with either of them, and all Christians are in duty bound to combat them both. *The Standard*

We R. King in The Evening Standard

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

In a Sentence.—I wonder whether the French people realise how bitter and persistent is the problem of man in this island. *Sir R. H. Hoare, H. Hoare & Churchill.*

Character is the most changeable thing in life. *Dr. Oswald Schwab.*

Herr Hitler—the soldier of his people. *An official article in the Berlin Press.*

The policy of the Conservative Party is to secure brains in preference to bank balances. *Lord Baldwin.*

To recognise a fact is not to condone the acts of which it was the consequence. *Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P.*

In Germany it matters everything what a man's grandmother was, and less than nothing what his own achievements in life have been. *The Star.*

Not until Congress makes good its claim to represent the whole of India shall we be in a position to displace the British Government and function as an independent nation. *Mahatma Gandhi.*

At the present rate of medical and biological progress we can hope in 100 years to have a humanity quite free from the major scourges of disease if people would only have understanding. *Mr. P. E. Lee.*

At the present moment more than one quarter of the population of the world is engaged in bloody wars, and at least another half is living in acute anxiety under the threat of war. *General Sir Walter Kipke.*

The World Commonwealth, the grown-up League of Nations, must be, not merely a profitable business enterprise or a reliable insurance company, but the expression of a great ideal and the embodiment of some of the deepest longings by men of all nations, who have dreamt dreams and seen visions of the Commonwealth of God on earth. *Mr. Maxwell Garnett.*

Romans of the first Empire were not only invincible soldiers and incomparable legislators, they were also formidable builders, as their roads, bridges, aqueducts, baths and basilicas, the remains of which are spread over three continents, eloquently show. The Second Roman Empire, protected by our arms, must also be an empire of peaceful labour. *Sir John Lubbock.*

Dictatorship Finance.—The Dictators might have been much more powerful if they had understood the rudiments of sound finance, but instead they have reduced their peoples to the lowest stratum of existence. In Germany there are twenty-five kinds of marks for internal use, while the varieties for external payments run into over 400. No Budget has been issued since 1925, and the deficit runs into fantastic figures, but the Government manages to keep going by issuing credit notes which the banks are forced to accept. The wonderful motor roads for strategic purposes mainly, were estimated to cost a trifle of £300,000,000, but only one has been completed and the rest are postponed indefinitely. Italy is not in quite such a bad financial position, but Abyssinia is steadily draining the resources of the country and collapse is merely a question of time. Japan must be in an equally bad plight, and her failure to get a quick decision in China must make matters worse, but the majority of her people are to be living on a handful of rice, and they cannot get much lower. *The Investors' Review.*

Guide for the Investor.—A proportion of the private investor's capital should be invested where higher commodity prices will bring bigger income in dividends. The view of a year ago that ordinary shares or equities provided the best channel for satisfactory investment was right, but appeared wrong in the light of subsequent events, because it went too far for the time being.

When big economic factors are at work, but may operate unevenly as between different sets of equities, it is plainly impossible to select any one equity to bank upon as likely to benefit. It is best to take the view that their general level at the present time is too low and to invest in some direction that will give a spread over a number. For this purpose the crisis, fixed, flexible, and management offer a most valuable channel, for their values have come down, while the income from them has gone up, so that yields are now higher than ever. *The Investors' Review.*

Exchange.—The rise in prices of representative stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange added an index to conditions in the main sections of the market.

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Ceylon 2½% | 74 10 0 |
| Kenya 5% | 114 5 0 |
| Kenya 3½% | 103 0 0 |
| N. Rhodesia 3½% | 101 17 6 |
| Nyasaland 3% | 94 5 0 |
| N. West Rlys. 5% A. Debts | 90 0 0 |
| Rhod. Rlys. 4% Debts | 91 15 0 |
| S. Rhodesia 3½% | 102 12 0 |
| Sudan 5% | 191 9 0 |
| Tanganyika 4½% | 116 5 0 |

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Industrial | |
| Brit.-Amer. Tob. (£1) | 5 5 3 |
| Brit. Cigarettes (£1) | 4 2 6 |
| Brit. Pipes (2s. 6d.) | 4 12 12 |
| Courtaulds (£1) | 14 7 74 |
| Dunlop Rubber (£1) | 11 6 6 |
| General Electric (£1) | 3 15 6 |
| Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1) | 1 15 3 |
| Imp. Tobacco (£1) | 6 16 3 |
| Int. Nickel Canada | 1 9 4 |
| Proy. Siamatograph | 4 9 4 |
| T. T. & N. Sewal (£1) | 4 3 6 |
| U.S. Steel | 1 3 10 |
| Utd. Steel (£1) | 1 17 10 |
| Unilever (£1) | 8 7 6 |
| United Tobacco of S.A. | 1 8 9 |
| Victrola (10s.) | 1 8 9 |
| Woolworth (5s.) | 3 5 6 |

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Miner and Drills | |
| Anaconda (\$50) | 5 13 3 |
| Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.) | 2 11 3 |
| Anglo-Amer. Inv. | 1 1 3 |
| Anglo-Iranian | 3 13 64 |
| Burmah Oil | 5 4 104 |
| Cons. Goldfields | 2 11 3 |
| Brown Mines (10s.) | 15 7 6 |
| De Beers Dr. (50s.) | 8 2 6 |
| E. Rand Con. (5s.) | 7 6 |
| E. Rand Prop. (10s.) | 2 17 6 |
| Gold Coast Sel. (5s.) | 1 5 0 |
| Johannesburg Cons. | 2 19 44 |
| Mexican Eagle | 4 6 |
| Rand Mines (5s.) | 8 3 9 |
| Randfontein | 1 17 6 |
| Royal Dutch (100 n.) | 35 15 0 |
| Shell | 4 9 9 |
| Sub. Nigel (10s.) | 10 2 6 |
| West Wits. (10s.) | 8 3 9 |

| | |
|--|----------|
| Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails | |
| Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) | 2 1 0 |
| Brit. India 5½% prefs. | 102 10 0 |
| Char. | 4 10 0 |
| E.D. Realisation | 9 3 3 |
| Gt. Western | 56 10 0 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bk. | 90 0 0 |
| L.M.S. | 23 5 0 |
| Nat. Bank of India | 39 5 0 |
| Southern Rly. def. ord. | 20 10 0 |
| Standard Bank of S.A. | 14 10 0 |
| Union-Castle 6% prefs. | 4 2 0 |

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Fluctuations | |
| Anglo-Dutch (£1) | 1 10 10 |
| Bank of India | 1 10 10 |
| Leah. Pacific (5s.) | 1 10 10 |
| Mahatma (£1) | 1 10 10 |
| Other Prefs. | 1 10 10 |

PERSONALIA

Mrs. Eliud, widow of E. Eliud, has returned to Kenya.

Mr. Charles Tall has returned from his tour of duty in Africa.

Mr. J. R. Kizza is now editing *Magnum Opus*.

Commander Coburn Smith has arrived home from Nyasaland.

Mr. E. W. Boyill will leave for his first visit on his way in one of his periodic business visits.

Mr. E. B. Hoskins has been appointed Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya.

Messrs. Evans and Schulman have been elected to the Ndola Municipal Council.

Mr. Dr. G. Tomlins, Principal of Makerere College, has arrived in England.

Miss K. Stott has been appointed practical training sister at the Zomba Native Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Davis reached England last week by the R.M.S. "Arundel Castle."

Mr. D. B. Barber, Assistant Inspector of Police in Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred to Zanzibar.

Mrs. E. G. Coryton, wife of the Governor of the Upper Nile Province, has arrived in England from the Sudan.

Father J. Reesnick has been appointed vicar apostolic in the Upper Nile Vicariate of the Mill Hill Mission.

Mr. A. H. Morley, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), has been gazetted a Medical Officer in the Government Service of Tanganyika.

Councillor R. H. Orr has been elected Mayor of Livingstonia for the third time. Mr. H. Priest is Deputy Mayor.

Mr. J. E. T. Phillips has left England for Brazil and Peru, from which he expects to return about the end of August.

Mrs. A. H. MacIwaine, of Larkhill Farm, Marandellas, has been seriously injured by being thrown from her horse.

Congratulations to Mr. John Marshall on being elected Mayor of Blantyre, Nyasaland, for the sixth year in succession.

Mr. H. J. Montgomery has been nominated representative of Native Interests on the Legislative Council.

Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Pearson, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron will leave his flagship, H.M.S. "Natal," when she arrives in Colombo in order to call on the Government and to appoint an acting representative on the staff of the Air Services.

Sir William the High Commissioner has written extensively on the Indian subject and has arrived in England.

Mr. C. S. Bowman of the Indian Civil Service is to fly from India to London in the "Empress of India" which leaves on the 10th inst.

Commander J. G. Roddick, Senior Marine Officer in the "S" and Mr. J. G. Roddick, Senior Marine Officer in the "S" have pending rotations.

Z.M. Mr. W. B. B. who has done some valuable work for the A.C. Club of Basaland since its formation, has arrived home.

Mr. W. H. Hall, Trade Commissioner in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, is about to visit the industrial centres in this country.

Major F. W. Cavendish, Ben Buck and Jagannath S. Pandya have been appointed unofficial members of the Executive Council, Kenya.

Sir William Clark, High Commissioner for Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland, has arrived home accompanied by Lady Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Spritt were among the passengers who arrived from East and South Africa last week by the "Landaff Castle."

Mr. Patrick Donner, M.P., who visited East Africa a few years ago, and Miss Angela Chaffield were married in London on Monday.

The engagement is announced between Miss Cecilia Rodwell, elder daughter of Sir Cecil and Lady Rodwell, and Mr. B. D. Blackwell.

Mr. George A. Cadow and Miss Barbara "Bobbie" Tannahill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Tannahill, have been married in Nairobi.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir Ranolf Baker, accompanied by Lady Baker and Miss Baker, left England to revisit his estate in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. L. R. Stevenin, Traffic Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, has been appointed Chairman of the Central Publicity Committee of the Territory.

The Hon. J. B. Pandya, an Indian member of the Kenya Legislative Council, has received a letter demanding £1,500, and threatening death if it is not paid.

Miss J. W. Donagie, formerly High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, is shortly leaving the Colony for this country in connexion with immigration schemes.

Mr. H. Rozence has been appointed Town Clerk of Ndaka. He has lived in Kenya for the past several years and has been acting as Town Clerk of the town since for the past year. He has been favoured and with Commander Verduyn's aid, much to establish the settlement of Boxing, a partnership in Nyanyaka.

Mr. G. C. Gifford, who recently retired from the British South Africa Company, has left for a visit to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. C. ... plan to be due in England ...

... Department ... pending ...

... Mr. ... now ...

... Mr. ... on leave ...

... Mr. ... on leave ...

... Mr. ... has ...

... Mr. ... on Saturday ...

... Three more ...

... Mr. ... only son ...

... Mr. Alison ... East Africa ...

... Mr. ...

... Mr. ...

... Mr. ...

... Mr. ...

... Mr. ...

... Mr. ...

... Mr. ...

You want
to keep well
Very well - take
BOVRIL

Italy and Ethiopia

General Teruzzi's Review of the Position

GENERAL TERUZZI, the Italian Commander-in-Chief in Africa, had a long interview in the Italian Chamber of Deputies last week to discuss the position in Ethiopia. He declared that his proposals for peace had been declining since political authority had been taken out of their hands. "In place of the revenues and services which they had been accustomed to receive from their subjects, they are now paid a subsidy by the Government. A complete system of government is being readjusted, and the Emperor is the object of all the attention of the Italian Government. King Emperor and Signor Mussolini are both of them would visit Rome for the celebration of the foundation of the Empire on May 1st."

On starting about the scheme for flooding the Danubial depression from the sea, General Teruzzi said that there was no particular difficulty about carrying out the plan, but that the Government had more urgent matters in hand. He doubted the likelihood of oil being found in Dniakih.

The garrison in Ethiopia was, he said, being kept in principle at the strength decided upon two years ago, 25,000 metropolitan and 4,000 Colonial troops, but for the moment it was expedient to maintain some extra metropolitan and Colonial units. He was satisfied with the enrolment of Ethiopian volunteers in the Italian forces.

Of 39 casualties among Italian troops in Ethiopia during March, eight were officers and five N.C.O.'s. Marshal Balbo, the Governor of Libya, has been appointed the Duke of Aosta, Viceroy of Ethiopia, who recently underwent an operation for typhoiditis. He is rumoured in Rome that the Marshal is to be the next Viceroy.

A Startling Report

Le Populaire, of Paris, has printed a remarkable document, which first appeared in the *San Francisco Chronicle* from Mr. Frank Sonden, its correspondent in Ethiopia. The document, stated to have been sent to Signor Mussolini by the Duke of Aosta, Viceroy of Ethiopia, might well be doubted but for the fact that similar information has recently reached England from various other sources. The letter states:—

"The situation is really terrible. It is a struggle extends only within gun-shot and no further. The whole of the six million Natives are absolutely hostile. Within 30 kilometers of each Italian garrison the Ethiopian rays are just as they did before the war.

"We lack everything, the Natives refuse to sell anything to the Italians, having no longer any con-

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...the health of the country is the main consideration. The main consideration is the health of the country. The main consideration is the health of the country.

...the main consideration is the health of the country. The main consideration is the health of the country. The main consideration is the health of the country.

S. Rhodesia's Surplus

Taxation Reduced by £30,000

A SURPLUS far in excess of his expectations was announced by Mr. F. H. Smith, Minister of Finance for Southern Rhodesia, when presenting his budget statement last week.

For the year ended March 31, revenue reached £3,434,410 and expenditure £3,168,453, thus leaving a surplus of £265,957, from which, after allocations to certain funds have been made, the current financial year will start with a surplus of £274,444. Expenditure for the year 1938-9 is estimated at £3,456,407 and the revenue at £3,320,000, and at the end of March of next year a favourable balance of some £28,000 is anticipated.

Reductions of taxation will total £30,000. The duty is being reduced from 2d. to 2d. per cwt. Customs duties on certain commodities of domestic usage are to be lowered; and the maximum rate of tax on income from gold mining will be reduced from 4s. 3d. in the £ to the ordinary rate of 2s. 6d. the industry thus benefiting to the extent of some £15,000. Increased exemption from royalty payments is also to be granted to small mines.

The public debt of the country, now £11,373,300, is expected to reach about £12,000,000 within the year, a prospect which the Minister views with equanimity.

Aero Club of East Africa

The Aero Club of East Africa has elected Captain S. C. Green its President; Brigadier General A. J. Lewin, Squadron Leader Wynne Epton, and Mr. W. C. Mitchell, Vice-Presidents; Mr. H. S. White, Hon. Secretary; Mr. S. Thornton, Hon. Treasurer; and Major C. A. Hooper and Messrs J. G. Brandt, M. C. P. Mostert and E. N. Graham as members of the Committee. Major Epton was elected a Vice-Patron in view of his services in the past 11 years. The Club has a total income of £1,400.

MINING SHARADVA

Doctors and Non-Officials

Views of the Nyasaland Government

The attitude of Colonial Governments in respect of official facilities for non-official practitioners has been discussed in a recent issue of "Africa" and particularly in the article by Mr. Kitto, in which reference is made to the Nyasaland Legislative Council. It will therefore be of general interest to know the views of the Nyasaland Government on this subject. The Nyasaland Government has the control of the medical profession, which is obligatory to undertake, but it does not regard it as a financial asset as a duty which it must undertake. It is the practice, for instance, magisterial or police work, which is not prepared to prevent private practitioners practising in the country, but if there is no private practitioner, Government is prepared to show the facilities which it is able to afford to the individual doctor.

Government servants, whether medical or non-medical, free as part of their contract, but the financial contributions are to a certain extent on the footing of a salary, and Government allows medical officers to discharge whether they should be in Government or in private practice, but the Government is not prepared to refuse on any reason to a medical officer of non-official, he would come under the same structure as a Government official according to the discipline of medical officers.

For the purpose of medical service, it provides medical facilities for the whole country. Government does its best to give what it considers adequate medical service to the whole country. The medical community need have no fear that, so long as Government is able to station medical officers about the country, they will not have free access to them, and that the medical officers will not respond to calls made upon them.

Why the Trains Crashed

Inquest on Rhodesian Disaster Victims

A commission in making out crossing orders was revealed at the inquest on 27 of the victims of the railway disaster near Plumtree, Southern Rhodesia, when a head-on collision occurred between the south-bound mail train from Bulawayo and a local train.

The two trains should have crossed at Tsessbe but the goods train, being late at the time, was ordered to cross at Vankar. The mail train was given a signed order to cross at Vankar. The facts were simple, and the blame is not likely to appear to have been cast on any individual.

Medical Grants Proposed

For Higher Education in East Africa

With the formation of the East Africa Development Commission, the Government of East Africa has proposed a grant of £100,000 in order to ensure the financial independence of the endowment fund amounting to £200,000. This endowment has since been endorsed by the Advisory Committee on Educational Grants. The Government of East Africa has agreed that Parliament should be asked to provide £100,000 as the contribution of the Imperial Government to the endowment fund, and that the rest of the money required is to be provided from other sources.

The Uganda Government has accepted a recommendation of the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Council that a grant of £25,000 should be made from Uganda funds for the endowment of the Higher College and the Acting Governor of Tanganyika has indicated that a proposal for a grant of £20,000 for the same purpose is to be considered by the Standing Finance Committee in that Territory. Provision has been made in the Uganda Budget for £170,000 for building additional to those already existing, which will be handed over to the College.

St. Michael and St. George

King Attends Annual Service of Order

The KING attended the annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George at St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday. Many members of the Order, closely connected with East Africa and the Rhodesias, took part in the processions, among them being: *Knights Grand Cross*, Lord Bledisloe, Sir Joseph Byrne, Sir Claud Hollis, Sir Edward Northey, Sir Herbert Reed, Sir Cecil Reedwell, Lord Stonehaven, and Sir Samuel Wilson, *Knights Commander*, Sir Cecil Bottomley, Sir John Caudcutt, Sir Henry Galway, Sir Alexander Godley, Sir William Gowers, Sir Gordon Letham, Sir Benjamin Robertson, Sir Robert Starrs, Sir Archibald Wemyss, *Companions*, Mr. C. H. Dale, Mr. C. W. Guy Eden, Colonel G. G. Harding, Sir Weston Jarvis, Commissioner C. C. Lamb, Brigadier-General A. C. Lewis, Major F. J. May, and Lieutenant Colonel H. V. M. During the ceremony the heraldic banner of Lord Bledisloe and Sir Samuel Wilson was unfurled.


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News Items in Brief

The National Club has appointed a committee to examine the constitution of the club. The committee will report to the club on the 15th inst. The committee will also examine the constitution of the club. The committee will also examine the constitution of the club.

A collection of £101 in Southern Rhodesia has been raised for the Home for Blind Babies, Southport, Lancashire. The collection was made by the Southern Rhodesia Home for Blind Babies.

H.M.S. Norfolk will leave Durban on May 6 for East Africa. She will visit Dar es Salaam from June 1 to 16, Tanga from June 16 to 23, and Mombasa from June 23 to July 1.

Of the 270 immigrants attending Pretoria residence, 170 were British born and 100 were African Dutch, eight were Germans.

Ten years ago Captain Burton crashed at the Belgian Congo while flying from Elizabethville to Brussels, escaping with an airfield. The remains of his plane have just been discovered.

The Automobile Association of Great Britain has contributed ten cars to the memorial to the late Mr. Galton Fenzi founder and for so long secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association.

With an income of 1937 of £2,404, of which £600 was from Government grant in aid, the Kenya Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society closed the year with a credit balance of £650. Of the expenditure of £1,805, £550 was spent on capital improvements in the Nairobi Show Ground.

The European death rate of Southern Rhodesia in 1937 was 94 per 1,000, against 93 in 1936 and the birth rate was 230 per 1,000, against 224 in 1936. Excluding infant mortality, 470 Europeans died, being 38 fewer than in the previous year, 60 children under the year of age died, giving the rather high infant mortality of 50 per mille.

The joint advisory conference, which is to study the question of the South African Native Protectorates will meet in Pretoria early next month to consider openings for cooperation between the Union Government and the Protectorate Administrations and any other matters of joint concern, such as produce marketing and the prevention and control of animal diseases.

Of Commercial Concern

The London Chamber of Commerce has received a letter from the Belgian Congo Government asking for the construction of a water pipe to be erected at Ndola at a cost of £100,000.

The Union Chimique Belge has acquired a plot across the Belgian Congo Government's plan for the 3,000 European British subjects in the Rhodesia, only 24,500 applied for registration of the new voters roll.

The Sugar Estates Ltd. have been granted a new concession to operate salt deposits on the island of Inhambane, B.R.A. The concession is for 10 years. The concession is for 10 years. The concession is for 10 years. The concession is for 10 years.

Twenty new locomotives, 27 oil and petrol wagons, 200 motor wagons, 10 refrigerated trucks and 10 water-tank trucks, for the value of £500,000 are on order in England for the Rhodesian Railways. Tanganyika crop estimates for 1937-38 are as follows: cotton lint, 8,250 (equal to 43,750 bales), mandulins 12,100, copra 10,515, sesame 4,425, and bees wax 663.

Total imports into the Sudan for the first two months of this year increased by £1,208,546 to £7,121,596 when compared with the corresponding period of last year. Exports showed a decrease of £1,361,514 to £1,669,170.

The new Victoria Falls hydro-electric power station obtains its energy from a head of water 300 ft in height piped from a reservoir above the Silent Pool. Livingstone is now being supplied with electricity from this new station.

Receipts of the Benguela Railway continue to show improvement over the corresponding figures of 1937. In the first quarter of 1938 gross receipts totaled £69,545 and net receipts £21,600, compared with £61,770 and £20,666 respectively for 1937.

Approximate exports of the main economic crops from Tanganyika during March were: Sisal 7,295 tons; sisal tow, 424 tons; cotton, 13,024 cwt.; coffee, 3580 tons; hides, 218 tons; skins, 124,017 lbs.; and other goods, 8,000 cwt. and mandulins, 25 tons.

Approximate gross receipts of all sections of Rhodesia Railways Ltd. during February, 1938, were £391,093 against £334,721 during the corresponding month of 1937. For the five months ending February, 1938, gross receipts were £2,101,534, against £1,609,975.

Tanganyika's exports for January amounted to £364,264, a reduction of 1.5% compared with January, 1937. The chief cause of the decline was the lower price of sisal, the 7,801 tons exported in the month being valued at £168,806, while 7,103 tons exported in January last year were valued at £172,349.

Although the President of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association pleaded that Germany had promised to buy 20,000 lb. of Rhodesian tobacco at a special price and the Mayor declared that it was vital, a halt was called to hawking at the expense of trade. The Salisbury Southern Rhodesia Municipal Council has refused to accept German offers for electrical equipment.

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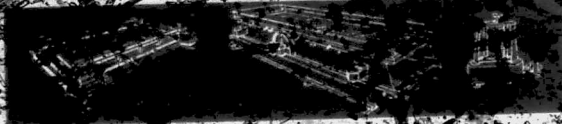
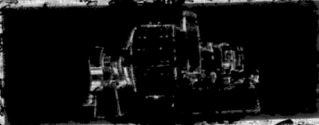
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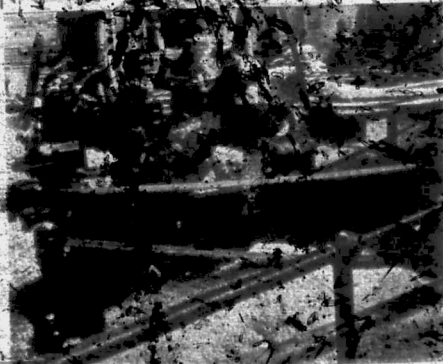
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Union-Castle S.S. Company

Mr. Robertson's Report

The directors of the company have the pleasure of presenting to you the annual report of the company for the year ended 31st December 1936. The report is printed in full in the annual report of the company, which is being published in the course of this meeting.

Before referring to the accounts, it is to be noted that the opportunity of extending a very cordial welcome to the large number of new members who have recently become entitled to attend the annual meeting as the result of the redemption of the wholly stock-pledged shares of the company, and to the D. Rea's company. This widespread distribution marks the culmination of the measure, which by the Board during the past few years, as far as possible, has been carried out. It is now a wholly self-sufficient concern, and all its affairs fall into the hands of any one individual or group.

The accounts submitted to-day are on a similar line to those of the previous year. Dealing with the profit and loss account, it should draw the attention to the moderate increase in the amount of profit on completed voyages. This due to a gain has been made for depreciation in the handling of property and plant, for taxation, administration and other expenses, and for allowing for certain special outlays in the case of the Mail vessels whose re-powering was completed in 1935 for alterations and improvements additional to the main re-engining contract, which special outlays were, in the opinion of the Board, properly chargeable against revenue.

Profit on completed voyages, £447,000.

To this profit of £447,000 has to be added income from investments and properties, totalling £17,000. From the total of £464,000 have to be deducted interest on loans and on debentures, stock and directors' fees, totalling £173,000, leaving a net profit of £447,000 or £11,000 more than in 1935. After adding £149,000 brought forward, the total available for allocation is £596,000.

Last year I indicated the Board's hope to deal with the arrears of dividend on the 6% Preference shares out of profits for that year. This expectation was fulfilled by the payment on December 31st of the 18 months' arrears of Preference dividend, together with the six months' dividend then due. These arrears, together with the dividend for the year on the 6% and 4% Preference shares, absorb £295,000, leaving a balance of £301,000.

As to the balance sheet, the liabilities and advances on account of new tonnage and re-engining have increased from just under £2,000,000 to rather more than £3,000,000. During the current year this figure is to be still further increased, involving a corresponding increase in interest payable. On the assets side the book value of the fleet has increased by rather more than £1,000,000 and now stands at £10,135,000. Depreciation of the customer's rate of £10,000,000 has been written off except in the case of the first of the vessels to be re-engined. In the case of all the five vessels involved in the re-engining programme we have decided to adopt the proposed depreciation on the basis of a 25-year life, and writing off the book value of the ship, and adding the cost of re-engining, to the depreciation calculated on the basis that the vessel will be written off within the period from the completion of re-engining to the date of their reaching the extension of 25 years.

In this report there is a credit for the year of £1,000,000 representing the difference between book value and

market value. This credit is a result of the fact that the book value of the fleet has been written off on the basis of the original cost, and the market value in the case of the vessels is the value of the investments standing at £5,000,000. This credit is a result of the fact that the book value of the fleet has been written off on the basis of the original cost, and the market value in the case of the vessels is the value of the investments standing at £5,000,000.

It is to be noted that the arrears of dividend have been entirely paid off, and provision made for the special depreciation arising in connection with the re-engining programme. It is the hope of the Board that the present conditions continue to enable it to pay a moderate dividend on the ordinary shares. The Board intend to steadily to put on a sound financial policy and with this object in view will be necessary to establish a reserve of reserves appropriate to the company of this standing.

One shipbuilding programme is making good progress. During 1936 we took delivery of the new vessels "Castle" and "Roxburgh" Castle, which are refrigerated throughout, two further vessels of the same type are under construction towards the end of this year. The new mail vessel, the "Capetown" East, launched at Bellport, is due to sail from South Africa on her maiden voyage on 27th July. She is the largest and finest ship ever built in the South African trade. Work on the two intermediate vessels ordered early last year is well advanced, and the first of these ships is due to be launched shortly and delivered in November, while the second is expected to be completed in March next.

Satisfactory progress is also being made with the re-powering programme. The "Arundel" Castle and "Windsor" Castle, have returned to the service, and the "Carnegie" Castle, "Warwick" Castle and "Windsor" Castle, are expected to be redelivered to us in July, October, and December respectively. We have now received ten of the new vessels ordered since the beginning of the year.

East African Services

The mail, inter-continental, East African and cargo services were all regularly maintained throughout the year, with the exception that the East African service was somewhat affected by the temporary withdrawal of the "Llandovory" Castle, which struck a mine off the Spanish coast and was out of service for five months.

Whilst our passenger traffic has been a whole year's record as satisfactory, it was a little disappointing in the fact that it was generally anticipated that a season of alterations would attract much larger numbers of visitors. It is, perhaps, in most gratifying feature was a small but the less welcome increase in earnings, not only on the homeward in respect of our East African service, but also on the outward service on the African coast.

During the year we have engaged in a programme of re-engining and re-powering of our fleet, which is probably without parallel in the history of the company, and the programme is now at an end. Our primary object in the programme was to provide a more efficient and economical service for the requirements of the East African trade, and to provide a more efficient and economical service for the requirements of the East African trade, and to provide a more efficient and economical service for the requirements of the East African trade.

A Coffee Conference

Producers' representatives from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika met in Nairobi to discuss the period of when reduced prices of coffee should apply.

Complete support was given to the request of the British Coffee Producers' Organisation for an increase in the special preferential prices granted on exports of coffee originating in the British Kingdom and certain of the Dominions.

Arrangements were discussed for a qualified representative to pay an early visit to South Africa in order to discuss the interests of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika coffee producers.

Agreement in principle was given to a proposal that the existing mills dealing in coffee from East Africa should enter into amalgamation, provision being made for safeguarding the producers' interests and a sub-committee was appointed to discuss details with the millers.

The session took place on the necessity in face of increasing production of coffee in the East African Colonies and marketing of Native Provinces of Tanganyika, and it was decided to form a committee of these territories to advise on all matters connected with the coffee industry for the betterment of the industry.

It was agreed that a standard of 100 kilograms per 60 kilograms could be adopted, due notice being given of the change.

Pearl Milk For Pigs

As a result of trials in the past few months, the use of white piglets in areas where the weather is cold and diseases are rampant has been read in large numbers by the local public. It is an important step in the solution of the pig problem.

These piglets, such as the Southern Rhodesian White Duroc, have been making an excellent record as a substitute for black piglets, and not at first with the same very great significance to the problem of white piglets, but the fact is, in fact, an important contribution. It is generally held to be an indispensable factor in the production of good bacon, but over large areas in East Africa the weather is such that it is not possible to settle on a large scale to derive any benefit from the pig and drought. It is a pity that the foodstuffs available are not satisfactory balanced rations for their pigs; the tendency has been to feed maize in various forms, which is of a poor quality, inferior quality, which is often green and yellow, instead of white and firm.

The pig raising experiments now described in the *Journal of the Colonies* have shown that pearl milk, which will thrive where ordinary fails, is an efficient substitute for barley in a balanced ration consisting of maize, pearl milk, mineral meal and a small quantity of oats, and that it is a completely superior to a ration of maize and kitchen refuse and salt.

In districts where water can be grown, this ration reduces the loss to the meat and salt, and is a considerable improvement on the ration in areas unfavourable for barley, where transport charges make it an uneconomic food for farmers, or yielding easy meals of barley products, an area that is probably the preferable food.

The question arises as to the matter of comparative costs reckoned on the basis of early maturity and the value of the pig products.

Bank's Trade Review

The Standard Bank of South Africa includes the following items in its current monthly review: "The month's foreign trade figures are disappointing and stocks are low, but there is no general decline in the near trade, improved with the increase in the month's stock, and not in excess of requirements."

Southern Rhodesia - "The business is steady with a slight upward tendency in the near. Weather conditions are not so favourable, but are improved in certain areas."

Northern Rhodesia - "Trade is somewhat quiet in Livingstonia, but a slight upward tendency is evident in the neighboring districts where money is circulating more freely. As the result of the general sale of cash to the Government."

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Market Prices and Notes

Timber from Tanganyika

Cocoa—Kenya first grade, at 12s. and) New...
 ...
Coffee—Kenya first grade, at 12s. and) New...
 ...
Tea—Kenya first grade, at 12s. and) New...
 ...

A FEATURE of the timber trade from Tanganyika, the rapidly growing quantity of timber exports, which are shipped to this country has increased from 1,000 tons in 1936 to 1,400 tons in 1937. This fact is emphasised in a review of the timber industry of the territory issued by the Trade and Information Advisory Committee in Dar-es-Salaam, which states—

The timber industry of Tanganyika generally lacks organisation, technical knowledge and experience of market requirements. Its future depends on progress on these lines, and as the vast majority of forest resources is present in large quantities and of good quality, the prospects are bright.

Though the total output of timber from the Territory has decreased by about 30% in 1937, the timber trade was not adversely affected. Sales of timber by the Forest Department were in excess of those of the previous year, the figures being 1,000 tons in 1936 and 1,067 tons in 1937.

There were 16 sawmills at work converting logs for sale, but many of them are very small concerns. Unfortunately little, if any, improvement in seasonal output can be reported. Millers sell their timber green, and the consumer is generally content to use it in this way in his works.

Exports of mangrove poles increased from the quantity exported in 1936, but they have again not approached the figures of ten years ago. Only 2,917 scores of poles were reported compared with 5,000 score in past years. The mangrove woods of Lamu are proving dangerous competitors.

Among the minor forest produce, gum has remained very depressed. The gum arabic shows a 100% rise in quantity with a satisfactory improvement. The year's output was 862 tons, compared with 1,000 tons in 1936. The price rose from £22 6s. 2d. to £29 s. a ton, though all the complicated grading rules and grades have been abandoned.

This trade is capable of great increase if Native gum collectors would benefit by the Forest Department's tapping experiments. It has been demonstrated that the gum yield of several such trees can be raised twentyfold by simple tapping methods, and the collectors will not adopt them.

Cotton—Steady, good fair Uganda, 5-45d., (1937-7d.)...
 ...
Wool—Kenya first grade, at 12s. and) New...
 ...
Grain—Kenya first grade, at 12s. and) New...
 ...

...
 ...
 ...



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 with a reputation based on
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Passengers for East Africa

The S.S. "Empire Castle" which left London last week for South and East Africa carries the following passengers:

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Cheney, Miss N. M. | Smith, Mr. A. |
| Christy, Miss A. | Wright, Mrs. C. |
| Forde, Mr. P. F. | Director, Salaya |
| Green, Mr. & Mrs. H. | Sproud, Mr. E. |
| Kerr, Mr. J. | Proud, Miss R. |
| McDowell, Mr. J. | Proud, Miss |
| Huir, Mrs. E. | Mombasa |
| Neville Cooke, Mr. D. | Jackson, Mr. B. |
| Nicholl, Mr. C. H. | Gatbroath, Mr. M. D. |
| Palmer, Mr. C. P. | Cullis, Mrs. G. |
| Scott, Miss E. | Carroll, Miss A. E. |

Air Mail Passengers

Inward passengers on April 7 included the following of Sefton from Dar es Salaam, Mr. & Mrs. H. Wake from Nairobi, Miss B. Wilford from Kumasi, Mr. L. Hart, from Port Bell, and Mr. R. C. Castle and Miss Wood, from Khartoum.

Passengers due to leave on April 30 include: Isabella Patterson, Mrs. Mack, and Miss Grier, for Salisbury.

Forthcoming Engagements

- April 28.—Annual dinner of Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, Professor C. Gilbert Cullis in president, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, 7.45 p.m.
- May 3.—Opening of H.M. The King's Egyptian Exhibition in Glasgow.
- May 3.—Annual luncheon of Uganda Diocesan Association, Anderson Hotel, 2.15 p.m.
- May 4.—British and Foreign Bible Society annual meeting, Queen's Hall, London, W. L., 11 a.m., establishment of Canterbury to preside.
- May 10.—London Chamber of Commerce annual dinner at Grosvenor House, Sir Alexander Sifton to preside.
- May 16.—Opening of L'Hoang tobacco auctions, Nyassa Road.
- May 18.—School of Oriental Studies annual dinner, John Cunneen to preside.
- May 23.—Annual general meeting of Royal Empire Society.
- May 24.—Empire Day Dinner at Grosvenor House, the Earl of Ardglass, presiding.
- May 28.—Empire Day.
- June 3.—East Africa Dinner in London.
- June 4.—Joint East African Board annual meeting, 11 a.m.
- June 26.—Annual evening reception of the Royal Empire Society.
- July 15-22.—Royal Empire Society Summer School, Southampton.

(Secretaries of organisations are invited to initiate arrangements as far in advance as possible.)

AND HOLES

Rainfall in East Africa

The East African and Southern Ocean basin in London has received a heavy rainfall since the commencement during the period indicated.

Kenya (Week ended April 13).—Mogadishu, 2.96; Voi, 2.11; Mombasa, 1.04; Nakuru, 1.55; Eldoret, 1.88; Kisumu, 1.56; Fort Kericho, 2.43; Gilgil, 0.81; Homa Bay, 1.00; Kaptana, 2.81; Kericho, 1.12; Kiambu, 1.95; Nyeri, 1.88; Nakuru, 2.70; Kinangop, 2.16; Limuru, 1.27; Lamu, 1.25; Malindi, 1.33; Machakos, 1.27; Laikipia, 1.49; Laikipia, 2.53; Nakuru, 2.10; Marip, 0.97; Road, 1.90; Malindi, 2.32; Kisumu, 2.10; Nairobi, 0.46; Mombasa, 1.67; Meru, 2.69; Athari, 2.86; Nairobi, 1.68; Homabay, 3.20; Malindi, 1.60; Narina, 0.38; Nairobi, 2.51; Naivasha, 1.95; Nanyuki, 1.60; Nairobi, 3.00; Naivasha, 2.57; Nairobi, 1.63; Nairobi, 1.69; Nairobi, 2.82; Nairobi, 0.83; Ruarua, 0.83; Rumuruti, 0.73; Sagana, 2.10; Tala, 1.11; Tala, 2.04; Tala, 0.82; Thika, 1.49; Thika, 0.90; Thika, 0.75; Thika, 2.26; Thika, 1.36; Thika, 1.36; Thika, 1.79 inches.

Uganda (Week ended April 11).—Entebbe, 3.54 inches; Entebbe, 3.11; Fort Portal, 1.59; Iganga, 3.82; Iloilo, 5.33; Inyanga, 1.05; Kaseso, 4.55; Iganga, 4.09; Iganga, 0.49; Iganga, 0.73; Iganga, 1.08; Iganga, 1.44; Iganga, 1.44; Iganga, 0.29; and Toro, 2.59 inches.

Uganda (Week ended April 12).—Anom, 2.04 inches; Busoga, 0.69; Bulambula, 2.54; Biharamulo, 2.04; Bukoba, 1.00; Dar es Salaam, 1.90; Godoma, 0.08; Iringa, 1.36; Iringa, 0.53; Kilosa, 1.10; Kilwa, 0.88; Lindi, 1.10; Mbarotsi, 1.32; Mbarotsi, 0.83; Mbarotsi, 2.01; Mbeya, 0.83; Mbarotsi, 1.63; Mbarotsi, 0.20; Mwanza, 1.62; Mwanza, 0.59; Njombe, 1.11; Oshana, 0.70; Songea, 0.63; Tabora, 0.69; Tanga, 0.60; Tulu, 2.53; and Uru, 2.36 inches.

Uganda (Week ended April 19).—Chaganga, 2.57 inches; Chigamba, 1.59; Glenorchy, 0.63; Iganga, 0.40; Lichinga, 1.65; Lichinga, 1.34; Lichinga, 1.31; Lichinga, 1.65; Lichinga, 1.35; Ruvubu, 2.54; and Tala, 3.01 inches.

Uganda (Week ended April 19).—Bat Bridge, 1.14 inches; Bulambula, 2.34; Chapinga, 0.49; Erinduluthi, 0.83; Iganga, 1.63; Iganga, 1.32; Iganga, 2.44; Iganga, 2.44; Iganga, 0.46; Iganga, 1.33; Iganga, 1.22; Iganga, 0.41; Iganga, 1.32; Iganga, 1.33; Iganga, 1.29; Iganga, 1.27; Iganga, 0.77; Iganga, 1.03; Iganga, 1.03; Iganga, 1.03; Iganga, 0.17; and Iganga, 0.07 inch.

Views of Our Advertisers

Messrs. Rylands & Co. Ltd, whose agricultural machinery is well known in all parts of Africa, report a trading profit for 1927 of £20,725. After providing for depreciation, interest, directors' fees and a reserve for bad debts, there is a credit balance of £52,000 carry forward. Their profits would have been considerably higher if the board had not considered it necessary to make provision for unexpected losses on certain contracts. Great difficulties were experienced during the year from a heavy delivery of raw iron and pig iron, and steel, in consequence of which the output of the works was much below capacity.

*When in
NAIROBI
stay at*



The Norfolk Hotel

THE FAMOUS RENDEZVOUS
FOR SAFARI GOLFERS
FROM ALL
PARTS OF THE WORLD.

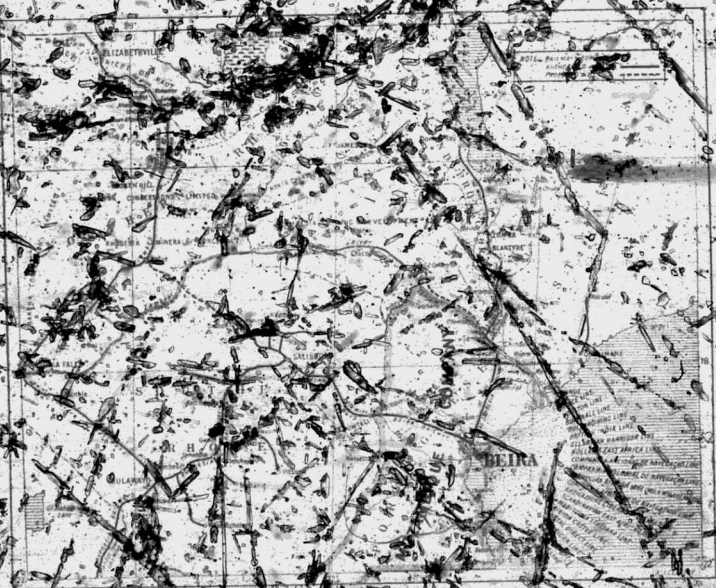
BEIRA

THE CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT

Beira provides the ideal sought by every tourist—a glimpse of the African East in all its charm, but without any of its disadvantages.

The winter season—from May to October—offers a sunny, health-bracing and happy holiday unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

There are four magnificent beaches with miles of white sands, which assure warm but exhilarating bathing throughout the season. A few miles inland every variety of game, big and small, abounds, which may be shot by the visitor with rifle or camera.



Yet Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, with a shopping center among the palm trees, promenades and parks, a comfortable hotel, a talkie theatre, an excellent golf course, tennis courts and social sporting clubs.

Beira has become the recognized winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and being gas-reachable by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents and visitors to South Africa and with tourists from Overseas.

The port of Beira is the only outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, by the two Rhodesias, Zambezi Valley, and the short Lake Nyasa. It serves the country to the north and south, and the Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Over 30 Steamship Lines, the best of which are the most efficient and modern equipment.

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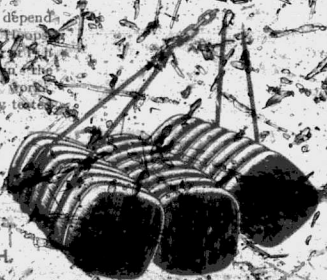
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You can always depend
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 with round ends, in cut lengths, 56 lb. fine
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TRUST YOUR DENTIST
 He says **KOLYNOS**



**FOR SPARKLING
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DENTISTS recommend **KOLYNOS** because of its ability to remove plaque and tartar, clean and whiten the teeth without the harsh scrubbing action of tooth powder abrasives. ...



his proposals were so impregnated with the need for establishment in East Africa... The Education in the Colonies... Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda... the financial position of the African Development... the Government of Tanganyika... the Government of Tanganyika... the Government of Tanganyika...

the College will have serious responsibilities to discharge... the proposals of the Delegation... the proposals of the Delegation... the proposals of the Delegation... the proposals of the Delegation... the proposals of the Delegation...

LAST YEAR was exceptionally prosperous in Tanganyika... the eight official commissioners... the Native Administration in Tanganyika... the Native Administration in Tanganyika... the Native Administration in Tanganyika...

The Problem of Factor... the educated... the educated... the educated... the educated... the educated... the educated... the educated... the educated... the educated... the educated...

Even allowing for the self-editing which vigilant secretaries may have thought desirable... the Government of Tanganyika... the Government of Tanganyika... the Government of Tanganyika... the Government of Tanganyika... the Government of Tanganyika...

Our Correspondent's Columns are cleared by the Editor of East African and Rhodesia for the normally welcomed.

Large Estates or Small Holdings?

A Southern Rhodesian Discusses This Important Question

THE MAN OF THE RHODESIAS, with his estates, is a familiar figure in the country. There has been a great extension of a company-owned ranch in Southern Rhodesia, but these great estates were mostly acquired in the early days, when the choice lay between commercial companies and the State. The roads and telegraph lines or railways were built. Ownership of land is not essential for the development of industry, but it is necessary for the government to protect its own interests. The government must protect its own interests, and it must protect the interests of the people. The government must protect the interests of the people, and it must protect the interests of the people. The government must protect the interests of the people, and it must protect the interests of the people.

On the whole, the companies have done good work. They have made valuable experiments on a large scale in the growing of crops and the establishment of herds of profitable stock. They have established large herds of profitable stock, and they have established large herds of profitable stock.

Large Estates as Labour Reservoir

One or two of the very large estates in their estates, but in the majority have failed to turn on to their holdings numbers of settlers, and in the areas left. When they have been able to do so, as a result of having large herds of profitable stock, or of having large herds of profitable stock, or of having large herds of profitable stock.

In the case of the large estates, the companies have not been able to do so. The companies have not been able to do so, and the companies have not been able to do so. The companies have not been able to do so, and the companies have not been able to do so.

capital expenditure combined with the aid of the State. The State has been able to do so, and the State has been able to do so. The State has been able to do so, and the State has been able to do so.

A review of this situation, needed by the companies, which have a natural tendency to do so, and the companies have a natural tendency to do so.

Advantages of Settlement by Companies

The company enterprise in land settlement at the present stage in Southern Rhodesia is a step towards a good business proposition, and it is a step towards a good business proposition. The company enterprise in land settlement at the present stage in Southern Rhodesia is a step towards a good business proposition.

In the direction of great and rapid growth, the companies can do so, and the companies can do so. The companies can do so, and the companies can do so.

ROBERT HOODSON

Sir Robert Williams

His Life and Work

The young man's association with Sir Robert Williams is the story of a very dear, intimate and efficient collaboration. It is a story of a young man's passionate engineering knowledge and his connection with Tanganyika Concessions Ltd. and its associated companies, placed in an extremely unique position.

Your own diary notes of the work may be of help to some. It is a story of Ruddle, the young man, who was entrusted to Cecil Rhodes, who later became a high official of the construction of a railway from the north of Rhodesia, which Williams had prospected, on his behalf, and to the Zambesi Exploration Company, headed by Williams, whose object was to connect the north of Rhodesia, even then, by a line, and a strange one, to the Congo which was a strange and unexplored area, but the great divide between the Zambesi and the Congo would be found in the highland area, the for the latterwards in the opening Barotsse, from the north of Rhodesia, it was Williams who had the idea of Rhodesia took the railway from Broken Hill, the base of the Belgian Congo, a part from his initiation in regard to the Beaufort Railway, his connexion with the building of the East-to-Great Railway, was of immense significance. He had the idea of a railway, which was completed, and the great conception which had resulted in the opening to civilisation and progress of a large part of the continent of Africa.

His Personal Characteristics

In summing up his personal characteristics, it would place in the forefront his wealth of common sense and shrewd business acumen, and record that his warm-hearted and generous nature endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. They will feel the loss of an excellent and efficient leader, a staunch colleague, and a firm friend.

After he had retired in 1910 from the office of High Commissioner in Egypt, and in 1922 from the active list of the British Army, he satisfactorily emerged to undertake further work in connexion with Africa. He had not seen Sir Williams, but one day I received a note from him to the effect that a friend had suggested we should meet. When I did so, he said, "I have been thinking for years to push the railway from south to north, and you have been something to do with pushing it from north to south. What I got to do was to get it up to north, and so on." He began his business connexion with Tanganyika, which lasted less than ten years, and he has since then been busy.

In a personal tribute paid to his memory by the Bishop of the Central Service, all the friends of the world who had a chance to meet him, and all the friends of the world who were happy to see his friends, never forget what seemed to be the distinguishing feature of his character. It lay along with his business purpose, and the strength of that purpose will which seemed to make him master of his own destiny, was a great simplicity of heart.

THE CORRESPONDENT writes: I contribute to the life of Sir Williams, and the great work he has done for Africa. It is the tenacity of his purpose which has been so often under stood by the public, and which has made him a great success. It is the tenacity of his purpose which has made him a great success.

our spiritual and moral life. It is the tenacity of his purpose which has made him a great success. It is the tenacity of his purpose which has made him a great success. It is the tenacity of his purpose which has made him a great success. It is the tenacity of his purpose which has made him a great success.

The Agreement with the Belgian Government had been successful about this time (1909) in securing from the Belgian Government of the some mineral rights, for a period of 60,000 square miles of the Katanga area, and it was these mineral rights which Williams had secured. The success of this agreement was the result of his problem. The Belgian Government had studied the map of Africa.

That was the way in which Williams had pointed out to the Belgian Government that your mineral rights are only 10 years; it is too short. Get it for 10 years, it is too short; the British Government will accept for 99 years; a shorter period, what is the point of it? They have to give you a share of the mineral rights. Williams went to King Leopold and did not get an extension of mineral concession to other parts of the Congo. He secured a concession from the King for the construction of a railway from the Belgian Congo to the Congo State, to the Nile. He offered this concession to the King with a half share in the mineral rights, and he had also obtained from Leopold some financial supporters, however, would be able to the terms.

Sir Robert Williams was a man of the highest calibre, and he was a man of the highest calibre. He was a man of the highest calibre, and he was a man of the highest calibre. He was a man of the highest calibre, and he was a man of the highest calibre. He was a man of the highest calibre, and he was a man of the highest calibre.

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Col. Marcus Belt Maxwell

An excellent character, the desire of the Government to have a man of the highest calibre, and he was a man of the highest calibre. He was a man of the highest calibre, and he was a man of the highest calibre. He was a man of the highest calibre, and he was a man of the highest calibre. He was a man of the highest calibre, and he was a man of the highest calibre.

Col. Marcus Belt Maxwell was a man of the highest calibre, and he was a man of the highest calibre. He was a man of the highest calibre, and he was a man of the highest calibre. He was a man of the highest calibre, and he was a man of the highest calibre. He was a man of the highest calibre, and he was a man of the highest calibre.

Statements Worth Noting

WHO'S WHO

401—Mr. Frank Dennis Watson

of about 100,000,000, the poorest life in the present as fullness of life as the white man has, and the peace of the world is in the hands of the colored man.

Mr. Dennis Watson, in his address to the general assembly of the African Union, in London, on the 10th of July, 1919, said: "The time has come when the white man must admit that he has done wrong to the colored man, and that he must make amends."

He said that the white man must admit that he has done wrong to the colored man, and that he must make amends. He said that the white man must admit that he has done wrong to the colored man, and that he must make amends.

We shall never achieve anything of real value in Africa unless we are prepared to regard ourselves as being ruled by the African people.

Mr. Dennis Watson, in his address to the general assembly of the African Union, in London, on the 10th of July, 1919, said: "The time has come when the white man must admit that he has done wrong to the colored man, and that he must make amends."

At its own distance, the African Union is a great force in the world, and it is an annual thing that we can make a great contribution to the world.

Mr. Dennis Watson, in his address to the general assembly of the African Union, in London, on the 10th of July, 1919, said: "The time has come when the white man must admit that he has done wrong to the colored man, and that he must make amends."

By amalgamation we shall improve the position of the African in the world, and we shall be able to do this in the best manner possible.

Mr. Dennis Watson, in his address to the general assembly of the African Union, in London, on the 10th of July, 1919, said: "The time has come when the white man must admit that he has done wrong to the colored man, and that he must make amends."

It is a very good product which can compete with the best of the world, and it is a thing that we can do to give to the rest of the world.

Mr. Dennis Watson, in his address to the general assembly of the African Union, in London, on the 10th of July, 1919, said: "The time has come when the white man must admit that he has done wrong to the colored man, and that he must make amends."



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Bankers to the Government in Kenya (P.E. Africa) and Uganda

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
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Head Office
BISHOPSGATE
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| | | | | | | | |
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| ADEN | BOMBAY | COCHIN | DELHI | KANPUR | RAIPUR | SHIMLA | YERVAH |
| AMRITSAR | BANARAS | COLCATA | DELHI | KANPUR | RAIPUR | SHIMLA | YERVAH |
| BOMBAY | BANARAS | COLCATA | DELHI | KANPUR | RAIPUR | SHIMLA | YERVAH |
| COCHIN | BANARAS | COLCATA | DELHI | KANPUR | RAIPUR | SHIMLA | YERVAH |
| DELHI | BANARAS | COLCATA | DELHI | KANPUR | RAIPUR | SHIMLA | YERVAH |
| KANPUR | BANARAS | COLCATA | DELHI | KANPUR | RAIPUR | SHIMLA | YERVAH |
| RAIPUR | BANARAS | COLCATA | DELHI | KANPUR | RAIPUR | SHIMLA | YERVAH |
| SHIMLA | BANARAS | COLCATA | DELHI | KANPUR | RAIPUR | SHIMLA | YERVAH |
| YERVAH | BANARAS | COLCATA | DELHI | KANPUR | RAIPUR | SHIMLA | YERVAH |

The Bank is authorized to receive deposits and to issue bills of exchange on all places where it has branches or correspondents. It also acts as a clearing house for all banks in India and in the East. It is also authorized to issue letters of credit and to act as a guarantor for all bills of exchange.

Mr. Frank Dennis Watson, one of the most notable and efficient men engaged in the promotion of the African Union, was born in the town of Glasgow, Scotland, on the 10th of July, 1866. He was educated at the Glasgow Academy, and he spent his early years in the town of Glasgow. He was a member of the Glasgow University, and he was a member of the Glasgow University. He was a member of the Glasgow University, and he was a member of the Glasgow University.

He is a member of the committee of the African Union, and he is a member of the African Union. He is a member of the African Union, and he is a member of the African Union. He is a member of the African Union, and he is a member of the African Union.

Background

Authoritarianism by Imperial and International Affairs

Peace-makers's progress. Since Hitler's precautions are being taken in Herr Hitler's visit to Rome. Four thousand police have been called up, although the normal cadets serving in Rome are exceptionally large. Men and women agents are being used in so numerous as to be almost indefinitely in number. They are used for suspected persons who have been arrested. It is known that the Rome police were alerted in part of their normal duties a few days ago to prevent a riot for others whom it was deemed necessary to have interned during the visit. Arrangements have been made for photographing special apparatus of every section of the rail line, the roads, the Herr Hitler's train in order to have an exact record of what happens. The train which takes Herr Hitler to and from Naples is to be drawn by a steam engine although traction on the line is normally electric. An attempt is being made to stamp the current with the Fuehrer's name. The cost of the arrangements for the Fuehrer's visit is estimated at between £5,000,000 and £4,000,000.

Rome correspondent of The Times.

Herr's Choice. The speech in Czechoslovakia during the minimum demands of the Sudeten-Deutsch was delivered by Herr Heinlein, but the vote was undoubtedly that of Herr Hitler. The leader of a minority expressing a third of the population, to demand that the whole German policy of Czechoslovakia should be changed is absolutely preposterous. The Czechoslovakian Government can no more agree to that than to the demanding demand that the German minority whose home is the frontier adjacent to Germany should be given full autonomy. That would mean putting the frontier states to hostile hands. Mr. Simon, Dr. Benes and Dr. Kadiza are prepared to go to the utmost lengths to secure a settlement, catastrophe is not inevitable. *The Spectator.*

German Policy Upset. The plans for close military co-operation between Britain and France have made a profound impression and produced quite a shock in German official circles. What has been feared for the past five years has come to pass, namely a close military relationship between Britain and France. The aim of German foreign policy during the past five years to isolate France through an Anglo-German rapprochement has been brought to nothing by the London talks. In view of the feelings harboured in the highest Nazi circles regarding the London meeting, it is not surprising that all official supposed press comment is not particularly sweet-tongued. *The Berlin correspondent of the Observer.*

...of their... Leo... error... Mein... that of... Jewish... community... headquarters in the Sudeten... these are... situated, the... as... the Jewish... cultural... organisations... and... Jewish... Christian... Guards... in... Jews... who... in... occupation... issues... these... Jews... to... come... into... the... standing... and... general... When... got... in... I... have... ascertained... every... possibility... challenge... they... were... to... on... the... top... hats... which... are... stable... for... practical... reasons... to... perform... the... duties... of... the... Jews... when... these... weak... did... people... straggled... over... kneeling... and... stretching... with... a... chair... on... each... hand... they... were... kicked... and... spit... upon... Others... were... forced... to... strain... the... sacred... Twining... Bells... on... their... wrists... and... with... them... to... clean... out... clove... bowls... with... their... hands... and... scrub... the... floors... I... witnessed... the... Jews... coming... out... of... the... walls... of... sacrilege... their... faces... when... they... were... full... of... indescribable... honor... their... facial... muscles... twitched... Over... eight... 20,000... Jews... were... made... homeless... for... the... mob... spoiled... of... their... property... deprived... of... police... protection... ejected... from... employment... sources... of... relief... from... their... families... and... their... religion... outraged... and... frontiers... rhetorically... soiled... against... their... escape... *An eye-witness's account related to the "Compander" by...* M.P.

A. R. P.—If peace could be guaranteed until the end of 1935, we should expect to see the end of the process by Anglo-German... with... emergency... measures... the... end... of... the... whole... of... the... civilian... population... and... London... in... particular... is... still... highly... vulnerable... What... has... been... accomplished? ... Perhaps... a... fifth... of... the... immense... task... which... involves... the... training... and... equipping... of... at... least... 2,000,000... men... and... women... by... 200... local... authorities... the... education... of... some... 2,000,000... adults... and... the... expenditure... of... £25,000,000... in... the... current... year... alone... The... total... number... of... volunteers... is... estimated... to... be... probably... over... 2,000,000... It... is... a... tough... and... nervous... guess... they... are... between... 300,000... and... 500,000... volunteers... are... trained... of... whom... about... 200,000... are... trained... in... another... third... of... in... training... *The Daily News.*

Francisco... the war... slow... will... be... finished... the... peace... The... answer... is... to... that... Spain... is... totalitarian... There... is... no... doubt... that... the... Falanga... Traditionalist... programme... has... many... superficial... resemblances... to... totalitarian... principles... But... there... is... a... profound... difference... The... essence... of... the... doctrine... adopted... by... the... traditionalists... is... the... absolute... importance... of... the... State... and... the... complete... insignificance... of... the... individual... who... may... do... nothing... save... nothing... and... officially... think... nothing... contrary... to... the... accepted... ideology... The... Falanga... Traditionalist... doctrine... is... an... official... propaganda... which... places... its... emphasis... upon... the... unique... importance... and... dignity... of... the... individual... and... takes... the... practice... of... the... Christian... faith... as... the... foundation... of... the... future... State... In... short... the... Falanga... Traditionalist... doctrine... breathes... the... individualism... of... the... Spaniard... What... will... come... if... General... Franco... wins... will... be... something... new... something... different... something... Spanish... *Sir Auckland Geddes.*

Budget Influences. Leading oil shares were banded in the "street" Stock Exchange on the news that another penny was added to the already excessive petrol tax. Petrol companies have marked up their selling prices by the extra tax to 1s. 7½d. a gallon, but in view of the fall in American export prices and lower freight rates I should normally have expected a reduction in the bulk selling prices of the oil. The Budget contains a blow for petroleum Storage and Finance, the company marketing Cleveland petrol and Discol petrol-alcohol. My impression is that the extra tax will destroy the profitability of selling power-plant mixtures and that the new tax burden imposed on the consumer. The new penny burden on oil shares generally can be surmised to be mainly sound by economic and financial authorities. An increase in direct taxation has the psychological effect of making the business man more cautious and it has the effect of making the extra income tax will be borne by the under-invested part of the national savings of the other words will accelerate the trade decline. *The New York Times.*

DEPARTURES

Mr. J. J. Hughes, The North Africa business manager, and Mrs. Hughes left England last week on a visit to America.

Colonel Charles Ponsoby, M.P., and his wife, Mrs. Ponsoby have returned to Galesby House, Rutland, on the 17th.

Mr. J. B. Williams, M.P., and Mrs. Williams have returned to their home at Galesby House, Rutland, on the 17th.

Mr. R. E. Anderson, a director of Messrs. Mitchell, Cotts & Co. (East Africa) Ltd., and Mrs. Anderson have arrived in London from Nairobi.

Mr. D. L. Blund has been appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland in place of Mr. A. D. J. B. Williams, who has retired.

The late Sir Thomas Stanton, Chief Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office, left estate valued at £19,681, with net personalty £19,681.

Mr. W. J. S. Smeaton, the new general manager of Rhodesia Railways, was the subject of the "Who's Who" series in *Medical Times* last week.

Mr. Powell, who was in London from Nairobi, has departed for London, probably from the voyage down the Nile.

Lord Macmillan will be the principal speaker at a dinner of the Rhodesia Study Club at the Grosvenor Hotel on May 18.

Dr. C. G. Campbell, Lecturer in Secretarial Practice at the University of London, will be the speaker at the meeting of the Rhodesia Study Club on May 18.

A number of persons who were invited to lecture before the Rhodesia Study Club yesterday afternoon at the Grosvenor Hotel, will be present at the Rhodesia Study Club on May 18.

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...Director of the... former... Oxford...

On a way... of Bulawayo... a... the highways...

...Baker... Mr. F. G. H. Fleming... Rhodesia...

...Pall... Italian... Pilot... Popham... to Beigasi...

...Chief Secretary... Rhodesia... the same time...

...Rodwell... Association... May... W. G. ...

...Carnegie... Rhodesia... to South Africa...

...W. A. ... with the... Railway Administration... London to Salisbury...

...County of Athlone... Railway Mission... former... South Africa...

...in charge of the Tea... Cambridge... to his work... the... on behalf...

...Walter Jenkins... Kenya... of... the... Jenkins and...

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British Trade Mission East Africa, Privately

THE BRITISH TRADE MISSION, which was proposed by the Economic Section of the Colonial Office, has been organized in a way which should result in a more efficient and profitable trade mission to East Africa than any previous one. The mission is being organized by the Government and is being supported by the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association. The mission is being organized in a way which should result in a more efficient and profitable trade mission to East Africa than any previous one. The mission is being organized by the Government and is being supported by the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association.

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that the position was... their usual quantities... presented only... into the Territory.

Major... considered... British... in Tanganyika... Province... under discussion... cars... he had protested against... offered to the Japanese... Mission to Tanganyika... had received... support... Government... had granted the Mission... facilities... officials were detailed to assist... Yet... it was conducted round the Territory... Yet... had nothing been done to encourage... the mission.

The Trade Mission... of Government... interference... showing... matters... The... was not at first... goods... but he naturally... British manufacturer's... lack of knowledge... of the... should be composed of... men... a few years... He hopes... Federation of British Industries... be approached on the project.

Sir... forget... a member of the Council... his... put... as... through... another... East Africa... while another... for... East Africa... Basin... We... opinion... that in East Africa... of the... was substantial... because it had been... made... market... property... market.

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East Africa

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Territory, or Nairobi,
Kenya Colony.

...the interests in cotton manufacturing... their finished goods... had spread most 60% of the... of East Africa... to the Japanese... of contrived selling at prices which the... could afford. It was doubtful if Manchester... could compete with Japan, whose economic position... was changing now, but if the Japanese trade... the position on the spot and acted as one... in the business of other types of cotton goods... the position... and improved. Another member... suggested that manufacturers of other important... lines should also be approached.

The figures quoted gave average earning capacity... before the war, said Mr. Alex. Horn, who emphasised that... in Tanganyika. Labour Report indicated that a large percentage of the taxpayers... were not employed in any capacity. Sir Harold MacMichael had asked what merchants were doing for the taxpayer who had a balance to spend. Could he buy those articles he would like to buy... be restricted to these articles which had been available for the last 10 or 15 years.

Advantages outside the Empire were given... in trade denied to our own people, said Mr. Cuddeford, who held that the... authority should educate the Native to realise the blessings he enjoys under the British flag, and lead him to buy within the Empire.

On the proposal of the... it was decided to advise the... Section of the... and also the East African Section of the Manchester and Liverpool Chambers.

Inter-Territorial Road Board Advocated

It having been suggested at the last meeting that an Inter-Territorial Road Board for East Africa should be formed... prepared to show the latest estimates of expenditure on roads, bridges and ferries.

Major Walsh interposed that Tanganyika was the only country unable to supply the... for 1937, while Mr. Wigglesworth commented that... years' occupation of the Territory the Government had now begun a survey of the road between the two most important towns—Tanga and Dar es Salaam. In 1937, he said, Tanganyika had devoted only £100 to road surveys and £2,000 to new works, which might or might not mean new roads in Kenya. £10,000 was applied in 1938 to maintenance and improvement of roads and £10,000 to roads in Native areas. Uganda was spending £1,000 on new roads. Masaland allocated only £2,000 for maintenance. Large sums had been spent on roads in Zanzibar and the

...of low total... road construction in East Africa was... inadequate.

Of the £22,000 for new roads in Tanganyika, £15,000 would be spent in... Dar es Salaam and £7,000 around Moga, Mtoro, Wahi, and... The subject had been before the... for some 20 years, but nothing had been done to... the position. A Board to look after... construction throughout the whole of the... was vitally necessary. Meanwhile, highways all over the country were being neglected.

Sir Humphrey Leggett described as astounding the amount spent on road maintenance in East Africa during the last 30 years; it probably ran into millions of pounds. Deploping the lack of an expert road engineer in any of the Public Works Departments he asked what was the capital value of the roads to-day from an engineering point of view. Had they been maintained in a proper manner, and had the money voted for maintenance been spent to the best advantage? Roads were as important as railways; great care was taken in selecting the general managers of railways, but there were no such positions with regard to the roads.

A decade ago, said Mr. Horn, Kenya had engaged a highly qualified road engineer in Mr. Moore, but in the retrenchment of 1930 he was ousted, the first officer to go, then Mr. Walsh. He was no more. Yet he could have saved the... times over in planning requirements and improving the roads.

Water-Boring in Tanganyika

Reverting to the subject of water-boring in Tanganyika, Mr. Wigglesworth said that he knew of an application for the use of the... made in May of last year, and that after repeated applications, the person concerned was informed only last week that it might be available in three months. (Laughter.) Then he complained that the business... had not... such... had run on those lines... project... 20 years for a survey of the... road... renewed... a geophysical survey of Tanganyika was urged by Major Walsh, who believed that... of the... might... results. Mr. Moore... that the date of the opening... should be fixed, so that... could be... to meet... that... picked... deteriorated in... could be sold... disadvantage of...

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Company Progress Reports

De Beers—Diamonds April 1 to 30 ton were milled and a recovery of 1.40% was obtained, practically the same as for the first 3 months.

De Beers (S.A.)—During March 10,000 tons of ore for 401 hours were milled, 6,700 tons for a recovery of 1.37% of fine gold, 10.9 oz. payable, (approximately 10% fine gold).

De Beers (S.A.)—Quarter ended March 31: Development 3,572 tons milled, 2,200 tons for a recovery of 1.37% of fine gold, 10.9 oz. payable, (approximately 10% fine gold); working revenues, £30,107; working costs, £21,409; working profit, £8,697; total profit, £7,507.

De Beers (S.A.)—Quarter ended March 31: Ore milled, 6,112 tons; yield, 1,901 fine oz. Extra mine—Riddo shaft, sunk 92 ft. to 493 ft.; Hooper sub-sinking shaft, sunk 375 ft. total 41,375 ft.; Assesses mine—1 line shaft re-located 175 ft. to 885 level; Development—3,600 ft. on reef, 1,305 lbs. sampled, 1,405 lbs. payable, 388 w. value 19 dwt.; width, 19 in.

De Beers (S.A.)—Report for the quarter ended March 31 states that 39,500 tons were milled for a recovery of 3,876 oz. gold. Working revenues, £46,765; working costs, £28,014; working profit, £18,752; total profit, £14,434. Development—1,570 ft. off reef, 600 ft. sampled, 855 lbs. Payable and disclosures, Hollins section, 100 ft. width, 20 in. value 30 dwt.; Warwick section, 260 ft. width, 20 in. value 30 dwt.; Warwick East section, 10 ft. width, 10 in. value 15 dwt.

De Beers (S.A.)—The report for the quarter ended March 31 states that 7,610 tons have been milled for a yield of 2,411 oz. Working revenues, £24,317; working costs, £9,317; working profit, £15,000; total profit, subject to taxation, £4,276. Capital expenditure, £304. Development: Total footage, 487 ft.; footage on reef, 372 ft. Monarch 1st level, S. drive, No. 5 surface winze continued in values to 160 ft.; the 1st 100 ft. sampled during the quarter at 3.9 dwt. over 75 in. Monarch 5th level, with a 20 ft. completed to the 5th horizon in the main Francis W. Com. reef ore north, at 4.1 dwt. over 65 in. for last 25 ft. sampled. Development

work was continued on sinking of the 1st level to the 10th level, and raising of the 2nd level, etc. in order that development on the 1st horizon might be proceeded during the current financial year, and that the extension of the Monarch shaft to 7th level may proceed.

De Beers (S.A.)—Quarter ended March 31: Development 4,684 ft. milled, 2,200 tons; yield, 26,231 fine oz. Working revenues, £18,403; working profit, £12,144; net profit, £102,060.

De Beers (S.A.)—During April, 2,400 tons were milled for a recovery of 249,606 fine oz. Development—Cam shaft, No. 32 level; No. 2 N. drive 895 ft. W. co-ordinate, 51 ft. driven, av. 8.8 dwt. over 38 in. No. 2 level; No. 2 N. stop, 490 ft. W. co-ordinate, 50 ft. driven, av. 4.9 dwt. over 30 in. Motor, No. 11 level; slope drive foot wall, 727 ft. W. co-ordinate, 170 ft. driven, av. 5.8 dwt. over 33 in.

De Beers (S.A.)—Warder Consolidated—During the quarter ended March 31, 108,500 tons were milled for a recovery of 1,100 oz. of fine gold. Working cost, £53,174; working profit, £1,231. Development—3,562 ft.; sampled, 2,830 lbs. of which 800 lb. was payable at average value of 10 dwt. The Wardeer section good progress was made with extension of the engine chamber in connection with the hauling winze from the 12th level, while in the Ashton section the hauling winze from the 12th level was advanced 20 ft. and cutting of the 12th and 13th level stations completed. These winzes will facilitate development of the promising ore bodies disclosed at the 12th and 13th levels on the Wardeer and Ashton sections. Development from a subsidiary winze has proved the presence of the Ashton body at the 16th level, but no further rise Mine; development footage, 319 ft. 31 on the 16th level sampled, 220 lbs. average, 12.8 dwt. over 24 in. width of 24 inches. A duction plant with a nominal capacity of 2,000 tons a month to be erected.

De Beers (S.A.)—Mica output from Northern Rhodesia during March was as follows: Copper, 157,700 tons; zinc, 120 tons; cadmium, 50,188 lbs.; cobalt, 17,207 lbs.; mica, 40 lb.; gold, 100 lbs.; and silver, 3,328 lbs.

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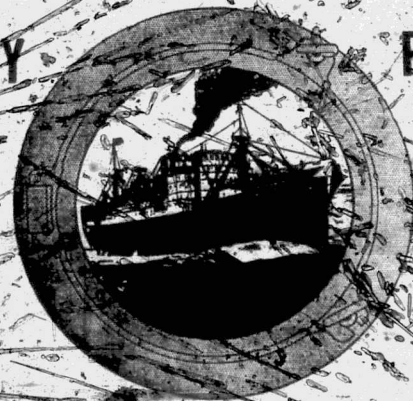
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The African Merchants Co. Ltd. at Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Mombasa & Zanzibar
The Eastern Trading Co. Ltd. at Beira

CLAN LINE

Nyasaland Cotton Auction

COTTON AUCTIONEER, Nyasaland is held on the 15th of April. The usual procedure is for the auctioneer to receive bids and to hold a preliminary auction of this material in the States. The auctioneer is usually able to sell the material at a profit, and to pay the remainder of the bid to the seller. The usual procedure is for the auctioneer to receive bids and to hold a preliminary auction of this material in the States. The auctioneer is usually able to sell the material at a profit, and to pay the remainder of the bid to the seller.

It will be assumed that the market will be based on the price of the material. The market price will be determined by the supply and demand. The market price will be determined by the supply and demand. The market price will be determined by the supply and demand.

The Outlook for Pyrethrum

The course of a leading article has been on the pyrethrum market. The price has been high, and the market has been strong. The price has been high, and the market has been strong.

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The following passengers are scheduled to leave Mombasa on April 27th on the following passenger services:

- Mombasa: Andrew Mr. W., Andrew Mrs. W., Cambridge Mr. R., Carter Miss M., Carishe Mr. J., Christian Mr. G., Clachey Mr. & Mrs. C. W., Cullen Mr. C., Dalrymple Mrs., Devenport Mr. & Mrs. E. L., Deekworth Mr. F., Forster Mr. R., Francis Mr. & Mrs. A., Francis Miss, Frupp Mrs. M., Harman Miss H., Kelly Sgt., Lane Mr. & Mrs. C. E., Lowth Mr. G., Lunan Mr. G., Macsweeney Mr., Robinson Mr. ...

The following passengers are scheduled to arrive in London from East Africa on ...

- Dar es Salaam: Alene Mr. J., Amfyde Mr. & Mrs. C., Ayres Mr. C., McMahon Mr. C., Noll Major E., Robinson Mrs. J., ...
- Zanzibar: Charleswood Capt. C., ...
- Mombasa: Arthur Mr. R. E. D., Arthur Miss S., Balfour Mr. H. N., Bode Mr. & Mrs. M., Broome Mr. & Mrs. T., Brown Mr. & Mrs. J., Caine Mr. C. O., Curtis Miss D., Duncan Mr. & Mrs. N., Hacey Mr. & Mrs. H., Fazan Mr. S. H., Ferguson Mr. & Mrs. J., Fernyhough Mr. & Mrs. H., Fil Maurice Dr., ...

- Victoria: Murray Mrs. D., Orme Mr. A., Parker Mr. & Mrs. J., Hewlett Parker Mrs. J. M., Ramsden Mr. & Mrs. J. K., Richardson Miss R., Willey Mrs. P., ...
- Mombasa: Atkinson Mr. R., Bennett Miss M., Blenheim Mr. C. C., Brooke Miss P., Seaton Burbrook Mrs. J. H., Burbrook Miss D. M., Coates Mrs., Dalton Mr. L. Q., Davidson Mr. H., Davies Mrs. J., Dinkler Mrs. E., Edwards Mrs. E., Evans Mr. J. H., Frank Mr. K. M., Gage Master, Gale Mr. G., Gibb Mrs. J., Gibson Mr. & Mrs. M., Han Mrs. J., Harvey Dr. & Mrs., Henderson Mr. J., Hewlett Mr. E. N., Hildene Mr. E. D., Holmes Mr. & Mrs. K., Jackson Mr. J., Keith Mr. Fisher, Jenkins Mr. & Mrs. J., Kony Mrs. J., Kerndson Mr. J., ...
- Langa: Chis Mr. O., Maphah Mr. & Mrs. D. B., ...
- Harare: Hill Mr. A. E., Honan Mr. O. S., Kree Mr. G., Murph Mr. M., Tipper Mr. W., Walls Mr. K., ...
- Lima: Morgan Mr. J. C., ...
- Lindi: Long Mr. & Mrs. E., Ball Mr. R., ...

Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on April 29 included Mr. and Mrs. Heekin from Mombasa. Outward passengers on May 1 included Mr. E. W. H. ...

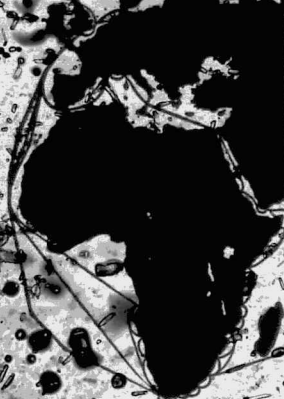
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