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MATTERS OF MOMENT

GERMANY'S ROLE IN AFRICA, FIRST

Cocing has boasted his been cleared by the seizure of a steamer, but it now appears that German ingenuity can do what it has discovered, a swifter way to get rid of Germany's swastikas.

Carrying the swastikas to a continent upon which the swastikas go, such, in the nature of things, is not likely to be done.

Carrying the swastikas to a continent upon which the swastikas go, such, in the nature of things, is not likely to be done.

Colonial Office of the Lloyd, more than when they Germans were later informed in African questions. Germany now has to

start a regular air service to the Congo, coming alternately from Berlin and Brussels, and travelling by way of Rome, Tripoli, Port Lamy, and the Belgian Congo. In order to illustrate this, the Minister of

Defence and Railways in South Africa, who has ruled that no concession to the Germans will be made in the Union to the German Government. For details in countries with whom South Africa is at present dealing, communications are still to be received by the company in the Belgian Congo, with which he is well known. South Africa will not, however, establish regular weekly air services. The bait offered by Belgium to attract German negotiators is that of an international partnership from which would come Berlin, but as to be hoped that Belgian public opinion would promptly declare itself against any project the sole aim and object of which is making the grandio-

schemer the attitude of Italy might be France, Belgium, and the British Empire have sound reasons

to decide to prohibit German air service to Africa through the African possessions of

France, as far as British, French, and South Africa

are concerned. In effect, the swastikas must be stopped, weaken American, African, Rhodesian

and Niamaland Airways, and North African Airways, which three companies are already

in effect in the African colonies, and which unquestionably extend and accelerate their increased passenger facilities as the development

of the incursion of a German company, so that the state could not but consider British companies without an impossibility or correspondingly heavy taxation in the original States

of anything German enterprises in the Union, and of overcoming a legal fiction where the two heads of the article is so patently

substantiated that it was allowed to stand.

It is also to be hoped that the Belgian authorities will at that time look by the case. It is to be

hoped that the South African Government will commence planning for landing facilities in ports situated in the Union, which would fulfil a project

now destined for the Afrikaans Germany,

Africa, in this consideration, to fit the events

THE MARY YOUNG, the public luncheon in London last week in honour of the retiring Governor of Northern Ireland was not marked by detailed references to the documents of a territory which belongs to the audience.

Sir Hubert Young development of copper mining
in N. Rhodesia passed from penury especially
in the four years of the General
Strike. Sir Hubert Young could claim no credit
for the transformation; it was largely due to his
encouragement of consultation and cooperation in
the African peasant population that the relations
between the official and non-official communities
improved so markedly. In his instance the Con-
ference Government of the two Rhodesias and
Natal and the Bechuanaland and the Orange Free State
Primate Minister of Southern
Rhodesia was instituted some three years ago. He
strongly supported the general idea of closer associa-
tion of the three adjacent territories. He felt with
himself and in the Council that amendments to
the Constitution as desired by the existing practice
of the African and the annual Conferences of
African Commissioners did all in this power to
promote the development of aerial communications
and in this matter particularly urged by Lady
Young herself a modified slot was arranged
responsible for the formation of the Rhodesian
Livingstone Institute for the study of anthropology
and ethnology. A great work himself, had the
capacity of drawing the best minds who gave
their assistance.

SINCE we shall now have to a Legislative Council to represent Native interests must be ready in case the needful changes in the Administration in general and in the Chinese Commissioner in particular it is difficult to conceive

To Represent Native Interests, - that the Government of K.S.E. has been prudent in its choice for the particular office. Mr. Montgomery, who until his retirement from the Civil Service (some years ago), was Govt. Native Commissioner in the Colony, had close first-hand knowledge of the Native, were the most qualified, and none could call at the nomination, and none would avail such reluctance, for Mr. Montgomery is personally popular and has had much local experience. Former representatives of Native interests have, however, fallen far short of their opportunities, not because they did not understand the African but because they were in other ways lacking in the peculiar aptitudes for an admittedly delicate and responsible post which has been regarded by some people as demanding an attitude of almost suspicion, while those at the other extreme have been inclined to consider that the Native interests had been unrepresented in the proposed visit to the House, whether originating from the official or the unofficial

Should former ~~and~~ particular nomination be an un-
Chief Native ~~and~~ high tribute to the man
Commissioners ~~and~~ selected and that he should
be debarred ~~from~~ of the oaths as a whole
have the objection ~~to~~ to the nomination of
any statistician official except a recently retired Chief
Commissioner, who is almost certain to be
misled. It is particularly important that the
actions of his minister should be as little subject
criticism as possible. If, for various reasons, no
such person can be found, it will be better to have
him bring in a friend and let him complain, there
being no reason why he should say he has been
misled by those who serve the Government.
Reducing oneself to such a position which he served
in seems to be on the one hand, his con-
science prompts him to do so, on the other hand, he may
equally well be charged with sniping at his old
friends. We really hope that these few
more general observations will be of use but it
appears preferable to confess them now in the hope
that the principle involved will be seriously con-
sidered before we succeed or not in getting
individually can influence Johnson. It would not
be difficult to come within his sphere and
former senior administratively one might qualify
no representative interest in the locality of
Savva and devoid of the organization which he is likely
most attach to the translation from one of the Indian
to the other, an individual who serves the Chi-
nese Commission to-day is ~~not~~ a native of China.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Coincidence in Real Life

by the Bishop of Uganda when he spoke at the Uganda Diocesan Association meeting the other day. The Bishop said that the desire of his people was to do something for the copper and tin mines which the officers of Sir L. London asked an architect to draw up. He telephoned to him and told him to supply the copper and was asked: "Is this the copper for Uganda Cathedral?" "Yes," said the architect. "He announced the fact of the mines since I am married to a former missionary in Uganda, I shall be glad to give the copper." It was at once decided that that the very first inquiry should have been made from one who promptly volunteered so generous a gift.

A Bonny Fighter

NEARLY FIVE YEARS.

Robertson, "Rab the Rhinoceros," founded *The East Coast Guardian*, thus presenting Mombasa with its third daily newspaper, so generous a provision for public requirements that many prophets foretold the demise of the tiny arrival within a few months, or a year at the most. Its surviving sturdy strength until this year had confounded almost every body, especially the little band of folk who, month in month out, professed inside knowledge that it was on the point of closing down. But last week it failed to be buried, though not, it is credibly reported, until it had reached the stage of paying its way. Mr. Robertson, who left Kenya on Monday for England via South Africa, has made a gallant fight, and there can be no doubt, has had a good deal of enjoyment from it, though in the process his own health has suffered so severely that a period of recuperation has become necessary. Sir Ali bin Said, the most popular and public-spirited Arab in Kenya, has been one of the directors. At the start, had been considerable, if not financial, and will always be, reluctance on the part of native venturers. Thus, within a few months, three P. C. A. news papers have ceased publication. The last, scattered the papers of dead John.

Rules of Composition

Keep to the Reseue

But if this does not throw much light on the two former Rhodesian potatos, "that has been published by the Royal Botanical Survey of South Africa which is always ready to place its vast resources at the disposal of mountaineers." In Fowell and Clother's report of the Ecological Survey of N. Rhodesia, "written while Mr. Sampson, the economic botanist, whose good work in Basutoland is still remembered," the following note on the potato is referred to a species called *Celosia*. There is, however, no such species of *Celosia* in the *Index Kewensis*, and it is possible that this refers to *Celosia hastifolia* L. *var. tuberosa* N.E. Br., which is the "Hausa" potato of South Africa. The genus *Solanum* is closely allied to that of *Celosia*, and the two genera have often been confused. In the same report the "peamtu" potato is referred to the species *Solanum tuberosum*. This, however, is an Asiatic species, and in all probability this refers to the African species *Solanum aconitifolium* Baker, which is very similar, and which is commonly known as the "Hausa" or "Madagascar" potato. The genus *Oleandra*, it may be mentioned, belongs to the same family as the lavender and the peppermints. Mr. Sampson adds: "There is a difficulty in identifying these plants, as the cultivated races grown as root crops do not readily flower, but depend on their tubers for propagation." This exposition may be a trifle technical, but it does clear up the question of these potatos, doesn't it?

Hippo in Swarm

HIPPOPOTAMUSES—or hippopotami; for the

Oxford Dictionary shows both plurals—*are* abundant in the waters of the Uganda Protectorate, according to Captain C. R. S. Pittman, the Game Warden. In fact, he goes further: "In Lake Edward Katwe Bay swarms with them. As does the whole length of the western coast from Katwe to the Rubbia—along the eastern shore. For the three miles to the Ishasha, they are found—in incredible numbers." In the Kazinga Channel and Lake George the waters are either overstocked with hippo or perfectly neutral, and the over-crowding has probably but not definitely disease—suggested as the factor in the food-pushing group among them, which spread in乾隆 caused many deaths.

Crop Raiders

Hippo were notorious crop raiders, and hundred were killed in the Mengo district for that "crime." Nothing that made any difference to their numbers. They ate just as many in elephant land all the time. Elephants are indeed dangerous animals, but can be dangerous? One captured a tame monkey and dragged four miles another the following day. In one instance the animal was captured and a boy who was trying to save him and a girl between two hippo ended in the den by the same animal. On Christmas Day a game guard in the same district reported to the warden that he knew nothing about the capture of a tiger, which was said to have been seen in the area which had been cleared from the jungle. The tiger which will be sent to the British Museum is the restoration of the Balma of the Empire. It is comforting to know that there are still some tigers left.

Future of The Rhodesias and Nyasaland

Sir Hubert and Lady Young Entertained in London.

MAJOR STEPHEN L. YOUNG
of Northern Rhodesia and
Trinidad, and Lady Young were
unconscious when the Rhodesians

Colonel John H. King A. Chairman
presided.

Proposing the toast of Sir Hubert Young, Colonel E. M. Lascelles, who was a sergeant in the Rhodesia Field Forces 38 years ago, and as a member of parliament since has been for over two years continuously associated with the West Indies, it gives me great pleasure to propose the toast of Sir Hubert Young, whose career as a soldier, administrator and diplomat has been marked by thorough success.

of thorough success.
He goes from one of the newest and richest of the Colonies to one of the oldest, and if not one of the poorest, at any rate one of a group of Colonies which, although they were once the *Viceroy's Empire* of the British Crown, have, of some of them, for many years been amongst our Colonial Cinderellas! We who know something about the man, who is to govern Trinidad, think that that Cinderella will very soon have a chance of going out on to the dancing floor to take her place among the other and more prosperous sisters of the British Commonwealth.

"I should like to tell Sir Matthew that the Central Council of the Overseas, believe that if there is anything we can do at the time or by behalf of or on behalf of the community over which he is to preside, he has only to suggest it."

Those of us who have belonged to our various communities know that a Governor's happiness and success and a great deal of the social welfare of his people depend on the lady we have been accustomed to describe as the "Governess," and I therefore associate Lady Young with this toast.

Sir Hubert Young's Reply

In the course of his reply, Mr. Hunter Young said,
During the last month I have been asked many
times whether I am glad to be going to Trinidad.
That is a very difficult question because... No,
it might start me off rather badly in my new position
while Mr. Say I am looking forward to it; it might
seem a little ungrateful to the friends we have made
during the past year, extremely pleasant years in Africa.

What has impressed us most, high in Nasalai and inthern Khodzha, is the extreme courtesy, kindness and friendliness of everyone with whom we have had to work, both European and Native. The European community of whom a number are present to-day have all been greet us in the most friendly manner, and we shall both look back with great pleasure on the many friendships which we have made.

The Native community
of places in our hearts.
This is people.

The first time I went hunting with my father in Africa he brought me along and said the boy could help him. I had some very nice kills. The host of the hunt, another boy, was very impressed by my skill and complimented his father on it. His father then had great trouble convincing the chief that I should as a leader of the delegation make a good representative for our country.

and the amount of money required to do
it. We have brought it up and will do
the best we can in the Northern
States during the period of time that the
African dredging continues. The African revenue
will be used in the same manner as
the price of coal is used in the
United States, and I would be pleased
to receive your instructions for the same.

— 10 —

The future of the Kingdom, one
of the greatest that exists, will be even more
closely connected with the future of Southern
Ireland and Ulster and a manner in which we are
all thoroughly interested. But as Major-General
Sir George Trevelyan says, "The territories of Ireland must
be in express view."

But I say that I am perfectly convinced that the future of these three territories lies together, and that whether by amalgamation or by some other form of closer association they are bound to work together and to become a prosperous unified community, if not in the immediate future, at any rate in the not very distant future.

"Another thing that impresses me enormously is the absolute necessity of developing air communications in every possible way. One of the things that must strike the visitor is the extraordinary accessibility of places which used to take an interminable time to reach."

Brown Livingstone to Mongu used to take seven weeks by water. You can now get to Mongu and back before lunch, and so reach Mongu from the capital, Lusaka—the two places are separated by 400 miles of rough bush track—by air can easily be done in less than a day, and if necessary the return journey can be made the same day. When I was in Nsaland it used to take five days for a letter to be sent from Zomba to Salisbury. Now that that excellent company, B.I.A.N.A. Ltd., has established regular services the return journey between the two towns ~~can~~ is done in a day. The future of these territories will be more and more intimately bound up with the successful development of the railway services.

The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute

Recently we established in Livingston the Livingston Institute, the object of trying to help the Government and companies concerned in arriving at a permanent and satisfactory relation between the Native and non-Native communities. That Institute is named after the two great men, Dr. Livingstone, whose efforts the establishment of such an Institute became possible.

living in the so-called Neolithic Knesset, and
a dwelling on the limestone. Maccus shows that
the latter was probably discovered there, and
constantly inhabited, by the time that the remains
of this tribe were buried; but that numerous British
cemetery would be found in the rocky crevices
and hollows of the limestone, and that the ancient
people had a great number of them.

Duke of Devonshire as Colonial Secretary

The Indian Problem in Kenya and Native "Paramountcy"

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, who died last week in his seventieth year, was a Secretary of State in the Colonies, mainly concerned with the movements concerning the Indian problem in Kenya, and will be known to history as the Minister who first raised the question of Native "paramountcy" in Africa.

He had resigned from the Governor-Generalship of Canada in 1921, had become prominent in his advocacy of the League of Nations, and had declined the offer of appointment as Secretary of State for India in 1922. But towards the end of that year, on the invitation of Mr. Bonar Law, he became Secretary of State for the Colonies in succession to Mr. Winston Churchill.

At that time intense indignation existed in Kenya over the Wood-Mington Agreement, which had proposed a common electoral roll in the Colony, with a qualifying test so arranged as to give the vote to about 10% of the Indian population; representation on the Legislative Council was to be changed, immigration unrestricted, and segregation abolished. Sir Robert Coryndon, the then Governor, cabled that the proposals were entirely unacceptable to the European settler community.

A few months later, accepting from the Duke of Devonshire a memorandum defining the attitude of the Colonial Office, but it conspicuously failed to allay the fears of the colonists that the Colonial Office was inspired by undue consideration for the Government of India and its representatives on behalf of Indians.

Kenya's Preparations for Resistance

Public feeling became so inflamed that the nucleus of an armed force was organised, not, of course, with the object of breaking away from the Empire, as was alleged in some quarters, but of remaining in it. Former officers of high rank joined with ex-Servicemen of other ranks in publicly expressing their distrust of the memorandum, and their intention to resist it, secret meetings were held and plans for mobilisation arranged—two of them being the removal to Mombasa of all Indians up-country, and the accommodation of the Governor at a pleasant fishing camp.

Sir Robert Coryndon was called home, and European and Indian delegations were invited by the Duke of Devonshire to come to England and lay their case before him. Through the Press and public and other meetings Lord Delamere, who headed the settler delegation, placed the colonists

(Concluded from previous page)

sent to ask Lewanika for the grant of a concession to the Chartered Company; Sir Robert Coryndon, who later carried out the work, and whom he (Colonel Hartington) relieved when he left for England, and M. Collard, one of Africa's greatest missionaries, whose influence and persuasive powers did much to enable the British representatives to obtain the concession. His terms had been carried out to the letter, and during the years that had passed the confidence of the Native community had never been shaken.

We should be careful of thinking in regard to the question of legislation not to make any alteration whatsoever in the general constitution of Northern Rhodesia. There is an old saying, "Leave well alone," and I know the natives there are quite happy and contented. Only recently I have a letter from Vela, the Paramount Chief of Barotseland, who spoke in the best term of the country.

earlier before the British public, while the Indians, except said their views through Mr. Stevenson and Rev. C. W. Bates.

The Secretary of State received the deputations, heard the grievances and made claims—in which the question of the Electoral Roll and its relation to the government of an independent Native population loomed largely—and in his report contained the publication of the now famous White Paper of 1923.

This document provided for five Native members to be elected to the Legislative Council on a communal roll; the European members were to remain at 12; their plea for self-government was rejected; segregation of townships was to be abandoned; land was to continue to be reserved for Europeans in the Highlands, and some limited free Indian immigration was ordered in the economic interests of the natives of Kenya.

The Question of Native "Paramountcy"

The White Paper also contained two paragraphs, which, though they had no relation to the Indian problem, nevertheless had a great influence on European colonisation in Kenya. They have been so often misquoted that they deserve to be recalled:

i. Primarily, Kenya is an African territory, and H.M. Government think it necessary definitely to record their considered opinion that the interests of the African Natives must be paramount, and that if when those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail.

In the administration of Kenya H.M. Government regard themselves as exercising a trust on behalf of the African population, and they are unable to delegate or share this trust, the object of which may be defined as the protection and advancement of the Native races.

On the question of immigration the Governor was instructed to take immediate action to implement the decisions of the Imperial Government. While the Indians declared the settlement to be a "gross betrayal," the European delegation accepted it, only to be fiercely attacked in East Africa for not resisting the "paramountcy" provisions, which were to become the cause of years of heated discussion.

The Vol-Kahe Railway Controversy

Though the Indian problem was over for the time being, it was not the only important East African question which faced the Duke during his Colonial Secretariate.

There was sharp criticism when, following the visit of a railway expert, the Vol-Kahe line was closed without consultation with East Africans, and Lord Delamere pressed in the House of Lords for its re-opening. The Secretary of State declared that it would cost half a million pounds to recondition the old military railway, but, largely owing to the persuasions of Sir Robert Coryndon, who showed great statesmanship and good humour in these troublous times, the representations of Kenya prevailed, and the cost involved proved to be only £30,000.

All who knew the Duke of Devonshire were impressed by his high sense of justice, his stalwart imperialism, his thoughtful manner, and his straightforward and kindly nature. Some years ago he suffered a stroke, and had not since been able to take much part in public affairs. The successors to the title are Lord Hartington, Leader of the Commons for the Dominions,

Succession to the Peerage. Missionary Work in Uganda Or Secretary of State for the Colonies.

WIDESPREAD SYMPATHY will be felt with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on Saturday at the age of eighty-three in his father, Lord Harlech, who succeeded by his son, the Rt. Hon. W. G. Ormsby Gore, P.C., M.P.

Lord Harlech, who had long taken a deep interest in agriculture, was a model landlord, an ex-President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, a keen sportsman, a fine game-shoot, and an expert angler. He served with the Coldstream Guards from 1883 to 1885, then joined to command the Shropshire Yeomanry from 1902 to 1907, and from 1901 until his succession to the peerage in 1903 as M.P. for Oswestry. In 1915 he was appointed to command the Welsh Guards and the regimental district in recognition of the distinguished service of the Welsh Regiment in France. He received the freedom of Oswestry in 1935, and until his death took an active part in local administration, serving as chairman of the Hospital Trust for the poor, and of the local hospital and dispensary.

New Peer's Services to the Colonies

The election of his successor to Lady Margaret Fellowes' son, who succeeds as the third Baron Hartley, was born in 1885, educated at Eton, he Oxford, sat as M.P. for Donaghborough from 1918 to 1919, and for Stafford since 1918, being the seventh in his line in succession to be elected to the House of Commons. During the War he served with the Shropshire Yeomanry and on the staff in Egypt and Asia, was on the staff of the War Cabinet, and a member of the British delegation at the Peace Conference.

In October, 1922, he became Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and, with the exception of the greater part of 1924, continued in that office until June, 1926, serving thereafter as Postmaster-General and later as First Commissioner of Works until 1936. When Mr. J. H. Thomas resigned in that year Mr. Ormsby Gore was appointed Colonial Secretary, in which office he has always displayed an extraordinary grasp of Colonial affairs in general and of East African matters in particular, together with marked accessibility and sympathy. He has travelled widely throughout the Colonial Empire, has visited every British Colony except Somaliland, and was Chairman of the East Africa Commission of 1927, which produced a report that has had great influence on the subsequent history of the territories.

Changes at the Colonial Office Anticipated

A few months ago he announced that he did not intend to seek re-election at the next general election, it being understood that the reason was the advanced age of his father and the consequent obligation to devote more time and attention to the large family estates in Wales and Shropshire. Mr. Ormsby Gore married in 1911 Lady Beatrice Cecil, daughter of the Marquess of Salisbury, and they have two sons and three daughters surviving.

Since the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Pilkington, also salaried in the Upper House, the translation to that place of the new Lord Harlech must entail a change at the Colonial Office. If the Secretary of State should also be relieved of his duties in the immediate future, instead of awaiting the end of the present Parliament, there would be no deeper regret throughout the Colonial Empire, where he has served with energy and tact, with knowledge and understanding.

Uganda: Progress of the Position

M. H. K. N., a member of the first party of missionaries sent to teach Uganda, who walked up from the coast in 1891, in the present Bishop was twelve years old—and is now going again, and—Bishop R. H. Walker, a layman in Uganda since 1904. Mutesa's time were among the C.M.S.'s pioneers present at last week's annual meeting of the Uganda Diocesan Association. They were warmly welcomed by the Bishop of Uganda, the Rt. Rev. C. H. Stuart, who presided, as were Mr. Robert Birnays, M.P., a member of the De La Warr Commission on Higher Education in East Africa, Mr. J. E. Merrick, Chief Secretary of Uganda, Mrs. Merrick, and Mr. S. G. Tomblings Principal of Makerere College.

The Commission, the Bishop said, was a distinguished one, with great sympathy for mission work, and its report gave high praise to the Missionaries' activities; he was convinced that no member of it wished to damp the efforts of the missions, but the report did change the emphasis of Native education, which was formerly entirely a mission effort and rather haphazard in its way. They had hoped that the Uganda system would be copied in the report, rather than that of other countries.

But approval of the Higher College, and of the steps leading thereto at College, and if the C.M.S. could deliver the goods, in other words, supply suitable funds, it would be allowed to keep those steps. Recruiting for the staff of the Mission was hopeless, and he believed they would be able to staff their schools, the people they were now putting into the schools were absolutely failing.

Building of Native Ministry

Although the events of the year was the completion of the Cathedral dome, which was sheathed with copper, it was surrounded by a copper cross. It had cost more than was expected, and they still needed £2,000 to pay for it. When they came to put on the copper they found the woodwork rotten right through, and it was a marvel that the whole dome had not collapsed.

The growth of the African ministry continued: he had ordained nine priests and eight deacons, and there were seventeen others in training. He was perfectly convinced that God build up these church in Uganda, they must build up the Native ministry, training the ordinands thoroughly, and paying them better than is present.

The Rev. H. Hooper, of the C.M.S. headquarters staff, who visited Uganda eleven years ago along and last year, said that on his first visit he was impressed by the synod and the African leaders of the Church, if had seemed to him that the days of isolated mission efforts were over, and that the Church was being consolidated. Last year he found that impression entirely fulfilled. He had been for ten years of expansion, high and sustained, limited to districts, especially in Tororo and Mbale. Many missionaries were then in Uganda, so that there was weakness, but there was little room. In the eleven years there had been a tremendous loss of experience by the retirement of the older missionaries.

Now, in the new, their efforts should be concentrated on the Christian church they had the advantage of working with voluntary labour, in contrast with the Government. Their work had been baptised voluntarily, and they had right to expect them to be a strong independent body, things done, a responsibility that did not belong to Government. Were they to be asked to do such admirable work for us?

Big Game in Uganda

Points from the Game Report

UGANDA has evidently solved the problem of the preservation of its fauna, for (as has been the case for many years) elephants are so numerous as to need severe control; gorillas and chimpanzees are plentiful; monkeys abound and lions, leopards, and cheetahs flourish; even the striped hyena, a rare species in Uganda, has put in an appearance; buffaloes, in spite of屠戮, are as many as to-day; an unmitigated nuisance of roan antelope, giraffe, and the famous white rhino are increasing; and have recovered their numbers; waterbuck and reedbuck are plentiful; and even the giant forest hog is really common in the Ruwenzori forest. Hippopotamus are never the stout fellows of former days, and there are so plentiful or scarce.

Such is the happy state of affairs which that experienced and able Game Warden, Captain C. R. S. Pitman, records in his latest Report. Indeed it is a triumph of rational management—especially in the matter of elephants, to which a large part of the document is devoted.

Altogether 1,519 elephant were shot by the control, and the fact that three tusks weighed over 100 lb. (122, 109 and 102) shows that there is no lack of big tuskers or of first-class breeding stock. A licence-holder shot an enormous tusker near Mubende Hill, the bigger of the two tusks weighing 311 lb; two 100 lb., and two 90 lb. bulls were obtained in Gulu; and a 98 lb. tusker in Bugungu.

The African game guards did a large share of the control work, and are justly complimented by the Warden, who adds: "Few people realise the exacting, nerve-racking nature of incessant elephant hunting year in and year out; and in this connexion a little episode is worth recording. A couple of these guards were being chaffed about their work by a European, and they replied: 'Well, sir, if you expected to meet your Maker every moment of the day when you were at work, would you call 50s. a month high pay?'"

Incidents with Elephants

No human fatalities were recorded from elephant during the year, though a woman was gored in Buruli, but recovered. There were exciting incidents. The driver of a night train from Mbulamuti to Kampala, finding an adult elephant on the track, whistled and increased speed, but the elephant kept ahead until they reached a bridge, when it turned, moved slightly off the line, and, as the engine passed, screamed and made a grab for the first fireman, who fell flat on the footplate, and reported sick on reaching Kampala.

In the Gulu Reserve a particularly spiteful and aggressive elephant developed the habit of attacking his own kind. He was seen to go up to a party of seven elephants standing under a tree and make a most ferocious and unprovoked onslaught on them, and he was constantly observed fighting other bulls. In one case he forced an oxen into the Nile and nearly drowned him. "The cruellest animal," says the Warden, "is reported sound in body, so it is difficult to account for its offensive behaviour."

A very large bull in the Nilot area had a normal 100 lb. tusk on one side, but the right-hand one points vertically downwards. Parties of Natives hunting sometimes in a herd killed several elephants, especially in the Madi District, but the culprits were found in the Sudan. Natives 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc., are arrested and in each 10 pairs of mitsi being handed over to the Uganda Administration.

The collection of the Treasury Department is

lost for three days in the Budongo forest, but turned up eventually having been devoured by lions which sat under the tree he climbed and killed him, and sat 10 miles away the time waiting for him to fall down.

For too many leopards are being killed, 307 skins (nearly 60% more than in 1936) having been sent in. Every season is being made on tours to estimate the value of leopards in keeping down the destructive wild pigs. On the other hand a big male leopard set its traps on the Kampala-Kasese road killing five sheep and 22 goats before it was trapped.

An old buffalo, suspected to be suffering from rinderpest (the facetious said it was on its last legs), reported to the Veterinary Pathologist, visited Old Entebbe and became enraged and so goaded to fury, galloped towards Entebbe township, goring severely a man and a woman, who spent a week in hospital as a result. But the animal got away, even though hunted for a week.

Entembo, the "tame" crocodile of Lake Victoria, is always in the news. She, in the opinion of her Baganda friends and voluntary keepers, she is a real lady" was proved to them by her releasing unharmed the hand of a Native who was feeding her when she gripped not only the fish but his hand as well. Later she got into a fight with one of her own species, and was nearly killed, for she returned to her "home" in a sorry plight. If a crocodile can look pathetic," remarks the Warden, "Entembo from all accounts certainly did during this period of crisis curiously enough, and did return to her human associations to die or be cured."

The Game Department returns a handsome dividend to the Government. After deducting transfers (£1,760) there was a balance of £12,118 of revenue (£21,072) over expenditure (£6,554). Sales of ivory, rhino horns and hippo teeth realised £16,507 and game licences and permits brought £4,526. Serious infringements of the game laws were absent in 1937.

E. A. Service Appointments

The following appointments, promotions and transfers to the East African public services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during May:

Mr. R. M. A. McCell to be Assistant Admin. Kenya.

Miss G. W. Angell to be Nursing Sister, Uganda.

Miss H. E. Arnold to be Nursing Sister, Northern Rhodesia.

Miss M. Bennett to be Nursing Sister, Uganda.

Miss E. G. Beveridge to be Nursing Sister, Northern Rhodesia.

Miss M. L. Hawkes to be Nursing Sister, Uganda.

Miss K. Scott to be Nursing Sister, Nyasaland.

Mr. W. Addis, Administrative Officer, Northern Rhodesia to be Administrative Officer, Zanzibar.

Mr. E. B. Hosking, O.B.E., Senior District Commissioner to be Chief Native Commissioner, Kenya.

Mr. A. G. Bailey, Agricultural Officer to be Education Officer, Kenya.

Mr. W. P. Nason, Auditor, Trinidad to be Auditor, Zanzibar.

Mr. A. J. Booth, Second Officer, to be First Officer, Lake Steamers, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

Mr. R. J. Butler, Junior Staff Surveyor to be Computer, Survey and Registration Department, Kenya.

Mr. G. A. Elms, Computer, to be District Surveyor, Kenya.

Mr. C. W. Hindle, Junior Staff Surveyor, to be Computer, Survey and Registration Department, Kenya.

Mr. W. H. Ingram, Cadet, Northern Rhodesia to be Superintendent, Police, Bulawayo.

Mr. H. Sharpe, Assistant Inspector of Police, to be Inspector of Police, Uganda.

Miss S. R. Simms, Clerk, Kenya and Uganda Railways to be Traffic Inspector, Federated Malay States Railways.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Teaching of Swahili

Field of the Literature

To the Editor of "Africa and Rhodesia":—
Sir,—I am sure you will say, "A good man, but what does he know?" This is good advice, but it questions suggest that this "good man" has been born into expressing pseudo-authoritative views upon Swahili without first acquainting himself with some very elementary facts about the language. Facts to be found in the standard textbooks.

The tasks: (a) Has any Swahili literature been produced? (b) In which languages examination include a study of the literature? (c) Does it exist in manuscript and, if so, what script is employed?

The bulk of the literature exists in manuscript copies written in adapted forms of the Arabic alphabet, as may be seen in Steere's well-known "Handbook of the Swahili Language." The script is widely used than Steere supposed. This script is officially used in Zanzibar (see *Zanzibar Official Gazette*), and an edition of "Bath's Bible Stories" was printed in it in London in 1901. Ability to read and write the script was necessary for the Royal Government's higher standard examinations made prior in M. W. B. Becht's "Guide to the Study of Kiswahili," which sets forth the adapted used and numerous examples of letter-script, but not the formal literary script. G. Büttner's in "Vorlesungen über die Sprache im Arabischen Schrift" Berlin, 1902, details the script; and its use is referred to in G. H. Stivander's "Dialect in Swahili" (in A. Werner's "Language Families of Africa," 1932).

Candidates for the Swahili Diploma of the School of Oriental Studies, London University, are required to read, write and translate from this script. Examples of the formal literary script, often illuminated in colour, are given in A. Werner and H. Hiehens' "Uteratur der Swahili-Kuona."

Of the printed literature the best known examples are collections of popular tales, Steere's "Swahili Tales" and "Kiswahili," Veltner's "Prosa und Poesie des Swahili" and "Maerchen und Geschichten der Swahili," and several cheaper recent works, such as "Hekaya za Abunyadhi," to be seen in addition in *Mombasa Monthly*. Very few of the Swahili epic works and major poets have yet been put into print, and those few so produced have been linguistic studies rather than studies of the literature as such. E.g., Büttner's "Anthologie der Swahili-Literatur" and his "Chōdo der Herkunft" in the *Zeitung für Klassische Philologie* (1911-12). An attempt to exhibit the literature as literature was made in A. Werner's ed. M. S. Hiehens' "Hadithi ya Mikunduchi" (Medstead, 1932), and Werner and Hiehens' "Uteratur wa Swahili."

An example of classical poetry is given in Steiner's "Dialect in Swahili" with a somewhat unfortunate translation, and fragments of other classical works are in Steere's "Handbook." New editions of these last Swahili works are at present in the publishers' hands. Of historical literature a fragment of an chronicle was published by Werner in "A Swahili History of Late in Int. R. 44. Soc. 1913," and a further Swahili history, from a translation of one will shortly appear in *Bantu Studies* (Johannesburg, 1935). Ex. W. Taylor, in "African Aphorisms" (London, 1891), gives numerous quotations from Swahili authors which yield some idea of the tenor of the literature.

But these printed editions touch only a very small portion of the vast vocabulary possible in

Swahili. In addition to the many stories and other works were descended in manuscript and in printing, grammar and dictionary, and made available to the public the literature as such. In the days when available by the researcher mentioned in my previous letter, however, makes it possible to see the literature in perspective, and the literature of great merit and extent.

It is not yet, as far as I can see, object for the last African Government's "Campaigns," which can do more than a lip-colloquial fluency in the language. But there are few East Africans, whether official or non-official, who would not agree that when passing for "colloquial" knowledge of the tongue, often embarrassingly inadequate, putting one's genius to express some complex instruction, or a point of argument, or some finer shade of meaning. That shortcoming is often blamed on the Swahili language, but what is at fault is, the paucity of the average European's Swahili vocabulary and his indifferent grasp of Swahili grammar.

In the everyday business of the government office, the European can manage along, depending upon African perspicuity to understand orders and instructions spoken in mangled Swahili, but for those who are charged with the duty of teaching or of teaching in or being taught in Swahili, then simple methods of speech inevitably bring them continually into a crisis wherein they are baffled to express themselves with accuracy. Yet use the literary evanescent, Swahili is a language capable of great variety of expression and definition, and its vocabulary is much more extensive than is commonly supposed.

No European would claim a fluent colloquial knowledge of all the words in the Swahili dictionary of Krapf and Schmidt, but even if he could, he would still find that one out of every five words used by Swahili authors, and by really literate Swahili-speaking natives, is not to be found in those standard dictionaries!

In addition, there are many grammatical and etymological constructions for which students will seek in vain in Krapf and Schmidt's "Handbook" (the standard grammar), although they are essential graces of the language common in the literature, and of familiar use to literate Swahili-speaking Africans.

One need hardly stress that the colloquial Swahili of street-kerb-crossing, about-gang banters and market-place jargons is not, anywhere, than its equivalent English, a language of sufficient grace and precision for the needs of education and literacy. To acquire a full and proper command of the language, to be able to speak, read and write it to a normal standard of currency, decency and precision, both student and teacher alike, and whether European or African, must have recourse to the store of the literature and to those models of the language exemplified by the Swahili authors.

The present problem, therefore, is to reduce the vast bulk of the literature into book form suitable for schools and for general reading, and to find means whereby such books can be produced in sufficient numbers and at such a price as to enable them to be placed at the disposal of the schools and of Swahili-speaking Africans.

Fred. Hantsch
W. N. M. Hantsch

Our Correspondence Columns

are a clearing-house for the opinions and experience of East Africans and Rhodesians whose comments and criticisms are cordially welcomed.

Dura Plantations Limited

Mr. Hugo's Address to Shareholders

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DURA PLANTATIONS LTD. was held in London on April 20, 1938.

Mr. Hugo, Chairman of the Company, who presided, said inter alia:

"At the meeting held on June 1st, 1937, the Directors were available as the chairman had just come into possession of his seat on the Board of Directors following the signature of the Agreement which was sanctioned by the Viceroy and his Government, and it was explained that the Company's financial year would run to December 31st, 1937. I would think you will agree with me in this decision in the accounts before you, and I will not go into it further.

"Share Capital consists of £1,000,000 sterling from the Morgan Trust Co., Ltd., and preference shares of £1,000,000 due to the Morgan Trust Co. Ltd. in convertible debenture stock, and the ordinary shares of £1,000,000 due to the holders of the ordinary shares in the ratio of one share in the proportion outlined in the scheme of the London Loan Debenture Stock. It includes an additional £100,000 allotted to stockholders by the terms of the scheme. The interest accrued is that for six months to December 31, 1937, which has been paid by the bank of issue, while the amount of interest accrued had also been deducted by the Bank and was reduced by December 5th, 1937, to £1,000. It has since been completely paid off, and is now the price of the sale of Kedai Estate.

Balance Sheet Items

"Our liabilities include trade creditors, the account of the bank of issue, and other creditors, and also, in the order of their liability, from Debenture Interests and dividends on the Preference shares, then reserve for contingencies, general and特别准备金, then tax and National Defence Contribution on the profits for December 31, 1937. Whether this payment will not be necessary, we shall have to make a further National Defence Contribution application at the first time, but however much we may explore our resources in increasing the attainments of the nation, we must recognise it to be our duty to make a further contribution towards the heavy expenditure involved in maintaining the security of the Empire, as well as a branched company operating in a Colony such security is still the final in our case. The balance on reorganisation account is the sum remaining after giving credit to the sum remitted to the post office and available to us, together with interest, which may become necessary."

The sum of £1,600 transferred to the Debenture Stock reorganisation account is in accordance with the scheme and proportions of 7.5% of the value of the profit will be made annually until the whole of the outstanding Debenture Stock has been redeemed.

Fixed assets have steadily increased in value over the last five years, the values placed on them by the end of the reorganisation scheme plus, additionally, since the start of the reorganisation, a steady programme of new planting has been carried on all estates, and this will be maintained as far as finance permits. The new planting completed at December 31st has added 332 acres at Dura, 100 acres at Kedai and 66 acres at Misinga, a further 240 acres have been planted at Dura and 76 acres at Kedai, which latter estate will be planted up during the current year, and further 200 acres were planted at Misinga, and planting is this year to proceed. The total area is now 1,600 acres or 4,000 acres on the ground side of the estate, and eventually to exceed the ground area by readiness for the time when the plantations reach maturity.

It is necessary always to add and replace matured

machinery in the factories at Dura and Kedai, and between 1934 and 1937 further to add value, are on order for 1938, and an order for 1939, to complete work in place, so that the whole of the equipment will be available for use through the year, and some minor additions will be required as the conditions demand.

"The Estates of which you could be made aware and affected by the sale for £2,000,000, and also the sale of the property of Kedai Estate, the balance of Dura will be placed to the credit of the capital reserves.

Our current assets include stocks of sisal valued at £1,000,000, Bank overdrafts of £1,000,000, and charges of £100,000, and £100,000 in bank balances. Very little liquid assets are held in the cash position, but provision is being made to meet the relatively trifling working capital required, and is amounting to £1,414,000 of the drawn assets, or £18,000 against total current liabilities, so that the company is in a fortunate position of considerable financial strength which can only be described as satisfactory.

"Outputs of sisal and tow for the period under review amounted to 1,654 tons, or for the year to date, 1,100 tons, and are estimated to reach 1,200 tons in the year ahead, where the sisal rate of delivery of the sisal is being decelerated, the market for neighbouring areas under contract, although has been failing to do so, and is thought at present to be in an annual production of 2,000 tons, this output will be cut down to 1,500 tons in the current year.

Cost of Production

"The cost of production of Dura and Kedai, and Misinga is increasing, labour, freighting, insurance, and brokerage, and provision for depreciation, and rate, a company amount to £1,000 per ton, and I do not think this will be reduced to a figure to any considerable extent until we are able to show more results. The efficiency of our organisation is shown in the output of sisal obtained in proportion to our labour force, it was recently stated by the authority on sisal production that the general efficiency is not on Native produce one ton of sisal per annum, whereas at Dura we obtained two tons sisal per annum, and at Kedai only slightly less. The average selling price of all grades of sisal and tow during the period was £15 per ton.

"The profit and loss account is for the period of months from April 20th, December 31, 1937. The account is credited with the proceeds of the sales of sisal shipped from the Dura and Kedai Estates, after deducting the costs of freighting and wages.

"The account is also credited with your company's proportion of the profits, including a royalty arising from the harvesting concession on the northern side of Misinga Estate under a joint partnership agreement with a neighbouring estate. This pooling agreement was carefully designed to be of mutual benefit to both parties, and its working has been most satisfactory, I may respectfully say. It gives me pleasure to record your company's appreciation of the equitable treatment it has always received.

"The account debited with the costs of production, labour expenses, etc., a equity provisions for depreciation and estate redemption, and finally with a provision of £1215 for bonus to the Viceroy in East Africa, leaving a balance of £6,048, being the trading or operating profit on the 8½ months under review. This profit is at the rate of 3½% over £1,000,000, and is based on a sisal yield of 400 tons. Bonus will consist of a sisal yield of 400 tons, bonus on the profit, and a deducted bank and cash

which the company has been trying to balance its books by reducing its reserves of cash and the dividends of the shareholders. This is a very serious matter, and I believe that the financial situation has on the whole been responsible for the depression in the timber trade. It is due to the lack of money in the country, and the result of it is political pressure to reduce prices. It is now time for world standards to be set.

The forests have expanded at a high rate in the last few years, and with land and labour are still in surplus. The labour supply at Dwyka is very satisfactory, but is less so in Kedum and Langeni. Omissions at these have forced the unutilized mining for the timber areas, and it has been necessary to recruit labor from a considerable distance, resulting in an appreciable increase in production costs. The labour market at Msinga, where development work only is carried out, has been stimulated by the introduction of a system of cash hiring and decking.

A review of £15,000 has been made in the accounts, being a proportion of the profits to be utilized for the payment of bonuses to the staff. A scheme has been devised whereby bonus is payable at certain rates of production, the rate increasing as estate costs decrease. This is a nice figure which has been agreed between the London and the local management. Such a scheme gives the manager a clear object for reducing costs to a figure, say such a target, and the risk of such a saving is to be paid by the staff in the plantations. I have no doubt that the company will benefit from such a scheme, and that you will heartily endorse the directors' decision to put the scheme in force.

To the Staff

No one can be better to me than a servant who is part of the speech, my acknowledgement of the work performed by the staff. Shareholders and directors are, I am sure, themselves fortunate in having such loyal and efficient members of the staff through whom they can act, and I would like to take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to all management and staff in East Africa who have worked so loyally for the company in a very trying climate and under conditions which were not helped by the long period of depression. It would also, personally, be well to thank your managing director, Mr. Heley, for his fine flagging of the poor to the company's interests.

My dear directors always called Col. W. H. Franklin as a special director; although following War wounds, he has had poor health, his services as a liaison officer with us in invaluable. I intend returning him to his estates in August and to call upon the managing director and the trustee managers or matters affecting the company's interests.

When I addressed you in June, East Africa spoke with optimism of its trading prospects for 1937, and I forecast "has been fully realized. I regret, I can hardly say, that high hopes were 1938. What I am sure is simple, the future is surrounded with uncertainty and conditions are becoming gloomier all over the world, but I have found that the caution and pessimism of late has done.

As far as I can see, the present situation is a very serious one in a price which is appreciated to be 30% and which is only augmented by price controls. The price of sisal in America has been increased substantially in American and British ports, and the price of sisal in the Americas is 30%, having considerably increased in price by the same percentage. Encouraging forecasts for the future.

As mentioned, however, we are bound in the short term by contracts with the Government of Rhodesia,

and the company's position there lacks confidence to anticipate meeting their requirements and has to meet buying again in order of the day. This position is strained and still exists, and has risen to \$2 per ton for No. 1 sisal, a rise of 20% on the low level of the depression years of 1935. How long this state of affairs will continue seems to remain to be seen. If it does, there is a strong under-current of buying power which is likely to back by general loss of confidence.

In 1930 the export of sisal from South Africa was 97,900 tons, and in 1931, 102,000 tons, but in 1932 nearly 16,000 tons more. The figures for 1933 are the following: 122,000 tons, and a production in Tanganyika of 100,000 tons and 100,000 tons and 100,000 tons. In Uganda the following year 100,000 tons and substantial scale may only become

production in some more countries, i.e., Mexico, Java, Philippines Islands, French West Africa, etc., and figures of 100,000 in 1933, to 130,000 in 1934, or 140,000 in 1935. In this period Mexico's production increased by over 40,000 tons per annum, U.S. output increased by 10,000 tons, the Philippines Islands by 500 tons, and French-West Africa by 10,000 tons.

East African sisal authority

The Irish east African sisal from the area under cultivation has increased from 3,100 to 3,200,000 tonnes. This by far and all the time has increased by 50%. This apparently normally supplied by the fact that since 1929 there has been an almost consistent increase in planted area coming into production in Tanganyika, and in Kenya. There was no replanting in some areas following 1925, and in others there have been no production. Figures also show that the recent high prices were a strong encouragement to heavy striping of the leaves, and that available sisal is almost at a standstill, as demand is equalled.

I find it difficult to believe that all the increased production can be absorbed by the sisal market at the same time, providing satisfactory prices to the grower. It has been suggested that some form of restriction should be adopted. In my opinion such a scheme would be ineffective unless producers in several countries, Dutch East Indies and the Philippines, were included. Remember also that the sisal plant takes years to mature, and this increases or decreases in outputs. A comparatively short notice would be most difficult of enforcement.

After consulting the outlook for the consumption of sisal, I think it is the natural influence of trade recovery in Tanganyika, the following:

"I think your position can best be improved by vigorous efforts to increase consumption and in this country much good work is being done. The Sisal Research Station at Lamaserie, in Northern Ireland, experiments are being conducted on the sisal ideal for satisfying smelting in the manufacture of plastic, asbestos, road construction, progress has already been made, attempts to sort the sisal fibre which can be spun more of higher priced soft fibres, and quite considerable improvements before these are developed in maturity."

"The future of the industry is very much upon us, and it is a task which, although most difficult, must be done. I am anxious to think that our will to do our best is strong, and that the time will come when we shall be able to do our best."

"I am sure that the time will come when the markets were again open to us, and when we could sell our sisal at a reasonable price."

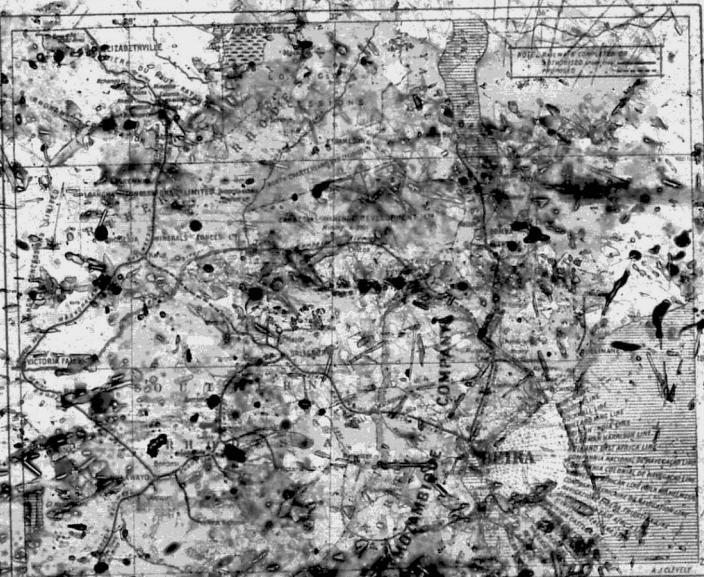
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Vallejo is a modern commercial and residential town, and nestling among the palm-trees, poinsettias and flambeaux are comfortable homes, a theatre, an excellent golf course, tennis courts and social sports clubs.

Harare has become the recognised winter residence of the Rhodesians and Nyasaland and being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it's becoming increasingly popular with residents in and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from Overseas.

The Port of Beira is only the outlet of one Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

BY R. D. STOKE'S SUCCESSION to the
secretaryship, Lord Harlech meant that eight
members of the Cabinet had seats in the House of
Lords, far more than a number for reconstruction of

The Government. He avoided
Resignation of the eleven heavy heads in the House
of State, in the colonies and in the Press
and the Colonies. Resignation is inevitable. The
Government has been given up to Lord Swinton.

Who were the unimportant Ministers? In all parts of the country, which are so departmentalized, the public proceedings will suffice
to find a few. Lord Randolph, Secretary
of State for Canada and Lord Colwyn, Secretary
of State for India, and previously in charge of the
Colonial Office, both resigned on Monday, when it
was understood that the German army approved the
appointment of Mr. Chamberlain as Secretary of State
for the Dominions, and of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald
as Secretary of State for the Colonies. Amongst
a number of other changes, Mr. Winter-Bishop, who
had the Rhodesia and East Africa colonies, was
promoted to Under-Secretary of State for India and
Burma. Thus we find among six of the Ministers
affected by the new Ministerial connexions with the
Dominions, with the exception of one concerned
in seven of the British colonies.

Though so early a resignation of Lord Harlech
had not been anticipated, it was common knowledge
that he desired to resign from office at the end of his
Parliament, and it was entirely in keep-

Two Great ing with the public spirit and lack of
Ministers' personal pusillanimity which he has
demonstrated throughout his career that
he should have placed himself at the disposal of the
Prime Minister on succeeding to the family title. His
departure from the Colonial Office will be most deeply
regretted by those who know most of his work. No
minister of the Government does anything like his
work for the Colonial Empire. His talents and
his personal qualities show such enthusiasm for
its weal. It is not extraordinary to say that Mr. Avery
and Mr. O'Meara were it not by outshining the
whole long and gratefully remembered by the public
overseas, has been the two greatest Colonial Secre-
taries since Joseph Chamberlain, and have between
them done more for the Colonial Empire than all the
Secretaries of State between the time of Chamberlain
and Mr. Avery's entry into office. He chose Mr.
O'Meara gone as his Under-Secretary, and to think of
the achievements of the one without those of the
other is impossible for in fundamentals they are even
to eye and what the senior lived in the way of
organisation was continued and developed by
the junior, assistant, and successor.

to their heads, the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, and in all major matters experts were engaged to travel the Colonies and constantly keep in touch with senior officers, colonial officials, and politicians over the whole Empire. This means efficiency and the colonial officer, in the British Empire, and the colonial civil service, in the Empire, have raised the standards of practice in their particular sphere. These two firms enhanced the prestige of all concerned by their efficiency, by improving recruitment, and by creating and developing the interlace of contacts between Whitehall and the various Colonies, established through their firms. Encouraged by the initiative of efforts of general Colonial Conference, and were it of their own motion to meet results in the Colonies, those visiting London, and to whom their frank comments on public affairs in the framing of Lord Harlech's services to East Africa may also be due from his position as Chairman of the Committee appointed by Mr. Amery to report generally on the development of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia, and on the promotion of closer co-operation, or policy in transport, and in the control of economic and plant diseases. That report, one of the greatest papers of the post-War period, marked a milestone in Eastern African history, which its author has profoundly influenced ever since.

Their and subsequently his tributes to the British settlers of those territories have been most emphatic and most valuable; the personal attention which he devoted to the selection of men for certain Governorships has been marked; and official and unofficial leaders have alike recognised his desire to do all in his power to promote their fruitful co-operation. In particular he completely remodeled the Executive Council in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia in a way which immensely strengthens non-official influence again and again he accepted the requests of the non-colonial leaders in the different territories for independent examination by outside experts of economic, financial, railway, and other problems with which they faced. Government was grappling inadequately and in certain cases he did not hesitate to reject an appeal to dispatch the views or plans of a Governor in favour of the opinions or proposals of a settler community. Though he would not capitulate to mere clamour agitation did not prevent him from unprejudiced examination of the subject with which it was concerned. Moreover, having made a decision, he was big enough to re-examine it later in the light of changing or changed circumstances.

To him must be ascribed the Colonial Empire Building Fund, the Post-War Commission to East Africa, and the resultant grant by the Imperial Government of £100,000 for Great Benefits Bequeathed to Education of Natives in the British Africa territories; the creation of increased funds for research and, to a considerable extent, the African

undertakings of the Empire. That impressively indicates the importance of the English Empire. All these factors since 1918 have contributed to a very great improvement in the standards of government prevailing in the Colonies, and a deep appreciation of the need for modernisation and organisation will make a contribution to the solution of these difficulties.

It is encouraging to know that Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the new Secretary of State shares those qualities in marked degree. During his earlier short term as Colonial Secretary, though he Mr. MacDonald had little opportunity of demonstrating his abilities, he established a strong friendly, sympathetic, tact and courtesy, the exercise of which as Secretary of State for Dominions Affairs won him the respect and admiration of the Dominions and the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia, which will regret his transfer thither, recognising that it affords immensely greater scope for his talents. During the last couple of years Southern Rhodesia has been much criticised by a large group of members of the House of Commons, with whom Mr. MacDonald has dealt with remarkable mixture of firmness and conciliation. He was also a party to the appointment of the Royal Commission now visiting the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, despite the fact that the Imperial Government had repeatedly and recently refused any such inquiry on the score and if, as is to be expected, some steps towards closer co-operation are recommended by that Commission, the Secretary of State may be encouraged to agree to similar action against Africa, where public opinion regards closer union of the Dependencies as more necessary to their development than any other single factor.

Mr. Amery, Lord Harlech (as M.P. for Ormsby-Gore), Mr. J. H. Thomas and Lord Santon (then Sir Philip Cliffe-Lister) were, when in charge of the Colonial Office, all adamant in their rejection German Colonial claims in their rejection of German Claims Must Be Resisted. Tanganik Territory, and Mr. Mac-

Donald who now inherits the responsibility of equally inflexible opposition to a surrender which would, at the beginning of the end of the Empire in Africa, be to the advantage of Rhodesia at first hand how steadily the leading statesmen of the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia support East Africans in their determination that there can be no compromise on this issue. Mr. MacDonald, who inherits from Lord Harlech a great store of good will, has pressing difficulties to face in many parts of the world, but we may trust that that circumstances may in the not distant future permit him to visit the Eastern African Dependencies which are destined to play a ever greater part in imperial affairs, and therefore to demand much of his time and thought. Where he would receive the warmest welcome.

the African Government and they are indeed the central political parties, called into existence this winter has been done for the betterment of the Native population of that Colony under the colonial and Federal Government.

Will Criticism, however, not be imminent? The Native have been educated by Dr. A. R. Paterson, a person perfectly wedded to Kenya, to present a case for the relative advancement of the Africans and is summary of his present position as reported on another page of this issue. Is it a valuable corrective or diagnostic impression that the state of affairs in the colony leave a great deal to be desired? No one would claim, of course, that a great deal has not still to be achieved, but only the most bitter and bigoted would maintain in the face of Dr. Paterson's record the fact that real beginning has not been made.

The mortifying truth is that Kenya has suffered most severely at the hands of Kenyans and not Kenyans. On the positive side those who could do no good in white cattle country in

Just Tell Government which necessarily looks into the Truth account the legitimate necessities of white cattleless have exploited to the full such defects as exist in every State to the negative side, the real achievements of the country have not been bruited abroad with sufficient wisdom and force. The country, in other words, has long suffered proper publicity by which we certainly do not mean the dissemination of "dope" in newspapers. There is, however, an immense amount of good background news which a skilled publicity organisation could profitably circulate to the press. Kenya has been most damaged by the circulation of lies of half-truths and of truths so torn from their context that they have become unrecognisable. She can best serve by the narration of the truth in its authentic setting.

No one can read Dr. Paterson's words or hear the talk which he is giving while on leave in England and doubt his sincerity or that of the Government to whom he speaks. The only

Men on Leave that addresses of this kind cannot Can Assist in given up and down Great Britain

to large audiences, which would derive from them a quite new conception of the attitude to the African of the Government which is much influenced in that particular, and consequently much misinterpreted in that and other connexions. Southern Rhodesia, which is also doing a great deal for the advancement of the population of its Native reserves, suffers in no small way, but is equally well able to satisfy the honest-inquirer. If more settlers, officials, business and professional men on leave from East Africa and the Rhodesias would seize their opportunities of speaking privately and publicly of the things they know, much good work would be done. But that involves the corollary that they should inform themselves of progress in the land of their adoption, of some striking facts of which even much in the public eye are sometimes astonishingly ignorant.

COLONIES IN AFRICA AND THE VOICE OF Natives. As the world has become more and more aware of the rôle of the Native in the colonies, Hitler has partly succeeded in

anyway. Germany's position in the Reich to-day and the rest of most areas of Africa is now open for discussion.

It is an established truism that the German Foreign Minister has urged to prevent the many countries from becoming in the camp for Germany what before the Führer she had been to England and France, and thereby message to British and French newspapers, from a special correspondents sent to Rome, have frequent mention of the subject of Colonies. Then a word had been passed around that such deducitons were erroneous, the word was dropped like a bombshell which cannot

have been here coincident enough to have

awake. It was not suggested to the German Ambassador. Moreover it is to be noted that no reference to Colonies was made by Signor Mussolini or by Herr Hitler in their joint interview, an interview which was manifestly intended to demonstrate the maxim of solidarity, and on which occasion would have been extremely valuable from the German standpoint to present the world with striking evidence that the Anglo-Italian Agreement had not changed the heart and mind in Italy in regard to German ambition in Africa.

Is it too much to interpret the significant silence of the Duce as indicating an important modification of Italian policy?

There have been occasions in the not distant past on which Signor Mussolini

Significant Silence of Mussolini went out of his way to advocate the return of former German Colonies to Africa. Now when a reiteration of such a demand would have been particularly welcome to his guests, and would have surprised them, it has been withdrawn. Since the official communiqué issued after the conversations and his Saturday speech in Geneva, the equally reticent is it reasonable to conclude that the much vaunted alliance has not been properly tested?

After all, in the flights of fancy to which dictators are prone, yet not many weeks ago it was widely accepted—the source of origin of the rumour probably being Berlin—that the Duce of Hitler would be marked by the entire summary of the world which gesture, if of little economic importance, would have brought the swastika to Africa, and thus a whole series of complications from the international political and strategic standpoints. From the British Colonial viewpoint, then, the Italian visit of Herr Hitler, which is generally reported to have unfortunate repercussions, must be regarded as fortunate. Curiously enough, that fact does not appear to have been noted by any other British journal than *East Africa and Rhodesia*. When a German leader renew the demand for a place in the African sun, every British newspaper chronicles the statement, not in passing, with undue emphasis. When the German visitor receives an unawaited check, the fact is universally noted. Why?

It was sometimes said, that we
had the best. Of course there might be
luck, and very certainly if
we were out of gear, but now were
in gear, as the driver knew the way, and
as far as the road; there should be little trouble.
Indeed, on occasion there might be more
in gear than out.

Africans to achieve a much higher
productivity—especially world
wide—than any other continent.

Native Languages

the
S
old

卷之三

1980-81

1960-61

The Output of Secondary Industries

Collier, E. Patterson, M.P., Chairman of the
guard, so that Mr. Patterson had dealt most ably
with a fascinating subject which would attract
attention to him, his mission and his work for a long
time to come.

Mr. Geoffrey was in favour of the establishment of secondary industries in Africa, it was bound up in the same question of native management. It was easier to employ our own cheap native labour in Africa than to import goods manufactured with cheap labour in Japan; it was not a case of holding British manufacturers of trade which has got them there, it goes though not too far to say that they have failed to realise that fact. There was no advanced policy on the part of the German or French African Governments generally.

Sir Humphrey Targett said that the amount paid by Natives in Kenya was somewhat less than £15,000, and that it was intended to give to say that the cash purchasing power left with the Natives of Kenya did not exceed £2,000 per head, or £5,000 per head per annum.

Take the case of the wattle industry. The products were almost entirely exported, in the form of logs or strips of bark, at the same time vast quantities of sawdust were shipped overseas. Such a situation must surely serve to turn the head of a pot metal plant. In fact there was not much standardization of wattle commonly used, however, that had been to encourage and all goad the industry to some financial discouragement.

International Journal of Social Medicine

The in base of the hills we were surprised to find a great number of small scattered stones, which were evidently the remains of a fortification, or perhaps a camp, of the Indians. The ground was covered with the bones of animals, and the earth was blackened by smoke.

the first time in history that the
United States has been compelled to
make a formal declaration of war.

The cost of bulls on the market is low in grassland areas, but the cost of the bull per acre is high because of the great factors of labor and capital required to maintain and feed him.

Leucostoma is a genus of fungi which have been described as being "closely related to the genus *Aspergillus*" (Berk and Broome, 1877).

1912
W. H. C. & Co.
Antwerp, Belgium

more

Authoritative Control of Soil Conservation

Lessons Which Africa and Rhodesia Must Learn.

WORKS DONATE ALMACE, and small, scattered farms and hours of cultivation, and there is no evidence that continued secular decrease in rainfall is lessening Africa in general or the Eastern African Dependencies and the Rhodesias in particular.

It is necessary to bring out these two important questions of soil erosion and desertification to certain over-emphasis.

It has tended to suggest that there is little that can be done if these are problems.

It is misleading, and not to put it at its best, an impression that the earth is becoming as barren as the desert, nothing could be farther from the truth.

The Sahara is not encroaching on North and the south, the Turkana desert is not invading the savannas of north and east Uganda. What is happening, unfortunately far too often, is that deforestation and nomadic, unbalanced agriculture are causing such deterioration of the soil that arid conditions are established, and that, in the end, there is little to distinguish them from the original desert.

Desertification has not continued long enough to have entered literature or even scientific press, nor placed for discussion, but "Africa," Africa of which historical records are available over three thousand years, does not exist where, in Roman times, there were great canals, the granary of the Empire.

The result, it may be argued, is due to the same, but the cause is radically different. Desertification is the consequence of man's failure, not due to an overwhelming number of cases of soil loss by sand, but to man's lack of knowledge and inefficiency. Everywhere in Africa, as a whole, where deforestation has been continuous and uncontrolled for millennia, and where it is still seen in barren hills, a silted-up harbours, and still survives in comfort, a mainly comfortable abundance.

Soil Erosion No New Thing

Soil erosion is no new thing. It has been in existence in the molding of the earth's surface ever since the first one from the primordial ocean and the continents were lifted up. The greatest civilisations of all days were built on the vast alluvial plains created by the rivers, in the first place responsible for the creation of new land. Man's master habit of wandering has led him into new and unknown regions, to raise production of crops on virgin land fields—ensure cultivation has established conditions of intense erosion, but the problems of war, incisiveness, pestilence, famine, than him, he is at least furnished with drainage, and in these latter days, with knowledge and implements and a technique which, rightly and energetically used, enable him to control the forces of Nature and bend her to his will.

These thoughts may comfort the pessimists, and the optimists. Man has the remedies in his own hands, if he will only employ them. Vivacious ingenuity, but soil erosion and conserve water supplies, conservation effort is the enduring necessity. National interests must give way to the preservation of national assets when and wherever they come in conflict. Opposition must take many forms, the independent settler, bred in ideals of independence, may claim his right to do what he likes with his land, and in some countries his wealth, in another, he may demand what can East Africa agricultural prosperity has failed the best that man can do.

and to adapt local customs and practices of settled districts to a scheme that will allow of a rationalised equipment of the native materials, since the problems are too pressing for time to be wasted.

Compulsion becomes necessary.

Soil Conservation Boards

southern Rhodesia, which has given the question closest to heart, and has addred to themselves a difficult problem. The solution is to establish Soil Conservation Boards with ample power, and with the help of them, opportunity for a wide and sympathetic consideration of settlers' difficulties, financial, experimental, as with those of the native inhabitants, but must not be diverted from their primary object. This means dictatorship, if only in a mild form; and in defence of a suggestion so unpalatable to British minds, Dr. H. M. Corrie, of the India Forestry Service, recently read in the Royal Society of Arts, says:

"In the last century we only acquired a really disastrous sense and the more inside, but equally serious, desiccation of our lands. It can be controlled only by a broad programme which includes all forms of soil, plant and animal conservation, the re-use of land which Nature intended as wasteful areas, the building of dams and reservoirs along river courses, and a more intelligent agriculture; such programmes take time to make on paper than to put into practice among unsophisticated, savage and often primitive and superstitious people.... Many practical men dealing with these problems are convinced that only through some mild form of dictatorship can our experts introduce this badly needed co-operation."

In this respect, African government is still in the beginning of the severest test. In Rhodesia, where self-government means the untrammeled and unformed clamour of the masses, it is hard to see how order can be produced but in the present clash of competing and mutually destructive interests. In many parts of the League government has been so fully committed to rural by-election bodies that the permanent members, who are willing to sit, are no longer to be found.

He added that at some of the African States, the effective action against the soil is good, because a wise ruler, in close touch with the welfare of his people, can effect more sweeping reform than can any elected committee. The rulers of these States stand in much the same position as do the African native chiefs, unable to persuade their people to support their own point of view.

It does against the grain for an Englishman to say so, but Dr. Corrie's criticism of democracy is strengthened by the fact that, at the time of writing, Great Britain is in the grip of a prolonged drought, unparalleled since 1785, and that, although less severe, similar though less acute than nevertheless serious, drouths, a few years ago, nothing of the way of adequate water conservation has been done. There has been nothing more than a great deal of talk and a lot of newspaper magnatise the crisis again, leading the Government. Compare this with what Signor Mussolini has accomplished in reclaiming the campaign, a problem that had for thousands of years defied the efforts of Emperor and Jones. Broad cultivations, orderly, prosperous, and well distributed, a state of organisation, and, above all, a sound and healthy public opinion.

Bob Alarie, Pinetree Official Teamwear

THE GENERAL SESSION and
the general staff that the only hope
is to get into the Secretary's office.

[...] physically impossible. — Chief Secretary
has got the masses of material on which he is
to make decisions or to obtain the orders of
Government.

In general, one man can hardly be able under the existing conditions for the judiciary districts of Northern Rhodesia. But on the actual work to be done it would be difficult to judge more than one officer in Serenje, Mkushi and the Lusaka Barroso districts. The last two in regards to which and Mkushi will form one, the two districts are joined

Provincial Commissioners Should Have Greater Power

To a very large extent the value of a Provincial Commissioner depends on his own personal qualities. He must be a stimulating and controlling influence. His most useful advantage, Government, he may, or the other hand, fall the line of strict resistance and become a mere tool. Those abuses would hardly be detected. The reason it is of great importance that any intimation of these points should not be made merely on ground of publicity, but that they should be in position posts in reality as well as
done.

If the posts are to be retained, as we consider that they should be retained, it is essential that Provincial Commissioners should be given work and responsibilities commensurate with their capacity and experience and that the areas and populations under their control should give them adequate scope. These tests do not appear to be satisfactorily met by the existing organisation of Northern Rhodesia. In Northern Rhodesia very few Provincial Commissioners are delegated Provincial Commissaries, often leaving the control of Public Works in their Provinces and the power to write off certain losses and contingencies and to employ certain services. A good deal of attention has been given to the question of making further delegations of authority but the Government still remains highly centralised. In the business of administration Provincial Commissioners are little more than post offices, although, as I have explained, they are intended to be the chief administrative units with reference to internal affairs.

The Frequency Transfers of Officials

A great deal of criticism has been directed at the ~~members~~ of District Court and the ~~cost~~ expense of government and loss of efficiency. Expenses of the number of officers who have been in the district in the

atc 1995-01

has been collected, where formed by only the croaking of frogs, or the silence of bright sunlight.

These suggestions are based on the interpretation of East Asian and European documents. The slow development of a Confucian state in China, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam was due to the influence of Confucianism on the political system. In contrast, the rapid development of Confucianism in Europe was due to the influence of Confucianism on the religious system.

Report on Northern Peacock

periods 1955-6 and 1958-9. As two-year periods had been taken, there was some overlap in time, but others appear in both periods. Even allowing for this, the interval of changes was rather large.

Woolly 6-Brand of Kasai 12-Sub 6-
deadly 10-Gaming 10-Sub Gobi
6-Sub 5-Ndola 12-Sub 6-Makasa 9

the same individuals as all officers of service shows 1,171 transfers in 1921-2, of which 10 were returns, so that 1,161 were new officers who previously served; for 1934-5, there were 1,134 transfers, of which 135 were returns, 40 of which were transfers from the corps in 1933-4, 104 being transfers to the corps. The total number of transfers in 1935 was 1,104. Frequent changes lead to uncertainty and want of local knowledge, impeding knowledge of the local language. It is however much easier to commit errors than to prove them.

Frequent travellers tend to learn some of the local language, & find it considerable convenience to do so, as they cannot speak the language of the districts in which they are serving." "We have been in a cancer in the Falaknole or Mysore districts for a considerable period now, & could understand the language of the local tribes."

Häckelstein 18. 11. 1905

Officers & soldiers experience of the country's great
country have been struck, with reference to Barotsi
but the backwardness of the population.

At All Nutt's expenses, he bought the household at Barotseland) by head. The details of household expenditure may have been recently described as follows like extracts from a manorial account book.

Under the head of building and necessary fixtures
made for 16 hours, we were enabled to do
a day throughout the year at £1000 worth.
We provided for cart binders and peddlers, for
carpenters and waggon drivers, for roughmowers,
caravals of grain bins, &c. included in a estableish-
ment in the County of the Vale of Glamorgan and the
neighbouring parts of Pembrokeshire.

the French government, and they were able to do the excellent thing of getting the capital and the remainder of the way to Paris paid for by the householders themselves. No one who has seen the result can fail to wish to see this fine example of self-help come to an end.

In some of the coaling stations, however, there is a strong tendency to tax evasion by the natives.

Our general conclusion is that the land they have in the 1930's becomes areas of concern much the greater portion of the territory.

... in the City. So the Board of
Estimate called a meeting, and, after
consideration, provided \$15,000 for some
improvements.

Rhodesian Royal Commission.

Reflections of a Southern Rhodesian.

THE Royal Commission has been the general association of the two Rhodesias and Northern and Southern Rhodesia display little of the racialism which exists in those countries. This is due to the Commission.

Associated with it there is Northern Rhodesia's Sons and Daughters League to help the cause of the proposed country amalgamation but it is not the same as the King's problem in Rhodesia, namely, uniting a great number of small states at the cost of a large number of difficulties which have been encountered by beings in the past.

Undoubtedly one of the main difficulties will be to draw the parallels. In the period of activity in 1902 when Southern Rhodesians had to vote for an agency responsible government. Again there is some resemblance, but a resemblance between electing the agent and the present situation. Such parallels and resemblances do not, of course, exist with those strivings which culminated in a popular vote, this in turn leading to movements, like the mass meetings, to demand a merger of the colonies to a polling booth.

In light of the prestige of the Association of Rhodesians, Berlin, Africa, ably assisted by the now Sir John C. Bowes Jollie formerly a Member of Parliament, in speaking and writing in the local Rhodesian newspapers.

Prestige in the Rhodesias will naturally rest on the Royal Commission, in touch with administrators or leaders of the people of the territories. courageous enough to stand up for colonial autonomy before the findings of the facts are made. But it is extremely doubtful whether those findings will be substantially influenced by the courage of the commissioners.

In other colonies, databases are prepared. In Rhodesia, probably the best part can be done by the Royal Commission itself, but it is to be hoped that the Commission may give evidence of its and wish to question them from. Is this the case of all, the Commission can be imprecise with the absence of many documents in the course of investigation and with the persistence of intelligent people frequently to undertake a government if found to be

undesirable. In Rhodesia, the Commission has been unable to do so, but it is to be hoped that it will be more successful. It is to be hoped that the Royal Commission will be able to do so.

It is difficult to see how the public meetings before the Royal Commission will be held. They are likely to be a continuation of some of the newnesses. But they will be held and have an influence the amonst the people of the commission and in the newnesses. Some of the meetings will be put on record, others will be held in secret and others will be held among the members of the commission, continuing with the former. The effect will be to work. At the same time, the public meetings will be held among the people.

The Royal Commission will be held in a less and less emotional way, on the basis of the present state of the Rhodesias, the position of the people, the climate, the need will be that of a

political party. The Royal Commission will be a sufficient factor in this.

Undoubtedly the reflected truth in the views of the European population and even a significant number of Europeans believe that the Royal Commission is preparing a plan of action.

As the Commission is entrusted the greatest decision in the political history of the three territories, the evidence which will be of most value to will be the team well prepared, open to the advice of individuals. Deciding a mass meeting may come in decision in issuing a state, but here the state have to be selected, as well as an Empire of which they are to be. But the unanimous vote of the good brothers of Nyamandhlovu on this is likely to carry the day.

— NED FLOSON.

Rhodesian Reminiscences.

On Basin and Erlanger.

REMINISCENCES over his early association with Rhodesia and its founder were related by Baron Charles d'Erlanger at last week's meeting of the Rhodesian Club of the African League.

His first, he said, was in 1895 when associated with matters African but to his great regret he had not been fortunate enough to visit Rhodesia in those early days. Consequently he had asked his uncle, also in Africa, the Company's agent, to send him a map without success. Later Rhodesia returned with two options of coal and coal, part 3 and 4, and was taken up on the spot for £500,000 and another £100,000. He regretted the choice was unfortunate, for the amount did not come up to expectations, but the Rhodesian option would have been better. Rhodesia magnate.

He remembered an impressive meeting at which Rhodesia's members of the steering committee of the Cannon Club voted for his association with his dream of a Cape to Cairo Railway, for which he failed to raise £4,500,000 in shareholders. The construction must be completed. Funds to the thousand of £100,000 per mile declined dramatically that being taken too seriously in abilities. In the past eight years, he could not do more than £1,000,000.

Baron d'Erlanger paid tribute to the pioneers who had been successful in building the railway from Lydenburg to Johannesburg. Mr. T. E. Birkett, who had been a director of the company, had been instrumental in the enormous benefits which had accrued from the Rhodesia Native Trust, and the Beit Trustees, Gold & Co., which had profited of incalculable amounts due to Southern Rhodesia.

Commission in Rhodesia.

ROYAL Commission into the Rhodesias and Northern Rhodesia will be held in Rhodesia and we hope to bring the same to the attention of the public. The Royal Commission will be headed by Alexander G. Bowes Jollie, the Chairman Justice. The author of the Royal Commission will be appointed on the date of this meeting. The members will be appointed on the date of further meetings with us. The constitution entitles all Rhodesians and rights of self-government and certain powers of self-government. Such was the resolution carried by the Rhodesia majority in a public debate at Kenway.

— THE RHOSESIAN.

LETTERS TO THE

*The Late Lord Delamere**"A Disrespectable Guest"**To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"*

SIR—Your most interesting and notice of the late Duke of Devonshire led me to send Mr. Elspeth Hayley's "White Man's Country" in which I came across this gem:

"...and there had arrived in London, leading the delegation of Kenya Colonists who were to place before the Duke of Devonshire the claims of Europeans in Kenya at the time of the Indian controversy of 1921, he had rented a house in Grosvenor Place at his own expense and had it equipped before his arrival, with a carefully selected staff."

To this last setting came, on a cold and wet March night, a disreputable shabbled group who announced themselves to a sceptical butler as the principals of the piece. Delamere, in an old torn coat, a hairy khaki shirt and tie protruding from under it, had no difficulty in convincing the butler that he was indeed the aristocratic owner of the house. The rest of the delegation, one in a disintegrating purple oil cloth red mud from the Chinese nursery mingled with grease from the farm engine, did little to raise the tone of the besieged party.

The greatest surprise of all were the two slave-
ing Soviets who had accompanied them easily, and who were believed for some time by the butler to be Delamere's sons. They rapidly descended in the sofa-circles. On the first evening they were referred to as "the young African gentlemen" and on the following day (the butler being a Yorkshireman) as "them Bolsheviks".

Thus died one of the first settler states in East Africa. Notice that it is usual for times to suitable memorial to him who is dying to make his London and in Kenya. For such a leader there should be no need of further comment.

London, S.W.

*Losses of Native Self-Help**An Example from Northern Rhodesia**To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"*

It was the sparing grace of the members of our party in our recent visit to Northern Rhodesia that we did not learn of the fate of the Native soldiers that of 1914, now scattered throughout Kenya, which happened to be followed by a graphic account of their miseries in the measure adopted to get rid of them. We had been in station in Northern Rhodesia in 1912 and 1913 during which time the Provincial Commissioner in charge of the Native Province.

In those days the position had reached such a pitch that Native soldiers became apathetic towards the scourge, indeed, they lost their will and how to deal with it in order to save the food supplies of their charges. A series of Native scouts had been inaugurated to search out bush-tracks of hoppers or approaches of the warthogs. In certain areas were these poison bait was laid. It was not long up to report and after still less swimming came along a native who said the problem would have been solved from another angle if a family of hyenas had been imported.

Many of the Aborigines, so-called, in the northern Provinces are now dead. The remaining Wemba are gradually disappearing.

in food supplies being its chief defect, their economy. It was also the cause of their supply.

The native District Officer came to me one day for a tour in his district and suggested that we could call in the paramount chief of Wemba and explain the serious position developing, and order him to issue an decree that every Native should grow at least 100 lbs of root crops in the vicinity of his village.

The chief was called, and, as was expected, the idea did not at first obtain favour for the Wemba that, beneath their dignity to hoe and follow the extremely wasteful system of *villemente*. This consists of lopping off branches and often cutting down trees, burning them over, burning and sowing again in the thus fertilised ground. However, the order was given and the chief promised to have it carried out.

The results immediately began to show. Gathering as in the case of the plantations. Even before the first, when placed on the record list on pension end of 1933, the unwanted sight was already seen around Wemba villages of mounds and mounds of root crops. I understand that the food situation was completely saved. Yet an attempt by a District Officer many years before to wean the Wemba from their destructive agricultural methods had nearly led to a local rising.

As an argument in favour of the appointment of lads born in the country to administrative posts in the country of their birth, it might be worth mentioning that the D.O. of whom this is written was born and bred in Rhodesia and was an expert Native linguist. He was connected with the famous Livingstone and Moffat families.

Natal.

*A British Trade Mission**To East Africa Proposed**To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"*

In the agenda of the session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, which opens in Nairobi, S.Africa, on May 20 does not include consideration of the disputed topic "British Trade Mission to East Africa". Such subject was in report recently debated at length by the East African section of the London Chamber of Commerce, then it is to be hoped that it will be raised as a matter of urgency demanding the attention of the assembled delegates.

The success of such a Mission, if appointed, will depend (a), upon its personnel, and (b), upon the whole-hearted co-operation of East Africa, especially of the leading business firms. It was made evident from the outset that the mercantile community is really anxious to receive a British Trade Mission, and if the Associated Chambers could produce persuasive arguments in its favour the initiative taken in London will be powerfully reinforced.

There seems to have been rather too pronounced by the East African Section in London to think in terms of the trade of Tanganyika. There is obvious leeway to divide up this Territory, but as East Africa as a whole which must be kept in mind, not merely one part of it. Better still, let the Mission also visit the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and so present to British manufacturers and exporters a faithful picture of their markets in all the territories between the Nile and the Zambezi.

Yours faithfully,

DICK WALFALL

Sir Robert Williams

Risley Herdekin's Fine Tribute

A ECRIBUTE to the late Sir Robert Williams
has been paid to the Bishop of

Ortley, who says in *The Times*—
"To Robert Williams it was given to fulfil his life of high adventure; to dare, to courage and endurance to plan greatly; and to carry to fruition his great plans; to see his dreams come true; and to leave behind him the record of just achievement; and to die honorably at the close of the full-spun of his life, surrounded by the gratitude and affection of numerous friends."

No one who does not know the Contents of Africa can realise her real greatness, and the vast achievement of the man. He left an indelible mark on a whole continent which will endure for centuries, and which indeed can never be effaced.

David Livingstone used to say that the road to African civilisation must be the road of industry and文明。 And if that be true, Roger Williams has prepared among the peoples of Africa civilisation, and that he stands far above most other men who knew their native people with something like sympathy, as a man who had a real care for their welfare, and gave wise counsels to those who have been responsible for guiding their destiny, and those who are responsible for the rule of the

...and responsible for the state of the
world. We are bound by our deliberate judgment.
These negative qualities, the tragic force to be reckoned
with for the sake of evil. The wise or unwise handling
of them is inevitably injury. The strong influence
on the whole world. I would wish the white man
allow the black man to earn the full respect which his
abilities and training enable him to gain. The
highest status. As with the black man in America,
must be limited or controlled. Education and ability
for the impossible should be denied. In securing a black
man's position in the white man's society
plan your own death. Your policy
other policy.

... and his right leg was still good, but at the end he lay down on his vast sofa, more natives came to stay with him. He had given strict orders that no one was to go near him, and he directed that instructions to all his agents who came to see him should be given in writing. The natives were very spirits of sympathetic and kind nature, and gathered together for a week to look after the old man. They might have been with him all day. I am told that he died in the afternoon of the 10th January, 1895, surrounded by his friends and employees who remained on duty.

Williams nevertheless
himself as an old man, amongst the great number
of whom he was a friend of many years, and on
one occasion he wrote his name in a book a whole
page, and in it wrote, "A hearty friend and worldly greetings
are but a little puff, / Grace in the presence of the
eternal world." What matters now is that success
never corrupted him; two true hearts that to the
end stuck to those little principles and their ad-
vocacy, have held in their hands and demanded
the justice of the law.

The old house at London Docks, Mr. Mockford, who was a child linked with her parents through him, and their father, Mr. Conrath, one of the most famous traders, had many narrow escapes in the days of the Boer War. Native hostility was great, and her mother, the late Mrs. Charles Conrath, was also well-known, in Southern Rhodesia during the early days; he was wounded in the battle of Isandhlwana, and Mr. Mockford's son, Mr. Charles Mockford, is now a South African shopkeeper.

~~Great Letter Writers~~

~~Friend of East and Austral Africa~~

AFRICANS AND RHODIANS owe a debt to Mr. Fawcett, the journalist who made a同on this week at

and early writer of *The Times*, first wrote for the Great War until its cessation as a "panzer," and as a frequent contributor to the

National Repeal, two stanch platforms of most
bigotism has ever tried to meet the cause
of British as well as Central Africa, in order to
wreak against Germany's Colonial claims and
against individuals and bodies in all countries guilty
of trading English African administration and
British enterprise.

British literature. It is probably true to say that no leader-writer on a daily newspaper in London or the provinces attained and maintained so high a literary level as Colvin, who was a master of style, witty and graceful, but also fierce in his sincerity when contending what he regarded as false or misleading when he knew it to be true. He was a man of much more courage, who tried to expose the truth as he knew it, in despite of offers to trouble the salaried journalists of the *Morning Post*, even when it was good to do nothing. He had not done much to stamp his character upon it; it was not yet a man, but it had lived in mucus and mud, and first publications had given it strength and conviction.

He was for seven years a member of the staff of *The Saturday Evening Post*, and at the request of the Hodges Trust wrote the biography of Dr. Jameson.

Other Materials

We regret to learn of the death in Salisbury Southern Rhodesia of Mr. Donald Paterson, chief engineer of the Harbour Works Ltd. After serving for many years in Singapore, first as the staff of John Jackson's office in the construction of the harbour works, and later for the Penang Harbour Board, he was engaged in the construction of the Sarawak River port, and in 1916 became manager in charge of the construction of the Port of Georgetown connecting Singapore to the Malaya Peninsula, and deputy manager of the Singapore Harbour Board in 1925. He died suddenly at Canada. A year later he became chief engineer to the Port of Batavia, where his previous experience in the construction of harbour works and port administration fitted him especially well. He was a man of commanding personality, and had a wide circle of friends.

Gantin de L'Estang, who was killed Saturday, when his gun exploded from a flight of about 500 ft. at Farnborough, Oxford, was on the staff in

Assistant African Lakes Corporation from 100,000 £ and was then appointed to the Colonial Service. Much of his time was spent in East Africa where he became an authority on the natives and their customs and folklore.

the author of many important books. Since his retirement he had taken active interest in gliding and made some notable soaring flights.

the number of 5000 men a thousand strong, and in the month of October in Benslade Down near Buntingford-on-Crouch, where was one of the best

members in the formation of the Oxford University Rowing and City Rowing Club, of which he was one, instructor.

...the Queen Lady ... widow ... generally ... served in the ...
... eight ... was ... the ...
... Queen ...

Try your own selves whether ye be in the faith
prove your own selves. Or know ye not also your
own selves, that jesus Christ is in you? if not, ye
indeed ye be reprobate.

Money is extraordinarily sent by Bishop Uganda, addressing the Uganda Diocese.

The model of the Victoria Falls is the most
beautiful exhibit at the Glasgow Empire Exhibi-
tion.—Mr. A. Fletcher, writing to the "Glasgow
Herald."

"That France controls the only line of railway running into the heart of Italian East Africa is worth as much to her as our control of the Suez Canal was to us." "Truth."

"One storm in which 213 inches of rain fell in half an hour removed the huge amount of 32 tons of silt per acre." —Dr. R. M. Gorrie, in a paper on "Soil Erosion."

The tone of Mr. Goebel's recent speech on German Colonial claims is enough to provoke the most patient and drive the most hopeful to despair.

More than 90% of all cotton piece goods imported into Southern Rhodesia come from Lancashire.
W. A. W^h. Hall, H. M. Trade Commissioner, later
published in "The Manchester Guardian".

For the bulk of the boys and girls who have left school, evening classes constitute the only hope for their further education.—*Mr. J. H. Gifford*, *President, Liverpool Technical School.*

...and the home of more than forty-one varieties of plantains and bananas, all of which are recognized by the Natives under different names. Mr. Frederick Jackson, in "The British West Indies,"

"The need less of any man's devotion to an ideal
is best furnished by the sacrifice he is prepared to
make." — *Colonel F. B. Drury M.P.*, speaking in the
South African Parliament on the defence
of the Colonies.

"My trip to the RHS, which took place opposite Mount Street, was like visiting the Chelsea Flower Show after looking at a London window box."

Any discussion of methods traced back to
Ross and Macfarlane there is a point of view topics
which can at the time be rendered fit for human
mention." Mr Eric Macfarlane speaking at the
osmotic dialysis luncheon.

The outstanding feature of the elephant situation in the area is the abundance of elephants. Not only are there plenty, but they are well fed, in a state of reproductive fitness, first class condition, and lack of big tuskers." *U.S. Game Report*, 1910.

... bring art-dwarf out of the mud and driven
from us by the great god who has smitten
our destiny. — In the end we
will be like Kava, making all the trees
and flowers grow for us.

now possible to collect species from
London to London without spending 16 hours
in short time and there are many other changes
which will be introduced in the system of motor transport
from the present to the future. The Authors

The Right Honourable
Lord Hanley, P.C.



and Harriet (Mrs. and Mrs. Clinton Gore), who
in addition to their other interests, have been
engaged in investigating and exposing the
various scandals that apparently had been
brought to the attention of the State Department
by the two notorious persons
known as the "international scavengers." During the
last year, they have shown the deepest personal
interest in the Central American Central American
Scandals, and have made themselves
widely known. The development of these scandals
has been a source of great interest to them,
and they have been instrumental in bringing
the whole matter to public notice.

He went to the United States and made his headquarters at New York. He remained there until the formation of the Central American Republics, when he returned to the United States, apparently via Panama. He was a member of the United States Congress from 1855 to 1859.

Background

*Authoritative Views on Imperial
and International Affairs*

— Mad! — How the Government proposes to reply contrast to non-resistance? The proportion of German air strength to ours appears to be more than double in 1918; it is growing faster; it does not appear where or how we even begin to catch up. But the Government is stronger and is modestly pleased with itself. Are we mad?

Our fathers long insisted on a Two-Power Standard on the sea—but now in the air our wisdom is content with less than a Half-Power Standard. Is the air less vital? It is more vital. You may command the air without command of the sea; you cannot command the sea without command of the air. Here are we, crowded in an island where the sea that no longer guards us can still starve us out—we who in 1918 could sail out 2,000 planes a month proposing to "fritter away two whole years to make that number!" But since Government is satisfied... This is sad. — May 12, anniversary of the Armistice was indeed nobly celebrated. And the Lord Halifax spent it in a grim England loathsome, with care about the etcetera and immunitive moralities to whitewash a particularly dirty piece of policy at Westminster. Lord Lauderdale went to make England law-abiding; and on the other, Lord Birkenhead, celebrating the Armistice, was the author of some U-turns in his speech at the service of the dead. Every day that this disgraceful inferiority goes on we are losing Providence and Herr Hitler is not ready? Providence? Are we asked to suppose that the richest country in Europe will yield unequal forces to maintain her land than Germany, Japan and her in the air? To suppose that we want peace so very much that we must submit to it unconditionally?

— *Social Liberty and
Other German Subjects in
the War and Aftermath*

— *Aeroplane Faculty*
During recent advances on the Tannenberg front, covering me for the instant engaged in explaining a situation has been the following: "What's your air situation?" "It's not good." "How come?" "Well, time follows closely. Each aeroplane has to turn twice at the same trench line, its machine-guns and as it passes over the trench, however small, it has to drop down to a selected height, because the attacking infantry have been helped from their shelter. In a trench that has been bombed, in a trench that has been strafed, in a trench that has been shelled, bombed nobody was left alive." — *Letter by Correspondent of "The Times"*

— *German Air Power* — What are the results of the Air Ministry's programme? We are promised within two years 3,500 first-line machines and less than 2,500 for home defence. Informed judgment estimates that Germany has three times our present strength, with reserves in proportion; that she is already producing at the rate of over 6,000 first-class fighters a year, which can be increased 15-30% or more within the time contemplated by the scheme; and that our Government's new proposals unfolded last Tuesday to a dumbfounded nation would not leave us as a three-to-one minority in the "outset of action" and at a fatal inferiority in respect both of ready reserves and of aircraft under command bombing.

We are promised an output in the neighbourhood of 400 machines a month.

Greater Reich already can produce aircraft to the rate of over 10,000 and estimate that figure to 11,000 at a place. — *Garnett M. of "The Observer"*

— *Persecution in Vienna* — Far from diminishing, the persecution of the Jewish Vienna communities. As I left the West station yesterday four groups of Jews were being forced to wash from the pavement new emblems painted on by Stormtroopers the day before to "find work for the Jews." Three days ago I left my house agent's office with him. Two of the dreaded black-uniformed S.S. guards stopped him in the stairs. "You are not pure Jews," they asked him. "No."

"Then you must come with us to clean lavatories in our barracks." I refused to let the man go, showing my British passport and saying I would go with them to the police to see their credentials. Thereupon they made off saying, "We will catch him later." A surgeon who had to attend me for a sprain a few days ago showed me proudly the most valued and rarest doctor's certificate in Vienna to-day. It read: "This Jewish doctor is relieved from being pressed into training squads." The special task for doctors is the cleaning of those bowls in the S.S. barracks, for which non-Jewish supporters of the Reich are also impressed. — *Letter by Correspondent of "The Sunday Times"*

— *Czechs and Germans* — There has been a spasmodic protest against the handing over of Czechoslovakia by the Czechoslovak Government to the Germans concerning the fate of the Czechs in Germany. However, the educational facilities for the liberty enjoyed by sufficient Germans can they voice their grievances in Press of their own or in Parliament? Does anyone believe they could have indulged in such noisy demonstrations against the Government as characterise the activities of the Henlein Party? I do not know whether solicitude for the strong and lack of interest in the weak is a new phenomenon of expressed British opinion, but the story of respected regard for the wolf, shocked disbelief in his rights as he interprets them, be denied him, stern admonitions to the lamb to behave itself, and determination to fix blame on it so that it should ultimately be devoured as a fitting punishment for its crimes is a very old one. — *Brigadier General E. L. Spears, M.P.*

— *England Aroused* — Now that conversations may take place between our statesmen and German leaders, vast numbers of English people would welcome an assurance that there should be a protest against the inhuman treatment officially meted out to Germans and Austrians of Jewish blood. If but a fifth of the stories that have reached us, apparently well-authenticated, are true, it would seem impossible for those conducting negotiations from our side not to refer to such cruelties as have moved the heart of Christian England as it has not been moved since the Bulgarian atrocities of last century. — *The Bishop of Worcester*

— *Other German Minorities* — There are German minorities in Southern Denmark as well as in Poland, Ruthenia, Yugoslavia, and nothing of the Italian Tyrol. If the right for self-determination be admitted in the case of Czechoslovakia, on what ground will be rejected in regard to other German minorities, or in regard to the Belgian Flemings whom German Nazis maps include within the frontiers of the Third Reich? — *The Czechoslovak Government has always treated Sudeten Germans better than any other minority has been treated in Central Europe, with Central Europe*

PERSONAL

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

Mr. J. C. G. Langatika, Uganda Judge, is acting as
Deputy Justice of the Peace in Uganda.

Sir Alf Bailey is due to reach Uganda tomorrow
from South Africa.

Mrs. A. T. L. Petre is outward bound
for Rhodesia.

Brigadier General Sir Joseph Brine is returning
from a cruise to South America.

The Rev. Monsignor Paul Wizier has been
elected Prefect Apostolic of Uganda.

Lord Landsdowne, British Ambassador to
England from East Africa, is May 1.

The wife of Captain H. S. Stassie and her son
are staying in England.

Mr. A. H. Phillips has been appointed Black Super-
visor of the Kasai Gishu Depot Camp.

Mr. A. D. Lynn, entomologist to the Agricultural
Department of Uganda, is on leave.

H. H. Schulman, LL.D., has been elected Mayor
of Kampala, and M. G. Pelleter, Deputy Mayor.

H. H. Bowditch, Chief Industrial Inspector of
Rhodesia, is expected to come to the new
capital in June.

H. F. B. Stanford, Financial Commissioner,
Uganda, and H. S. Stassie, F.C.A., are
on leave.

Lady Floyd, who recently visited Rhodesia
and East Africa on Lord Mayo's tour, arrived back
in London.

Copley has recently transferred trout from
the Mombasa River to the Shari River for
stocking purposes.

Captain and Mrs. O. B. Wilson and Miss
Theresa Wilson are leaving for the United States
on May 1.

Hans von Dickesen, the new German Ambassador
to London, obtained a timber concession in
Rhodesia before the War.

Mr. Robert Bindings has returned to Rhodesia
from the Red Sea, where he had collected fish
and coral under water.

Miss E. T. P. Creed is acting
Secretary of the Sudan during the absence of
Major-General Macmillan.

Miss Emily Vandyk, Hospital
Administrator in Tanganyika, has been promoted
Warden of Garrisonford.

Miss Mary G. received a District Commendation
from the Royal Flying Corps, Tanganyika, for
her work in the Medical Service.

Mr. C. G. Langatika, Judge, is acting as
Deputy Justice of the Peace in Uganda, and Mr. G. D. I.
M. is Acting Sheriff.

Colonel R. L. Petre, C.B.E., late of the Sudan
Defence Force, has been appointed Commandant of
the Senior Officers' School at Siemers.

Mr. E. G. Newman, recently appointed Chief
Inspector of Labour in Tanganyika, has
assumed his duties at Dar es Salaam.

Dr. J. M. Semple, Senior Medical Officer, is acting
as Deputy Director of Medical Services in Uganda
during the absence on leave of Dr. H. S. de Boer.

The Earl of Verulam, who has interests in the
Rhodesias, has been appointed to the head office
board of the British Equitable Assurance Company.

Mr. J. J. Robbins, drill instructor to the Uganda
Police, and former C.R.S.M. in the K.A.R., has
retired after 20 years service. He will settle in South
Africa.

M. de Bus de Wagstaff, Minister of Justice, is act-
ing as Colonial Minister in Belgium pending the
appointment of a successor to the late Monsieur
Rousseau.

Mr. C. Spence, who for 12 years was on the
administrative staff of the Rhodesian Railways,
recently addressed the Taunton Rotary Club on
"The Rise of Rhodesia."

Captain C. J. Charleywood, Port Officer
of Mombasa, is on leave pending retirement after
20 years service in the Protectorate. Mr. C.
Conroy is acting in the office.

Lady Sidney Barnes was entertained to luncheon
in Nairobi last week by the East African Women's
League to mark its election as the first woman
member of the Nairobi Legislative Council.

The Duke of Kent will be the chief guest at the
annual dinner meeting of the East African Empire
Society at Grosvenor House on May 24, over which
Major-General the Duke of Albany will preside.
M. G. MacDonald, Secretary of State for
Dominion Affairs, and J. A. Hardey, formerly
of the Colonial Office, Secretary of State for the
Colonies, will be among other speakers.

Pan Yan

GOOD TEMPER
STARTS IN
THE STOMACH



This is a really
good medicine for
the stomach organs.
It cures the labours of
the stomach and
calms the heart.

Only after his return from the Southern
states, Mr. Loring O. Smith, Compt.
of the U.S. Land Office, Colony, will come to the
Blades' house in Bishop's Stortford.

Mrs. P. Ashley Cooper, whose husband is on his
way to India as a member of the Royal Com-
mission, has removed to 1 Portland Place, W., for
the season, accompanied by Misses Cynthia Ash-
ley and Parker.

... F. N. M. Johnson who is now in command. H.M.S. "Cardiff" served in M.S. "Chatham" during the East African Campaign and took part in the operations against the "Koedoeberg" off the East African coast.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Johnson and Messrs H. E. Cartmel-Robinson, W. Bradley and W. Allin have been nominated official members of the Executive Committee of Northern Rhodesia for the fifth session of the fifth Parliament.

When the "Capetown Castle" reached Capetown it was well-weathered and the Mayor presented Mr. Robertson P. Full, Chairman of the Royal Castle Line, with a picture by a South African artist of the castle in Capetown.

Mr. S. E. Hogg, Dr. O. M. G. F. Chairman
of Dwa Plantations, Ltd., and Mr. ... will fly
to Kenya. A tour will be made of the company's
estates. The return journey will be made by the
s.s. "Dwnevyan Castle."

Members of the Royal Army Corps of the Engineers are invited to a reception to be held at 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. on May 15th at the Royal Engineers' Club, 10 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W. 1, when the party of King's Engineers will be present. All are welcome to be present.

Another man, a colored boy, of the Rev.
Emmett Scott, was also shot. A few
scores of killed and wounded, including
Rev. Mr. C. W. Clegg, Dr. L. S. Clegg,
and Dr. H. H. Hill. A number of negroes

~~Dr. Ernest Flanner, who has served in
the African Affairs has been elected to preside
over the Methodist Church Divisional Committee
Association. His predecessor was A.
Briscoe. As a family as well as with friends,
Flanner~~

The Rev. A. D. Griffiths, who served as a worker with the M.A.C. in Greenland for many years, was last week ordained as deacon in St. James' Church, Enfield Highway.

Revd. Admiral H. B. Denham-Wippell, who commanded H.M.S. "Sparta" in 1928-30, and frequently visited East African ports, has assumed the duties of Director of Personal Services in the Admiralty.

Captain G. C. Steer-Webster, who was engaged in the sisal industry in Tahiti for some years and who is now Technical Adviser to His Excellency the Maharajah of Kochi, expects to arrive in Enugu on the 25th of June, accompanied by Mr. Steer-Webster.

The Lord President, Council and Viscountess
Mansfield gave aむichicon party at Gordon Hall which
invited Sir Mac Young, the Governor of
Gangasik Territory, and Lady Young, among
the guests were Lord and Lady Grantham, Mr.
Malcolm MacKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dwyer
and Mrs. Charlotte.

The annual dinner of the East Africa Dragoon Club will be held at the Savoy Hotel, on Wednesday, 25th May, under the presidency of Sir Claude Colls, M.A., C.B.E. Tickets, £1.50, members of the Club, £1.25, and 7/- 6d. to non-members. At the office, Wm. Major, 20, Norfolk Street, Great Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Capt. G. Phillips who had been garrisoned
the command of the East Kafuany, Basse, arrived
during the year 1893 British, German and Portuguese
East Africa, Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia
and mentioned were "times of disturbances in
the interior of the country, the first the Croix de Guerre
was given to the army under his command.

The first item on the agenda is today's meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Arts of the Empire, several of the members and East Asian associations. Captain T.

... which I have never seen. It is a large, slender, elongated Malay Star, a spokeless propeller, with a flat, conical, long, narrow, pointed nose, and a flat, broad, triangular stern. The hull is white, with some dark stripes along the water-line, and the superstructure is black. It has been in the West Indies and South America, and has also served in Uganda before her present主人's visit to Cyprus.

KENYA

~~BRIAN'S
MOST
ATTRACTI
EOLONY.~~

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*Walter
Hawkins and
William Roper*

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The Germans and Ethiopia

Council Absolves Member

The Council of the League of Nations has decided that all States members of the League need no longer fulfil their obligations and allow the League to take action in regard to Ethiopia, for it is not as yet considered necessary.

The Italian was raised on the floor of the British Parliament by Lord Harcourt, who said that the British Government did not believe in a policy by which it recognized Italy as a recognized belligerent, but suggested that the Council should adopt some such action. "For the last year since the discontinuance of sanctions, the situation in Ethiopia had become so deplorable, and the British Government's information was that there was now a fair Native administration with the slightest prospect of reconquering the country. The only way of settling the Italian position was by a demand that was estimable."

He could not share the view that action designed to facilitate the recognition of the conqueror was to be deplored on principle. Nations like individuals had to econome what might be deemed right with what was practically possible. The issue between those who would recognize the victory and those who would oppose it was one of political judgment, and when two sides were in conflict, the stronger claim was that of peace.

"Emperor" Offers "Sacrifice to Agression"

The Emperor Haile Selassie was then afforded an opportunity of addressing the Council, but he gave no speech, but turned to a speech in which he said that the last only recently recovered from a sickness, he assured his only countrymen that he had no desire to have his declaration made by proxy. This

permits him to speak at length. That he means to do so.

Ethiopia long had confidence in the fact that the United States members of the League, and the U.S. government itself, would support her. And now at last she is in trouble. The League of Nations is proposed that the British Government should take action in regard to the situation in Ethiopia. The British opposition to the League's action in regard to Ethiopia is strong. It is the opinion of the Estates, by a large majority, that the League's action is justified. The Normal Lesson of the action taken will be to force the League to act through the office of the General Assembly, and this action is made dependent upon the satisfactory settlement of a factor so far as England and France are concerned, of the Spanish question. Is it absolutely incompatible with the spirit of the covenant to sacrifice a state member of the League to ensure the tranquillity of other Powers?

The other Powers—France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Belgium, Italy, Ecuador, Chile, and others supported the British moderation. Some, like Holland and New Zealand, said they believed that the "sacrifice" in China could not appear too resolute. Others content to reserve their decisions as to a course of action against aggression, but the speech of the Emperor left the question open as to what action he would take.

Emperor Offers "Sacrifice to Aggression"

Before the Emperor left England, Sir George F. G. Scott, the British Ambassador, who circulated in his country the Belgian pamphlet summarising the present situation in the country, allowed that over at least three-quarters of Ethiopia the Italian authorities had no military control beyond an area varying from roughly 100 to about 300 miles radius around the larger towns.

In fact, over at least half the country there is no military control, the military posts only marking their existence by built fortifications, and the troops being unable to extend to a distance or to penetrate the bush and mountainous regions. Thus throughout most of the north, west, and south-west, the great part of the country is still under the authority of Ethiopian chiefs, if they have submitted to the new power now revolutionising their lands, though not in their word.

It may be assumed (1) that the country is divided into districts up to the invader over which the Italian forces have not penetrated; (2) that the military posts in the north can destroy each other; (3) that the chief towns are held by the Italian garrisons; (4) that the Italian forces are concentrated in the north, leaving the south, the second largest part of the country, to the south, and the west, between which latter

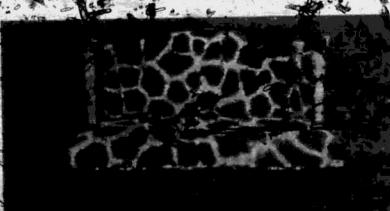
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Lord Baden-Powell's Impressions

Of Zanzibar and East Africa

Lord Baden-Powell, the author of "Scouting for Boys," is the first African member of the British Parliament. He arrived in Africa yesterday afternoon. In his party are his wife, Mrs. Baden-Powell, and his son, Peter. All East Africans know nothing, whether members of the Government or not, but that Lord Baden-Powell will be bold at Overstone House, the residence of Sir James Shaw, East African Commissioner of Police, and the address will be given when he arrives.

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the special interests to the extent of 1,000,000 acres, and the Indian authorities. He said he would like to have such an inquiry. Mr. Thurlow said that, notwithstanding the claims of the Emperor of Ethiopia, there could be no stronger argument in favour of Ethiopia.

Mr. Thurlow: "Does the Prime Minister think that the victims of aggression still has some rights in this matter?"

In reply, Miss Bambridge, Mr. R. G. Hutchcock stated that the following members of the Council and the League of Nations had accredited Ambassadors or Ministers to the King of Italy as follows: Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Belgium, and Austria. In the following member states the League Council had taken action by its resolution of 20th August of Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia, namely Poland and Latvia, and that the United Kingdom sent Prince George to the Council, thus recognising the Italian annexation of Ethiopia *de facto*. The following other members of the League have accredited Ambassadors or Ministers to H.M. The King of Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia: Albania, Czechoslovakia, Eire, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Lithuania, Nicaragua, Panama, Turkey, Yugoslavia, India, Peru, Netherlands, and Sweden, and Switzerland, members of the League, have entirely recognised Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia.

Asked by Mr. Jones whether he had received the report of the Commission which investigated the disturbances in Minnitini last year, Mr. G. Hutchcock said that the report had been received, but the same time would not be available required for consideration of its detailed recommendations. Preliminary arrangements had been taken in view of his direction, in particular, to the labour department, and the experienced labourers had been appointed; and the government of Abyssinia proposed to enact legislation to set up industrial associations and conciliation boards, the underlying principle of the legislation being the maintenance of provisions for settling disputes between employers and employees. The Governor had taken steps to secure the recruitment of small planters and labourers, and the arrangement of the Industrial Committee in connection with the representatives of these classes. A memorandum was sent to the Chamber.

For Sisal Planters East Africa and Java Compared

THAT is the question of the best natural conditions in the world for the growing of sisal, a question raised by Mr. G. T. Hutchcock in the House of Commons on 2nd October in what he called a "study of sisal in East Africa and in Java." East African sisal, he said, while it grows well in Uganda and Portuguese East Africa, is not so obviously suited to the climate as to produce a greater output. When given a large area, it is then best, and if cut twice, which is 55% of the crop, it bears fruit well. Java, he continued, grows well and yields over 500% compared with sisal practice, most European estates in Java, Hutchcock says, indeed, but he can never tell from an optimistic note.

Mr. G. T. Wright, M.P., is the subject of a less optimistic speech, here, on an interesting statistical comparison of sisal growing in Portuguese East Africa and the annual yield per acre, which now exceeds 1,000 lbs. per acre. Generalising, he says, on perhaps economics policy, he suggests that the inevitable period for the return of the former German Colonies and Mr. Kellnerud, disagreeing with an association of tea-growers, who he thinks that they have to do with tea-growing, to avoid the depletion of the tea leaves, by cutting them in excess, and delay in cutting them. The first cutting of the leaves has been made, will not reduce the number of leaves on the plant, while the tea plants are capable of producing before the tea is plucked, the time of plucking and the state of leaves largely regulated by climate and soil conditions, and the way the plantation has been managed, is determined, and not by the regularity of cutting.

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~~Juba and Port Sudan~~

Juba and Khartoum

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CLEAN RAILWAYS

DATA SHEET

Figure 1. A scanning electron micrograph showing the surface morphology of the polymer film.

East African Lands Report Market Prices and Notes

INFORMATION on the expansion of land settlement in East Africa is afforded by the report for 1937 of the East African Lands and Development Company Ltd., which more than doubled the amount settled in the previous year, and reaches the largest total for any past decade—21,095 acres were sold for £10,240 compared with 10,333 acres for £5,524 during 1936.

Up to December 31, 1937, 4,720 acres had been sold by the company, leaving 1,050 acres at that date 31,370 acres held on leasehold tenure from the Crown. 15,150 acres have since been sold. The unsold land stands for a balance sheet at 75 per cent, indicative of development roads, survey and other outlays.

The company is in a strong financial position. The net profit for the year was £10,532, to which amount was added £1,155 brought forward. Appropriations include £104 for income tax, £180 in respect of expenses in connexion with the reduction of the company's capital, £100 against depreciation of investments, and £15,000 to general reserve, leaving a credit balance of £909 to be carried forward.

The capital reorganisation scheme having been approved by the High Court, shareholders received, in cash and debentures of the nominal amount of £1 in respect of each share held. The 450,000 issued shares of £1 were then reduced to 10s. each, making the issued capital £45,000. By the sub-division of the 17,200 unissued shares of £1 nominal shares, and the creation of 10,200 new shares, the authorised capital was then increased to its former amount of £50,000. The total amount of debenture stock which bears no interest, thus issued at £52,500, all of which was outstanding on December 31, 1937. On March 1, 1938, 25% of interest, or £12,625, was paid, leaving a balance outstanding of £39,875.

In the same period 1,050 acres of land, 28,500 £15/- investments, 2,600 £200 holdings at £100, stores £310, sisal estate account £500, debts £1,000, and cash in hand £3,103.

A general annual meeting is to be held in London this afternoon.

Sudan Plantations Syndicate

The syndicate of shareholders of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate states that though the 1938/39 cotton crop planted in the Gezira area 348,000 bales were harvested in May, exceeding the 1936/37 yield of 412,000 bales by 14%, the progress has been retarded in the realisation of the balances of the 1936 and 1937 crops, and a substantial portion of the 1937/38 variety of the Saki River cotton of the 1938 crop has not yet been sold by auction in the Sudan. The greater part of the Gezira cottonseed has been disposed of at prices below those of last year, when prices were high.

Uganda Cotton Company

A shareholder of the company states that from the cotton crop of 1,671 bales which yielded May 1937, 1,000 bales for 41/- Kenyan per feddan, only small percentages of the 1936 and 1937 crops remain to be sold, and a substantial portion of the 1937/38 variety of the Saki River cotton of the 1938 crop has not yet been sold by auction in the Sudan. The greater part of the cottonseed has been disposed of at prices lower than those of last year.

Uganda Company

The Uganda Company announces that it has sold 1,000 bales of cottonseed per feddan.

BUTTER.—Kenya has advanced 2/- in the week to 1/- per cwt. Butter is quoted at 1/- per cwt. in Nairobi, Bombay to Hull, sugar and treacle at 1/- per ton for May-June (1937) £44 2s. 6d. 1936 £44 10s.

CHEESE.—Bathurst, Zanzibar spot 3/- and 4/- per lb. Madaura spot in bond, 7d.; £4 10s. 6d. 3/10s. 10d. 1936 10d.

Clove merchants in Mombasa are reported to be ignoring the settlements between the Zanzibar Government and local Indian clove merchants. Merchants in Mombasa have agreed to the settlement.

Coffee.—Very irregular, small late offerings showing slight decline. There has been little competition for Tanganyikas, steady prices being realised for small lots. Kenya "A" 5ds. to 7ds. 6d.; "B" 45s. to 48s. Peaberry 47s. per cwt. Uganda/Kenya (Kilimani) 46s. 6d./6d.; Peaberry 61s.

COFFEE.—African coffee landings to date for 1938 122,662 cwt., compared with 98,845 cwt. in 1937 and 103,528 cwt. in 1936. Delivered for Home use, 29,166 cwt. (1937) 56,481 (1936) 54,798. Exported (1937) 90,004 (1936) 26,811. Stock 16,729 cwt. (1937) 25,253.

There will be no auctions after May 15, 1938, owing to Whitson's strike.

The Coffee Board of Kenya estimates that 16,000 long tons of coffee will be produced in Kenya up to July 31 of this year, and that 17,350 tons will be available for export, including 11,250 tons imported forward from Mombasa.

COPPER.—Demand from London 10/- per cwt. 1938 5s. 6d. 1937 5s. 6d. 1936 4/- 1935 3s. 6d. 1934 3s. 6d. 1933 2s. 6d. 1932 2s. 6d. 1931 2s. 6d.

COPRA.—Demand from London 10/- per cwt. 1938 5s. 6d. 1937 5s. 6d. 1936 4/- 1935 3s. 6d.

COTTON.—Cotton seed 10/- per cwt. 1938 5s. 6d. 1937 5s. 6d. 1936 4/- 1935 3s. 6d.

COTTON SEED.—White wood cotton seed 10/- per cwt. 1938 5s. 6d. 1937 5s. 6d. 1936 4/- 1935 3s. 6d.

GOLD.—Tin at 14/- to 16/- (1937). Lead 11/- to 14/- lbs. 8d.

GRANADINE.—Demand from London 10/- per cwt. 1938 5s. 6d. 1937 5s. 6d. 1936 4/- 1935 3s. 6d.

HAMBURG.—(1937) 11/- 12/- 13/- 14/- 15/- 16/- 17/- 18/- 19/- 1936 10/- 11/- 12/- 13/- 14/- 15/- 16/- 17/- 18/- 19/- 1935 9/- 10/- 11/- 12/- 13/- 14/- 15/- 16/- 17/- 18/- 19/- 1934 8/- 9/- 10/- 11/- 12/- 13/- 14/- 15/- 16/- 17/- 18/- 19/- 1933 7/- 8/- 9/- 10/- 11/- 12/- 13/- 14/- 15/- 16/- 17/- 18/- 19/- 1932 6/- 7/- 8/- 9/- 10/- 11/- 12/- 13/- 14/- 15/- 16/- 17/- 18/- 19/- 1931 5/- 6/- 7/- 8/- 9/- 10/- 11/- 12/- 13/- 14/- 15/- 16/- 17/- 18/- 19/- 1930 4/- 5/- 6/- 7/- 8/- 9/- 10/- 11/- 12/- 13/- 14/- 15/- 16/- 17/- 18/- 19/- 1929 3/- 4/- 5/- 6/- 7/- 8/- 9/- 10/- 11/- 12/- 13/- 14/- 15/- 16/- 17/- 18/- 19/- 1928 2/- 3/- 4/- 5/- 6/- 7/- 8/- 9/- 10/- 11/- 12/- 13/- 14/- 15/- 16/- 17/- 18/- 19/- 1927 1/- 2/- 3/- 4/- 5/- 6/- 7/- 8/- 9/- 10/- 11/- 12/- 13/- 14/- 15/- 16/- 17/- 18/- 19/- 1926 1/- 2/- 3/- 4/- 5/- 6/- 7/- 8/- 9/- 10/- 11/- 12/- 13/- 14/- 15/- 16/- 17/- 18/- 19/- 1925 1/- 2/- 3/- 4/- 5/- 6/- 7/- 8/- 9/- 10/- 11/- 12/- 13/- 14/- 15/- 16/- 17/- 18/- 19/- 1924 1/- 2/- 3/- 4/- 5/- 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East African sisal plantations crop amount at output, arrival and for sale last week amounted to 1,874 tons, or 16% more of the Colony's current financial year.

Soya Beans. - Manchurian beans quoted at £4.3d. per cwt.

Tea. - Strong demand for cheap descriptions, most grades realised 1/-d. per lb. Java spicess. Nyasaland, 1/-d.; Kenya, 13/-d.; and Tanganyika, 13.2/-d. average.

Tobacco. - Sales by auction in Southern Rhodesia for the two first weeks of the season amounted to 2,371.667 lbs. of flue-cured, which realised £124.28/-, an average of 5.27d. per lb., and 142,118 lbs. of fire-cured, which brought £1,354/-, an average of 5.22d. per lb.

Nyasaland auction offerings to May 14 were 11.1 million lb. dark-fired at Limbe and 12,000 lb. air-dried at Nchera; quality very poor, price so far averaged 6.6d. per lb. Flue-dried firm F.A.C.K. imports during first three months of year from the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland totalled 200,938 lb. green leaf and strips; approximately 61% of Empire total.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from Southern Rhodesia during March were: Turkish leaf, 102,559 lb. to the U.K.; Virginia flue-cured 18,467, 7,483 lb. to Malta; 82,671 lb. to P.E.I.; and 35,882 lb. to South Africa; Virginia dark-fired cured leaf, 1,599 lb. to Bechuanaland.

Rainfall in East Africa

THE East African Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in its territories during the periods indicated:

Kenya (Week ended May 4). - Chemerui, 2.97 inches; Chirangani, 2.57; Eldama, 1.48; Eldoret, 0.21; Fort Hall, 1.02; Fort Ternan, 2.97; Gilgil, 0.50; Hoey's Bridge, 1.02; Kabete, 0.03; Kalimosi, 3.41; Kericho, 4.62; Kikuyu, 0.07; Kitui, 0.65; Kilifi, 6.01; Kilimandjaro, 1.24; Kirkaress, 2.22; Kisumu, 2.46; Kitale, 1.31; Koru, 3.07; Limuru, 1.15; Lumbwa, 2.51; Machakos, 0.08; Mackinnon Road, 0.60; Makuyu, 0.06; Malindi, 1.01; Menengai, 0.51; Męta, 1.42; Mithibiri, 0.23; Miwani, 4.50; Moiben, 0.58; Molo, 0.51; Mombasa, 4.48; Moloipini, 2.86; Nairobi, 0.11; Naivasha, 0.31; Nakuru, 0.50; Narok, 0.99; Nanyuki, 0.02; Narok, 0.28; Ngong, 0.38; Njoro, 0.10; Ol Malo, 1.78; Ol Malo, 0.36; Rongai, 0.48; Ruuri, 0.18; Rumururi, 0.01; Sagana, 2.95; Songhor, 3.16; Sotik, 1.69; Soy, 1.58; Thika, 0.02; Thompson Falls, 0.67; Timboroa, 1.58; Turbo, 1.58; and Yoi, 0.94 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended May 2). - Amani, 5.05 inches; Arusha, 4.77; Bagamoyo, 1.82; Biharamulo, 0.49; Bukoba, 4.01; Dar es Salaam, 2.24; Dodoma, 0.29; Kigoma, 3.41; Lindi, 2.97; Lushoto, 3.94; Lyamungu, 5.22; Mafinga, 1.15; Mbeya, 1.33; Morogoro, 2.84; Moshi, 3.94; Mpwapwa, 0.21; Musoma, 0.17; Mwanza, 1.29; Ngomoti, 1.95; Njombe, 0.98; Old Shinyanga, 0.10; Sangani, 0.32; 1.95; Tanga, 2.14; and Utete, 1.76 inches.

Uganda (Week ended May 2). - Butiaba, 0.85 inch; Entebbe, 1.55; Fort Portal, 0.92; Hoima, 0.14; Jinja, 2.03; Kasese, 1.25; Kololo, 0.28; Lira, 3.07; Masaka, 0.26; Masindi, 0.78; Mbale, 1.08; Mbarara, 0.96; Mpende, 1.07; Soroti, 1.12; and Tororo, 1.18 inches.

Passengers for East Africa

The Uganda Castle, which left London for East and South Africa on May 12, carries the following passengers for:

Pilgrim, Miss E. L.
Radcliffe, Miss J.
Robertson, Mr. R. W.
Rogers, Mr. H. J.
Ross, Mrs. C.
Scammon, Mr. A. V.
Scott, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Campbell
Spies, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Sathyan, Miss K. M.
Sykes, Mrs. C.
Taylor, Mr. G. W.
Taylor, Miss J.
Tyndall-Biggs, Mr. A. A.
Vincent, Mr. S.
Watherton, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Ward, Miss M. H.
Watney, Misses M. H.
Watney, Miss J. E.
Webster, Miss I. H.

Zanzibar.
Russell, Mr. & Mrs. C. E. G.
Russell, Miss P.

Dar es Salaam.
Cox, Mr. & Mrs. G. S.
Culwick, Mr. & Mrs. A. T.
Karlsson, Mr. & Mrs. K.
Karlsson, Miss M.
Lindberg, Miss M.
Marshall, Mr. H.
Spargo, Mr. & Mrs. E. J.
West, Mrs. A.

India.
Kockott, Mr. W.
Matthews, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Pate, Mr. H.

The team which is to represent Southern Rhodesia at Bisley came from Cape Town last week.

"Mosquito Day" was marked last week by a luncheon at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine when representatives of the medical interests and professional and civilian life met to commemorate the work of Sir Ronald Ross and Sir Patrick Manson.

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quality. Find a treatment for your coffee
that will give it the best flavor.

Passengers from East Africa

The "Durham Castle," which arrived from East Africa on May 13, carried the following passengers:

Banksbury, Mr. & Mrs.
Duff, Miss H.
Hawking, Mrs. B.
Hawking, Miss B. P.
Hudson, Mr. & Mrs.
Hughes, S. L.
Maxwell, Col. & Mrs.
Nicolas, Mr. & Mrs.

Marseilles
Paw, Mr. E. V.
Portrage, Capt. J.
Portrage, Mr. C.
Price, Mr. R. Ruggles
Chapman, Miss I. I.
Clark, Mr. Z.
Claydon, Mr. & Mrs. F. H.
Cooper, Mr. H.
Douglas, Mr. L.
Douglas, Miss R.
Garrison, Mr. A.
Higgins, Mr. & Mrs. J. F.
Higgins, Mr. S. S.
James, Mr. E. O.
James, Mr. & Mrs. N.
Jones, Miss.
Jenner, Miss R.
McLellan, Mr. J.
McPherson, Mr. A.
Murphy, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Nett, Mr. J. D.
Patrick, Mrs. C.
Ryett, Mr. H.
Rylett, Mrs. S.
Schofield, Mr. & Mrs. C. V.
Townsend, Mr. & Mrs. A.
Truon, Mrs. A.

Adlen, Miss.
Allen, Miss M.
Arnold, Miss.
Averell, Mrs. L.
Baldwin, Mr. H.
Ball, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Ball, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Barry, Miss.
Beaumie, Mr. W.
Biddle, Mr. A.
Bird, Mr. H.
Bishop, Miss.
Bishop, Mr. & Mrs. E. M.
Birchard, Miss.
Booth, Miss A. G.
Bosworth, Miss.
Bosomwyk, Mr. H.
Bouman, Mrs. A.
Brown, Miss M. L. D.
Bryder, Mr. H.
Clegg, Mr. & Mrs. W. V.
Dale, Mr. H.
Cattor, Mrs.
Chapman, Mrs. J.
Clinton, Miss.
Cocksedge, Mr. & Mrs. W. H.
Consortine, Miss.
Coxbridge, Mr. H.
Craughton, Mrs. C.
Cooper, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Corbett, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Cosgrave, Miss E.
Coulson, Mrs. A.
Coulson, Miss E.
Fox, Miss E. H.
Groshwaite, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Cumberlison, Miss C. B.
Crane, Mr.
Hartell, Mr.
Davidson, Mr. & Mrs.
Davidson, Miss G. D.
Davies, Mr. & Mrs. A.
Davis, Mrs. H.
Dawes, Miss J. H.
Derby, Mr. & Mrs. T.
Dempsey, Mr. R.
Dixon, Mr.
Dominick, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Dowd, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Dowd, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Dudson, Miss M.
Elliott, Mr.
Farr, Miss B. H.
Farr, Miss N.
Fawcett, Mr. A. E.
Fawcett, Mrs. A. E.
Finch, Miss B. M. E.
Finzlay, Mr. G.
Flint, Dr. & Mrs. H.
Fox, Dr. & Mrs. E.
George, Miss C. A. B.
Gregory, Mr. C. F.
Graves, Mr. & Mrs. C. J.
Griffin, Miss.
Hackett, Miss.
Hale, Miss V.
Hans, Miss V. M.

Baldstone, Miss. Mrs. B.
Hardwick, Mr. & Mrs. B.
Lodge, Mr.
Hay, Mr. & Mrs. M.
Hawthorne, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Hunter, Miss
Hunter, Miss
Hyatt, Mr. & Mrs.
Jensen, Mr. & Mrs.
Jansen, Miss
Kraim, Mr. & Mrs.
Jones, Mr. N. T.
Judd, Mr. D.
Kuhne, Mr. S.
Kyndall, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Laing, Miss A.
Large, Mr. O.
Legg, Miss J.
Leigh, Mr. C.
Lyon, Mr. & Mrs. G. H.
Mabrierley, Mr. J. P.
McDonald, Mr. W. F.
McGowall, Mr. A.
McGiness, Mr. & Mrs. A. E.
Macgregor, Mrs. M.
Macgregor, Miss M.
MacIntyre, Mr. R. C.
Mackenzie, Miss
MacMahon, Father
Mason, Mr. & Mrs. C. E.
McCoy, Miss N.
Max, Miss H.
Mayhew, Miss M.
Methuen, Miss C.
Methermore, Mr. & Mrs.
Millbank, Capt. & Mrs.
Moffat, Col. & Mrs.
Naylor, Mr. J.
Nettlefold, Mr. & Mrs. L.
Nicholl, Miss P.
Ricof, Mr. & Mrs. W. M.
North, Miss A.
Pavie, Mr.
Pecock, Miss
Poole, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Pope, Mrs. R. M.
Quinn, Mr. & Mrs.
Redler, Mr. D. F.
Rowne, Mrs.
Roxas, Mr. & Mrs.
Robbins, Miss
Robins, Mr. R. E.
Robinson, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Robson, Major M.
Rowcliffe, Miss A.
Russell, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Rutherford, Mrs. I.
Savory, Mr. B. W.
Scarff, Major C. S.
Smith, Miss C. F.
Smyth, Mr. & Mrs.
Sneddon, Mr. & Mrs.
Stephens, Mr. & Mrs. I.
Stoker, John, Adm'r. R.
Stowley, Mr. & Mrs. M.
Stretton, Mr. & Mrs.
Talbot, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Talbot, Miss
Talbot, Miss L.
Talbot, Miss S.
Turhollow, Miss
Urian, Miss
Venne, Miss
Walker, Mr. & Mrs.
Wellington, Miss
Wilde, Mr. & Mrs. N.
Watson, Mrs.
Well, Mr. C.
Wheatcroft, Mr. & Mrs. J. C.
White, Mr. & Mrs. W. J.
Whitehead, Mr.
Wotton, Mr.

~~Air Mail Passenger~~

Homeward Passage on May 6 included Mr. and Mrs. H. Mylne, Mr. Agnes, Mr. and Mrs. George Gandy, and Mr. Dobell, from Boira; Mr. C. White, from Mysore, and Mr. J. McCrae, from Madras.

Homeward passengers on May 10 included Mr. W. K. von Beira; Mr. and Mrs. E. Long from Durban; Mr. F. Allen from Mombasa; Mr. M. C. B. Maitland from Nairobi; and Mr. G. S. Kakani from Bellary.

Passengers who arrived on May 1st were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Buxton, Mr. H. E. Bussey, Captain H. F. Koch, Mr. S. G. Bunting, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. J. Walker, Captain C. B. Anderson and Captain B. Pinney from the "Arauca"; and Mr. and Mrs. W. Walker from the "Arauca".

On May 18 he left Khartoum with Mr. A. Waugh, Mr. Davidson, and Mr. G. L. Jackson, and arrived at Nairobi on May 20.

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THE PROMOTION OF SETTLEMENT on land, which was very difficult, a common idea that owners of large estates either individuals or companies, abstract close settlement by various determina-

Worrell, most of them have proved the land to their own satisfaction before buying it, thanks to an excellent system instituted some years ago by the company, which permits any intending purchaser to

lay on the land of his choice for two or three years while definitely committing himself to its acquisition. Purchases under such a scheme could not be fairer.

example of the inquirer for way
and means to acquire land along the drainage divide
in the districts who will be inclined to acquire such as
the one pound per acre, wants evidence that the
land is suited to his purpose. The company
encourages him to make a visit at his leisure. I will
permit him to occupy the land for a trial period
during which he can examine the option for only two
and a half cents of the stipulated purchase price
plus for two and a half years his rent would be one thousand
fifty-five dollars per annum. Having by the end
of the period satisfied himself that the land is suitable
for cultivation there has been only one case in which such
an option has not been exercised and that was
when the man thought the price too high. In this case the
owner the owner of the property pays ten per cent
of the purchase price and undertakes to pay the
balance in nine annual instalments.

Here then is a business-like closer settlement scheme in active operation by a commercial company which has already within its borders well over two hundred European men, women and children, apart

from these, and not well
I financed—at the generous rate
of four per cent. interest on
and which has now a Eu-
staff of ten members and rather more than
thirty pupils. It has long been evident that the
name of the old-time Highland Society will be
honorable while it exists, without regard to
the present condition of the people.

should suffice even at second rate work
by Government printing offices.
In co-operation it is greatly more
interesting and useful by focusing on what has
been done by the company above mentioned.

bring in the depression, the backlog and
again the winter will be severe. This should
lend, and it may, considerable support to large trac-
tors and tractors, especially those which have
landed in Kenya. It may contribute some relief
to the need for surplus to this own requirements
action by the Government in this new
Land Office could be the cost of imports be met
in Kenya. on reasonable terms. Nothing prac-
tical, secure and, despotic, can be done if it is still
worth while to buy Kenya's imports. It is still
no time to put before industry. My suggestion
which have ended in Kenya have certainly opened
a prospectus to New Zealand, Australia, South
Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and, now that
Southern Rhodesia is to embark upon new
arrangements for the increase in European immigra-
tion, it behoves Kenya to review his own position
and take steps to improve it. Several days his session
may be learnt from the immediate vicinity and
the East African Lakes, and the neighbouring
company, which, having already shown a spirit of
spirit would, we have no doubt, put its considerable
experience at the disposal of those who might
pose similar conditions for the encouragement of their
sealing work.

It would not be difficult to their own interests for the large landowners in the Colony to show equal consideration for the pockets and the future of those who might be willing to purchase some of their hold-

Commercial goes business, as it has been in

In this instance we have described a similar
situation which exists in Africa or in England for that matter.
Emulation. Land which is almost entirely
occupied has very little value, but
so long as any material demand continues, the position
changes. When a dozen or a score of families settle
in a district, especially if it be a white Thavu,
protection and security during a simple raid becomes
recognised as distinct, and therefore attracts
others to whom no such inducement would appear while
without the nucleus of a white settlement. Similarly
the residence of a number of families in a small and
distant frontier community will bring in roads, a school,
a church, a doctor, a sports ground, in fact
perhaps a steamship and medical attention. The
presence of us Englishmen in the two Thavus which
direct the benefit of the landowner stimulates the
importance and influence of the Thavu. The attraction
is with us, and our credit is with us. The cattle blocks
are sold, we get the money, we get the credit. As commercial
men, the duty of us Englishmen is to try to con-
vince the others of us shareholders that realising
income and profit through the operation of man and
machinery is a remarkable object, those who possess
the business. Hence we take an example
from the country, in which we are engaged, in
our territories also.

THE ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT'S PLANS again point to the socialist industry is pressed on to the return of land for settlement of the dispute with the local Indian clove merchants and middlemen. The rise "serious" doubt is cast upon whether the higher price is to be paid for the cessation of the boycott imposed by India's Congress Party upon the import and sale of cloves which provided a large part of Zanzibar's revenue. The *communiqué*—the main provisions of which are summarised in another page—is induced by political considerations to expedite those economic foundations which Mr. Birrell, the Agent of the East African and the Colonial Office, had agreed to be essential to the permanent health of the clove industry. Sometimes political considerations may take precedence over the purely economic, but rarely not entirely. It would be easy to make popular to exaggerate the importance of Zanzibar and the Indian merchants in their stout reasonableness. But the present question is:

In the first place, we doubt whether this will prove to be a satisfactory or final settlement. The Commissioner, a man of international reputation in financial circles, was at the instance of the Secretary of State sent to Zanzibar to investigate the Government situation; reported that the public subsidies finances would be endangered if the Indian Clove Growers' Association attempted negotiations to exercise control unless it did so under whose flag, even in disregard of its weighty position. Indian buyers are to be allowed to purchase non-essentials for export requirements direct from the native growers, and the Association, through the efficacious purchasing organisation throughout both islands which it has built up on behalf of the growers, is further astonishing provisos is to be made. Government, in fact, an Indian representative on the Board of Management of the Association, shall select from a panel of names submitted by the Indian National Association, acting in consultation with the Chamber of Commerce. Yet the Indian National Association is a purely political body, and so far as the Government should seek the views of the local Chamber of Commerce, on which grounds are strongly represented, but the wrong way commercial advice would be stimulated to point.

There is internal evidence that the Government is not satisfied with the plan which it has in principle accepted, and so the Secretary of State is now asked to do more. Clause 41 provides that if the stock held by the Association are reduced to below a specified figure, "as to endanger the security to supply the necessary industries," a percentage of exports to exercise control over two-thirds of the clove output. The section also says that no other measure may be taken to effect the same object, and that if the Association does not do this, it may be compelled to do so. A similar clause is contained once in a fortnight the price of cloves is to be sold cheaply.

While the Association is thus tied there is an aim to cripple it that succeeds too well to prevent without fear of retaliation. At the same time, the spectre of publicly presented in the Association representing the growers has no regular safeguards. The memorandum of agreement is the force of binding and disengaging. Moreover, it appears to own the seeds of future dispute when one justification should be the cause of later peace. That it certainly does not.

THE PRINCIPAL NATIVE POPULATIONS of Eastern Africa and the Indonesian Archipelago in England, thanks to the School of Oriental Studies, but a great deal remains to be done in this country with regard to African and African Empire, like Central Africa, and East Africa, taking a proper place in the study and Muslim in view of the study of Native Linguistics and Study Facilities. The School employs forty-four professors, readers, and lecturers, and it is

suggested that there may be altogether some seven persons in England engaged in instructing students in African and Asian tongues, though many of those folk occupy half-time only. Both France and Germany have double the number of instructors in full-time posts than France possessing 138 and Germany 149. What is amazing to recall that before the Bay Committee investigated the matter in 1900, there were in England no facilities for the study of African languages and cultures either in the older universities or in London, which could compare with those in foreign countries whose interests in Africa and the Far East are measurable in themselves. There were schools of African study in Europe at that time, but they were in Germany, not in Great Britain.

Then, as recently as thirty years ago, none of the great Oriental languages was taught in England as a modern spoken tongue; and if, in regard to Africa the excuse be made that there were few English forms of speech sufficiently well known and stabilized for teaching purposes, it may be replied that Swahili, at least, had been thoroughly worked out by the Bay Committee and other authorities importance being attached to it.

Continent, Muslim known and stabilized for teaching purposes, it may be replied that Swahili, at least, had been thoroughly worked out by the Bay Committee and other authorities importance being attached to it. The Bay Committee might have great prestige which, if it had fully implemented, would have made English centre of study second to none in the world, but has certainly been done, but it has become increasingly evident that the School failed to attain its full stature and affect the increased demands which have arisen and are still pending. Every subsequent improvement has been made in its incorporation. The deputation headed by Lord Maximilian, who appreciated His Excellency's Observatory on the subject, was very well received, and among its effects, then Secretary of State, Mr. Colenso, was one of the Ministers who received the delegation, is now chairman of the Governing Body of the school, son of a venerable old man who died at residence, Batavia, and not without an subordinate position in it, and the provision of facilities for the study of the language of the peoples over whom she rules, and for the study of their history.

~~Lord Dufferin's impressions of Karzha~~

Secretary of State's Address to Congress

The Secretary of State of the Colonies, who recently paid a visit to parts of West Africa, addressed the East African Group at London last week on the missions of Zanzibar and Somaliland, and the former took the form of an unusually frank discussion of the impressions left upon the mind of Mr. G. E. Hall, two months ago, more than since his recognition of the danger of forming opinions on all too short acquaintance with the territories concerned. He had, for instance, spent only six days in the Zanzibar port before concluding that

Nevertheless, said Dulcivin maddeningly, that
he had seen a great deal, and could not see his
wife had been in the woods or in the house where
important matters were in dispute. And spoke with
loathing, gaudily of some matter that had struck
him, but, for obvious reasons, the details of
pastages of his address should be omitted
definitely.

Among this statement were the following:

The bulk of the population of Arribazá came directly from the old Andean nobility and the descendants of slaves; in other words those who speak Araña and those who use Spanish. Among them is a group up a class of Indian middlemen, a class which has only made good work in various West African port cities.

"Liberation from slavery and the independence spirit of Zanzibarans must have coloured, if not the Africans of Zanzibar surprising spirit of individualism, which is in marked contrast with the ideas of continentalism so prevalent in the Natives of the mainland. In view of them, the average Zanzibari has no tradition and nothing to fall back upon except himself. It may not be too much to say that the future of Zanzibar will largely depend upon whether these Zanzibaris are willing to substitute an effective organisation which rises in a fit

Historic Guess Brought Back from the Dead

When you are there, great clove controversy will be fully on. You will remember that little adventure in the Straits of Malacca, and the wild guesses in world economy as to what Zanzibar could and must do with cloves. But he did it, and brought to him from the Dutch Indies, he said: "Let there be cloves where you can plant them! Then sail tea, coffee or any other crap, and I would have failed at a commercial proposition. But his guess was 50% right, and cloves are a success today, and have succeeded to a generation."

...clove exports, which represent the main source of livelihood can be easily sold like Gaul Smokes, one third to the Dutch East Indies and Admixtures, which tobacco in cigarettes, a third to India, where the clove is the principal, together they two countries between which the Indian chew. His products also a third to the United States for domestic and culinary purposes.

The Indian middlemen began to settle Zanzibar about 50 years ago and gradually established a colony on the mainland coast also. It is not clear that East Africa could have prospered as far as it did without the help of the Indian middlemen. That as it may, India in time established a virtual monopoly of the Zanzibar trade and was able to exert influence. The Indian

then take there had
a security in the debt, though he must be
very reasonable as
to the date of payment. It is very
desirable to have a clause in every
Credit Agreement which makes it
absolutely necessary to remit all the
proceeds of the sale of the
following articles for examination.
It was recommended that the Clive Group's Association
should be given the right of inspecting all
the documents relating thereto, and that such
effect might be given by a clause in the
loan indenture.

The British Congress Party in India heard of the proposal and of the inevitable opposition of the British Indians. They were in arms and, receiving their Indian allies in Zanzibar were being ill-treated, decimated and massacred by the British. Thus much of Zanzibar's export business was cut off as a result.

... Then, at maturity, the other two parts of
the issue in Indian produce of cloves, will succeed
and the Cigar Growers' Association has to give way.
So, from the accumulated stocks on the world
market we shall be able to buy them more cheaply.
We shall play buying. There is no
merely taking a strictly long position, as you
will see.

The result was that for some months the stocks of cloves at Zanzibar rose to considerable height, evidently within the month of his agreement being renewed between the Indians in India and those in Zanzibar, the one taking in the Clove Garden Association on the other. We may now know that the Clove war will be ended and that Zanzibar will again export cloves again.

While I was there Indians and Europeans came to see me in large numbers on the whole in a most friendly spirit, but this was clearly a matter for the Zanzibar Government to decide for itself. I am delighted what settlement has been reached for the financial position of Zanzibar would otherwise have been affected if there had been a contested struggle. The export duty on cloves is still very large & will be a considerable income, and although I cannot for one moment admit that Indians in India have a right to legislate for Indians in either parts of the empire - it is obvious that if an Indian had not helped under the financial effect of Zanzibar would have been much less.

Great Opportunities for Woman Leaders

Other medical work was much impressed by her work, much being done. Although I am independent and feminine, I still do not believe in women's conditions as a woman can't hold job well as a man. I am convinced that future will bring some years of medicine in琵琶湖.

*Lady Cook of Uganda**Anglo-Portuguese Friendship*

WITH DEEP REGRET we record the passing of Lady Cook after a period of failing health and some weeks of serious illness. Lady Cook, who, as Miss Thompson, was at the beginning one of the first white nursing sisters to reach Uganda where, two years later she married Dr. Sir Albert Cook, a colleague and a pioneer-partner of Dr. Livingstone.

With her first husband and his brother, Dr. J. H. Cook, she was inspired. She gave in the founding of one of the first clinics in the history of their country still, in spite of misfortune, ability and incessant care, was soon to attain a reputation unsurpassed by another medical institution in the whole of East Africa, and which has continued to have immense influence, not only in Uganda but on the neighbouring countries.

After a few years' service at the hospital, Mrs. Cook, who then was retired from that position, devoted herself to the realization of a long-cherished dream of founding in connexion with it a maternity school for training native women to be trained in nursing and child welfare. Official recognition of the need for such a school was given, and its feasibility was evident at the time Dr. Sir Albert's race was in general decline, and so when an appeal was made in 1920 to found the Uganda Corndon Maternity Training School, as it was called, the Government of the Protectorate showed its satisfaction and confidence by contributing £1,000 towards its foundation.

When this work was begun the number of native women estimated to be 500 per year were to be trained. In the Province of Buganda, where the most intensive work of the Clara Cooks had been done, birth dropped to 700, and for the whole Protectorate to 100 per thousand, while maternal mortality at the centres themselves had been reduced to under half a thousand, a figure closely approximating that of England. This incomplete information spans a decade and a half. It directly culminated in the inspired and inspiring work of Lady Cook, who so firmly maintained high standards of birth control and into maternity centres throughout the length and breadth of Uganda more than 200 certified midwives.

In 1920 this initiative resulted in the founding of a nurses' training college, at which 50 student nurses were in training last year. Here again it demanded distinguished example and a claim with justified pride to be the first of its kind in Africa.

Lady Cook's husband had been knighted in 1922 for his outstanding services—was awarded the G.B.E. in 1922, and last year he received Sir Albert to England as one of Uganda's representatives at the coronation. Just before his return to East Africa to her work, for now women have had 100 years' labour to do, Africa was fruitfully of Africa.

When for the last year Sir Albert and Lady Cook returned to full missionary service they settled in a delightful home near Nairobi, where they dispensed grace and hospitality to a wide circle of friends who came to visit them near. She died sadly, peacefully, and remembered for herself and the many women she helped.

Sir Albert Cook will be supported in his bereavement by the deep sympathy of many friends, and the thoughts of a particular group brought such abundant assistance to thousands of Europeans and Americans in what is in very deep Dark Africa at the time of the general and bitter calamity that has so far let in the gloom of the world's increasing

darkness. When proposing the toast of "Health and Long Life" in London last week at the Anglo-Portuguese Ambassador and Radiance of Mafeking, emphasised the importance of mutual Anglo-Portuguese friendship, pointing out that the two countries have common interests in defending the integrity undiminished of the possessions in Africa, and that the use of Portuguese ports and harbours is a vital necessity to the economic of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

After dinner it was announced that it had been decided to form an Anglo-Portuguese Society in London of which the Portuguese Ambassador is to be the first president.

Higher Education Conference

Delegates from each of the East African territories were present at an inter-territorial conference on higher education opened in Kampala on Saturday by Sir R.F.M. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda. Among the topics discussed were the selection of a name for a State-owned proposed Higher College in or near Kampala, the state of the Higher College, the raising of its scholastic standard to the level necessary for its recognition as a University, and the introduction of an autonomous constitution, the control financial arrangements, and the control of endowment funds; the institutions and functions of the Academic and the Council and the functions of the Principal in the College. On the great question of autonomy, a vote was taken.

KAREN ESTATES

~~ST. MUNG, KENYA~~

A NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA

THE KAREN PROPERTY

MILES FROM NAIROBI

Freehold Plot 100ft. wide at 10/- per acre

Electric Power Telephone and Road

Water Beautiful Scenery Excellent Soil

Building Stone No Rates of Tax

Water and Sewerage available Extended areas of land

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Statements Worth Noting

WHO'S WHO

"Everyone that heareth these sayings of Mine, and doeth them, shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand: And shall be given him in the full of it." — Matt. 7:20-27.

That magical Mr. Mayland — *The Uganda Times* — "Education is changing this part of Africa to say more than anything else." *The British Ambassador* — *Annual Report* — "The slave trades in whom annually 1,000,000 Negroes are sent from Central Africa to East and Southern Africa."

The only game in East Africa is going the northward shore, and the "Mr. Mayland" in his paper, "The Change in British East Africa."

The South African Hockey team which recently toured East Africa was amazed at the speed and stick-work of the Indian players during their tour.

"World Sports" — "I have not been down since 1928, and during the whole of last year my business and I met ten white people, ladies. A 'Landscape of a Man' *Newspaper in India* — *Cavalcade*.

"Nailobit" — an almost exact replica of the Cita California. Everything looks bad and mean in the tropics. — *My Life in Germany-Holland* — *Asian Knob*, etc.

Professor S. H. Hartley has produced a sixth edition from a previous one and there appears to be no change here in "A portable College dictionary" — *H. R. M. Govey and the Royal Society*.

All reports received during 1937 refer generally to the red locust, and it would seem that the appearance of the true green migratory locust has apparently disappeared. — *Worshipper of the Locust*.

On certain mines in Southern Rhodesia conditions of life have been made so healthy and attractive that there are waiting lists of Native applicants for employment. — *Report of the Select Native Committee*.

Thirty-two new clinics have been opened in twelve districts, and five more are due to be completed. It is hoped to cover this area by 1940. — *Herbert Stothard, Governor of Southern Rhodesia* — *Opening of the Settlement of the Colony*.

There is no significant increase in the number of crossings. The only ones I have heard of recently are those between Somaliland and the Abyssinian frontier. There are some who earlier maintained that the French in "The Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture" —

"Hilling Abyssinia" — were the first to cross the south as far as Harrar, and that one of the Swahili tribes in the Upper Tana Valley, since the Abyssinian raiders had been driven out, had all the gold and other possessions of any trader they pleased.

— *Journal des Résultats de l'Institut Pasteur* — "The main mineral contains about 20 different metals ranging from a few ounces each of cobalt, mangan, vanadium and other of the rare metals up to the whole range of common base metals in the same proportion as in a typical copper-nickel

404.— Mr. Edward Gibbons Morris, O.B.E., B.A.



Copyright: *Mr. Edward Gibbons Morris* is one of East Africa's best athletes. Mr. Gibbons Morris played Rugby for Oxford University and Kent, won his Half-Brite for Water Polo and captained Massay Park School in London 1901 and again in 1910. In his recent past he has been President of the Kenya Rugby Football Union, Secretary of the Kenya Olympic Committee, Vice-President of the Kenya Gymnastic Association, and Secretary of the Kenya Scout Council. He has assisted Sir Alan Amiel in that office. He is a member of the First Post Office Uganda 1908, Assistant District Commissioner, he was P.C. at the time of the outbreak of the War in 1914, which caused Uganda and German East Africa, with the Intelligence and the transport, being awarded the O.B.E. and the Order of the British Empire as a District Officer. In 1919 he signed a three-year contract to join the staff in Uganda of the Bantu Trading and Development Company as resident manager. Four years later he returned to the Colonial Service as P.D.C. in Uganda, where he acted as Labour Commissioner in the same year. In the Education Department of the Government Schools, he became a putty Doctor in 1924, during Sir William Legge's government. He was responsible for the first educational

Background

Ambassadorial
and International Affairs

Security in the Air. — What does the Government regard as armament? Current armaments seem to mean more machines than men. They are now producing bombers and fighters of the latest type at the rate of about one a month, to be increased to two when the new factory in Vienna is completed. It is unreasonable to suppose that in 12 months they can, if they began work up to a rate of 1,000 a month, produce 12,000. The question of planes presents considerable difficulty to the German Government, and there are good grounds for believing that the wastage is high. But it would be unwise to put German first-line strength at anything less than 2,000 machines in 1940. Against this we are promised 3,500 first-line machines, only 2,500 of which will be immediately available for home defence. — We were in perfect parity with Germans four years ago. Not only are we not within sight of it today, but we are still losing ground. — M. Robert Boddy, M.P., in "Tim and Tide."

The New Air Minister. — Sir Kingsley Wood has the ability, energy and initiative to dynamic organisation. He is in the prime of activity, and we have no little faith that he will rise to the magnitude of a task where both boldness and simplicity of conception are required and this is of the essence of the contract. Though he has been only a few days in office he has already held good council with his experts and heads of industry, including Lord Nuffield. Everything will depend upon his degree of decision and success in equipping his department at the outset with the knowledge, ideas, and driving power of those professors and engineers in this country who can form a technical school second to none in Germany or anywhere. — M. J. F. Garbett, in "The Observer."

Humiliating Liquidation. — Many already feel impelled to say that this country will have in 1940, and by that date will have 8,000 first-line machines. This humiliating failure after 10 years of effort must be ascribed to the Government as a whole. The farther we go, and the harder, apparently, we try, in the air race, the further we fall behind, and nothing could do more to diminish our prestige than to see our air race from having no influence remaining. To this day, the most effective hint has been made of the need for a defence programme change. — Mr. Dugdale is not always right, but his change is accompanied by a definite recognition of the general situation. — *Spectator*.

Czechoslovakia. — During the long years of Nazi occupation the protection of minorities by the Council of the League of Minorities in Czechoslovakia were the best treaty in Europe. I never found myself in a position far removed and ready to use. The situation seems to have deteriorated, of late years, owing partly to the distress intensified by the German exclusion of Czech goods, and partly to the fear inspired in the population by the aggressive policies of Adolf Hitler. A sharp distinction should be made between (a) the handing over of the Sudetenland to the Nazis and (b) the Nazification of the Sudeten territory, largely by means of terrorism, which, whatever Hitler's own wishes, seems the object of the German Government. The first is deplorable in itself, comparable with the continued existence of Ireland for us; the second is neither. Why does the independence of Czechoslovakia not enter in humanly in to Great Britain? To humans, because of Czechoslovakia's fidelity to shared ideals for a time past in all parts of Central Europe? No Jew, no German, no Englishman, no Frenchman, and we may add without such exaggeration as the American will be able to live in peace and security. To Great Britain, because the dismemberment of the Czechoslovakian state over to the Nazi Government, the Skoda armaments factories, Russian oilfields and an army of 300,000 well equipped soldiers.

Albert Speer. — *Die Blätter* Hitler does not want to dominate the German population of Czechoslovakia within the bounds of the Reich; he wants to have those Germans as his representatives in that foreign land. His immediate purpose is to renew the alliance between Czechoslovakia and Russia. When Hitler trouble the waters of the Danube, Moscow stirs the stormy sea of Central Europe. — *Die Blätter* Hitler is a statesman, not a statesman of war. He is a statesman of the kind of Spain, France, Italy, and so on, doing some very decent things since 1933, and so on. The dictators of Central Europe are not like that. — *Die Blätter* Hitler is an arrant only end, and it remains to see what moves. — *Die Blätter* Hitler, the *Die Blätter* Hitler, the *Die Blätter* Hitler.

Avoiding War. — The British Government's policy is to urge moderation and peaceful methods, from mutual understanding of difficulties, and, above all, to face fundamental issues of interest among the neutrals and press for its splitting. Everyone in any position of responsibility should be alert from using the language of provocation; which should be no hesitation anywhere in dealing drastically with scaremongers. There is no room for war, and likelihood of warlessness, some explosive intelligent agents which jerks people out of the realm of reason into that of passion, finally unbalanced. There could be no profit in war to any nation or to any section of a nation, except indeed to the enemies of society—the fascists and the vicious and empire amid the ruins of civilization. — *Die Blätter* Hitler is in a position to win a short war and the harm, human and material, brought about by the use of modern destructive weapons between the ruling classes of Europe would be irreparable for generations to come.

Oil Smoothes the Way. — President Cardenas, like Herr Hitler, is a dictator who has ruthlessly slaughtered colleagues and political foes. Both dictators of religion and persecution, and mass. Cardenas is a symbol and Hitler is the self-styled scourge of that breed. But oil—especially oil—is a great solvent of Nazi principles. So well is Herr Hitler prepared to touch the pitch of oil that he will swallow it for the lubricant which will facilitate his plan for grasping raw materials in Central Europe and the Balkans. — *Die Blätter* Hitler, as a result of the last Hitler's action at Guadalajara, and Stettin, Hitler is now prepared to become the receiver of stolen oil, and to give Germany a healthy profit from this Mexicanisation. The size of the business and the placing of Mexican armaments will be relatively small. English investors will suffer by the loss of some of their properties. But they have at least the consolation that it matters to commerce and industry a damn near a perfect

The London Chronicle

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week

Market Movements and Trends

Lev Senterac, where he is now living, those people I could soon take him Hitler's," I found Rothermere.

"Great Britain is attacked we are attacked too," Mr. E. New Zealander Minister of Finance.

"Traders, shippers with the totalitarian countries need very careful watching," Mr. Oliver Stanley.

"My conscience and duty to my fellowmen impel me directly in the direction of peace," said Halifax.

No more delightful way of spending money can be thought of than in the provision or endowment of a library," Earl Baldwin.

"The scattering from the sky of germs to spread disease among the people is out of the question," Wing Commander J. H. House.

Peers who hold office under the Crown should have the right, as in France, of addressing other Chancery as well," Lord Strabolgi.

Gardeners are the most whole-some people in the world; they never fight, but they know all about anything without wanting to share it," Mr. C. H. Middleton.

"Much of the high civilization of Europe is hanging down a precipice owing to making a foothold in the simple Christian realities of forgiveness, mutuality, love, and faith," The Rev. James Fraser.

"I am sure that we need to be wary of Europe," their potential war strength is infinitely greater than that of their present opponents," Mr. G. R. Headlam, Deputy Prime Minister of Great Britain.

"The German Nazis skin us like wild boars," he remarked, "but we have got them back to the fold again." We're going to be one of the cities of the world again," he informed a Dutchman who came in for a dining car. The German said, "We have a great country, we have hours and thousands of tanks, and a population of millions."

"We're the Dutchmen," We have a great country, we have hours and thousands of tanks, and a population of millions," he said again, "but we don't have someone knocking at the door of the nation. I do

Rand Gold. The tonnage milled in the Witwatersrand gold mining industry reached 50,000,000 last year, an increase of some 16,000,000 tons of the 1932 figures.

The number of ounces produced, however, has not increased proportionately, and last year's record output of 1,545,087 ounces is only slightly in excess of 1932 due to the enhanced price of gold permitting the profitable treatment of a much lower grade.

The life of the industry has thus been extended for many years and payable ore reserves more than doubled in five years. Working revenue at £80,000,000 represents an increase of nearly 20 per cent on the 1932 figure, and this, coupled with a reduction of £10 per ton in working costs, has enabled the industry to achieve a working profit of nearly £32,000,000—more than double the 1932 figure.

Of this working profit some £17,000,000, or almost 100% more than in 1932, has been distributed in dividends, and nearly £1,000,000 represents a 200% increase, has gone to the Government by way of taxation and share profits from leased mines.

M. A. Anderson, Chairman of the Union Corporation, Ltd.

Wholesale Dumping. The dumping of motor-cars into Great Britain is a serious threat to manufacturers and shareholders of Morris, Austin, Standard and Ford of England. The German Open car (11.1 h.p. Treasury rating) sells in Great Britain for £3.35 retail and competes with the £1.10 Morris and Standard cars at £2.05, and with the Austin at £2.15. The same car is regularly imported from America, which at the current rate of exchange of £170, thus is sold to the British motorist by General Motors at about £65. In the first three months of this year 2,974 German motor-cars were imported; against only 205 in the first three months of 1937, a sum of 90,312. In the German cars, 1,000 out of 500 were sent to the import of General Motors, and sold against only 10 of the 205 in the first three months of 1937.

New Statesman and Nation

This feature has been prepared especially for the service of the New Statesman and Nation.

Stock Exchange.—Latest movements on representative stocks and shares in London Stock Exchange and an index to conditions in the institutions of the market.

	7.1.0
Consolidated	1
Kenya 5%	118.00
Kenya 3%	103.00
N. Rhodesia 3%	151.76
Nyasaland 3%	94.00
N. Afr. Pys. 5% deb.	93.41
Rhodesia 3% deb.	103.26
Sudan 3%	101.00
Tanganyika 1%	116.50

	Industrials
Brit. Amer. Tob. (21)	5
Brit. Oxygen (21)	3.6 3
Brit. Irons (2s. od.)	8.92
Courtaulds (94)	1.16
Dunlop Rubber (21)	9
General Electric (1)	3.10 6
Imp. Chem. Ind. (1)	1
Imp. Tobacco (21)	6.12 5
Int. Nickel Canada	5
Prov. Cinematograph	19.9
Titan and Firewall (21)	8.17 6
U.S. Steel	5
Utd. Steel (21)	1.2 0
Unilever (21)	1.7
United Biscuits of S.A.	8.12
Vickers (2s. od.)	0
Woolworth (5s.)	3.3 9

	Mines and Oils
Anacapde (500)	1
Anglo-Amer. Corn (10s.)	2.10 0
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	7
Anglo-Iranian	6
Burmah Oil	5.18 12
Cone Oilfields	6.10 1
Crown Collieries (10s.)	15.12 5
De Beers Dl. (50s.)	5
E. Rand Coal (5s.)	1
Ectaco Prods. (21)	1
Feld Case Salts (21)	1
Johannesburg Cons.	9.15 1
Mexican Eagle	5
Rand Mines (5s.)	8.10 0
Randfontein	5
Royal Dutch (100)	3.6 9
Shell	5
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	10.8 5
West Witwatersrand	7.12 0

Banks, Shipping, and Home Railways

	Banks, Shipping, and Home Railways
Barclay Bank D.C.L.G.	2.76 6
Brit. India (2s. od.)	10.00 0
Cla	0
E.D. Rehabilitation	8
Gt. Western (21)	51.0
Penang and Shanghai	20.00 0
M. & T. (21)	17.12 0
Wat. Board (21)	15.0
Southern Rhodesia	4.50 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	15.12 5
Union Castle (6s. od.)	1

Transportations

	Transportations
Anglo-Dutch (21)	9
Lingga (21)	0
London & Brighton	1
Madras & Southern	0
Port of F. Trust (21)	1

Rhodesia Railways, Limited

Mr. Arthur Hadley's Address

THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE RAILWAYS LTD. was held in Bulawayo last week.

Mr. Arthur E. Hadley, chairman of the company, presided.

The secretary, Mr. R. F. Fitzgerald, read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the directors, the Chairman said—

In recent years it has been the custom to make a speech at the annual general meeting of this company. On the Rhodesia system, which is owned by the company, Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., and the Mashonaland Railway Company, Ltd., and it was therefore impossible to deal with the system as a railway situated in Rhodesia. Other meetings

Company Owns Whole System

The speech is now changed. The undertaking of the Mashonaland Railway Company has been absorbed by the company which now owns the whole of the system formerly owned by the two companies, and I propose therefore to give a survey of the whole railway position.

I should like first to consider the circumstances in which it became possible to complete the statutory reservation of the railway in 1932. It can be seen from the history of the system when this decision had fallen to us of and from the position in 1931, and there was no legislative provision for its reimplementation. We carried with the Government an whose energies we expended through a considerable number of the Ministers concerned, rights, certain important interests of the Rhodesia system once again, and that in view of the fact that for the purposes of evolution, as far as total revenue would be concerned, as far as our account was concerned, otherwise the annual deficit service of the company would be some £200,000.

Expectedly Rapid Trade Recovery

At the time of the amendment of the legislation it was believed that so rapid a trade recovery would take place, or that the exports from mineral traffic would show a large increase, so that the railway position of the system was anticipated to be such that all the main object of the legislation, namely a reduction of rates will be obtained. In earlier days the views expected were not only that the existing trading community would expand, but also that the increase in the population of Rhodesia would serve

On page 3 of our report you will see in particular the trading results of the company for the year ended December 31, 1932, the results being as follows:—

Inclusive of the 1,000 miles of line wholly owned by the Mashonaland Railway Company, and by the Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., the total amounted to £1,071,572, compared with a summed gross revenue of £1,071,572, the company and the Mashonaland Railway Company in the previous year an increase of £1,071,572, or nearly 100%.

With a large expansion in business, the increased trade naturally must in the first instance be reflected in the growth of the mineral traffic, and from mining and mineral traffic

the operating expenditure, the traffic position, the tonnage and ton-miles of 1,522,451, an increase in the year ended December 31, 1932, of 1,522,451, an increase of 10% over

the corresponding period of 1931, and some increase of 10% in the

steamship in loading of general cargo and mineral traffic, 1,065,727 tons, or 10%, and over the increase of 10% revenue

and to nearly 9%.

As a result of the year's operations which have been a surplus of gross revenue over working expenses of £1,932,300, an increase of 181.25%

in the previous year, a very satisfactory record

the best achieved in the history of the railway.

Continued Expansion of Trade.—In March

sudden, the railway in 1932, and we are now

endeavouring to deal with the position by offering

additional railings, sidings and other such

facilities as are ready in service.

The new bases of strength are also thrown

into the system in our subsidiary company, Bulawayo Works, Ltd., which is engaged in forming

the developing land, and of the company

of port of call, East Africa, the company put in hand

the construction of a port terminal by the 600 ft.

length and 100 ft. wide, and a large quay wall

existing the elevated wharves, 110 ft. goes

over the sea, and other improvements such

as turntables and roads, will be completed by the

1st March, 1933, costing £13,300,000, and

after fast development and port traffic passing

over the wharves exceeds 500,000 tons in a month, additional traffic exceeded 1,500,000 tons.

Completion of Work at Bulawayo

After 23 months' continuous work, the heavy traffic of the port company having stopped the work on 24th Portuguese anniversary, first the fourth bridge, the fourth bridge completed, followed by the construction of further deep water berths, and in all, the other improvements, and it is expected that the additional work will be completed by the end of March.

These works will increase the port of Bulawayo

water and rolling stock, and additional railway

sidings, such as 100 ft. crossing loops, at

various places, and these will enable the port

to compete with the neighbouring ports, while

the port of Bulawayo will be enabled to compete

with the neighbouring ports, while

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According to the report, the total assets of the company is \$1,000,000 in common shares, the latter being all held by the Shoshone Railway Company, and at its 75,000 shares, the value of the company is \$750,000, and another \$250,000 is held in cash, bonds, and accounts receivable, making a total of \$1,000,000. The total assets of our subsidiary in the country, including the \$100,000 paid for the incorporation of the Mashashahash Company, made at September 30, 1911, were \$1,000,000 in addition to the \$1,000,000 in the company, so that the total assets of both companies are \$2,000,000 and investments.

Account Nov 6, 1940. Two years of photoplates
remain and a few months, and I will have referred
to the public charge the 1000 ft extension of my
A. inhibitory penning scheme being introduced
next year. A small amount of material after 1944
in our non-contaminated portion of the same will
add to new contours. The final details of this
scheme will be set and will shortly be submitted
to authorities in order to ascertain the accrued
value in fishes of the period from July, 1941, to
date. We will endeavor to publish this accrued
value in the first five years and consequently
will have included an estimated amount
of the year ended September 30, 1941.

From Account No. 111, the new revenue account you suggest. Positive broach the question of \$1,000,000 for the year 1923-24, and \$8,200 being the balance of interest on amounts due. The current interest charges have been deducted, so you will be on the plus side of certain investments and some other small revenue-making projects.

After conversion, Debenture interest £901,360, conversion expenses £108,000 and some fix. £28,175 were paid in, compared with profit of £1,175 and bearing account the loss of the cash dividends payable amount of £100,302 in the previous year.

The legislation of the territories in which
Railways operate provides that no dividend
on the Ordinary shares may be paid unless and until
the Statutory Reserve account after the payment of
financial year exceeds an amount equal to one-half
of the first Debentures. As this reserve account
as of October 1st, amounted to \$11,111,
it is therefore annual dividend of \$100,
or too, a dividend can be paid
the year ending September 30, 1892.

accordance with the terms
of his will has been opened to the
use of the state's tabulation account.
The old account has been placed
in a reserve account which it is
expected will be used for
the tabulation of the results of
the election. It is believed that
it will be possible to get
a transcript of the year ended December 31, 1918.

From Astounding No. 8, page 17
so that we have to pay £155 per ton in full
store, which is more than double what it cost us
owing to the inclusion of £155 per ton representing
the cost of 80-lb. rails required in connection with
the running of the railway.
In and around London, the line is being carried out
in sections, each section being drawn along by a
steam traction engine and resown as it goes.
At a capital cost of £1,000,000, the line will be
finished in a year at a total cost of £1,500,000.
The investment will be repaid in less than five years.
A which over £12,000,000 is represented by
over 1,000,000 tons of iron and steel.

On 21 Oct 1953, I went to the eastern part of the Sepulchre station and several miles downstream. 24-511200 are in sand form.

During the first five months of the current financial year, from October 1, 1931 to February 28, 1932, the approximate working results were : gross revenue, £2,101,532, an increase of £601,530 over those of the corresponding period of last year. Working expenses, £1,459,662, an increase of £11,973; surplus of gross revenue over working expenses, £641,871, an increase of £68,530.

The copper market is now not so good as it was in the middle of 1937, and the mines are again operating with effect from December 1, 1937, to 105% of the agreed basic tonnage, but I hope that in comparison with the year ended September 30, 1937, gross revenue for the year ending September 30, 1938, will be satisfactorily maintained.

As regards Working expenditure, we have, by the advice of Sir Henry Chapman, felt justified in agreeing to certain adjustments in the wages of our employees as from March 1, 1938, equal to an increase in pay of about 4%, which will cost this company something like £6000 per annum. We intended to say that the relations between this company and its employees continue on a very friendly and fraternal basis.

A. S. ~~Henry~~ Chapman's Services

You will see from the report that there has been an important change in our administration in Rhodesia, and that Sir Henry Chapman who has served us in many capacities since he joined the service in 1934, has relinquished the appointment of General Statistician which he has held since 1934.

In every situation he rendered many valuable services to Rhodesia throughout the years which he has devoted to what he regards as the interests of the Rhodesian railway system often at the sacrifice of his health and personal interests - he is a statesman of罕見的才能. I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing our great admiration and gratitude for his work during the world-wide depression of 1931-32 when he maintained successfully the export of material, reduced revenues and also the important negotiations he conducted last year with the Union and Rhodesian Government. He is a man whom it is a pleasure to meet and whose efforts to raise the high standards of railway construction in Rhodesia are to be deplored.

Sir Henry Charnock, as you know, is
dying, and I am anxious to have his
memorial service performed on the 21st of
January, at which time we hope to have the
honour of your presence.

It is great kinship. I hope we have the fortunate opportunity to see you again as soon as possible. I am sorry to say that our system is not yet fully developed. We are fully convinced of the need to ensure our railways with success. It has been a long time since we last met. I should like to meet you again at some future date.

A close-up photograph showing a dark, textured surface, possibly asphalt or concrete, covered with a multitude of small, metallic fragments. These fragments vary in shape and size, appearing as tiny shards, bullet casings, or pieces of debris. The lighting highlights the metallic texture and the way the fragments catch light against the dark background.

~~Rasmussen Gold-Mines Ltd.~~

Journal of Maritime Law & Commerce • Volume 46 Number 4 • Winter 2005 • Review

The annual meeting of Rosemont Gold and Silver Mining Company was held at the Union Hotel on Tuesday, October 10, 1893. Secretary, chairman of the company, presiding. While secretary reported that the company had been conveying the meeting, chairman reviewed the accounts, pointing out that the profits of 1900 had been applied to winding down the mine development. In conclusion, he said that his speech to the

Development work Premises

Generally speaking development work during 1910 has been promising. Work on the Hurst has consisted of usual development and the preparation of stopes on the lower published payable shoot of the reef. Nos. 6 and 7 levels are vertical levels of 100 and 50 ft. which have been opened up, and development in the No. 8 level is at vertical depth beginning. The development of the 100 ft. and 50 ft. levels has been carried out from a haulage winch on the dip of the reef, situated at the west end of the reef footings, in view of the encouraging results in depth on this reef. Following the important discovery of another reef at still greater depth, it was decided to continue sinking this shaft which has now been carried down to half way between the No. 8 and 9 levels.

On a level, Horst reef, the exploration drive was continued for 250 ft. The surveying of the reef channel with the compass suggested that it was not possible to continue this work indefinitely, but rather to continue further exploration work in this direction on a few areas or by some other method.

To the west, the level was cut through virgin in the shear zone and in an attempt to re-enter the rock again on the other side, where the westerly contamination of the reef channel might be expected. However, at higher levels the shear zones end. The reef channel is now exposed and it now appears that the reef channel is decreasing in thickness and therefore the work was for the time being discontinued on this level.

The Diamond Hit Camp

Having had the very helpful and much appreciated collaboration of Dr. W. R. Jones, of the British School of Mines, and Dr. C. G. Gilliland, government geologist in Kenya, we carried on diamond drilling, programming it at the foot of the Horst region as a result of which four new surface reef channels were indicated, one of which was later profitably underground developed.

Such long range results as this are good, and very much a matter of hit or miss. In December last we entered several east four, discovered these reefs by the first borehole, and decided to extend immediately. No 1 level crossed the reef, this rapidly towards the new one. The crosscut was extremely interesting, showing a reef channel, and a young reef area, given very promising results. At these times, it is difficult to say what may be expected on the reefs; they are so varied, and our position so uncertain, future observations must be awaited.

the bell assortes.
A very large number of
years having passed will well suffice to
see that the length of time
has been fully attained. The
whole will have been
fully half past four years.
The bell has
been rung on the first
anniversary of the
battle of Bunker Hill.

eried out. At the new footings were found fragments of a level south-crescent about 150 ft. out of the exposed reef on the beach at 172 ft. The first two were found in the sand. The last three appear to be broken down and tilted. They were discovered in the sand at 172 ft. The fourth and fifth come from the same stage. The third and fourth gel corals indicate a second reef change, not necessarily a higher one. Another possible explanation is that they were found at a point where the reef was higher than the main, that intersected reef banks. There was a sharp increase in the height of the reef during the third footfall, reaching 100 ft. of the third footfall reef. This is indicated by the May 19 reef channel.

Increased Production Anticipated

The treatment plant has run continuously during the year and the results, metallurgically, are such that the anticipated recovery of 95% can be maintained. It is hoped that during the current year No. 1 Footwall ore will be treated in the new plant, thus enabling a gradual increase in monthly tonnage of ore for the mill and gradually approaching the capacity of the plant.

tempered in 1905, 0000 this last year. The first four years of production have been in the mining of kimberlite, along with small open-pit operations. The important discovery of four large new channels, together with indications of payable values in depth much greater than heretofore worked. The first of these four is now being developed, and its extension at present is being explored by diamond holes, the most recent results.

Only last week has he obtained from the cutting from the same No. 6 cross-hole, with easy reach, the two shot-wells of values of 60 dw, over 11,000 ft. The important discoveries fully justify our policy of exhaustive examination of the porphyries by diamond drilling and development.

Questions having been answered the report and accounts were adopted unanimous. Captain L. Foreing was re-elected to the bank. Messrs. Bishop, Hamlin & Co., were re-appointed auditors and metting closed with vote of thanks to the Clerks and their colleagues.

the Air Mail Edition reaches readers in East Africa and the Far East earlier than the *Times* sends its mail. It contains the same sort of news as three editions of the *Times* combined, and the cost is one shilling a week, including postage.

News Items in Brief

A mission has been elected in Dar es Salaam to be known as the Memorial to Fred G. Wilson. It is proposed to have it inaugurated at the end of the year from a service from Nairobi to Mombasa.

Wilson's grave has now been dug, and service from Nairobi to Mombasa.

According to one hundred members of the R.A.F. who have arrived in Kenya from Egypt.

Discretionary leases cover 1,000 acres of land.

It has been reported to the Europeans.

The 1938 meeting of the East African Governors' Conference will open its sittings on June 21.

Copies of the Standard and the King Queen are to be placed in Government Houses in Dominions and Colonies.

The Salisbury Light Plane Club has decided to admit, at the suggestion of the Committee, Europeans as flying members only.

H.M.S. "Hawthorpe" a gunnery ship in the Red Sea left Port Sudan on April 16. She will arrive back in Port Sudan on May 20.

Lulu Branch of the Rhodesian Territorial Association has been formed, and includes the members of The Rhodesia Camp.

In 1937 there were 2,000 visitors to the southern side of the Victoria Falls, and 1,000 to the northern side, while 7,500 entered the Victoria Falls Hotel.

Two Zeppelin airships reported as arriving in Khartoum yesterday, and were seen to land in non-stop flight after a duration of 11 hours and 20 minutes.

According to an answer given in Parliament, they imported seven new犀牛 rhinoceroses and another Rhinoceros from during the period April 1937 to April 1938.

The proposal to build their own Hallmark hotel at Bulawayo at a cost of £80,000 is in the opinion of the press necessary to a scheme of development of the mining industry.

A Bill to incorporate a new administrative body, the State Railways and Bus Services Corporation, is to be submitted to the Kenyan Legislature in June.

V. Stamps, a member of parliament, says he and his colleagues are to propose a bill to be introduced into the House of Representatives in Southern Rhodesia after May 1, 1938.

The compulsory contribution old age pension scheme, a component of the pension system, has been put into operation by the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. It provides a pension of £6 per month for persons employed and aged upwards of 65 years.

A deficiency of £1,500,000 in the year's working is shown in the accounts of the Church Mission Society for the year ended March 31, 1938. The income available towards pensions was £304,046, and the total expenditure £304,646.

In view of the cultural differences between the Sudanese visitors to the Coronation last year, the Sudanese Government has decided to send a delegation of educated Sudanese officials such as Engku and agents of the Egyptian Ambassador to a party which is to be held in London.

A memorandum of understanding has been signed between the chairman of the Sudanese National Council and the chairman of the Sudanese National Council and Sir Salazar de Portugal, Portuguese Ambassador to Washington, D.C., and the Ambassador to the United States.

Of Commercial Concern

Uganda's current cotton crops are estimated to be 100,000 bales, the Protectorate exceeding 40,000 bales.

Customs receipts of £1,000,000 during the first quarter amounted to £1,000,000 compared with £900,000 during March, 1937.

Imports into Tanganyika during the first quarter of the year totalled £90,000, up 20 per cent. to £157,000 compared with £125,000.

An average of 40 per cent. per head was paid for 45 cattle at the stock market in Dar es Salaam, government just bought 100 cattle in Kenya.

Barclays Bank, Ltd., C. & J. G. announces the payment on January 1st an interim dividend of 3½ per cent. A similar dividend last year's interim distribution was 3 per cent.

It officially announced that planters of arabica coffee in the Belgian Congo are to receive an export bonus of 10 francs per kilo. In 1938 Dr. E.O. H. 1939, continuing to 1940.

A new turn-of-the-century, the largest in Southern Rhodesia, is now being planned in the Salisbury area. The capacity of which is to times that of the general planed forests 10 years ago.

Appropriate exports of the main economic crops from Tanganyika during April were: Sisal, 5,000 tons; sisal pulp, 2,000 tons; cotton, 3,500 tons; coffee, 3,000 bags; 200 tons; stone, 21,000 tons; groundnuts, 18,000 tons.

The present chief economic crop in Tanganyika is sisal, followed by cotton and groundnuts. It is considered to be the chief article of export of the conservator of forests from the territories represented on the timber trade.

Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika are the chief sources of coffee in Africa.

Kenya is the chief source of sisal in Africa.

Tanganyika is the chief source of cotton in Africa.

Kenya is the chief source of groundnuts in Africa.

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To Promote Timber Export

When representatives of the European timber industry and Central African Forests of the three countries met recently at the Basilea the future of the industry was agreed that while the creation of a Central African co-operative market for timber products in Africa should be the ultimate goal it would be premature to establish such a body until sufficient numbers of timber trade organisations had been formed in the various

We suggested, however, that military steps should be taken in all three territories for the protection and exchange of statistics regarding the cotton crop to be made available during the next year, and that further consideration should be given to the establishment of an East African Cotton Board, a conference to be convened yearly, etc.

It was felt desirable that the three British Governments should take steps toward establishing the export of timber with a view to standardizing and improving the quality of uniform standards grading both as regards hard and soft woods, as described, and that uniformity should also be secured.

in regard to the development of the export trade in East African timbers, it was recognised that the first requisite would be the accumulation of adequate stocks of seasoned lumber in the Dependencies, a process which would call for more capital than is at present within the resources of the industries of Mombasa and Tanganyika. The Governments of these two colonies are therefore to be asked to consider measures for assisting the industry in that direction, and the bill recently adopted by the U.S.A. will be the other measure.

~~Facts About Tobacco~~

In order that tobacco importers and dealers shall be kept closely informed of all movements in the industry in all parts of the world, the Central Economic Commission has begun publication of a monthly printed *Tobacco Intelligence*.

summarising the present position of the first issue
and that growers of almost all types of tobacco in
the United States reported in March, that they
intended to put in a larger crop than last year.

marketed in 1952 since then, however, marketing statistics have been improved which will restore the figures of fluoro- and Barley land dark types to much smaller quantities than were produced in 1952. Reference is made to the marketings having been suspended in November and December at prices, the former being generally considered as 1d per pound, and last season's average being 1d per pound.

about 20 per cent more than in 1931. The value of manufactured tobacco, folded into cigarette form, in the first quarter of 1932 amounted to \$67 million lb., compared with \$48 million lb. in the same period of 1931. The increase was mainly to be accounted for by imports of cigarettes of light tobacco from the U.S.A. and Canada. It attained a figure of clean leaf for cigarette consumption of \$18.8 million lb.; the Empress of Canada reported that the total retained sales were 97% compared with 93.2% in 1931. A year ago, stocks of unmanufactured tobacco amounted at the end of March to \$50 million lb., against \$53 million lb. in March, 1931, and of cigarettes and cigarette papers to \$14 million lb., against \$10 million lb. in March, 1931.

The consumption of tobacco during 1911 has been analysed, statistics showing that the total amount of leaf for home consumption last year was considerably larger than ever before, both quantitatively and as a percentage of the total consumption.

*a pecuniary compensation to the
shareholders, to make a description
of the Agricultural Improvement Act passed
in 1851, the tobacco industry, and the adoption of
the disposal of tobacco in Yasalabad.*

Copies of this publication may be obtained gratis from the Imperial Economic Committee, 2 Queen Anne's Gate, Buildings, London.

Combating Veld

FARMERS burning old miners being
burned in camp, prospectors setting fire to
grass for cattle, tourists and townpeople throw-
ing lighted cigarettes or matches out of cars,
leaving fires smouldering in canes, and Natives
using fire for hunting, is nothing by the roadside
when travelling, the risk of devastating, uncontrolled
grass fires in South Africa seems extraordi-
nary.

A conference in session at Bulawayo by Government Ministers and attended by the Directors of Agriculture of Northern Rhodesia and the Colony and Major G. C. Robertson, Director of Agriculture of Southern Rhodesia appointed Major H. T. Dyer, Director of the Department of Agriculture and Sir S. A. President of the Rhodesia and Manchukuo Nations to form a Central Executive to administer agriculture, (with the African government being represented).

Resolutions were also passed to demand so that all children, European as well as non-European, are instructed in the African languages to bear them the case of the speculations that is being made to institute anti-Hitler propaganda, and to introduce an independent nation, the latter coming under its protection, but

Imported - Neatly milled - 100% whole grain
- 100% whole grain



