

...in 1937 last year, in honour of the retiring Governor of Northern Rhodesia was not followed by detailed references to any of the merits or a territory which had to be taken into account in the development of copper-mining in N. Rhodesia. Sir Hubert Young passed from penny to penny in the four years of his Government. His Government made no claim to credit for this transformation; it was largely due to the intelligent consent and cooperation with the white population that the relations between the official and non-official communities improved so markedly. In his message to the Conference of the Government of the Two Rhodesias and the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia constituted some three years ago he strongly supported the general idea of closer association of the two Rhodesian territories. He felt that the best method was to set up a joint Council, that of members of the Legislative Council, to advise the practice of their attendance at the annual Conferences of the two Administrations. He did all in his power to promote the development of aerial communications. In this matter Sir Hubert Young was responsible for the formation of the Rhodesian Aerial Committee, the study of which had the capacity to draw in the last three years who gained influence.

...in an administrative... operations and... who had to hear... in equally frank... part, he... the... of the country... which... the... for the... which... in... his... not only... but also... with every... of public... with... the best... in... who found... in... which he... with... and... of that... hand of... who served... of... the... the... of... when... might be... which... in... to regard the two Rhodesias and... to describe... The... of the... of the... to investigate the... or some... was supported by Sir Hubert Young at a time when his opposition... certainly have prevented its... for the... of the... of the... of the... of the...

...to a Legislative... present Native interests must be... the Administration... Chief... in... particular... of... To Represent... that the Government of... the... been prudent... for... Mr... H... who... on the... who... of the... were the... none... with... for Mr. Montgomery is personally... had... local experience... former... for... because they did not understand the African... because they were... lacking in the... aptitudes for an admittedly delicate and... which has been regarded by some people... of... suspicion, while... those at the... extreme... been... to the House... whether originating from... official or the... official...

...European representatives of... both these... are largely wrong... it should be... found that that... nomination... an... should... high tribute to the... select... that he should... be... on the... co-operation... of... as a whole... We... in... in... nomination of... a recently retired... Commissioner... to be... particularly important that the... of this member... be as little subject to... criticism... for... of... not... in... and... which... there... he... to have been... by... the Government... which... served... hand... his... with... his old... We... these... have... case, but... probable... to... in... the... be... serious... before... or... of... influence... it would... either... and... former... will... to represent... to... and... of the... which... to the... from... of the... of... to-day... of...

Future of The Rhodesias and Nyasaland

Sir Hubert and Lady Young Entertained in London

MAJOR SIR HUBERT YOUNG, G.C.M.G., Governor of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Lady Young, who spent last week in West Rhodesia, returned to London last night. Colonel Young is a chairman of the committee presiding.

Proposing the toast of Sir Hubert and Lady Young, Colonel E. G. W. Lascelles, Secretary of War, who was a sergeant in the Rhodesia Field Force 23 years ago, and as a member of a military unit in 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.

He goes from one of the poorest and richest of the colonies to one of the richest, and if not one of the poorest, at any rate one of a group of colonies which, although they were once the overseas Empire of the British Crown, have, or some of them have, for many years been amongst our Colonial Cinderellas. We who know something about the man who is to govern Trinidad think that Trinidad 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 Hubert and Lady Young of the Central Council of the Overseas, a body which is there is anything we can do for the time on the 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 Overseas 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 Sir Hubert 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 if I say 'No' it might start me off rather badly in my new territory, while if I say I am looking forward to it, it might seem a little ungrateful to the friends we have made during the past few extremely pleasant years in Africa."

What has impressed us most, both in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, is the extraordinary cordiality and friendliness of every one with whom we have had to work, both European and Native. The European community, of whom a number are present to-day, have all very graciously in the most friendly manner we shall both look back with the greatest pleasure to the many friendships we have made.

The Native community will also be a source of delight to our hearts.

The day we arrived in Lusaka was very warm and sunny, and in the afternoon we went to the Royal Hotel for a drink and a good dinner. The evening was a most successful one, and we had a very pleasant time.

And some of the things we saw during our stay in Lusaka were both very interesting and very beautiful. We saw many of the best of the country, and we were very much interested in the way the people were living.

When we were in Lusaka, we were very much interested to do some of the things that were being done there.

We were very much interested in the way the people were living, and we were very much interested in the way the people were living.

Future of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland

The Government that future will be a more concerted with the future of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is a matter in which I am deeply interested. But as a Royal Commissioner, I am not in a position to express my own view.

But I can 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 united community, if not in the immediate future, at least in the not very distant future.

Another thing that is of enormous importance in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland 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 innumerable time to reach.

From Lusaka to Mongu used to take seven days by track. You can now get to Mongu and back before lunch, and to 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 Nyasaland it used to take five days for a letter to be sent from Zomba to Salisbury. Now that that excellent company, B.A.N.A. Ltd., has established regular services, the return journey between the two towns can be done in a day. The future of these territories will be more and more intimately bound up with the successful development of the flying services.

The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute

Recently we established in Livingstone the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, the object of which is to help the Governments and companies concerned in arriving at a permanent and satisfactory relationship between the Native and non-Native communities. That Institute is named after the two great men from whose efforts the establishment of Northern Rhodesia became possible.

Livingstone discovered Northern Rhodesia, and he was the first to see the potentialities of the Territory. He was not only a great explorer, but a great humanitarian.

He was a man who was very much interested in the welfare of the people of the Territory. He was a man who was very much interested in the welfare of the people of the Territory.

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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 Colonial Secretary of State for the Colonies, mainly concerned with the Indian problem, concerning the Indian problem in Kenya and with its sequel to history as the Minister who first raised the subject of Native "paramountcy" in Africa.

He had retired from the Governor-Generalship of Canada in 1901, and became prominent in his advocacy of the League of Nations, and had declined the offer of appointment as Secretary of State for India in 1921, 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 reigned in Kenya over the Woodhouse-Townsend Agreement, which had proposed a common electoral roll in the Colony, with a qualifying test so arranged as to give the vote to about 70% 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.

Three months later, accepting the Duke of Devonshire's dispatch to Kenya a memorandum reflecting 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 representations 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 peasant 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 a public and other meetings Lord Delamere, who headed the settler delegation, played 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 Harding) relieved when he left for England; and M. J. 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 this, in regard to the question of assimilation 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 had a letter from a certain Paramount Chief of Barotseland, who spoke in the following terms of the Government:

"I have before the British public, while the Indians expect their views through Africa, through the Rev. C. J. Hunter."

The Secretary of State received the deputations, heard the arguments advanced on claims—in which the question of the electoral roll and its relation to the government of an immensely vast population loomed large—and in his course announced the publication of the White Paper on the White Paper of 1923.

That document provided for five Indian 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 in townships was to be abandoned; land was to continue to be reserved for Europeans in the Highlands, and some control over Indian immigration was ordered in the economic interests of the Native of Kenya.

The Question of Native "Paramountcy"

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

"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 and 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 decision 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 Voi-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 Secretaryship.

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

All who knew the Duke of Devonshire were impressed by his high sense of public duty, his staunch Imperialism, his dignified manner, and his straightforward and kindly Englishness. Some years ago he suffered a stroke, and had not since been able to engage much in public affairs.

The successor to the criticism, Lord Barington, Leader of the Opposition in the Dominions,

Succession to the Berkeley Missionary Work in Uganda

A Secretary of State for the Colonies

WIDESPREAD SYMPATHY will be felt with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on Wednesday, 14th June, at the age of eighty-three by his father, Lord Harlech, who succeeded by his only son, the Rt. Hon. W. G. Ormsby Gore, 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 shot, and an expert rider. He served with the Colchester Guards from 1887 to 1888, then served to and commanded the Shropshire Yeomanry from 1902 to 1907, and from 1901 until his accession to the peerage in 1906, as M.P. for Oswestry. In 1916 he was appointed to command the Welsh Guards and the regiment was awarded 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 Oswestry Trust for the poor, and of a local hospital and dispensary.

New Peer's Scribbles to the Colonies

The occasion of his marriage to Lady Margaret, Baroness Glyn, who succeeds the Grenville Baron Harlech, was born in 1885, educated at Eton and Oxford, sat as M.P. for Donagh Beguons from 1906 to 1908, and for Stafford since 1918, being the seventh of 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 Arabia, was on the staff of the War Cabinet, and 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, 1929, serving thereafter as Postmaster-General and later as First Commissioner of Works until 1930. 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 Puffin and Ayo, also sits 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 will be the deepest regard throughout the Colonial Empire, which he has served with fervour and zeal, with knowledge and understanding.

Annals of the Position

At the R.M. a number of the first party of pioneer missionaries to reach Uganda, who landed up from the coast in 1877, and the present Bishop, was a young man, old and now going on in years, and the late Canon R. H. Walker, who was in Uganda as a young man in Africa's time, were among the C.M.S. members present at last week's annual meeting and a number of the Uganda Provinces Association. They were warmly welcomed by the Bishop of Uganda, the Rt. Rev. G. H. Stuart, who presided, as were Mr. Robert Barnays, M.P., a member of the Board of War, a Commission on Higher Education in East Africa, Mr. J. E. A. Merrick, Chief Secretary of Uganda, Mrs. Merrick, and Mr. D. G. Tomblings, Principal of Makerere College.

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

He approved of the High Church, and of the steps leading to the High Church, and if the C.M.S. could deliver the goods in other words, supply suitable funds, it would be allowed to keep those steps. He said that for the staff of the Mission was hopeful, and he believed they would be able to staff their stations, and people they were not putting into the work were absolutely fit.

Building the Native Ministry

Among the events of the year was the completion of the Cathedral, which was sheathed with copper plates and surmounted by a copper cross. It had cost more than was expected, and they still needed £20,000 more. When they came to put on the copper plates, they found the woodwork rotten right through, and was a marvel that the whole dome had not collapsed.

The growth of the African membership continued; he had ordained nine priests and eight deacons, and there were seven or others in training. He was perfectly convinced that to build up the church in Uganda, they must build up the Native ministry, training the ordinands thoroughly, and paying them better than in the past.

The Rt. H. Hooper, of the C.M.S. headquarters staff, who visited Uganda eleven years ago and again last year, said that on his first visit he was impressed by the synod and the African leaders of the Church; it had seemed to him that the days of isolated missionaries were over, and that the Church was being consolidated. Later he found that impression entirely justified. There had been five years of expansion, which had opened up the hinterland, especially in Toro and Abak. Many missions were up to the depression, and they were weak, but there was life, and in the last few years there had been a tremendous loss of experience by the death of the older mission staff.

He said that their efforts should be directed to the building up of the Christian Church, and the advantage of working with colonies, in contrast with the Government. Their advantages had been happily voluntary, and they had a right to express themselves in a strong opinion, and do things done, a responsibility that did not belong to Government. Were they to be asked to do more, it would be a great advantage.

Big Game in Uganda

Points from the Game Report

UGANDA has evidently solved the problem of the preservation of its game, for (as has been the case for many years) elephants are so numerous as to need severe control; gorilla and chimpanzee are plentiful; monkeys, baboons and lions, leopards, and cheetahs flourish; even the striped hyena, a rare species in Uganda, has not in an appreciable degree, in spite of its voracity, been so much as to be an unmitigated nuisance; 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. Hippopotamuses and never have the shuttara of Dainya Island been so plentiful or so tame.

Such is the happy state of affairs which that experienced and able Game Warden, Captain C. R. S. Pijman, 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 elephants 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. Game-keepers shot an enormous tusker near Mubende Hill, the bigger of the two tusks weighing 371 lb.; two 100 lb. and two 90 lb. tusks were obtained in Gulu; and a 88 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 animals in the case he was forced to an opponent into the Nile and nearly drowned him. "The truculent 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 Nandi area, which a normal 10 lb. tusk on one side, but the right-hand one points vertically downwards. Traces of a javes having been found in a head and killed several elephants were found in the Nandi District, by the curators of a party of Sudanese natives led by the chief of the district and handed to parts of tusks being handed over to the Uganda Administration.

Retention of the Forestry Department

lost for three days in the Badong forest, but turned up eventually, having been chased by lions, which, at under the tree he climbed and killed the lions and while away the time waiting for him to fall down.

Far too many leopards are being killed, 307 (nearly 60% more than in 1936) having been seen. Every effort is being made on tours to exterminate the value of leopards in keeping down the numbers of wild pigs. On the other hand a big male leopard and its mate on the Kampala-Ishaka road killed a live sheep and 20 goats before it was trapped.

An old buffalo, suspected to be suffering from rinderpest (the faciesian said it was on the report) to a Veterinary Pathologist, visited Old Kampala and being chased and so goaded to fury, galloped towards Entebbe township, goring severely a man and a woman, who spent 20 days in hospital as a result. But the animal got away, even though hunted for a week.

Letembe, the "tame" crocodile of Lake Victoria, is always in the news. She, in the opinion of the 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 feeling 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, "Letembe from all accounts certainly did during this period of crisis, and it is curious to see her return to her human associations to die or be cured."

The Game Department returns a handsome dividend to the Government. After deducting transport (£1,760) there was a balance of £12,078 of revenue (£21,072) over expenditure (£6,534). Sales of ivory, rhino horns and hippo teeth realised 476,507 and game licences and permits brought £4,365. 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 Auditor, 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, Tanganyika Territory.

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. A. Blum, Computer, to be Planning Surveyor, Kenya.

Mr. C. W. Huddle, Junior Staff Surveyor, to be Community Survey and Registration Department, Kenya.

Mr. W. H. Ingram, Cacher, Northern Rhodesia, to be Superintendent of Prisons, Zanzibar.

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

Mr. R. Sainsbury, 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

The Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

Swahili, as you say, is a good common-sense question, suggesting that "good" has been put into expressing pseudo-authoritative views upon Swahili without first acquainting itself with some very elementary facts about the language, facts to be found in the standard textbooks.

Two tasks: (a) Has any Swahili literature been written? (b) Is a sufficient knowledge examination included in 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 an adapted form of the Arabic alphabet are in use in stores well known in the hood of the Swahili language. The script is widely used than Steere's supposed. The script is chiefly used in *uzibabar* (wide Zanzibar *Official Gazette*), and an edition of Bialli's *Table of "Arabic" Grammar* was printed in London in 1801.

Ability to read and write the script was necessary for the colonial government's former standard examination made place in M. W. Fr. Beech's *Guide to the Grammar of Kiswahili*, which sets forth the alphabet used in numerous examples of lesser script, but not in the formal literary script. G. Büchner in *Die Swahili-Sprache* in *Abendlicher Schrift* (1891) details the script and its use. The script is in G. H. Steere's *Dialect in Swahili*, revised by A. H. Johns. Language families of Africa.

Candidates for the Swahili Diploma of the School of Oriental Studies, London University, are required to read, write and translate in this script. Examples of the formal literary script, seen in illuminated form, are given in A. H. Johns' *Uzibabar* and in *Uzibabar*.

Of the printed literature the best known examples are collections of popular songs, Steere's *Swahili Tales* and *Kwaka*, Velter's *Prosa und Poësie des Swahili*, and several cheaper recent works, such as *Hekaya za Abunuwaa*, as well as the *Mambo Leo* 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., Büchner's *Anthologie der Swahili-Literatur*, and his *Chiochi* (*Hekaya za Swahili fur Kalmat-sprache*, 1911-22). An attempt to exhibit the literature as literature was made in A. Werner's ed. *Die Hekaya za Hadithi za Makadadi* (Medstead, 1912), and Werner and Johns' *Uzibabar* (*Muana Kwanza*).

An example of classical poetry is given in Steere's *Dialect in Swahili*, with a somewhat inopportune 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 European literature a fragment of a romance was published by Werner in *A Swahili History of Literature* in *The K. A. Soc. J.*, 1911, and further Swahili history, both a translation of the original and a new one, will shortly appear in *East African Studies* (Johannesburg, 1935). E. M. Taylor, in *African Aphorisms* (London, 1891), gives numerous quotations from Swahili authors, and with some idea of the tenor of the literature.

But these printed opinions touch only the surface, and

reference to the numerous studies of other works were designed to show as much as possible the literature of the East Africa and Rhodesia. The literature of the East Africa and Rhodesia is not only possible but also a literature of great merit and

excellence. It is not only a literature of the East Africa and Rhodesia, but also a literature of the East Africa and Rhodesia. It is not only a literature of the East Africa and Rhodesia, but also a literature of the East Africa and Rhodesia. It is not only a literature of the East Africa and Rhodesia, but also a literature of the East Africa and Rhodesia.

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No European would claim a such colloquial knowledge of all the words in the Swahili dictionaries of Krapf and Seidman. But even if it could, would still find it *one of the 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 a *Swahili 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 gossip, about-gang banter and marketplace, juggling is not, and more 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 competence, accuracy and precision, as student and teacher alike, and whether European or African, must have recourse to the state 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 forms 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.

FIRST

THIRD

OUR COURTESY

W. H. HENNES

Our Correspondence Columns

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

which the directors have to serve on the one hand and the shareholders on the other. The latter has an interest in the company which is not only to produce a profit but also to increase the value of its shares. It is therefore quite legitimate and the directors of the company are bound to consider the interests of the shareholders in their decisions.

The directors are bound to be efficient and to produce a profit with the least expenditure of money and labour. It is not their duty to produce a profit at the expense of the shareholders' interests. It is their duty to produce a profit in the most efficient manner possible. It is their duty to produce a profit in the most economical manner possible. It is their duty to produce a profit in the most profitable manner possible.

A scheme of £25,000 has been made in the interests of the shareholders. A proportion of the profits is to be utilised for the benefit of the shareholders. A scheme has been proposed which is to be utilised for the benefit of the shareholders. A scheme has been proposed which is to be utilised for the benefit of the shareholders. A scheme has been proposed which is to be utilised for the benefit of the shareholders.

Message to the Staff

It is a pleasure for me always to be a part of the work of the company. I am glad to be a part of the work of the company. I am glad to be a part of the work of the company. I am glad to be a part of the work of the company. I am glad to be a part of the work of the company.

One of the directors has appointed Colonel W. H. Franklin as local director. Although, following the War, he has had poor health, his services as a liaison officer have been invaluable. I intend to visit him in August and to confer with him on the duties of the director and the estate managers of matters affecting the company's interests.

When I addressed you in June last, I spoke with confidence of the trading prospects for 1937. And now the year has almost closed. I feel that I can hold out little hope for 1938. What I am of course sure of is that the future is uncertain and that the only way to meet the difficulties of the future is to be prepared for them. It is therefore necessary to be prepared for the future. It is therefore necessary to be prepared for the future. It is therefore necessary to be prepared for the future.

The company's production of sisal has increased by 10% in 1937. The company's production of sisal has increased by 10% in 1937. The company's production of sisal has increased by 10% in 1937. The company's production of sisal has increased by 10% in 1937. The company's production of sisal has increased by 10% in 1937.

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East African Sisal Jubilee

The East African Sisal Jubilee is a celebration of the 10th anniversary of the sisal industry in East Africa. The East African Sisal Jubilee is a celebration of the 10th anniversary of the sisal industry in East Africa. The East African Sisal Jubilee is a celebration of the 10th anniversary of the sisal industry in East Africa.

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Northern Rhodesia Railway Results

Profit Shows a "Fairly Good" Increase

The Northern Rhodesia Railway Company's financial results for the 12 months ending 31st December 1937 are published in the annual report and the following figures are given:—1936—£2,255,162 and 1937—£2,031,907. The surplus for 1937 was £218,166, as against £190,425 for 1936. The report of the directors states that the increase in traffic in the year has been due to the larger volume of general goods traffic, the heavy increase in the carrying of the 60,000 tons of minerals and to considerable expansion of the coal, coke and chrome ore traffic. There were also increases of 38.8% and 24.55% respectively, in the volume of passengers carried respectively, which reflect the buoyant state of general trade in Rhodesia. The working expenditure for 1937 was £256,618, as against £252,950 for 1936. This increase is mainly due to the surplus allowance on the increase in general goods and mineral traffic of 65,797 tons, after providing for debenture interest and other charges, a profit of £91,773 was added to the reserve after taking into account the depreciation of the Northern Rhodesia Railway Company of £100,000 in the previous year. With the total cost of the £1,000,000 debentures raised for the stabilization account amounting to £95,828, and £85,000 of the reserve account, making it £1,941,656 on 31st December 1937.

The Board of Directors and Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland provinces for the building up of the reserve account of two and a half times the amount required for the annual service of the debentures, the total being £1,113,704, and


that it will be a normal year, the rates for the 1938-39 financial year will be 2.0% above the amount for 1937-38. The balance carried over from the previous year is £1,200,000. The directors of the Northern Rhodesia Railway Company state that the Ordinary and Reserve Funds of the company are £1,200,000 and £1,100,000 respectively. The directors state that the company is in a sound financial position. The directors also state that the company has a large amount of work in hand, and that the company will be in a position to meet all its obligations. The directors also state that the company will be in a position to meet all its obligations. The directors also state that the company will be in a position to meet all its obligations.

Tribute to Sir Henry Chapman

In addition to the existing general manager, Sir Henry Chapman who has served the company in Rhodesia during the past 24 years, the directors state that the company is in a sound financial position. The directors also state that the company will be in a position to meet all its obligations. The directors also state that the company will be in a position to meet all its obligations. The directors also state that the company will be in a position to meet all its obligations.

By the Board of Directors of the Northern Rhodesia Railway Company.

POWER for INDUSTRY!



KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA

Electricity available in many areas before selecting a factory site or installing wet appliances for the propulsion of one of the Company's offices. Special tariffs are available on large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered for steam power in the above areas.

Offices in Kenya—3 phase 4 wire 110 volts and 240 volts.

In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 230 volts and 440 and 220 volts per phase.

Offices in EAST AFRICA
THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING COMPANY
Limited, Nairobi, Kenya.

THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Limited, Dar es Salaam and Tabora.

THE TANZANIA & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Limited, Selam, Dodoma, Tabora, Sigioma, Mpigi, Morogoro.

COURT STREET, 46, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

net profits of £136,823 compared with £113,953 for 1936. The directors also state that the company will be in a position to meet all its obligations. The directors also state that the company will be in a position to meet all its obligations. The directors also state that the company will be in a position to meet all its obligations.

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS including S.W. INDIA and DUNDEE, including DUBLIN, DUNKERQUE, MADAGASCAR, MOZAMBIQUE, NORTHERN RHODESIA, NORTHERN SOMALILAND, S.W. INDIA, TANZANIA, ZANZIBAR, CONAKRY, MADAGASCAR and REUNION.

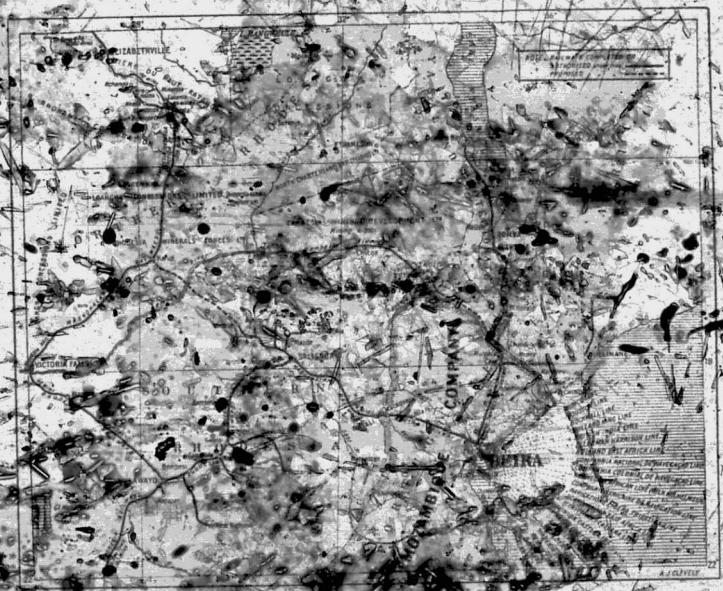
Freight and Passengers Agents
HARRIS & CO. 915, PENNY LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

BEIRA THE CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT

BEIRA provides the ideal sought by every tourist—a glimpse of the African tropics with all its allure, but without any of its discomforts.

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

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



Yes, Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, and nestling among the palm-trees, poinsettias and flamboyants are comfortable hotels, a theatre, an excellent golf course, tennis courts and social sporting clubs.

Beira has become the recognised winter seaside of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from Overseas.

The Port of Beira is not only the outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but also the outlet for the Zambezi Valley, Zambesia, and the shores of Lake Nyasa. It enjoys the benefits of the important railway traffic of the Cape Provinces of Northern Rhodesia. Over 30 Steamship Companies call at Beira, the Port which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY BEIRA
11, THAMES HOUSE, QUEEN-ST. PLACE, LONDON, E.C.3.
17, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN, PARIS.
17, LARGO DI BELGICOLA PUBLICA, LISBON.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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 Telephone: Museum 770 & 734

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Rhodesian ...
 ...
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 Ethiopia and the League ...

MATTERS OF MOMENT

CRIMINALS' SUCCESSION to the
 ... Lord Hailek meant that eight
 members of the Cabinet had to go in the House of
 Lords, far more than the number for reconstruction of
 the Government. It is avoided
 Resignation of ... in the House
 of State ... and in the Press
 for the Colonial ... inevitable the
 resignation of Lord Swinburn
 ...
 all parts of the country, which is an important
 the ... with sufficient
 ... Secretary of
 State ... and Lord Swinburn, Secretary
 of State ... and previously in charge of the
 Colonial Office, both resigned on Monday, when it
 was announced that Lord Swinburn approved the
 ... as Secretary of State
 for the Dominions, and of Sir Malcolm MacDonald
 ... Secretary of State for the Colonies. Amongst
 ... changes, Mr. Walter Elliot also
 ... Rhodesia and East Africa some years ago,
 ... and Colonel Muirhead,
 ... Africa no long ago,
 ... to become Parliamentary
 Under-Secretary of State for India and
 Burma. Thus ... six of the Ministers
 affected ... connections with the
 Department ... is concerned
 ... to include

... resignation of Lord Hailek
 and not been anticipated, it was common knowledge
 that he desired to retire from office at the end of his
 ...
 ...
 Two Great ... with the pure spirit and lack of
 Ministers' personal pushfulness 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 knew most of his work. No
 member of the Government has anything like his
 ...
 his personalities or has shown such enthusiasm for
 its work. It is not exaggeration to say that Mr. Amery
 and Mr. Canning were it by the name of ...
 will be long and gratefully remembered by the public
 overseas. ... the two greatest Colonial Secre-
 taries since Joseph Chamberlain, and have been the
 ... more for the Colonial Empire than any of the
 Secretaries of State between the time of Chamberlain
 and Mr. Amery's entry to office. He chose Mr.
 Canning Gore as his Under-Secretary, and to think of
 the achievements of the one without those of the
 other is impossible for fundamentalists the way they
 ... and what the major factor in the way this
 organisation was continued and ...
 ... assistant and successor.

to their... secretary... in all major matters... experts... to travel the Colonies... keep in touch with senior Colonial officers and officials... Overseas... and... officials... raise the standards of practice in their particular spheres... These two... announced the message of all... by improving recruitment... the inter-charge of... Weir, Weir and... established... efforts of general Colonial... and went... to meet... in the Colonies... London... their frank comments on public affairs... of Lord Harlech... to East Africa... may... Chairman... appointed by Mr. Amery to report generally on the development of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia and on the transaction of clear... in ports, in transportation, and in the control of... and plant diseases. That report, one of the greatest... of the post-war period, marked a... in Eastern African history, which its author has... since.

That and subsequently... to the British settlers of those territories have been... and most valuable... the personal attention which he devoted to the selection of men for... Lord Harlech's... Sympathy with Non-Officials...

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 remodelled the Executive Council of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia in a way which immensely strengthens non-official influences, again and again he accepted the requests of the non-official leaders in the different territories for independent examination by outside experts of economic, financial, railway, and other problems with which they... their Government was grappling inadequately, and in certain cases he did not hesitate to reject... 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 unflinching 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.

... his... must be... the Colonial Empire... and the... War... Commission... East Africa... and the... grant by the... Government of £100,000 for... Great Benefits... improvement of... Bequeathed to... education of Natives in the British Africa... territories; the... and... funds... research and... to a considerable extent the African...

... under... That... an... impressive... success... in... the... prevailing... the... and a... appreciation... and... of... and organisation... in... of... difficulties.

... Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the... Secretary of State, shares those... in marked degree. During his... short... term of Colonial Secretary, though by Mr. Macdonald's... had... opportunity of... at Macdonald... ing his... abilities, his... on... for... friendliness, sympathy, tact and... the exercise of which as Secretary of State for Dominions and the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia, which will regret his transfer, though recognising that it affords immensely greater scope for his talents. During the last couple of years Southern Rhodesia has been much criticised by a... of members of the House of Commons with whom Mr. MacDonald has dealt with an admirable 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... on the... and he, 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 in East 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 Mr. Ormsby Gore), Mr. J. H. Thomas and Lord Serton (then Sir Philip... were... in charge... the Colonial... all... German Colonial... in their rejection of German Claims... to the return of Tanganyika Territory, and Mr. Macdonald, who now inherits the responsibility of... opposition to a... which would... the beginning of the end of the... of... advantage of... first hand how... the leading statesmen of the Union of South Africa and of Southern 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 be sure that circumstances may be not distant future permit him to visit the Eastern African Dependencies which are destined to play an ever greater part in Imperial affairs, and therefore to demand much of his time and thought. There he would be most warmly welcome.

WILLIAMS, and they are not certain that the... seasons, the... of the Native population of that Colony...

Will, Critchley, and... Dr. R. Paterson, Director of Medicine... K... for the... of the Africans, and his summary of the present position as reported on other pages... a valuable corrective of... an impression that the state of affairs... leaves a great deal to be desired. No one could 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 thesis that good beginnings have not been made.

The mortifying truth is that Kenya has suffered most severely at the hands of Kenyans and other Kenyans. On the positive side, those who could do no good as white settlers or in a just Tell Government which necessarily put into the Truth account the legitimate necessities of white settlers, have expressed to the full such defects as exist in every State on 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 needed proper publicity, by which we certainly do not mean the dissemination of "dope" to newspapers. There is, however, an immense amount of good background news which a skilled publicity organization could profitably circulate to the press. Kenya has been most damaged by the circulation of lies of racial hatred, and of truths torn from their context that they have become unrecognizable. She can be best served by the narration of the truth in its authentic setting.

No one can read Dr. Paterson's words or hear the talks which he is giving while on leave in England and doubt his sincerity or that of the Government for which he speaks. The City of Men on Leave, the addresses of this kind cannot be given up and down Great Britain to a large audience, which would derive from them a quite new conception of the attitude of the African as dependent, which is much mistaken 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 the same 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 facets of which even men much in the public eye are sometimes astonishingly ignorant.

...has been... the... of... any... most... the... Colonies...

...was urged to... the... of... British and... special... frequent... of the subject of... had not been... that such... were... was dropped... which cannot... were... aware, it was not... was... More... to be... referred... Colonies... was made by... the... which were... of... the... of... would... from the German... point 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? I have had occasion in the not distant past in which Signor Mussolini's significant... to advocate... Silence of... former German... Mussolini... Africa... a reiteration... would have been... welcome to his... and would have surprised... it has been... Since the official... issued after the conversations and... Saturday's speech in Germany... equally... it is reasonable to conclude that the much... has not been... in the... of... Yet not many weeks ago it was widely... the source or origin of the rumor... primarily being Berlin... the... of... marked by the... of... which gesture, if of little... importance, would have brought the swastika to Africa, and thus set... a whole series of complications from the international political and strategic standpoints... from the British... point, they... than... of Herr Hitler, which... 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 renews the demand for a place in the African sun, every British newspaper chronicles the statement, not in the least with undue emphasis. When the German... receives an unwelcome check, the fact is universally noted. Why?

THE QUALITY OF SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

Cornelius E. P. S. S. M. P. Fairbridge of the Board, said that Dr. Patterson had dealt most ably with a fascinating subject, which would particularly appeal on account of its relation and interest for a long time to come.

Mr. Geoffrey Taylor said that the establishment of secondary industries in East Africa was bound up with the whole question of a Native development. It was impossible to import out of cheap native labour in Africa than to import goods manufactured with cheap labour in Japan; it was not a case of forcing British manufacturers of trade which they would rather be left alone. Though he too might be said to have failed to realise that fact, there was much to be advanced in policy on the part of the Economic and African Governments generally.

Sir Humphrey Layfield said that the amount of tax paid by Natives in Kenya was some £1,000,000, but that local levies perhaps amounted to another £175,000 and that it was not a case of £1,175,000 of cash purchasing power left with the Natives of Kenya and not exceeding £2,000,000 of their own money per head per annum.

In the case of the wartime industry, the products were almost entirely exported to the foreign market. The export of bark at the same time as the export of raw hides were shipped to foreign markets. The hides were more scarce to find the leather in the spot and ship it in that form was just what started to happen. It was common to see the hides in the market and to see the leather in the market. It was a case of the Government of the East African States.

Immunity Government in Infant Mortality

Dr. Patterson said that in Kenya the infant mortality rate was 100 per 1,000 live births. He said that in the past 10 years the infant mortality rate had fallen to 50 per 1,000 live births. He said that the Government of Kenya had been successful in reducing the infant mortality rate. He said that the Government of Kenya had been successful in reducing the infant mortality rate.

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Authoritative Control of Soil Erosion

Lessons Which Africa and Central America Must Learn Quickly

THE SOILS OF THE ATLANTIC and Indian Oceans flourish and flourish as civilisations, and there is no evidence that the continued secular decrease in rainfall is destroying Africa in general or Eastern Africa in particular, and the Rhodesias in particular.

But it is to be feared that these two continents are in danger of being destroyed by the excessive erosion of soil erosion, and that the only way to avert this disaster is to place a certain over-emphasis on authoritative control. This has not been done in the past, and it is feared that it will not be done in the future. The only hope is that the people of Africa and the Rhodesias will learn the lessons which the people of Central America have learned, and that they will apply these lessons to their own soil erosion problems.

Objections have been continued long enough in the past. In Central America for ever, the process has been traced to the cause, but in Africa, of which historical records are available over five thousand years, deserts now exist where, in Roman times, there were great cities as the Pyramid of Giza. The result, it may be argued, is much the same, but the cause is radically different. In the desertisation of Central America, the cause was not the loss of soil, but the loss of the soil itself. In Africa, on the other hand, the cause is the loss of soil efficiency. Even in the Rhodesias, where deforestation has been continuing since the beginning of this century, the soil is still in good condition, and it is only in the past few years that the soil has begun to erode. This is the result of the loss of soil efficiency, and not of the loss of soil itself. The lesson which Africa and the Rhodesias must learn is that the only way to avert this disaster is to place a certain over-emphasis on authoritative control.

Soil Erosion No New Thing

Soil erosion is no new thing. It has been in existence in the middle of the earth's surface ever since the first rains fell from the primeval ocean and the first fields were sown. The greatest civilisations of the past were built on the vast alluvial plains of the great rivers, and it is only in the past few centuries that soil erosion has become a major problem. The only way to avert this disaster is to place a certain over-emphasis on authoritative control.

These things are not new. The people of Central America and the Rhodesias must learn the lessons which the people of Africa have learned, and that they will apply these lessons to their own soil erosion problems.

Opposition will take many forms. The farmer will say that he has the right to do what he likes with his own land, and that the government has no right to interfere. The landowner will say that he has the right to do what he likes with his own land, and that the government has no right to interfere. The government will say that it has the right to do what it likes with the land of its subjects, and that the farmer and the landowner have no right to object. The only way to avert this disaster is to place a certain over-emphasis on authoritative control.

and to adopt the same customs and practices as the people of the East Indies and the South Seas. The only way to avert this disaster is to place a certain over-emphasis on authoritative control.

Soil erosion is a problem which has troubled the people of the East Indies and the South Seas for many centuries, and the only way to avert this disaster is to place a certain over-emphasis on authoritative control. The people of Africa and the Rhodesias must learn the lessons which the people of the East Indies and the South Seas have learned, and that they will apply these lessons to their own soil erosion problems.

In the past, the people of the East Indies and the South Seas have learned the lessons which the people of Africa and the Rhodesias must learn, and that they will apply these lessons to their own soil erosion problems. The only way to avert this disaster is to place a certain over-emphasis on authoritative control.

In this respect, the government is still at the beginning of the severest test. It is not enough to say that the government is the representative of the people, and that it is the duty of the government to serve the people. It is also necessary to see how order can be produced out of the chaos of competing and mutually destructive interests. In many parts of the world, government has been so weak that it is unable to control the bodies that the people have created, and that the people are no longer able to control their own lives.

He added that in some of the South States, the people are no longer able to control their own lives, and that the government is unable to control the bodies that the people have created. The only way to avert this disaster is to place a certain over-emphasis on authoritative control.

Rhodesian Royal Commission

Reflections of a Southern Rhodesian

Dr. H. H. Kuper, the general Commissioner, has, in his introductory report, set out the main objectives of the two Rhodesias and the land to which they are entitled. He has also pointed out that the Commission will be of great value to the people of the two Rhodesias and will help to settle the outstanding questions which have arisen since the formation of the two Rhodesias. He has also pointed out that the Commission will be of great value to the people of the two Rhodesias and will help to settle the outstanding questions which have arisen since the formation of the two Rhodesias.

It is interesting to note that the Commission has been set up at a time when the Rhodesians are engaged in a struggle for independence. This is a reflection of the fact that the Rhodesians are determined to secure their independence and to establish a self-governing state. The Commission's findings will be of great importance in this regard, as they will provide a basis for the Rhodesians to negotiate with the British Government.

The Commission's work will be carried out in a number of stages. It will first of all hold public hearings in both Rhodesias, where the views of the people will be taken into account. It will then hold private hearings with the various interest groups and will finally submit a report to the British Government. The Commission's findings will be of great importance in this regard, as they will provide a basis for the Rhodesians to negotiate with the British Government.

The Commission's work will be carried out in a number of stages. It will first of all hold public hearings in both Rhodesias, where the views of the people will be taken into account. It will then hold private hearings with the various interest groups and will finally submit a report to the British Government.

The Commission is entrusted with the greatest responsibility in the political history of the two Rhodesias. It will be of great value to the people of the two Rhodesias and will help to settle the outstanding questions which have arisen since the formation of the two Rhodesias. It will be of great value to the people of the two Rhodesias and will help to settle the outstanding questions which have arisen since the formation of the two Rhodesias.

Rhodesian Reminiscences

By Baron Erlanger, Formerly of the Rhodesian Bar

REMINISCENCES of the early association with Rhodesia and its founder were related by Baron Erlanger at a dinner given in his honor at the Rhodesian Club. He spoke of his early days in Rhodesia and of his association with the Rhodesian Bar. He spoke of his early days in Rhodesia and of his association with the Rhodesian Bar.

Baron Erlanger spoke of his early days in Rhodesia and of his association with the Rhodesian Bar. He spoke of his early days in Rhodesia and of his association with the Rhodesian Bar. He spoke of his early days in Rhodesia and of his association with the Rhodesian Bar.

Commission to Rhodesia

The Commission to Rhodesia has been set up to investigate the outstanding questions which have arisen since the formation of the two Rhodesias. It will be of great value to the people of the two Rhodesias and will help to settle the outstanding questions which have arisen since the formation of the two Rhodesias.

MINING SHARE MARKET SURGE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Late Lord Delamere

A Disreputable Group

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR—Your most interesting and valuable article on the late Duke of Devonshire has been read with interest by Mrs. Elspeth Huxley's "White Man's Country" in which I came across this gem:

"... Lord Delamere had arrived in London, leading the deputation of Kenya Colonists who were to place before the Duke of Devonshire the claims of European in Kenya at the time of the Indian Conference of 1909. He rented a house in Grosvenor Place at his own expense and had it equipped before his arrival with a carefully selected staff."

To this he is setting came, on a cold and a March night, a disreputable, muddled 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 a tie protruding from under his neck, had some difficulty in convincing the butler that he was indeed the principal of the party. The rest of the delegation, once in a room, were sitting huddled on which red mud from the mud-splashed mugs, with grease from the lamp, and little to raise the tone of the bedraggled party.

The greatest surprise of all were the two slaves, two Somalis who had accompanied their master, and who were believed for some time by the butler to be Delamere's sons. They rapidly descended in the social scale. On the first evening they were referred to as "the young African gentlemen," and on the following day (the butler being a Yorkshireman) as "black boys."

Thus lived one of the finest settlers of the East African Empire. I notice that a memorial for the late Lord Delamere is being made in London and in Kenya. For his sake there should be no need of further memorials.

London, S.W.

Cases of Native Self-Help

An Example from Northern Rhodesia

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR—The "Lancet" has published a series of reports on your article on the "Self-Help" of the Native in Kenya. It is interesting to note that the "Lancet" has also published a series of reports on the "Self-Help" of the Native in Northern Rhodesia. In 1933, during which I was Provincial Commissioner in charge of the Northern Province.

In 1933 the position had reached such a pitch that the natives had become apathetic towards the scourge of malaria which with it how to deal with their leader to save the food supplies of their charges. The "Self-Help" of the Native in Northern Rhodesia is a very interesting study. It shows that the natives are capable of doing a great deal for themselves if they are given the opportunity. In many of the districts of the Northern Province, the natives have been successful in their efforts to deal with malaria.

Wemba are grateful for the information.

... food supplies being... also... their...

... District Officer... day... a tour in the district... suggested that we should call in the... Wemba and explain the serious position... and order his... decree that every... Native... last too... of root crops in the vicinity of his...

... chief was called, and, as was expected, the idea did not at first obtain favour. For the Wemba think it beneath their dignity to hoe, and follow the extremely wasteful system of *vitene*. This consists of lopping off branches and often cutting down trees, and then, together, burning, and sowing the grain in the thus fertilised ground. However, the order was given and the chief promised to have it carried out.

The result must have been anything but staggering, as in the case of the... Even before left, when placed on the... list on... of 1933, the unworked... 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 a lad born in the country to administrative posts in the country of their birth it might be worth mentioning that the D.O. of whom I have written was born and bred in Rhodesia and was an expert Native linguist. He was connected with the famous Limestone and Moffat families.

Natal.

A British Trade Mission

To East Africa Proposed

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR—If the agenda of the session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, which opens in Durban on Saturday, May 20 does not include consideration of the desirability of a British Trade Mission to East Africa, which subject was a report, recently debated at length by the East African Chamber 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 men. And it was made evident from the outset that the commercial community is really anxious to receive a British Trade Mission, and if the Associated Chambers could produce persuasive arguments in its favour, the benefits taken in London could be powerfully re-iterated.

There seems to have been rather too prone a disposition by the East African Section in London to look in terms of the trade of Tanganyika. There is no obvious way to be made up to the Territory, but 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 great opportunities in all the territories between the Nile and the Limpopo.

Yours faithfully,

DICK WALSH

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Mid-High the government's policy is really consistent with non-resistance. The proportion of German air strength is estimated to be more than double that of the British. It is not clear when or how we even begin to catch up. But the Government is confident, and is modestly pleased with itself. Are we mad? Our leaders 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 we are, crowded in an island where the sea no longer guards us, can still harve us out—people who in 1918 could furnish 2,000 planes a month, proposing to fritter away two whole years to make that number! But the Government is satisfied. This is called the May 12 anniversary of the Bombing of London nobly celebrated. In London Lord Halifax spent a week in England last month, with cent about the ethics and immunities of moralities to waterwash a particularly dirty piece of politics at Westminster. Lord Wellington spent a week making England laughable, and on the other Lord Halifax congratulating himself on his own performance in celebrating the funeral of the Duke. Every day that this day of infamy intervenes goes on we are celebrating the Presidency and Herr Hitler—who is not a social Provost. Are we asked to suppose that the richest country in Europe will send its finest forces to manhandle and lead the German people and her in a war? It is supposed to be a miracle. We want peace, but every day we are doing it more and more.

German Air Power.—What are the results of the air offensive 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 which is a very proper proportion, that she is already producing at the rate of over 6,000 first-class fighters a year, which can be increased by 50% or more within the time contemplated by the programme, and that our Government's new proposals unfolded last Thursday to a dumfounded nation would mean leaving us at a three-to-one ratio in the outcast of action, and at a fatal inferiority in respect both of ready reserves and of reserves under direct bombing. We are promised an output in the next month of 400 machines for the Greater Reich, already can produce aircraft at a rate of over 10,000 a month, and that figure is 1,000 at a piece. *The Observer*.

Persecution in Vienna.—Far from diminishing, the persecution of the Jews in Vienna continues. As I left the West station yesterday four groups of Jews were being forced to wash from the pavement new emblem painted on by Storm Troopers the day before to find work for the Jews. Three days ago I left my house agent with him, two of the dreaded black-uniformed S. S. guards stopped him on the stairs. You are not pure Aryan, 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 they will fetch 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 cleaning squads. The special task for doctors is the cleaning of closet bowls in the S. S. barracks for which non-Jewish supporters of the Reichsnazi are also impressed. *An Englishman's Travels in Austria*.

Other German Minorities.—There are German minorities in Southern Denmark as well as in Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and nothing of the Italian Tyrol. If the cry for self-determination be admitted in the case of Czechoslovakia, on what grounds can it be rejected in regard to other German minorities, or in regard to the Belgian Germans whom German Nazi maps include within the frontier of the Third Reich? The Czechoslovak Government has always treated Sudeten Germans better than any other minority has been treated in Central Europe. *The Observer*.

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 of Jews 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 reported in the Bulgarian atrocities of last century. *The Bishop of Worcester*.

General E. L. Speer, M.P.—What are the results of the air offensive 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 which is a very proper proportion, that she is already producing at the rate of over 6,000 first-class fighters a year, which can be increased by 50% or more within the time contemplated by the programme, and that our Government's new proposals unfolded last Thursday to a dumfounded nation would mean leaving us at a three-to-one ratio in the outcast of action, and at a fatal inferiority in respect both of ready reserves and of reserves under direct bombing. We are promised an output in the next month of 400 machines for the Greater Reich, already can produce aircraft at a rate of over 10,000 a month, and that figure is 1,000 at a piece. *The Observer*.

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R

PERSONAL

Mr. W. W. Pitt, Senior Entomologist in charge of the Entomology Department, is on leave.

Mr. A. H. Bailey is due to reach Freetown tomorrow from the Cape Colony.

Mr. J. H. G. Pitt-Rivers, an outstanding ornithologist, is on leave from the Cape Colony.

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Mr. J. C. ... is acting as ...

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

Mr. E. G. Newman, recently appointed Chief Inspector of Labour in Tanganyika Territory, has assumed his duties and is stationed in 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 Bora.

The Hon. Mr. Verulam, who has interests in the Rhodesias, has been appointed to the board of the British Equitable Assurance Company.

Mr. I. J. Robbins, drill instructor to the Uganda Police and formerly R.S.M. of the K.A.R., has retired after 25 years' service. He will settle in South Africa.

M. de Bus de Warijan, Minister of Justice, is acting as Colonial Minister in Belgium pending the appointment of a successor to the late Monsieur ...

Mr. C. ... for 25 years was on the administrative staff of the Rhodesian Railways, recently addressed the Taunton Rotary Club on "The Rise of Rhodesia."

Captain C. S. Chantwood, Port Officer at Mazabar, is on leave pending retirement after 20 years' service in the Protectorate. Mr. C. ... is acting in the office.

Lady Sidney ... is on leave pending retirement after 20 years' service in the Protectorate. Mr. C. ... is acting in the office.

Lady Sidney ... is on leave pending retirement after 20 years' service in the Protectorate. Mr. C. ... is acting in the office.

The Duke ... will be the chief guest at the ...

Mr. ... Secretary of State for ...

Mr. ... Secretary of State for ...

Mr. ... Secretary of State for ...

Mr. ... Secretary of State for ...

Mr. ... Secretary of State for ...

Mr. ... Secretary of State for ...

Pan Yan

GOOD TEMPER
STARTS IN
THE STOMACH



It is especially beneficial ...

...after his return from the Southern Rhodesia... Mr. ... will continue to reside in Bishop's Courtford.

Mrs. P. Ashley Cooper, whose husband is on his second tour of duty as a member of the Royal Commission... Mr. ... for the season of 1962-63 by Miss Cynthia Ashley Cooper.

Mr. F. R. Mc Johnson, who is now in command of the M.S. "Cardiff" served as M.S. "Chatham" during the East African Campaign and took part in the operations against the Boersberg off the East African coast.

Mr. Robert Colman, Colonel W. A. ... H. G. Carrick-Robinson, W. ... Mr. ... have been nominated official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia for the 1963 session of the fifth year.

When the Capetown vessel "Cape Dawn" has been her maiden voyage, the ... Mr. Robertson ... Chairman of the Western Cape Line, with a ... by a South African artist of the Castle of Cape Town.

Mr. S. E. Hogg, B. Sc., F. C. ... Chairman of Dwa Plantations, Ltd., and ... Mr. ... with fly ... to Kenya Airways to ... the company's estates. The ... journey will be made by the S.S. "Dunvegan Castle".

Members of the Rhodesian Council of the Overseas League ... to be held at ... House at which ... of Rhodesia ... will be ... of ...

Among the ... of the ... Mr. ... are the ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ...

Mr. ... has been elected ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ...

The Rev. J. ... Griffiths, who served as ... Mr. ... in ... Mr. ... was last week ordained as deacon in ... Church, Enfield Highway.

Mr. ... Admiral L. B. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ...

Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ...

Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ...

Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ...

Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ...

Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ...

Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ...

Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ...

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The Council and Ethiopia

Council Absolves Member States

The Council of the League of Nations has passed a resolution which absolves the member states of any responsibility for the present position in Ethiopia, and declares that the British Government did not do so precipitately, which has been recognized by the recent Assembly. It is stated that the Council should only have been convened if the Italian Government had become a definite and the British Government's information was that there was a genuine Native administration with the slightest prospect of conquering the country. The only factor in favouring the Italian position was the fact that it was defensible.

He could not share the view that the League is designed to facilitate the recognition of the country, which would be deplored on principle. Nations like individual men had to recognize what might be morally right and what was practically possible. The issue between those who would recognize facts and those who would lose later was one of political judgment, and when two fields were in conflict the proper claim was that of peace.

Emperor in "Sacrifice to Appearances"

The Emperor Haile Selassie was then afforded the opportunity of addressing the Council, but declined to do so. In his concluding speech, in which he said that he had only the centre recovered from annexation, he asked that the declaration might be readily accepted and

supported. The British representative said that the Council considered that the member states were morally responsible and that the League had been created to maintain peace and to promote international justice. He proposed that the Council should recommend that the member states should not recognize the Italian position. The British representative said that the Council considered that the member states were morally responsible and that the League had been created to maintain peace and to promote international justice. He proposed that the Council should recommend that the member states should not recognize the Italian position.

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Can Italy be Effective Occupier?

Before the Emperor's speech, the Chinese representative asked the Committee a pamphlet was widely circulated in his country. The pamphlet was a summary of the present situation in the country, and stated that over at least three quarters of Biafria the Italian authorities have no military control and an area varying from roughly 100 to about 300 miles in radius around the larger towns.

In fact, over at least half the country there is no military control, the military posts often maintaining their existence by light fortification and the work of being available to men to be disarmed or to be returned to the hands of the local population.

Most of the country is under the authority of Ethiopian chiefs, and if they were submitted to the Italian power, it would be a great advantage to the Ethiopian people.

(1) that the country is not under the control of Italian forces; (2) that their military posts are being destroyed or withdrawn; (3) that the Italian Government is unable to maintain its authority in the country.

Lord Balfour's impressions of the situation in Ethiopia were that the Italian position was untenable and that the League of Nations should take effective steps to maintain the integrity of the country.

Lord Balfour's Impressions

Of the situation in Ethiopia, Lord Balfour said that it was a tragedy that the Italian Government had failed to recognize the League of Nations and that the British Government had failed to take effective steps to maintain the integrity of the country.

All the African and Arab peoples, who are members of the League, have a right to be heard and to be represented in the Council. The League of Nations should take effective steps to maintain the integrity of the country.

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Questions in Parliament
Defence of Colonial Territories

MR. FREEDMAN asked what steps were being taken in British Colonial territories to improve their air defences, most particularly in the territories under the control of the respective Colonies, and whether arrangements had been made for training the communities in air defence work, education, and other courses which would be beneficial for such work and conducive to expansion of the aerial and technical services of the Colonial Defence Forces responsible for local defence. He enquired whether it was the policy of the Government to be fully alive to the necessity of improving the air defences of those areas immediately under their control, whether they are Imperial or self-governing, and whether the Government would be prepared to consider the raising of a colonial air force in all cases, when determining the form which such a force would take, whether it should be a flying wing, or a flying wing in conjunction with a ground force, or a flying wing with a ground force, or a flying wing with a ground force, or a flying wing with a ground force.

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Special reference to the extent of the Italian claim in the Italian judicial authorities. He did not say whether the Commission would have such an inquiry.

Mr. Jones asked the extent of the Emperor of Ethiopia's territory, and Mr. Jones asked the Emperor of Ethiopia.

Mr. Thurler: Does the Prime Minister think that the victims of aggression still has some words to say in regard to Italy? Mr. B. A. Thurler stated that in the following members of the Council of the League of Nations had admitted ambassadors of ministers of the King of Italy as plenipotentiaries in the Kingdom of Belgium, and that in the following members of the League Council had taken actions in regard to recognition of Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia: Italy, Bolivia and Latvia, and that the Kingdom of Spain, France, Portugal, the Council of the League of Nations, and the Kingdom of Ethiopia *de facto*. The following other members of the League had admitted ambassadors of ministers to H.M. The King: Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia; Albania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Guatemala, Lithuania, Nicaragua, Panama, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Chile, Peru, Netherlands, Belgium, and Switzerland, members of the League, had recognized Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia.

Asked by Mr. Jones whether he had received the report of the Commission which investigated the disturbances in Abyssinia last year, Mr. Jones replied that the report had been received, but that the same time would not be published. He said that the Commission had recommended that the Government of Abyssinia should be required to furnish full details of its detailed recommendations, and that the Government of Abyssinia should be required to furnish full details of its detailed recommendations, and that the Government of Abyssinia should be required to furnish full details of its detailed recommendations.

For Sial Planters

East Africa and Java Compared

That the climate in the best natural conditions in the East for the growing of sial is such a fact was pointed out by Mr. E. H. Blacklock in the *M.A. Journal* in a recent issue in which he compares the conditions in East Africa and Java, from which sial is produced. He says that the sial produced in East Africa is of a much higher quality than that produced in Java, and that the yield of sial in East Africa is much higher than that in Java. He also says that the sial produced in East Africa is of a much higher quality than that produced in Java, and that the yield of sial in East Africa is much higher than that in Java.

Mr. Blacklock says that the sial produced in East Africa is of a much higher quality than that produced in Java, and that the yield of sial in East Africa is much higher than that in Java. He also says that the sial produced in East Africa is of a much higher quality than that produced in Java, and that the yield of sial in East Africa is much higher than that in Java.

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Also makes blocks for road surfaces, street gutters, etc.

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Motor model makes 700 blocks, ceiling blocks or slabs, or 3,500 bricks daily.

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Roster's Annual Report

Gold Yield for Year Exceeded £95,000

The Gold Coast, N.P., recovery during 1937 got to the value of £75,213, says the annual report, which is accompanied by a financial statement. The position of the company's engineers is defined in the report, which is accompanied by a financial statement. The position of the company's engineers is defined in the report, which is accompanied by a financial statement.

The 8th level of averaging and drilling was over 20 ins. and a change of 34.9 dwt. over 30 ins. and a fourth at 13.60 ft. vertical depth averaging 8.2 dwt. over 26 ins.

Recovery of 13,355 ounces

During the year 27,602 tons of ore from underground and surface was milled and treated by cyanidation. A total of 2,662 tons of accumulated tailings were fed to the cyanide plant for a total return of 13,355 oz. of fine gold equivalent. The yield was 0.48 oz. of fine gold per ton of ore and 8.7 dwt. per ton of accumulated tailings.

The E.P.I., which is the mining lease has been renewed for a period of 10 years. Another E.P.I. of approximately 1 1/2 miles has been taken up on the southern side of the Bogra River to protect the road extension. The road was discovered at a depth of 100 ft. after having been drilled to a depth of 100 ft. for a distance of 100 ft. and the results of the drilling are as follows: a recovery of gold to the net value of £39,000 after deduction of selling expenses and £4,134 paid in royalties. Expenditure in Kenya amounted to £51,979 and in the year to £3,199; the development account is charged with £19,000 and depreciation amounts to £1,299.

The balance sheet of the mining property stands at £23,768, mine development account at £69,927, and cash on deposit and in hand at £22,295.

The annual meeting is to be held at 20 Cornhill Avenue at noon on Tuesday next.

Borderland Prospects

Reviewing the short history of gold production in the Borderland there has been many years in which the company has had some success, which in other hands has been successful, and those areas in which the production of gold is the most profitable might be profitable has been tried several times before a company has thought of such an investment.

Such an investment is made with the Borderland now being a mine with a lease held by the Borderland Syndicate. The company would expect to see the results of the geological survey department in the Borderland in the future. The Department of Mines and Geology is making a survey of the area and a report will be made in the future.

Copper Marketing

Representatives of copper mining companies in the West Indies have met to continue their co-operative work.

Mining in Tanganyika

Official Guidance to Prospector

Official and practical prospecting methods of extending their operations in Tanganyika Territory will be explained in the revised edition of the Annual Publicity Prospect issued by the Department of Lands and Mines. Issued with a general survey of the Territory, including details of the education of the Territory, including details of the education of the Territory, including details of the education of the Territory.

There is a section on the geology of the Territory, and details of the geologically useful minerals known to occur in the typical mode of occurrence of each. The various fields in which gold has been discovered are described, and the methods of mining are described, and the various fields in which gold has been discovered are described, and the methods of mining are described.

As from the year coming into operation, De Beers shall begin prospecting for diamonds and continue that work for 20 years, it being a provision that they shall spend at least £5,000 a year in doing so. The company is to pay a royalty of 2% on the gross value of diamonds recovered, in addition to claim licence fees.

Diamond Prospecting in Rhodesia

Details of the agreement recently signed between the Southern Rhodesian Government and De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. have been published in the Government Gazette in a Mines and Minerals section. The agreement provides that the diamond company created by the Chartered Company shall be varied to include and the new lease for 20 years from the promulgation of the new legislation shall cease absolutely. The legislation will be placed gradually by free enterprise from the operation of the diamond legislation a defined portion of the Colony.

As from the year coming into operation, De Beers shall begin prospecting for diamonds and continue that work for 20 years, it being a provision that they shall spend at least £5,000 a year in doing so. The company is to pay a royalty of 2% on the gross value of diamonds recovered, in addition to claim licence fees.

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Answers to Correspondents Latest London Share Prices

Address with the exception of the one in the East Africa and Rhodesia section. Except in the case of direct enquiries from East Africa and Rhodesia, such enquiries must be accompanied by the coupon for the foot of page 1078.

Every inquiry must bear the writer's full name and address (in capital letters, please) and be clearly legible. A public telephone number is preferred. Advice will not be given by telephone or by letter.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "LONDON ADVICE" and address them to the Editor, East Africa and Rhodesia, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

K. STOCKM - I am sorry to hear that our issue of April 28 (on report of meeting of Kenya Gold Mining) did not reach you.

M. S. A. GREEN - I have little hope of early capital appreciation. The fall has been disappointing but everyone including insiders has succeeded in holding on to their shares. I advise average investors to sell their shares at once. I have sold mine at 175 and the selection needs to be made on the basis of price and not on any other basis.

M. S. H. PARIS - Progress at Kyzak appears to be good. Shares have recently returned to the level at which you bought (2). You have left a 75% profit and the selection needs to be made on the basis of price and not on any other basis.

B. F. R. BOMBE - I am sorry that you missed your purchases which will have cost you more. Taking the long view, gold fields Rhodesian, Rhodesian Corporation, Gold Prince and Federal appear to be the best prospects. Not attracted, the rest. Consider you much less enthusiastic concerning Tanga, Minerals.

	Last week	This week
Bushick	58. 30	58. 00
Cam & Nelson	53. 90	52. 00
East Africa Goldfields (5s.)	51. 00	51. 00
Gold and Silver (5s.)	51. 00	51. 00
Goldfields Rhodesian (10s.)	51. 00	51. 00
Kenya Gold Mining (10s.)	51. 00	51. 00
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	51. 00	51. 00
Kortals (10s.)	51. 00	51. 00
Kenya Gold Mining (2s. 6d.)	51. 00	51. 00
Kenya Gold Mining (5s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London Australian & Genl. (2s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesian (3s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesian (10s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesian (15s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesian (20s.)	51. 00	51. 00
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	51. 00	51. 00
Rhodesia Mines & Concessions (2s. 6d.)	51. 00	51. 00
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	51. 00	51. 00
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	51. 00	51. 00
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	51. 00	51. 00
Shokana (41)	51. 00	51. 00
Joan Anlope (5s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesia (5s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesia (10s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesia (15s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesia (20s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesia (25s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesia (30s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesia (35s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesia (40s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesia (45s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesia (50s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesia (55s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesia (60s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesia (65s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesia (70s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesia (75s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesia (80s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesia (85s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesia (90s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesia (95s.)	51. 00	51. 00
London and Rhodesia (100s.)	51. 00	51. 00

Central Late Sial Consolidated Sial (41)	51. 00	51. 00
East African Sial Plantations 10s.	51. 00	51. 00
E. A. Power and Lighting (41)	51. 00	51. 00
Kassala Cottons	51. 00	51. 00
Mozambique (Bearer)	51. 00	51. 00
Port of Beira (10s.)	51. 00	51. 00
Rhodesia Railway	51. 00	51. 00
Sisal Estates (6% Pref. 21s.)	51. 00	51. 00



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Supply to Kenya and Uganda—3 phase 4 wire 230/415 and 200 volts.
In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 330 cycles 450 and 220 volts; or 440 and 220. Direct Current.

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THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
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THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.

THE BAR ES ELECTRIC & LIGHTING SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.

LONDON OFFICE: Queen Street, E.C.4

Company Progress Reports

Current Gold - Treated in a mill at Kyzak 1650 tons of ore, milled to yield 1000 lbs. of gold.

Rostam - The first 3000 tons of ore were milled to yield 1000 oz. of fine gold. Development: Total footage 1000 ft. in shaft sunk 50 ft. to a depth of 100 ft. in the reef level. The main shaft is now being drilled to a total depth of 150 ft. and the reef level is being developed.

Tanganyika Central Ltd. - Milled 1000 tons of ore to yield 675 lbs. of gold. The mill is now being expanded to a capacity of 1000 tons per month. The mill is now being expanded to a capacity of 1000 tons per month.

Kenya Gold Mining - Milled 1000 tons of ore to yield 675 lbs. of gold. The mill is now being expanded to a capacity of 1000 tons per month. The mill is now being expanded to a capacity of 1000 tons per month.

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This remarkable dental cream
removes tartar and kills the germs
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pleasant to use. It is the best
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Trains - daily in each direction between Khartoum and Atbara, and in the following directions:

- Juba and Port Sudan
- Khartoum and Port Sudan
- Atbara and Port Sudan
- Juba and Khartoum

... by the Road Service between KHARTOUM and JUBA, operated by the Sudanese Government and with the aid of the Kenya Road Transport Co. Ltd.

General Manager - **MR. H. H. W. MUIR**
Principal Transport Officer throughout the Sudan.

SUDAN RAILWAYS

East African Lands Report Market Prices and Notes

Expansion of the expansion and settlement in East Africa, as indicated by the report for 1937 of the East African Lands and Development Commission Ltd., shows that the number of acres sold in the previous year, and reached the largest total for the past 8 years, 21,095 acres were sold for £19,240 compared with 20,233 acres for £20,524 during 1936.

Up to December 31, 1937, 41,244 acres had been sold by the company, leaving unsold at that date 31,570 acres, held on the old tenure from the Crown, 15,156 acres since been sold. The unsold land stands in the balance sheet at 75,240 per cent, inclusive of development roads, surveys and other outlays.

The company is in a strong financial position. The net profit for the year was £10,322, to which amount was added £11,652 brought forward. Appropriations include £102 for income tax, £686 in respect of expenses in connection with the reduction of the company's capital, £1,000 against depreciation of investments, and £15,000 for a central reserve, leaving a credit balance of £990 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 5s. in respect of each share held. The 48,000 issued shares were thus reduced to 4s. each, making the issued capital £1,920,000. By the sub-division of the 17,200 unsold shares of 5s. into 1s. shares, and the creation of 1,020,000 1s. shares, the authorised capital was then increased to its former amount of £2,000,000. The total amount of interest, which bears no interest, thus issued was £2,300,000 of which was outstanding on December 31, 1937. On March 7, 1938, the interest was £18,075, was redeemed on payment of debentures outstanding of £4,500.

An extraordinary shareholders meeting was held on 15th November 1937, at which the following resolutions were passed:—

To hold a general meeting to be held in London in the afternoon.

Sudan Plantations Syndicate

Shareholders of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate state that from the 1,082 feddans of cotton planted in the Gezira, 5,400 bales were picked in May, during the first 4 months of the season. The progress has been made in the realisation of the balances of the 1936 and 1937 crops, and a substantial portion of the 1938 crop has 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.

Sudan Cotton Company

Shareholders of the Sudan Cotton Company report that the yield of the 1937 cotton crop was 10,071 bales, or 47.1 per cent per feddan, only small balances of the 1936 and 1937 crops remain to be sold, and a substantial portion of the 1938 crop has been sold. The greater part of the 1938 crop has been sold at prices lower than those of last year.

Uganda Company

The Uganda Company announce that the net profit for the year ending 31st December 1937 was £10,322, to which amount was added £11,652 brought forward.

Butte.—Kenya has advanced 25 in the 1937 to 1938 season.

Cashew.—Bombay to Hull, quiet and steady at 100 per ton for Mysore, (1937) £14 2s. 6d. to £15 11s. 10d.

Coffee.—Bull market Zanzibar spot 80d. and 80d. Madagas spot in bond, 7d. 10d. 6. 3. 10. (1937) 10d. 1936 12d.

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

Coffee.—Kenya irregular, small late offerings showing slight decline. There has been little competition for Tanganyika steady prices being realised for small lots Kenya "A," 50s. to 74s. 6d.; "B," 45s. to 42s. Peaberry, 77s. per cwt. Tanganyika (Kilimo) 60s. to 65s. 6d.; Peaberry 61s.

East African coffee landings to date for 1938, 122,662 cwt. compared with 95,845 cwt. for 1937 and 105,520 cwt. for 1936. Delivered for Home use 29,166 cwt. (1937) 36,481 cwt. (1936) 34,798 cwt. Export of 1937 (1937) 1938 226,000 cwt. Stock 36,729 cwt. (1937) 34,000 cwt.

There will be no auctions after March 1st and June 14th owing to Whitsun.

The Coffee Board of Kenya estimates that 36,000 long tons of coffee will be produced in Kenya up to July 31st of this year, and that 17,250 tons will be available for export, in value £1,750,000 brought forward from 1937.

Copper.—Demand good, and prices firm, 2s. 11s. 3d. to 3s. 7s. 6d. and pure forms 2s. 11s. 3d. to 3s. 7s. 6d. (1937) 2s. 6d. to 3s. 7s. 6d.

Cocoa.—Demand good and prices firm, 2s. 6d. East African lots for one shipment being £11 10s. per ton.

Cotton.—Cotton in the Sudan, 5,400 bales picked, 7,500 (1937) 5,400 bales.

Cotton Seed.—Demand good, and prices firm, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. (1937) 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.

Gold.—Demand good, and prices firm, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. (1937) 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.

Gross Margin.—Demand good, and prices firm, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. (1937) 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.

Iron.—Demand good, and prices firm, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. (1937) 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.

Lead.—Demand good, and prices firm, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. (1937) 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.

Mercury.—Demand good, and prices firm, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. (1937) 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.

Nickel.—Demand good, and prices firm, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. (1937) 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.

Platinum.—Demand good, and prices firm, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. (1937) 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.

Rubber.—Demand good, and prices firm, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. (1937) 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.

Silver.—Demand good, and prices firm, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. (1937) 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.

Tin.—Demand good, and prices firm, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. (1937) 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.

Zinc.—Demand good, and prices firm, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. (1937) 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.

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Reduce your handicap. All the latest features of recent club making research are embodied in Parshot. Note the black staining has imposed on the face.

These clubs are made of the finest materials and give the player the power and feel that play with Parshot is a pleasure. Parshot is made by FORGAN. S. ANLFCWS.



East African Sisal Plantations Co., Ltd. amounting to an output of 55,511 and 70,765 tons, respectively, amounting to 28,000 tons, making a total of 1,874 tons for 10 months of the current year's current financial year.

Soya Beans.—Murchurung a new quality of 40/30, 50/40, 60/50, 70/60, 80/70, 90/80, 100/90, 110/100, 120/110, 130/120, 140/130, 150/140, 160/150, 170/160, 180/170, 190/180, 200/190, 210/200, 220/210, 230/220, 240/230, 250/240, 260/250, 270/260, 280/270, 290/280, 300/290, 310/300, 320/310, 330/320, 340/330, 350/340, 360/350, 370/360, 380/370, 390/380, 400/390, 410/400, 420/410, 430/420, 440/430, 450/440, 460/450, 470/460, 480/470, 490/480, 500/490, 510/500, 520/510, 530/520, 540/530, 550/540, 560/550, 570/560, 580/570, 590/580, 600/590, 610/600, 620/610, 630/620, 640/630, 650/640, 660/650, 670/660, 680/670, 690/680, 700/690, 710/700, 720/710, 730/720, 740/730, 750/740, 760/750, 770/760, 780/770, 790/780, 800/790, 810/800, 820/810, 830/820, 840/830, 850/840, 860/850, 870/860, 880/870, 890/880, 900/890, 910/900, 920/910, 930/920, 940/930, 950/940, 960/950, 970/960, 980/970, 990/980, 1000/990.

Kenya.—Strong demand for cheaper grades of tea, most grades realised 1/4d. over last prices. Nyasaland, 13/3d.; Kenya, 13/4d.; and Tanganyika, 13/2d. average.

Wool.—Sales by auction in Southern Rhodesia for the two first weeks of the season amounted to 2,371,667 lb. of blue-wool, which realised £124,282, an average of 12/7d. per lb., and 1,382,118 lb. of fire-cured, which brought £2,031, an average of 6/2d. per lb.

Nyasaland auction offerings to May 14 were 1 1/2 million lb. dark-fined at Limbe and 72,000 lb. air-fired at Ncheu; quality very good, price for the lot averaged 6/6d. per lb. Fine-tined firm stock imports during first three months of year from the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland totalled 2,093,800 lb. of wool and strips, approximately 60% 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 leaf, 7,883 lb. to Malta; 832 lb. to P. A.; and 5,882 lb. to South Africa; Virginia dark flue-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 the territories during the periods indicated:

Kenya (Week ended May 4).—Chemem, 2.97 inches; Cherangani, 2.57; Eldama, 1.48; Eldoret, 0.21; Fort Hall, 1.02; Fort Ternan, 2.79; Gilgil, 0.50; Hoey's Bridge, 1.66; Kabete, 0.03; Kalmosi, 3.41; Kericho, 4.62; Kisumu, 0.07; Kajiado, 0.65; Kilifi, 0.02; Kibondo, 3.24; Kipkarren, 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, 1.71; Menengai, 0.51; Meru, 1.42; Mitubiri, 0.23; Miwani, 4.50; Moiben, 0.58; Molo, 0.51; Momhasa, 4.48; Muthurini, 2.86; Nairobi, 0.11; Nanyuki, 0.31; Nakuru, 0.50; Nandi, 2.99; Nanyuki, 0.02; Narok, 0.28; Ngong, 0.38; Njoro, 0.10; Ng'oma, 1.78; Ol' Kerou, 0.36; Ongata, 0.48; Ruiru, 0.18; Rumuruti, 0.42; Sagana, 2.95; Songhor, 3.16; Sotik, 1.69; Soy, 1.58; Thika, 0.02; Thomson's Falls, 0.67; Timboroa, 1.58; Turbo, 1.58; and Voi, 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; Kiwua, 3.47; Lindi, 2.97; Lushoto, 3.32; Lyamungo, 5.22; Mabahini, 1.15; Mbeya, 1.33; Morogoro, 0.78; Moshi, 3.94; Mwanapw, 0.21; Musoma, 0.17; Mwanza, 1.59; Ngomeni, 1.95; Njombe, 0.98; Old Shinyanga, 0.10; Songea, 0.32; Tabora, 0.48; Tanga, 5.11; and Urete, 1.76 inches.

Uganda (Week ended May 2).—Buliaba, 0.85 inch; Entebbe, 1.55; Fort Portal, 0.92; Hoima, 2.14; Jinja, 2.05; Kabale, 1.25; Kololo, 0.28; Lira, 3.07; Masaka, 0.26; Masindi, 0.76; Mbale, 1.08; Mbarara, 0.96; Mpunde, 1.07; Soroti, 1.12; and Tororo, 1.18 inches.

Passengers for East Africa

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

- Malaya**
 Bagot, Mrs. R. A.
 Bailey, Mr. & Mrs. A. C.
 Bailey, Miss R. S. &
 Balcomb, Miss A. R.
 Beaumont, Mr. A. J.
 Bedford, Miss E. S.
 Beresford, Mrs. W. W. M.
 Brown, Mr. L. L.
 Campbell, Mr. J.
 Clayton, Miss I. M.
 Dudgeon, Mr. J.
 Dunford, Miss K. M.
 Fenwick, Mr. R. N. T. W.
 Garbett, Mr. & Mrs. G. H.
 Garbett, Miss A. G.
 Gaddes, Mr. G. G.
 Gray, Mr. T. F. G.
 Hale, Miss M. M. D.
 Hamilton-Ross, Mr. J. G.
 Harman, Miss E.
 Harris, Miss J. A.
 Hawkins, Miss
 Howe, Dr. & Mrs. C. W.
 Jenkins, Miss M. E.
 Jerome, Miss W. A.
 Lester, Miss B. S.
 Lister, Mr. W. E.
 Lloyd-Davies, Mrs. A.
 McCall, Mr. R. W. A.
 McCarthy, Miss K.
 McEneaney, Mrs. A.
 McEneaney, Mr. A.
 Morris, Mr. W.
 Moss, Mr. G. W.
 Mowbray, Mr. & Mrs.
 O'Connell, Mrs. A. J. H.
 O'Grady, Miss G. L.
 O'Grady, Mrs. W. P.
 Odell, Miss G.
 O'Hagan, Mr. G. C. O.
 Palin, Rev. & Mrs. R. G.
 Perkins, Mr. L.
- East Africa**
 Pilgrim, Miss E. L.
 Radcliffe, Miss J.
 Robertson, Mr. R. W.
 Rogers, Mr. J. J.
 Ross, Mrs. C.
 Scammell, Mr. A. V.
 Scott, Mr. & Mrs. E. Campbell
 Speer, Mr. & Mrs. W. V.
 Sullivan, Miss C. M.
 Sykes, Mrs. E.
 Taylor, Mr. C. W.
 Taylor, Mrs. J.
 Tyndall-Bisley, Mr. A.
 Vincent, Mr. S. H.
 Wainwright, Mr. & Mrs. H.
 Ward, Miss W. H.
 Watney, Mr. & Mrs. H. B.
 Watney, Miss J. E.
 Webster, Miss I. E.

- Zanzibar**
 Russell, Mr. & Mrs. C. E. G.
 Russell, Miss P.
 Connor, Miss M. E.
 Connor, Miss M.
 Haslam, Miss
 Newman, Miss
 Pearson, Miss

- Dar es Salaam**
 Cox, Mr. & Mrs. G. S.
 Culwick, Mr. & Mrs. A. T.
 Karlsson, Mr. & Mrs. K.
 Karlsson, Miss E.
 Lindberg, Miss M.
 Marsden, Mr. H.
 Spaergo, Mrs. & Mrs. E. I.
 West, Mrs. A.
- Other**
 Kockott, Mr. W.
 Matthews, Mr. & Mrs. H.
 Bagel, Mr. H.

The team which is to re-visit Southern Rhodesia at Bulawayo from Capetown last week at "Mosquito Bay" was marked last week by a luncheon at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine when representatives of the health and medical interests and professional organizations met to congratulate the work of the expedition and Mr. Patrick Manson.

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 growing in the treatment in Africa. Effort
 to get the best.

A GOOD product
 BETTER by the
 BEST treatment

Passengers from East Africa

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

Beaufort
 Beaufort, Mr. & Mrs. A.
 Duff, Miss H.
 Hawking, Miss B.
 Hawking, Mrs. B.
 Hawking, Miss B.
 Hudson, Mr. & Mrs.
 Hughes, Miss R.
 Maxwell, Col. & Mrs.
 Nicholas, Mr. & Mrs.

Marseilles
 Bay, Mr. & Mrs. V.
 Bellage, Capt. J. L.
 Bellage, Mr. C.
 Bird, Mr. R. Ruggie
 Chapman, Miss I. I.
 Clark, Mr. E.
 Clendon, Mr. & Mrs. F.
 Cooper, Mr. L.
 Douglas, Mr. T.
 Douglas, Miss R.
 Harrison, Mr. A.
 Higgins, Mr. & Mrs. J. F.
 Higgins, Mrs. S.
 James, Mr. & Mrs.
 Jenner, Miss R.
 McLellan, Mr. J.
 McPherson, Mr. A.
 Murphy, Mr. & Mrs.
 Neto, Mr. J. D.
 Patrick, Mr. C.
 Ryfett, Mr. H.
 Ryley, Mr. S.
 Schfield, Mr. & Mrs. C.
 Townsend, Mr. & Mrs. A. R.
 Trvon, Mr. J.

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 Czurn, Mr. J.
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 Davis, Mrs. H.
 Dawes, Mrs. H.
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 Dixon, Mr. J.
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 Dowling, Mr. & Mrs. H. J.
 Dowling, Mr. M.
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 Duff, Miss M.
 Duff, Mr. J.
 Egan, Miss B. H.
 Egan, Miss N.
 Egan, Mr. A. E.
 Egan, Mrs. A. E.
 Finch, Miss B. M. E.
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 Flint, Mr. & Mrs. H. E.
 Fox, Mr. & Mrs. E.
 George, Mr. C. A. B.
 Gregory, Mr. C. F.
 Greenway, Mr. & Mrs. C. J.
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 Gurney, Mr. & Mrs. J.
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 Hale, Miss V. M.
 Hals, Miss V. M.

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 Hurd, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Hurd, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. H.
 Hunter, Mr. & Mrs. H.
 Hunter, Mr.
 Hunter, Miss
 Hyslop, Dr. & Mrs.
 Isaac, Dr. & Mrs.
 Jansen, Miss
 Kain, Mrs. E.
 Jones, Mr. N. T.
 Judd, Mr. D.
 Kuhn, Mr. S.
 Kynon, Mr. J. C.
 Laine, Miss A.
 Large, Mr. O. E.
 Legg, Miss J.
 Leahy, Mr. C.
 Lyons, Mr. & Mrs. H.
 McBrierley, Mr. J. P.
 McDonald, Mr. W. F.
 MacDougal, Mr. A.
 McGinness, Mr. & Mrs. E.
 Macgregor, Mrs. M.
 Macgregor, Miss M.
 MacIntyre, Mr. R. C.
 Mackenzie, Miss M.
 MacMahon, Mr. J.
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 Maxwell, Miss N.
 Max, Mrs. H.
 Maylan, Miss M.
 Methuen, Miss C.
 Methuen, Mr. & Mrs.
 Millar, Capt. & Mrs.
 Moffat, Col. & Mrs.
 Naylor, Mr. J.
 Nettleton, Mr. J.
 Nicholl, Miss J.
 Nicol, Mr. & Mrs. W. M.

London
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 Peacock, Mr. J.
 Peacock, Mr. J.
 Poole, Mr. & Mrs. E.
 Price, Mr. R. M.
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 Redler, Mr. D. F.
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 Rowland, Miss R.
 Russell, Mr. & Mrs. C.
 Ruthford, Mrs. I.
 Scatory, Mr. B. W.
 Scarth, Major C. S.
 Smith, Miss C. F.
 Smith, Mr. & Mrs. F.
 Steadman, Mr. W.
 Stephens, Mr. & Mrs. J.
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 Stone, Mr. & Mrs. H.
 Stone, Mr. & Mrs. W.
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 Sumner, Mrs. L.
 Swain, Mr. S.
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 Vign, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Venne, Miss
 Walker, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Wellington, Mr. J.
 Walker, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Watson, Mrs. J.
 Wells, Mr. C. & Mrs. J.
 Wheeler, Mr. & Mrs. J. C.
 White, Mr. & Mrs. W. J.
 Whitehead, Mr. J.
 Wotton, Mr.

Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on May 6 included Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Mylne, Mr. & Mrs. George Giddie, and Mr. Dobell, from Beira; Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Smith, from Mozambique; and Mr. J. McCrae, from London.

Homeward passengers on May 10 included Mr. W. Kay, from Beira; Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Long, from Dar es Salaam; Mr. F. Allen, from Mozambique; Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Buxton, from Nairobi; and Mr. C. B. Buxton, from Nairobi.

Passengers who arrived on May 10 included Mr. & Mrs. Buxton, Mrs. M. A. Buxton, Mr. E. E. Buxton, Captain C. B. Goch, Mr. S. G. Bunt, Mr. & Mrs. A. P. J. Walker, Captain C. B. Anderson, and Captain B. Pinnis, from Nairobi; and Mr. & Mrs. J. Walker, from Nairobi.

Departures on May 18 included Mr. & Mrs. J. Waugh, from Khartoum; Mr. & Mrs. J. Davidson, from Khartoum; and Mr. & Mrs. J. Davidson, from Khartoum.

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BUTHESTER CASTLE	11:30								
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BURHAM CASTLE									
WINDSOR CASTLE									
LLANSTYDAN CASTLE									
EDINBURGH CASTLE									
GLOUCESTER CASTLE									
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THE PROMOTION OF SETTLEMENT on the land is not a simple matter, and it is common that what appears to be a good offer to individuals or companies is rejected. The settlement of a large tract of land is a business proposition, and it is not surprising that it should be treated as such. The promotion of settlement is not a simple matter, and it is common that what appears to be a good offer to individuals or companies is rejected. The settlement of a large tract of land is a business proposition, and it is not surprising that it should be treated as such.

There have been many reports on another page of the East African Survey and Development Commission, showing a striking case in point. Since the beginning of last year, the company has sold over three hundred acres, at a price of not more than one pound per acre, which is certainly not to be considered an exorbitant price for a large tract of land, even though it is some distance from the coast. The price is a reasonable one, and the purchasers are men already resident in the country, who may be assumed to know the value of the land. The fact that they have proved the land to their own satisfaction before buying it, thanks to an excellent system of land survey, is a good sign. The company which purchased the land, and which is now offering it for sale, is a company which has been in the business of land survey for many years, and its reputation is well known. The fact that it has been able to sell so much land, at such a price, is a good sign. The fact that the purchasers are men already resident in the country, who may be assumed to know the value of the land, is a good sign. The fact that they have proved the land to their own satisfaction before buying it, thanks to an excellent system of land survey, is a good sign.

Here there is a business-like closer settlement of the land, and a company which has already sold over two hundred European farms and children, apart from those who are not white. The fact that the company has been able to sell so much land, at such a price, is a good sign. The fact that the purchasers are men already resident in the country, who may be assumed to know the value of the land, is a good sign. The fact that they have proved the land to their own satisfaction before buying it, thanks to an excellent system of land survey, is a good sign.

Without the aid of the Government, it is difficult to see how the settlement of a large tract of land could be carried out. The fact that the Government has been able to do so, is a good sign. The fact that the purchasers are men already resident in the country, who may be assumed to know the value of the land, is a good sign. The fact that they have proved the land to their own satisfaction before buying it, thanks to an excellent system of land survey, is a good sign.

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It would not be surprising if their own interests were the only ones to be considered. The fact that the Government has been able to do so, is a good sign. The fact that the purchasers are men already resident in the country, who may be assumed to know the value of the land, is a good sign. The fact that they have proved the land to their own satisfaction before buying it, thanks to an excellent system of land survey, is a good sign. The fact that the Government has been able to do so, is a good sign. The fact that the purchasers are men already resident in the country, who may be assumed to know the value of the land, is a good sign. The fact that they have proved the land to their own satisfaction before buying it, thanks to an excellent system of land survey, is a good sign.

Lord Dufferin's Impressions of Zanzibar

Under-Secretary of State's Address to the East African Group

Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies was the first to pay a visit to parts of Eastern Africa. He addressed the East African Group in London in 1905. The impressions of Zanzibar and its people were the first of an illustrious career. The impressions left upon the mind of the Under-Secretary were not only those of his recognition of the danger of forcing opinions on a people with whom he had only a short acquaintance, but also of the fact that the Zanzibaris were not a people to be treated as a unit, including a visit to Pemba and

Nevertheless, Lord Dufferin made a point of understanding the political and economic conditions of the Zanzibaris as well as the sides of the case where important matters were in dispute. He spoke with the feeling and candour of some man who had struck his head, but for obvious reasons, it is not certain that his address should be treated as a final pronouncement.

As he has stated, the Zanzibaris were a people of the old African landowners and the descendants of the Arab and Persian who used to trade with the East. They had grown up as slaves of Indian middlemen, a class which has done up a good work in their various posts of Africa.

Liberation from slavery and the freedom of spirit of Mahanmadanism have moulded the Zanzibaris into a people of a different type, which is in marked contrast with the slaves of the old African landowners. The Zanzibaris have no trading and nothing to fall back upon except their own hands. They are not too much to say that the future of Zanzibar will largely depend upon the ability of the Zanzibaris to organize a substitution of their tribal organization which is in a primitive

When there is a great clove controversy, it is not a century ago, but a few years ago. The Zanzibaris could and must grow clove. The Dutch East India Company had thought to limit them to the Dutch East India Company. Let there be clove where you can plant them. The Zanzibaris said tea, coffee or any other crop. Zanzibar would have failed as a commercial proposition. But his guess was 100% right. The Zanzibaris were successful, and have successfully resisted the Dutch East India Company.

Zanzibar clove exports, which represent the main source of Zanzibar's revenue, are chiefly supplied to the Dutch East India Company. The Dutch East India Company has a third to India, where the clove is the main product. The Zanzibaris and a third to the United States for their own culinary purposes.

The Zanzibaris began to trade Zanzibar clove two years ago and gradually established their trade on the mainland coast also. It is not likely that the Zanzibaris could have done this without the help of the Indian middlemen. It is not likely that the Zanzibaris could have done this without the help of the Indian middlemen. It is not likely that the Zanzibaris could have done this without the help of the Indian middlemen.

of security in the debt, though it is not a business which is very profitable as a rule. The Zanzibaris are not a people to be treated as a unit, including a visit to Pemba and

The Zanzibaris are not a people to be treated as a unit, including a visit to Pemba and

These clove naturally, the other two parts of the Zanzibar clove industry, the Zanzibaris and the Clove Growers' Association has to give way to the accumulated stocks on the world market, which will be able to buy them more cheaply than we should be able to buy them more cheaply.

The Zanzibaris are not a people to be treated as a unit, including a visit to Pemba and

While I was there Indians and Europeans came to see me in large numbers, on a most friendly spirit, but this was clearly a matter to be decided by the Zanzibar Government to decide for itself. I am delighted that a settlement has been reached for the financial position of Zanzibar, which would have been affected if there had been a protracted struggle for the export duty on clove. The Zanzibaris are not a people to be treated as a unit, including a visit to Pemba and

Great Opportunities for Women Doctors

On the Zanzibar island, which was much impressed by the work which is being done. Although there is a great deal of anti-feminism in the Zanzibar, it is not a people to be treated as a unit, including a visit to Pemba and

Lady Cook of Uganda

WITH DEEP SORROW we received the news of her death after a period of serious illness and some weeks of serious illness. Lady Cook, who, as Miss Cook, was at the beginning of her career as a nurse, while her sister, Lady Mabel, was at the beginning of her career as a nurse, while her sister, Lady Mabel, was at the beginning of her career as a nurse, while her sister, Lady Mabel, was at the beginning of her career as a nurse...

Anglo-Portuguese Friendship

...when proposing the toast of friendship between the two countries in London last week. The Portuguese Ambassador and Madam de Manteo, emphasized the importance of mutual Anglo-Portuguese friendship, pointing out that the two countries have common interests in defending the integrity and independence of their possessions, and that the use of their sea ports and harbours was of necessity to the commerce 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 the White Nile Governor of Uganda. Among the proposals put forward were the selection of a name for a college, the status 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 corporation with control of financial arrangements and the disposal of endowment funds, the constitution and functions of the Council and the Council of the University of East Africa, and the formation of a central board of colleges and the formation of a central board of colleges and the formation of a central board of colleges...

...after the death of her husband, Dr. J. H. Cook, who was a prominent figure in the founding of the Uganda Hospital, and the fact that their common goal was to attain a reputation unsurpassed by another medical institution in the whole of Eastern Africa, which has continued to have immense influence in the region of the neighbourly countries.

When this work was begun in 1920, the population of the Province of Buganda was estimated to be 500 per cent. of the population of the Province of Uganda, and the most intense work of relief required, and the population of the Province of Buganda was estimated to be 500 per cent. of the population of the Province of Uganda, and the most intense work of relief required, and the population of the Province of Buganda was estimated to be 500 per cent. of the population of the Province of Uganda...

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...her husband had been knighted in 1922 for his outstanding services...
...When, four years ago, Sir Albert and Lady Cook returned to Uganda for their full missionary service...
...Sir Albert Cook will be supported in his life...
...the sympathy of his friends and the...
...of a party...
...the time of their...
...to let in the...
...the...
...the...

Background

Alternative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

...in the air. What are the reasons for this? ...machines than we have. They are now producing bombers and fighters of the latest type at the rate of about one a month to be increased when the new factory near Vienna is completed. It is unreasonable to suppose that in 12 months they can increase their work up to a rate of 600 a month. The question of planes presents considerable difficulties to the German Government and there are good grounds for believing that the wastage is high. ...it will be unwise to put German first-line fighters at two-thirds of 1930 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 on a parity with Germany four years ago. ...we are still losing ground. ...*Robert Boothby, N.P., "Time and Tide."*

The New Air Minister. — Sir Kingsley Wood has the ability, energy and initiative of a dynamic organizer. He is in the prime of activity, and we have no little faith that he will rise to the height of a task where both boldness and simplicity of conception are required and one is of the essence of the contract. Though he has been only a few days in office he has already held good counsel 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 producers and engineers in this country who can form a technical staff second to none in Germany or anywhere else. ...*J. E. Cairns, "Observer."*

Humiliating Failure. — Many already has had a glimpse of this country will hit in 1940, and by that date will have 8,000 first-line machines. This humiliating failure after four years of effort, may be ascribed to the Government as a whole. The farther we go, and the harder, apparently, we try in the air race, the farther we fall behind, and not only could we not finish our dangerous war program, but our race you have no means of winning. ...The most effective that has been made of the ...change in policy. Lord ...*Spartan*

Czechoslovakia. But the ...the protection of minorities by the Council of the League of Nations. ...the best ...and ready to go. The situation ...distress, intensified by the German exclusion of Czech goods, and partly to the fear inspired in the population by the aggressive policy of the German Government. A sharp distinction should be made between (a) the hopes of the Sudetendeutsche Germans, and (b) the Nazification of the Sudeten territory, largely by means of terrorism, which whatever its own wishes, seems the policy of the German Government. ...the second is nothing. Why does the independence of Czechoslovakia matter to Britain? To humanity, because Czechoslovakia is a small state which should be on the map of a time. ...*Herbert Morrison*

Hitler does not wish to bring the German population of Czechoslovakia within the bounds of the Reich; he wishes to leave those Germans as his representatives of that foreign ...His immediate purpose is to ...and Russia. ...*The American Sun*

Avoiding Peace. — The British Government's policy is to urge moderation as a peaceful method, promote mutual understanding of difficulties, and, above all, to face the fundamental problem of unrest among the victors and press for its solution. Everyone in any position of responsibility should be alerted from using the language of provocation, which should be hesitation anywhere in dealing drastically with scoundrels. There is no reason for war, and the likelihood of a needless, more expensive incident occurs, which jerks people out of the realm of reason into that of passion, rivalry and hatred. There could be no profit in a war to any nation or to any section of any nation, except indeed in the enemies of society — the ...*The Times*

Oil Smoothes the Way. — President Cardenas, like Herr Hitler, is a dictator who has ruthlessly slaughtered colleagues and political foes. Both are baiters of rebels and persecutors of traitors. Cardenas is a cynic, and Hitler is the self-proclaimed scourge of that breed. But oil — even stolen oil — is a great source of Nazi principles. To get it, Herr Hitler is prepared to touch the faces of his children and to allow his life for the lubricant which he has made his plan for mass murder, rage in central Europe and the ...*The Independent Chronicle*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week Market Movement and Trends



Let a Sentence—There is no one who will do more than Hitler's. —*Account, Rotterdam.*

If Great Britain is attacked, we are attacked too. —*Mr. C. G. New Zealand Minister of Finance.*

Trade matters with the totalitarian countries need very careful watching. —*Mr. H. Standby.*

My conscience and my duty are my fellowmen impose me directly in the direction of peace. —*Ad. Halifax.*

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

The seat of the sky of germs to spread disease among the people is out of the question. —*King Commander of the Royal Air Force.*

Peers who hold office under the Crown should have the right, as in France, of addressing the other members of the House. —*Lord S. Baldwin.*

Gardeners are the most wholesome people in the world, they wear no feathers, but they cover themselves with anything without wanting to share it. —*Mr. C. H. Muldoon.*

Each of the higher civilizations of Europe is having down a precipice owing to making a foothold in the simple Christian religion of foreignness, materialism, and faith. —*The Rev. James Fraser.*

Democracy has no need to be wary of its own power, its potentiality is so much greater than that of their present opponents. —*Mr. Post Republic, Deputy Prime Minister of France.*

Germany has a great advantage over the other nations in the world, she has the most efficient and the most numerous of her armies.

One of the most serious and a Dutchman has come in, a dining car. The German is a dining car. The German is a dining car. The German is a dining car.

We have thousands of tanks and thousands of tanks. We have thousands of tanks and thousands of tanks. We have thousands of tanks and thousands of tanks.

What we can do is to do it. We can do it. We can do it. We can do it. We can do it. We can do it.

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

The number of ounces produced, however, has not increased proportionately, and last year's record output of 1,347,087 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 100 per cent on the 1932 figure.

This, coupled with a reduction of 3d. 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 £14,000,000, representing 200% increase, has gone to the Government by way of taxation and share of profits from leased mines.

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 Opel car (11.1 h.p.) Treasury rating sells in Great Britain for £35 retail and compares with the Lanchester and Standard cars at £205, and with the Austin at £225.

The same car is retailed in Germany at £116, which at the current rate of exchange is £170, and is sold to the British Treasury (General Motors) at about £65.

In the first three months of 1934, 2,974 German motor-cars were imported, against only 205 in the first three months of 1933.

In Germany, the increase of 90% in the first three months of 1934, is due to the fact that the Government has ordered against one-third of the cars in the first three months of 1933.

German Statement and Nation.—The German statement is a statement of the German nation. The German statement is a statement of the German nation.

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Germany has been a feature of the service. Germany has been a feature of the service. Germany has been a feature of the service.

Stock Exchange.—Latest market prices of representative stocks and shares in the London Stock Exchange are set out in the index to conditions in the quotations of the market.

Consols 2 1/2%	74 1/2
Kenya 5%	115 1/2
Kenya 4%	103 1/2
Rhodesia 3 1/2%	107 1/2
Nyasaland 3%	94 1/2
Niger Plvs. 5% & debts.	94 1/2
Rhodesia Plvs. 5% & debts.	93 1/2
Rhodesia 3 1/2%	103 1/2
Sudan 3 1/2%	103 1/2
Tanganyika 4 1/2%	116 1/2

Industrials	
Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1)	5 1/2
Bfif. Oxygen (£1)	3 1/2
Brit. News (2s. 6d.)	8 1/2
Courtauld's (£1)	116 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	9 1/2
General Electric (£1)	3 1/2
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	1 1/2
Int. Tobacco (£1)	6 1/2
Int. Nickel (2s. 6d.)	9 1/2
Prov. Cinemaograph	8 1/2
Texas and Newall (£1)	8 1/2
U.S. Steel	1 1/2
Utd. Steel (£1)	1 1/2
Unilever (£1)	1 1/2
United States of SA	8 1/2
Vickers (£1)	3 1/2
Woolworth (5s.)	3 1/2

Mines and Oil	
Anaconda (\$50)	2 1/2
Anglo-Amer. Corp (10s.)	2 1/2
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	2 1/2
Anglo-Indian	2 1/2
Burmah Oil	2 1/2
Crown Goldfields	2 1/2
Crown Mines (10s.)	2 1/2
De Beers Df. (50s.)	2 1/2
E. Rand Cons. (10s.)	2 1/2
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	2 1/2
Gold Coast Sel. Cons.	2 1/2
Johannesburg Cons.	2 1/2
Mexican Esio	2 1/2
Rand Mines (5s.)	2 1/2
London Cons.	2 1/2
Royal Dutch (100)	2 1/2
Shell	2 1/2
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	2 1/2
West Wit. (10s.)	2 1/2

Banks, Shipping, and Home	
Barclays Bank (10s.)	2 1/2
Brit. India (10s.)	2 1/2
Cheney's (10s.)	2 1/2
Clan	2 1/2
E.D. Real Estate	2 1/2
Gr. Western	2 1/2
London & S. Africa	2 1/2
M. & M.	2 1/2
Nat. Bank	2 1/2
Southern Ry. (10s.)	2 1/2
Standard Bank of S.A.	2 1/2
Union-Castle 6% pref.	2 1/2

International	
Anglo-Dutch (10s.)	2 1/2
Langi (£1)	2 1/2
London & S. Africa	2 1/2
Madagascar (10s.)	2 1/2
Trust (£1)	2 1/2

Rhodesia Railways, Limited

Mr. Arthur Hadley, Address

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS, LTD., was held in London on the 12th week.

Mr. Arthur E. Hadley, Colony, Chairman of the company, presided.

The secretary, Mr. R. E. Fitzpatrick, read the notice convening the meeting and thereupon the minutes of the Chairman's report for the recent years in the ordinary manner were made special at the annual general meeting of this company. In the Rhodesia system we have the Mashonaland, Rhodesia, Natal, and the Mashonaland-Rhodesia Company, Ltd. and it was therefore impossible to deal with the railway situation in Rhodesia at the meeting.

Company's Own White System

This company is a charterer of the services of the Mashonaland Railway Company, which has absorbed by the company, which now owns the whole of the system formerly owned by the two companies, and I propose there should be a survey of the whole railway position.

I should like first to refer to the current statistics in which it has been possible to compare the statistics of the year 1935 with those of the previous year. In 1935 when this service had fallen to a low level from its position in 1931, and there was legislative provision for its replenishment, we agreed with the Government, in whose interests we operate, that at considerable intervals of time we should have certain important improvements of the service. The first of these, one of the most important, was the provision for the extension of the service to the local account was to be to increase the annual despatch of goods to be some 250,000 tons.

Expected Rise in Trade Recovery

It was the object of the amendment of the legislation that was passed to meet this so-called trade recovery would be to provide for a large increase in passenger traffic, and this does seem to have been a position in the service, and it is to be expected that the service will be able to meet the requirements of the Government, and the statistics of the service will be such that the Government will be able to see that the service is being properly maintained. The first of these, one of the most important, was the provision for the extension of the service to the local account was to be to increase the annual despatch of goods to be some 250,000 tons.

The large expansion in business in the year 1935 was a direct result of the fact that the general goods and passenger traffic had increased in the previous year. The increase in the passenger traffic was due to the fact that the general goods and passenger traffic had increased in the previous year. The increase in the passenger traffic was due to the fact that the general goods and passenger traffic had increased in the previous year.

The operating expenditure for the year 1935 was £52,455, an increase of 10% on the year 1934, but over the year 1934 the increase of 10% was not just over the year 1934, but over the year 1934. The increase of 10% was not just over the year 1934, but over the year 1934. The increase of 10% was not just over the year 1934, but over the year 1934.

The result of the year's operations was a profit of £115,254, an increase of 10% on the year 1934. The increase of 10% was not just over the year 1934, but over the year 1934. The increase of 10% was not just over the year 1934, but over the year 1934.

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Rossmore Gold Mines, Ltd.

General Manager, Harrogate, New Zealand

The annual meeting of Rossmore Gold Mines, Ltd. was held in London on Tuesday, 14th October. The Chairman, Mr. J. H. G. Brown, presiding, was assisted by the Secretary, Mr. J. H. G. Brown, and the General Manager, Mr. J. H. G. Brown. The Chairman reviewed the accounts, pointing out that the profit for 1967 was £1,100,000, which was a record for the company. The Chairman also announced that the profit for 1968 was £1,200,000, which was also a record for the company.

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Increased Production Anticipated

The treatment plant has run continuously during the year and the results, metallurgically, have shown that the anticipated recovery of 92% can be maintained. It is expected that during the next year No. 1 Footwall reef, which has been the main source of production, will be mined and gradually approaching the completion of its 200,000 tons of ore.

The heavy shaft will be sunk to a depth of 1,000 ft. This will be done in stages, with the first 500 ft. being sunk in 1969. The shaft will be used for the transport of ore and for the transport of personnel. It will also be used for the transport of water and for the transport of air.

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News Items in Brief

Of Commercial Concern

Wilson Kariya has inaugurated the first mail service from Nairobi to Nanyuki.

A contingent of one hundred members of the R.A.F. has arrived in Kenya from Egypt.

The 1938 meeting of the African Governors' Conference will open in Addis Ababa on June 21.

Copies of the Standard's "The East African Open Air and the Government of House of Commons" have been sent to the Governor of Kenya.

The Salisbury Light Plane Club has admitted at the discretion of the Controller of European flying permits only.

H.M.S. Fleetwood has been anchored in the Red Sea, left Port Sudan for Aden.

A Lupa Branch of the Kenya Air Force Association has been formed.

In 1937 there were 20 visits to the northern side of the Victoria Falls, and 10 to the southern side.

Two Czecho-Slovak consular officials have been appointed to Khartoum.

According to a report given in the Standard, the Government have given notice to the British Government to withdraw their troops from the Northern Rhodesia during the next few days.

A proposal to build the Owen Falls dam on the Bulawayo river at a cost of £80,000 has been approved by the Government.

A Bill to incorporate the Kenya Administration for the Straits Settlements and Singapore in the Legislative Council has been submitted to the Government.

A Stamp Embassy of the Kenya Government and the Royal Air Force is to be formed in Kenya to promote air travel.

A Bill to provide for the compulsory contribution of old age pensions based on the National Insurance Act has been introduced in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

A deficiency of £3,000 for the year's work of the Society for the Relief of the Blind has been reported.

The income available towards the Kenya Education Fund for the year 1937-38 is £304,646.

The view of the Cultural Department of the Sudan Government has been expressed in a letter to the Sudan Government.

The Government has decided to set up a party in Khartoum.

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Uganda's current cotton crop is an average of 100,000 bales, exceeding the 1937 crop of 90,000 bales. The Protectorate's excise duty on cotton is 2s. per bale. Customs receipts for the month of March 1938 are £1,000,000 compared with £800,000 for the same month in 1937.

Imports into Tanganyika during the first quarter of 1938 are £1,570,000 compared with £1,200,000 for the same period in 1937.

The average price of a cow in Tanganyika is £10, while the price of a cow in Kenya is £8.

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To Promote Timber Export

WHILE representatives of the East African timber industry and Commonwealth forests of the three territories met in London recently to discuss the future of the industry, it was agreed that while the creation of a regional export co-ordinate the market for timber in East Africa should be the immediate aim, a study of the timber trade organization had been formed in East Africa, such a body might consist of timber trade organizations from the three territories, however, no steps should be taken in all three territories for the creation of such a body until the exchange of statistics regarding the trade has been made available during the next year, and that further consideration should be given to the establishment of an East African Timber Board, a conference to be convened a year hence.

It was felt desirable that the three East African Governments should take steps towards regularizing the export of timber, with a view to a uniformity of grading, both as regards hard and soft woods, which is necessary, and that uniform standards should also be prescribed.

In regard to the development of the export trade in East African timbers, it was recognized that the first requisite would be the accumulation of adequate stocks of seasoned timber. The Dependencies Commission, which would call for more capital than is at present within the resources of the industries in Kenya and Tanganyika. The Governments of these two territories are therefore to be asked to consider means of assisting the industry in that direction, since in the interim the adopted United States policy of the other territories.

Facts About Tobacco

For the first time, growers and traders should be kept closely informed of the facts about the industry in all parts of the world. The International Chamber of Commerce has begun publication of a quarterly journal, *Tobacco Intelligence*.

Summarising the present position, the first issue states that growers of almost all types of tobacco in the United States reported on March 1 that they expected to plant 10 per cent more than they harvested in 1937. Since then, however, market conditions have been improved, which will restrict the plantings of Hudson Bay and dark types. In fact, smaller quantities than were produced in 1936. Reference is made to the auction prices having been secured in Mysalah and Southern Rhodesia, prices of the former being generally satisfactory, and the latter about 2d. per lb. more than last season. The output of a major factory, tobacco, in U.K. in the first quarter of 1938 amounted to 80 million lb. compared with 70 million lb. in the same period in 1937. Its instance was due mainly to a receipt of light tobacco from the U.S.A. and Canada, retained crop of clean leaf for home consumption, valued at 10 million lb.; the Empire share of the total retained crop, compared with 22 million lb. in 1937. Stock of tobacco manufactured in the U.K. at the end of March amounted to 55 million lb. against 50.3 million lb. at the end of the previous year, and 40 million lb. in March, 1937.

The consumption of tobacco in the U.K. in 1937, analysed, statistics showing that the use of clean leaf for home consumption last year was considered larger than ever before, both quantities and as a percentage of the total consumption.

Short articles in the 2nd destination of the tobacco for the Agricultural and Horticultural Departments, tobacco industry, and the addition of another article for the disposal of tobacco in Mysalah. It is hoped that this publication may be gained from the Imperial Economic Committee, 2, Queen Anne's Gate, Buildings, London.

Combating Veld Fires

WILDFIRES burning, veld, miners being killed in cases, prospectors setting fire to traps for animal traps, tourists and townspeople threatened by lighted cigarettes or flung out of cars, leaving fires, including in camps, and Natives using fire for hunting, and using by the roadside when travelling, the risk of devastating, uncontrolled grass fires in Southern Rhodesia seems extraordinarily high.

A Conference in Salisbury, presided by the Hon. Minister, and attended by the Directors of the Departments of Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, Mr. C. G. Hershberg, Director of Forestry in Northern Rhodesia, appointed Major J. J. G. ... of the Department of Agriculture and the President of the Rhodesia and Malawi League, to form a Central Fire Committee to consider the problem, with a view to co-ordinating the measures to be taken. Resolutions were passed, and it was agreed that all British, European and Natives are instructed in the carrying out of fires, to bear in mind the danger of forest fires, and to be instructed to institute measures in Rhodesia, and to institute an immediate legislation in the latter country, to be used for the purpose of protection.

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ST. HELENA CASTLE	June 7	June 17
ST. PAUL'S CASTLE	June 21	July 1
EDINBURGH CASTLE	July 5	July 15
GLOUCESTER CASTLE	July 19	July 29
UNION CASTLE	August 2	August 12
ST. HELENA CASTLE	August 16	August 26

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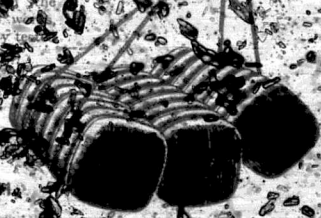
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