

RASD/AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Letters of
Nobility
and
Honors

MATTERS OF MOMENT

It is now over a year since the Chamber of Commerce of the leading mining towns of Rhodesia opened its doors to the public. At first the Chamber was a small body of men, but it has grown rapidly, and now has a membership of over 1000.

The Chamber has been successful in its efforts to represent the business interests of the leading mining towns of Rhodesia. It has been able to do this because it has been able to attract the support of the leading mining companies, which have been instrumental in the growth of the Chamber.

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technical aspects of navigation will be considered by the Committee, and the time available will be used to the best advantage.

One of the first points to be considered will be the cost of the dredging of the river, which will be the responsibility of the Government. The amount of dredging required will depend upon the time and money which possessors of the Canal will be able to contribute. The Chamber will take the lead in this matter, and arrangements for this purpose are now being made.

Why is it suggested that the members of the Chamber should be allowed to meet? It may be considered a source of weakness in the Chamber that the members of the Argentine Chamber of Commerce are not allowed to do so because they are not merchantmen.

Merchantmen, however, are entitled to represent their companies in meeting and thus of expressing opinions which might be of interest to the public. It is also suggested that the dredging of the river will affect questions mainly affecting the financial side of maritime services provided, freighting or taxation proposals are likely to demand examination; this restriction is surely a wise one. The motivation behind it is evidently to keep control in the hands of men of training, but in their anxiety to establish the Chamber on a firm foundation the technical mesh may have become too fine, gone to extremes in endeavouring to exclude other interests. The presence within the Chamber of men of perhaps an equal if not greater desirability than those who have been excluded.

It is difficult to say why the widespread disappointment expressed by the shipping interests has not been explained. It is, however, true that the Canal and Tanguá Canal developments is no consideration in the formation of the Argentine Chamber of Commerce, and the continuation of the organization in East Asia.

The Argentine Chamber of Commerce has the right to represent the Argentine shipping interests in the Far East, and the Argentine Chamber of Commerce has the right to represent the Argentine shipping interests in the Far East.

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that the Government have lost any services in East Africa, and the recommendation of Sir

Osborne's name that the local **New Rhodesia** Government should be granted a **Committee to monopoly of all coal traffic for be established**, at least five years, the two rail

companies would be required to nominate one of the two companies to manage the portability of the coal traffic between Lake Victoria and the north of Buloba and Lake Victoria.

The Committee recommends that

the two companies combine to all their

strengths, and submit to the Government a

scheme for the creation of a port authority

and a committee for traffic of the coal industry.

Finally, the Transport Commission of the

Government of Rhodesia (the late Mr. Dierden) has

two delegates from each Colony on its

Advisory Transport Committee to the Governors

of each Colony, thus assuring a co-ordination of

inter-colonial transport work, and the

report is a worthy task to which the

East African railway is well

concerned and increasing importance.

It is the opinion of the author that

the amalgamation of the Zambian and

Zimbabwean railways because it follows so closely

upon the decision of the Governor before his inquiry into

the coal industry, and the fact now

is the expansion of the coal industry, and

the need to assist of organs to some buying

and selling points, the sides, and

the port, and the regards services that are possible

as a result of co-operation, and the other

advantages of such a scheme.

It is the opinion of the author that

the amalgamation of the two

should be carried out as soon as

possible, and that the new

Government should be given the time to decide

on the best way to proceed, and if it is

not in the interest of the industry, then the

Government should be given the time to

allow the industry to improve its position

and to increase its efficiency, and to

to do so in a way that will never be taken

as a growth must be considered to be excellent

and most economically sound.

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NOTE BY THE WAY

Snow at Mud

WE have in Nairobi the usual snow which falls here on the higher parts of Mount Kenya, and we were gratified to find that the first paragraph written concerning it in our paper was written by Mr. R. W. H. Bowes, who had been brought to England to stay in a special house, specially arranged for him by the Government, and he has been described as "the most educated man in East Africa." Mr. Bowes, though rather slow, is a good man, and is said to be described as "screaming like a parrot" by some of his critics. He has written a comparative little note on the snow, and the editor has written another which he would have written himself had the author done so. The latter note is as follows:—
"The snow which falls on Mount Kenya is a most delightful sight, and its glances are like diamond checkers. As the reflection of the sun on the ice crystals is like the reflection of the moon on the water, they are very beautiful. When it falls it makes the 'berens' (sand) which falls in the grass like a snowdrift." He adds:—
"I am glad to find that the natives are learning to live in the camp as do all other people. The men are wearing hats, and the women are wearing a new style of head dress which looks like a hat."

THE next day we were able to accuse Mr. Bowes of being the author of the note in question, which the editor denied. However, Mr. Bowes has since admitted that the note is his. In fact, he has admitted that he is not fit to write anything. He has also admitted that he has had no training to know the camp life, and that he should be made to go back to Germany. He has been asked to go back to Germany, and has agreed to do so. But the editor has also said that he will not go back to Germany.

The Porcupine or Quill

THE porcupine or quill has never been appreciated fully by the local species. It is a very useful animal, and is continually being used for various purposes that are domestic to the country. The Belgians have done better, the Belgians have been taught the value of the porcupine, and the Belgians in the Congo are having a large number of them as the elephant as the Congolese. The porcupine is a valuable animal, and it is not unusual to come across one. They usually have a very delightful and interesting appearance, and many of them are comical in their ways, making him amusing, and displaying a real personality. Of course, he is not very useful, he is too "silly," as Sir Arthur would say; but it is all the same, as you are stroke him the right way. He may, namely, with other things such as a gun, or a rifle, or a spear, can be killed in watching the day when calls for help from the mountain will make him.

Unregarded Victory

A FRIGHTFUL bit of history uncovertly revealed by Major W. G. Grogan, a recent address in the opinion of the year, has given us a new view of the black anti-colonialists of Kenya, and shows that this was not the only victory of him, nearly four years ago, at the hands of the other tribes. In Cape Town, Bell and Kenna elected members of the nomination of English language, who used to stand as soldiers, as the ruling class. The English are to no longer forget that they are in command of the colony processions of messengers, and that they are to be small ones of untrained, untrained, functioning collectively like termites in a teathal, but individually troubled by the social circumstances of tomorrow and today. Bell and Kenna of whom a minute.

A Tanganyika Craftsmen

AT THE present time, there are many thousands of skilled workers in the secretariate of the German, Holland, and Industrial Society. Mr. Zellweger is chief engineer of the society, and is shown in several sections displayed a very attractive collection of wooden and metal articles, such as chairs, boxes, bowls, fully inland with woods of various colours, he had on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, on the coast where the largest city in the country is situated, and is the capital of the Tanganyika province, near Stanley and Livingstone's.

Down to Tin-Tack

THE stories of the days of the old days of the keepers of the past have received a good deal of attention, which occurred in the early days of the keepers. In Market Street, was a very high wall, and a gate, and a door. Three booths had been built up behind the gate, and were gradually rising, till they reached the top of the gate, and began to now hang over it. Below this is Africa, where the

OCCASIONAL NOTES

Sir Leopold Moore.**Long Service for the Public.**

NO man has served more prominently on the frontier than Leopold Frankel, who is often called "the best man I have ever seen in the army," a right "Bavarian" for his public services. He was the territory's first politician, and to him, it may truly be said, Northern Rhodesia owes its growing political consciousness.

His career may be divided into three periods. In the first he was a discontented young democrat. Coming northwards from the south, after turning up a good fight and losing it in Central Rhodesia, he established himself in Livingstone as a simple and straightforward founder of the *Lusitania Mail*, originally a 10/- weekly sheet.

His best work was done in Central Company, and soon he contrived to get a position on Robt. Codrington's staff when the administrator was transferred from North Rhodesia to Northern Western Rhodesia. At him he often talked of a medieval tyrant or a semi-mediterranean ruler, and his phrase penned in those days is equally illustrative of why should we not democratize the British Empire, substituting other types of the nominees of Charles II.

When His Honour Went Out of Bounds.

Codrington, an atrocious administrator, who did not suffice opposition lightly, very foolishly put Moore's house "out of bounds" for the Civil Service—a sine qua non of two or three members dared disobey. Moore survived, but the light warped his judgment of Codrington, while the real task and statesman qualities he never appreciated. In 1889 he had been appointed by the Empress of Abyssinia to a commission to advise her on the administration of the Suez Canal. Another hand had been laid on his shoulder with Livingstone as a Frenchman, so it is just and foreseen that Parades, the man who would have been essentially the spokesman of the whole country, was chosen in the vocabulary of the capital. Years passed. Administrator succeeded Administrator, and each in his turn was greeted by Moore as a hero, and later attacked, as an upstart, drinking himself repeatedly. As if the administration took the place of administrators. But "H.M. Majesty's Opposition" is a valuable part of our Constitution in the outposts as at Westminster, and to Moore more than to any other person is due the establishment first of an Advisory Council, and later a Legislative Council, in which he now sits as a member of the House.

A disciple of Burke and a confessed free-thinker, he has had little time for Church or missions—he has not even visited a mission station—and has failed to impress the Hogan, the "soul of the west," meaning the supremacy of the white race. Bureaucracy, antagonistic to him, the self-government was his idea until a year or more ago; he suddenly, however, this persistent adherent to the movement for Rhodesian amalgamation, became one of the strongest voices.

In parenthesis, it might be mentioned that Moore, always a lively enterpriser and argued with opponents in his home. There, nourished by Mrs. Moore's unceasing cooking, heated and stimulating discussions took place, often stretching into the night. There was once such a gathering to hear the news on his return from a Cape town conference. Simms told me he was a dead old man, cracked shells.

like this has been published in the olden. The obvious inference is that Mr. Codrington reached an agreement with Mr. Wimborne and Moore replied, "No, I suppose I was."

The Secret to His Success.

He would be the last to claim greatness, but he has been a real force, and the country owes him much. The main secret of his success—indeed, of him who has never given nor expected quarter—is that he has not sufficiently subdued his ego to have done much. Though he would hotly deny the charge, he has not really marched with the times, although in his references he has nursed his really been a clinging to what is outworn and discarded by the more advanced thinkers of his age. But except in the case of certain *belle époques*, he has been a generous, kindly, generosity and straightforwardness being essential parts of his make-up. He has always been tolerant of his opponents, though he thought only trying to think out his trouble has been seen that he often could not see that this was so, and in such cases he could be as intolerant and arrogant as Codrington.

The characteristic has marked him in his speeches in the Legislative Council, courage in attack, which he has in large measure, is valuable, but it is to be doubted if he has been at home in Council, where he is too proflix, too wordy, too fond of long quotations, and often guilty of repetition and redundancy.

Naturally, the same lights and shadows have been noticeable in Moore, the journalist, but differences would be generally regarded as more excusable in the case of a small African newspaperman than a legislator; moreover, the good points have better play in his paper. Except for some unhappy incursions into a wider philosophy, his interests, as proclaimed in the *Mail*, have necessarily been somewhat narrow. For the journal was born and has been primarily for the furtherance of political growth, and thoughts and subjects may sometimes have been faulty, he has invariably been honest according to his lights, and he has stood on the side of generosity in times of living peace to those who disagree with him. His personality stamped the paper; which, as carried on for many years, at a loss because he believed it to be necessary for the territory to possess an organ of public opinion.

As a Negotiator.

As a negotiator, he has more than once proved his worth, perhaps it is by the logic of his arguments than by dogged perseverance.

How his success has failed is his private affair, whether his life as a public man is of legitimate public concern, we can only know, so that he has made a success. Coming from a fact which testifies to considerable business acumen, he has proved himself that the bluntness of his public manner has been equally apparent across the counter of his shop, but there again has shown an honesty that has been appreciated. I took it because some people want it, but I do not recommend it as typical of Moore's character.

The bestowal of the Knighthood, which almost all Northern Rhodesians feel to be a very belated recognition of his untiring public service, may it is to be hoped, persuade him that his achievements are recognised as far greater than his defeats, that his enemies are jealous, and that among those who have criticised are some of his true friends, who are hourly for the development in the power of the mellowness which could be added to a new factor in the life of a country which has but no devoted citizen during the four decades.

Mandates Assurance in House of Commons

Question Not Being Considered

MANY obviously inspired statements of the Government's standpoints have appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* in recent years, and more than usual weight may probably therefore be attributed to a note which was published Saturday from its diplomatic correspondent in the following terms:

"**Her Hitler** should have no doubt as to Britain's attitude towards his Colonial demands if Herr von Ribbentrop reports fully on his conversation with Viscount Cranborne, acting Foreign Secretary, at the Foreign Office on Thursday."

"While Britain can envisage an arrangement whereby Germany could be assisted to obtain supplies of such raw materials as are available in any colonies, British backing for this cannot hold out any hope that transfers of mandates will be feasible."

"It would be possible to discuss such a matter only when the strongest guarantee of security for European peace had been obtained. In the British view, the atmosphere does not deserve a discussion that has not been created by the author of recent public speeches in Germany."

"Apart from the censure of Sliding and Colonies, which could be handed over without prejudicing the security of other countries, the discussions would be impossible under present conditions, as it is secureable to gauge public opinion in the country. Together the Herr von Ribbentrop left with the impression that neither Britain nor France sees any prospect of satisfying German ambitions in this direction in any predictable future."

In-Mandate Colony Exports

Endorsement of this viewpoint was forthcoming on Monday in the House of Commons. Mr. V. Adams asked if the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs could dispel ill-founded German expectancy, would state in unmistakable terms that the Imperial Government could not contemplate cession to Nazi Germany of any territory whatever, unless British political control of his reply. Viscount Cranborne reiterated that the Imperial Government had no territorial ambitions, notwithstanding transfer.

Following a supplemental question, Lord Cranborne said it was inherent in his reply that no discussions were proceeding.

Commander-in-Chief Lampson asked for an announcement regarding the result of negotiations between the Foreign Office and Herr von Ribbentrop as to whether the Foreign Secretary would undertake that no return of Colonies or offer of overseas commercial opportunities were made with one debate in the House.

Viscount Cranborne replied that the general conversation between the Lord Privy Seal and the German Ambassador was in no sense a negotiation, but merely an exchange of views on a number of topics of interest to the two Governments. Regarding the second part of the question he referred the member to the reply given by the Prime Minister in the House on April 27 last (when Mr. Baldwin said the question was not being considered) and that Government would not commit themselves to any settlement of the problem without giving the fullest opportunity for discussion in the House.

Mr. Sanders, Under-Secretary aware of

the situation, said that the committee will hear that the Foreign Office had already pronounced upon the subject alone. Addressing the Committee, Mr. Sanders said:

"It is Sir George Gross' [Counsel to the Under-Secretary] view that the assurance that steps will be taken to prevent any transfer of colonies which do not represent the interests of policy of the Government, Viscount Cranborne. This is, I think, a matter that can be addressed to me."

No Transference of Territory

Nearly 200 members of Parliament were present at a meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Empire Industries Association held last week to consider the transfer of territories in regard to the British Mandated territories. The following resolution moved by Miss Annesley and seconded by Mr. Lennox-Boyd was carried with one dissentient:

"At this meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Empire Industries Association, having noted the speech of Herr Hitler, confirms the opinion expressed on previous occasions that there can be no guarantee of territories held under the British flag and really the imperial pledges given by responsible Ministers. It further conviction that all the evidence adduced up to date in support of the claim for transfer would gravely injure the Empire's economy, and in the long run of the British Empire, more especially in Africa, such changes would be disastrous. It is vital to Germany in the long run to have a free element for her hostile purposes which may meet and immediately encroach upon Germany or other States in securing adequate supplies of raw materials or foodstuffs."

"**No Security of Empire**
I can see no reason in justice or equity for the demand from Germany for a restoration of its African colonies," said Mr. G. A. Lunn, chairman last week.

"We took those territories for the making of profit and not for repression, war and empire. They were an absolute loss to Germany before 1914, and they have cost us more than we have derived from them. We did not take them for expansion, but first, rather for our own security. Our knowledge of German ambitions was such that we did not feel safe in suffusing those territories with the Germans."

"It is well known that native tribes might become anti-British and that the territories might become a focus for their meetings or for an air force. It is also well known that anti-German, General Smuts, has said that German colonies became mandated territories would remove the German menace from Africa and the Pacific. If that was true in 1910 after the German defeat, it is less true to-day when Germany has organised an army."

"The mandated territories under British rule have been governed to the great advantage of the Natives. They were clement of the British Administers and to sell them over the counter as part of some bargain in Europe would be wrong."

"It would be an eternal and multiplying disgrace to do such a thing. Two years for which the matter was raised by Herr Hitler, and Mr. Simon said the matter was not discussable."

Certain speakers and newsmen, though firmly opposed to entitling any African territory to Germany, have revived the question of a form of international administration, the intractability of which our readers will have often been exposed to our columns. It is called African Administrators.

Addressing a meeting at the International Club, Mr. Geddes, M.P., declared that the wisest plan would be to introduce international

the partition treaty. It was also decided that a
possessory throughout the world be made the
right of the League of Nations, and that general
settlement in which, among other things, a
return to the League of Nations was arranged,
agreement was reached on disengaging from
and the possible ways in which the Germans might
be induced to accept such a transfer and those
of the League of Nations in concluding
a general peace.

It was also agreed that the League of Nations
should be given the right to administer
them over the territories which had treated the
Swabian citizens with such brutality. It was
also proposed that the present German Government
have the right to occupy such territories for
a time to fulfil such a purpose.

For these reasons too, it was
decided to submit to Germany. Since 1919
it has been the intention or militarily
occupy the Rhineland.

Lord Grey "Paying Dishes."

On 20th October last, Sir Frederick
Kirkpatrick, Leader of the House and President of the
Conservative Association of Parliament from 1920 to 1925,
said, "We have taken up our position on the
Rhine question."

He said, "I have received a lot of German pacific
language but all I can say is that Bider in the matter of the
Rhine is in a situation. Various nations and whoever
pursues the policy of Central Germany to Germany
just as it is in the hands of the British Government having
done their best to get rid of the Germans and
we are going into the Rhine area to do the same.

The Germans should be told that they
will only be allowed to make a truce
with the international community if
they are willing to this day to bear the brunt of the

war. The Rhine is a similar situation to
that of the Boer War. We should not complain for our part of the
demand for Rhodesia's right to self-government.

He said, "The non-cavillable point is that the
colonial government of Rhodesia, Bechuanaland and
Colonial mandates are now in South Africa. There
therefore, should be frankly conceded. The main
real peace depends mainly on our power to convince him
first, that we are earnest in our loyalty to the war and
firm in our resolve to join other peace-loving nations in
resistance to aggression. Secondly, to convince him that
we are genuine in our wish to co-operate wholeheartedly
with Germany on a basis of complete equality and full
consideration to all her Colonial and other grievances
subject always to the indispensable condition that
it is part of a general resolution for establishing world peace."

Lord Grey "Pledges" indicated his desire to the House
of Lords yesterday when he moved the following
resolution:

"That the House, while it may arise in
applying the Colonial Convention, a convention which excludes
the application of arbitration on certain terms, in
as far as it concerns the colonies, shall nevertheless
not be bound to conform with the requirements
of the Germans and other powers, but shall
work for the application of arbitration in accordance
to the terms of British and other Colonies, by the revision
of the Convention, so far as it may be in accordance
with the articles of the League of Nations."

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Education in Kenya.**Importance of Vocational Training.****East Africa and Rhodesia.**

SIR.—I write to support Mr. M. A. G. in his criticism of Kenya's educational policy with regard to vocational training. His letter is an attempt to expose the misleading system of Government assistance which gives a layman a really incorrect idea of the financial implications, as I myself pointed out some years ago:

"Under this system Government is shown, that it costs less than £30 a year to educate each European white child, but must be nearer three times that amount to meet actual expenses when headmaster of Weston. What the corresponding charges ought to be in the case of the Indian community is impossible to say, since I have not got the necessary details, but it must be even higher than those figures given."

The change in policy with regard to vocational training in Africa is a very grave error indeed, and it will not do.

It was laid down by Legislative Council in 1920, and subsequently by the Secretary of State, that no grant would be made to individuals who did not include vocational work in their education. Under the shadow of such guidance, which gave power to make full regulations, which has not been fully carried out, compulsory vocational training for Government servants (also for Indians) various clear phrases have been used to hide the fact, the best of which led to the conclusion that vocational work was being extended!

The reasons for his attitude are probably financial, but the result can only be to render possibly well educated men useless, and the situation has been made worse by those who should have been supporting him.

I believe that the time has come when we should believe in this principle to have been arrived at. The training of our sons if supervised and all artisanal trades taught, would do much good work in developing large industries in Kenya. Further, and Africa need becomes more efficient, it will mean a considerable saving in costs.

The danger of Government intervention is that it is bound to be of little value in supplying a class of forty million persons to forty millions apiece on very substantial odds and ends, and there is little difficulty in finding something to do less than a cent—usually rather less than half a cent in the said sum. It is quite another matter to provide even the same number with proper tools or implements, and then train competent workers. Unless we can do this, we shall be provided for a multitude, it will be impossible to meet the expense with the present smaller number of Africans. We will find ourselves in a position where schools, institutions, and other educational attainments will not be able to compete with our growing system of apprenticeship.

It is also true that every secondary education in this type provided, but it is not provided to stimulate the nation, but to help in the evil of making money-lenders, clerks, lawyers, and brokers, without insurance or medical assistance for the distress of life. Let us consider the unfortunate family of failed business men in Newbury. They were taken up by the law, and had no aptitude for educational work, and were handicapped by lack of opportunity. They had no marks, and the result was that they were unable to get any work on account of their former faults.

Yours faithfully,
John W. LEATHERHEAD.

Rush Telegraph/
Official's Experience in Uganda.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR.—While the tendency, or otherwise, of the bush telegraph is again being discussed, perhaps some of your readers may be able to explain the following, which occurred in 1920, when I was Acting D.C.O. Masaka, Uganda:

I was expecting the Rev. J. Roscoe, then on an anthropological expedition, to stay with me. He did not arrive on the day arranged, and on the following evening about 7.30 to 8 p.m. I was in the house of the only other European then in Masaka when we saw the headlights of cars going to my house. Without thinking, we rather haphazardly asked my host's boy who had driven. He answered, "I don't know him." The two white men and a white woman,

On reaching my house some 200-300 yards away, I found Roscoe alone. It transpired that he had been delayed by motor trouble and had left Kampala earlier than that day. On the roadside had found a C.M.S. missionary and his wife whose car had also broken down, and he had given them a lift as far as the corner of the roads from S. S. Col. from Masaka, leading to the lake shore, and so came straight on to Masaka.

He was a Captain, and the original office had been abandoned, nor could we find anyone who had seen the other two passengers or any trace of them. It is not recorded in the (empty) telegraph office, the second European in Masaka was a telegraph inspector and would have been able to check this. The boy himself was unable to give any explanation; he maintained that he had had no outside information, but merely "thought" that there were three passengers in the party. Roscoe himself, an admitted amateur in such matters, was also unable to offer any explanation. The fact remains that an accurate description of the (temporary) composition of the party in the car was known in Masaka before the car itself arrived.

Yours faithfully,
T. A. G. RUBIE.

J. M. C. A. Pioneers.**Heroes of the Early Days.**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

Sir,—Under the heading of "Statesmen Worth Reading" in your issue of January 25 you quote the following from an article by the Rev. A. J. Hogarth:—"Methodism shares with the C.M.S. the glories of the pioneer in East Africa, for its missions Thomas Wakefield landed there in 1802."

All honour to the brethren! to whom honour is due, but we of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa may be forgotten if we think that the heroes of the early days of our own mission should not be remembered in like manner.

Early in 1861 our first band of missionaries headed by a Bishop, commissioned by the Arch-Bishop to go to the tribes dwelling in the region between Nyasa and the River Shire, arrived at the mouth of the Zambezi River. They travelled up the Shire to the Zambezi and Shire rivers, and landed at Chibiso's village on July 8, 1861. The full story may be read in the "History of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa,"

which may be obtained at the cost of 1/- post free.

Selling Zanzibar Cloves.

By J. H. D. Newell, New York, Reviewed.

SALES abroad of the Zanzibari Clove crop for the financial year totalled £1,000,000 and purchases £1,000,000. The demand being greater than the crop, leaving a small balance having been met from stock. The Association's annual report, which shows the crop to have been 15% less than that of the previous season, states that prices generally were satisfactory, that the amount received by local growers was approximately 24% less than that obtained on average, the average general price ex-duty being £55.00 per ton, the declared value ex-duty 30s. 6d.

The geographical distribution of the sales was: India, 26.7%; Dutch East Indies, 19.5%; Europe, 7.4%; America, 11.9%; all other destinations, 34.3%.

Important factors in selling and branding costs will be affected when a system of carriage was applied to the industry. The association's operations during the financial year were separated into two, one of which was established in London, and export containers were introduced to the trade. Experiments in this respect are being made, and it is hoped to effect a standard weight structure throughout the next season.

Under existing conditions it is reasonable to suppose that strenuous efforts will be made from time to time to push the market into a speculative bubble. Such efforts are frustrated. Some of the licensed importers have continued to purchase the material in their interests into the market periodically and at times buy it in quantities unnecessary.

It is estimated that there are approximately 1500 tons of cloves in the market, of which approximately 1000 tons are heavy. It is believed that there is no surplus of cloves in the market.

Under existing conditions of shipping, its cost is prohibitive. The cost of forwarding services does not bear the responsibility of the carrier, and in the course of time there is a tendency for the various institutions to follow suit. It is intended, however, to take measures to reduce the material handled, and to allow the buyers to estimate themselves fairly with the associations' actions and appropriate fully the conditions and principles of a general commodity.

For the information of members.

Information has been sent to the offices of the association and to the head office of the association, in the name of the Secretary, Mr. G. F. Smith, enclosing a copy of the letter of the headquarter of Standard Bank in London, dated 19th January.

Supporting Fair Trade.

The Magicians and Farmers' Union, reversing their resolution condemning the fair trade face school scheme, have decided their very strong interest in the proposal following an address by Senator J. B. Brady M.P., explaining that their previous resolution was passed without any appreciation of accurate information.

Income Tax Controversy.

Addressing a Native meeting on the Kenyan taxation question, Major H. C. Groom, who demands uncompromisingly a cessation of his contract in his native land, said the situation was such that the decision in the case was alleged a result of a lack of membership, or whether it was, as he himself, a 100% unconditional capitulation of the territory. He proposed income tax and would fight to the finish. "If only the elected members had voted for us we could have won," he declared.

Questions in Parliament.

Kenya's Main Power and Distress.

Asked by Mr. Ormsby-Gore, what arrangements had been made by the Government against a possible invasion of Kenya, Mr. Groom said that the security of the colony and General Gort said that during the past month of about one hundred and twenty-three thousand men had been taken into the army, and that the main force embodied in draft levies had been put into permanent consideration.

Asked whether the official community considered it necessary to publish the statement?

Mr. Groom said: "The object of publishing it in draft form, and no decision being taken until by the Governor or by myself, is that it may be submitted to the House of Commons, and the entire document debated in the House of Commons before it is signed."

Asked whether the main force of the army had been concentrated in what direction and what was the reason?

Mr. Ormsby-Gore said: "The hon. Member is right."

To Mr. Lipton, asked whether the new arrangement was to be a Territorial Army in Kenya, Mr. Ormsby-Gore recalled that in his speech last year that the European manpower of the colony could most efficiently be utilised, and the native security of Kenya best be effected by replacing the native force by a Territorial Force on a modified basis.

Workmen's Compensation for Native.

Asked by Mr. Creighton Jones whether any legal provision was made in the African Dependencies for the payment of workmen's compensation to native labourers injured in any other industrial activity, Mr. Gort said: "General Gort said that provision was contained in the mining agreements of the Eastern and Southern African Dependencies for the payment of compensation to workmen." The obligation was to pay compensation in some cases was of a limited sum, and the compensation payable is limited to injuries arising from the effects of machinery or plant, etc., as negligence on the part of the employer or the employee.

Asked whether any steps had been taken to the creation of the African Dependencies, the dependencies generally of the road network, and the like, by the African government, provision made for the payment of compensation to workmen injured in the course of their employment? In a draft of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, as presented to the House of Commons on 26th June, 1923, a large number of relevant considerations had also been variously discussed, this could possibly be consulted with regard to compensation.

The comments of those native workers named in the agreement, as far as can be gathered, are as follows: "An arrangement has been made with the revision of the Act of 1923, and I hope to hear shortly to be able to forward to you a copy of the revision of the Act of 1923, in their copy of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, Mr. Slimmings, 2nd, 1923, and a copy of the same with the necessary notes and comments on the acceptability of their claim, use over several years, Sir. G. S. Sisson, replied that their performance and conduct had exceeded expectations, and nothing more could be done for him as he was aware, which would suggest a reduction of the penalty. The same was done."

Mr. Creighton Jones asked whether the Dominion Services had any information of a large number of Native working men making claim to compensation in Southern Rhodesia who were born or resided there in 1918; and what were the conclusions of the Government in regard to their qualifications for compensation.

Mr. Gort said: "The Dominion Services understood that native working men, having been engaged in the coal mining industry in Southern Rhodesia, were entitled to compensation if they were disabled through an accident occurring in the course of their employment. However, the native miners did not receive any compensation, as they were not entitled to compensation, as they were not entitled to compensation under the District Native Commissioner."

Asked by Mr. Duffield, how much money is available and given by the Colonial Office grant under the imperial拨款 and economic grants for Native Affairs, Mr. Gort said: "A total sum of £100,000 has been given by the Fund for Education, totalling £10,000. This is to be used for the hospital scheme for training Native nurses, and the like."

The Rhodes Estates.

Developing the Rhodes Districts.

By Southern Rhodesian Correspondent.

In the Field and Plover of December 23, you published an article of mine entitled "The Inyangana Estate." In that article I was testing that the use was made by me of the great Inyangana Estate which Rhodes left to the Colony.

He left another estate which is famous "World's View," 10,000 acres in extent, and the Matopos Estate, 20,000 acres, to his trustees uncontrolled discretion to cultivate these estates "for the instruction of the people of Rhodesia." After providing a handsome endowment, the will goes on:

"...and I further give my trustees with a view that their cultivation, or any sale of their properties, including, amongst other experiments, horticulture, fruit and other gardening, and also farming, navigation and the teaching of all of those things, and establishing and maintaining the Agricultural College."

My suggestion was that no effort should be spared to see what can be done by means of long-term leases with compensation for improvements made — this in relation to the Inyangana Estate, of which primarily I had desired to see fuller use made.

Outline of Proposed Legislation.

More especially gratifying is find in the Southern Rhodesia Government Gazette of January 22, a Bill "to extend the Powers of the Government of the Colony for the Administration of the Rhodes Estates, Matopos, and the Rhodesia Fund in Rhodesia." This Bill is a revision of this Bill so that the Government of the Colony may have time to think.

In case it is itself up to any competent public authority such portions of the estates as the Governor may consider necessary for the erection of buildings, or the provision of other facilities for administration, aeroports, schools, hospitals, meteorites, and such other like purposes as may be required from time to time in the interests of the Colony.

(b) Lease to private parties for periods not exceeding 25 years such portions of the estates as may seem reasonable.

(c) Use portions of the estates as sites for hotels, restaurants, camps, playing fields, and such other amensities as may deem desirable in the interests of visitors to the estates and if it seems fit, lease any such sites to itself for any of the aforesaid purposes; and

(d) To regulate the use of any part of the income of the Matopos and Inyangana Fund and of the Rhodes Fund, and of any rents and profits of the estates, for bearing building and maintaining such hotels, restaurants, camps, playing fields and other amensities as are mentioned in the last preceding paragraph.

This Bill, if passed by Parliament, may be used for establishing large settlements of cultivators, and, in particular, the climate is not at all agreeable with the tropics at all. The chief climatic drawback is the mist which often descends on the hills, and that is a small thing compared with the heat of the pool of the Shire River. One has to be prepared to pay a high price for compensation for leases to tenants for long periods, more so than for short periods, and the compensation could reasonably be paid in a number of instalments, and in this respect this is indicated, as the leases hereinafter contain very definite provisions on the following points:

RHODESIA.

In the protection of the Government, agriculture, plantations, cultivation, irrigation and irrigation power, should be provided, and there should be severe penalties for damage to crops, soil erosion and for any acts of omission causing impoverishment of the soil.

Under the protection of the tenants, there should be provision for full compensation on improvement effected by them payable at the end of their leases. This is only a logical development of the Government's view that the value of agricultural land is the sum of the improvements effected.

It is essential for improving land property to be enacted thus, so that the tenant may be encouraged to improve the land to the best of his ability, and to encourage any tenant who failed to conserve and improve the value of his holding. This is the more desirable in view of the indubitable fact that there is a great deal of bad farming in Southern Rhodesia, and that the estates are held in trust for the public benefit.

TROUT near Magamba.

The largest trout ever for several years was recently brought in from the trout streams near Magamba in Northern Rhodesia. It was 46 inches long, 15 inches in girth, and weighed 1 lb. 12 oz.

Old Age pensions.

Of the 37 applications made for old age pensions in Southern Rhodesia during the first month of the year, 29 were rejected or varied, returning absence of the residential qualification, and three assessments lie beyond the minimum allowed to pensioners.

Over-Sea League debate.

Major J. M. Ashton having left Rhodesia a week on his return to Southern Rhodesia, his place in the debate of the Forum, during the Over-Sea League meeting in part with Colonel T. E. Lawrence, was taken by Dr. A. F. Laurence, who was approved by Major S. Ashton, who will speak for the magistrates.

Farewell Meeting to Bishop of Mombasa.

A meeting of the Nyanga Church Aid Association is to be held at Church Mission House, Salisbury, on Saturday, March 20, to bid farewell to the Rt. Rev. Dr. R. V. Crabbe, London Bishop of Mombasa. The Very Rev. the Archdeacon of Geddes will preside. A celebration of Holy Communion will be held in the church of St. Paul, Standard Street, at 11 a.m., and the Rev. Canon W. H. Clegg will give short addresses.

Police shooting.

On Tuesday, March 16, a Royal Commission issued their final report on the police force in Kenya, and suggested that Sir Edward Dunham, the Commissioner in Kenya, be compelled to answer before the Royal Commission for an account of the number of dependent police forces of eight British Dependent States in East Africa, and four in West Africa. The inquiry may be tried on any day after July 1 in the Colony under the direction of two European police officers who will sign affidavits and swear them to the truth of their statement to the Royal Commission.

Kenya British Legion Pension Fund.

The Kenya British Legion Pension Fund, which has not been established is to be utilised to provide pensions for wedlock ex-service men and women who have a considerable age as a result of their service on the frontier. An initial grant of £1,000 has been made from the fund of the Kenya Branch of the Legion, the maximum amount of any one pension being £50 per week, and service men will be retained the age of 60, and must have attained the age of 50, and must have been married to a woman during the period of service to the Legion. General Sir Francis Scott, Brigadier-General Sir Godfrey Thorney, Brigadier-General A. G. G. New, Lieutenant-Colonel A. McLeod, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Stewart-McCrea, E. Parry, Esq., A. Tamshill, Esq., and A. Beresford-Stokes, Esq., were present at the meeting at which the scheme was adopted. Acting Brigadier-General Sir G. C. H. H. H. Nairobi, Kenya's Colony.

Settlements' Work in Native Areas

Peace I leave you, and my blessing with it, as far as the God of Hosts permits. And your love and your charity, O Lord, be with you always. Amen.

In Salisbury, the climate is very hot, never very cold, never very humid, and the Rhodesia is said to be the "Jewel of Africa."

And progressive and scientific occupation of the land is a great field awaiting the young people who have Makers College may turn out in future. — Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda.

One of the attractions of the Colony to a most desirable type of settler and agriculturist is the freedom from onerous taxation. — Passage 100 of the Imperial Conference's resolution.

Amazing progress has been made by the African through the enterprise of Government, and with the full support of the British settlers. — Earl De La Warr, Lieutenant Governor of Southern Rhodesia in Nairobi.

You, who are the children of this country, should heartily accept Africa as your home, and say with a single voice: "We are determined that our nation shall be a nation of law and justice, and that address shall be had to the Zulus." — Sir J. C. A. Barron.

I have referred very briefly to our African logists work in Southern Rhodesia. Its success is successful if ought to pay handsome dividends to the Union and Rhodesia. — Mr. J. Patrick Doherty, with the Central Board of the New York Imperial Tobacco Company, at the Imperial General Department, Station 12, New York.

After long experience in Africa, let us have a view of the African Autopedia. "We consider ourselves bound in conscience to the conditions, must also assume responsibility of living above committing offences which bring imprisonment." — Mr. Justice Francis, a judgment delivered in the High Court, Livingston.

The advocates of the trustees of the Mandated territories, especially Germany, speak of "sacrifice" and "sacrifice," but omit to mention that the sacrifice would be that of the future happiness of their black masters. And so, in view of the betrayal of the trust we have an obligation to those who live." — Mr. W. MacBride, writing to "The Times."

During our visit to London, I shall confer with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and discuss proposals for the progressive liberation of the Colony, and possibly the development of the Territory. We may even learn something of the Imperial Government's policy with regard to Central Africa, and the future fates of Natives and Europeans. — Sir Leopold Moller, returning to his Home after his visit to London.

In Uganda and Nyasaland, especially, African education has been increasing and keeping pace with enhanced revenue. Nevertheless, in the case of the last-named territory the percentage of revenue spent on education (3%) is the lowest of any of the seven territories (Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Gold Coast, Nigeria and Sierra Leone), and so about this territory we hear a lot of wholesale emigration and distressed conditions. — Mr. Bryan Ministry and Mr. H. Parker, of the Colonial Department, London.

Mr. Clarence Alexander Barron.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY LTD.

Mr. C. A. Barron — C. A. Barron, everyone knows, in the tobacco growing and marketing world of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been associated with the buying of Eastern African tobacco ever since joining the staff in Limbe of the Imperial Tobacco Company in 1912 except when, as a member of the Nyasaland Legislative Assembly, he was engaged during 1915 as a tobacco sales manager of the company's Nyasaland business. He remained two years later to Salisbury as general manager of both the Rhodesian and Nyasaland establishments.

D. T. Bradbury — Chairman of the Dartmoor Farms, President of the Limbe Country Club, and a member of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and he is a subscriber to the Institute of the Chamber of Commerce, made Chairman of the Tobacco rate section, and appointed to the Rhodesian Tobacco Board, and a member of the Council of the Rhodesian Tobacco Research Board, and Barron, who has great knowledge of the future of tobacco growing in Southern Rhodesia, provided wise policies followed, took a leading part in the establishment of local auctioneers in Salisbury, and has encouraged the European growers in Nyasaland to organize the cooperative marketing in Great Britain of that portion of their crop which exceeds the needs of local buyers. In order to acquaint himself with a fair development of the American tobacco, he has recently visited the United States.

PERSONAL

Mrs. G. C. H. Wilson, received the honour of being the first woman to receive the Order of the British Empire in Africa, at a ceremony held at the Royal Society Hall, London, on March 8.

Mr. R. A. Wallen, Chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, returned home by air last week.

We are sorry to learn that Captain E. B. Anderson has had no other nursing home in Nairobi.

Mr. L. J. Marsden has been appointed to North Rhodesia as Director of Agriculture.

The Hon. Miss Constance Lloyd, Lady of the Manor of Llanerchaeron, Llanerchymedd, Denbighshire, has been appointed to the Indian Council of Education for the Indian, and will be in India during April.

Lady Strathcona and Hon. Mrs. G. G. Scott for Kenya have been in Nairobi since April 1.

On January 29, Mr. J. S. May of Nairobi, has been visiting Uganda, and is now in Entebbe, the capital of Uganda.

Mr. T. J. Lester Rawdon has been appointed to the Indian Council of Education for the Indian, and will be in India during April.

Misses M. and D. Drayton of Balaclava, Madras, have been appointed members of the Uganda Township Commission.

Major-General Sir George Hope, Bishop of the Church of England in East Africa, and his wife, Rev. John MacCormick and the Suban.

Auring part of her stay in Kenya the Countess Dufferin and Ava was the guest of General Sir George Scott, Governor of Uganda.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Measey, permanent deacons from Dar es Salaam, having been for two weeks in South Africa.

Major-General Sir George Hope, Bishop of the Church of England in East Africa, has returned after the three months' tour of the interior of Uganda.

Captain C. S. Price, R.A.M.C., has been in the current war in East Africa, and has been promoted Major in Rhodesia.

Major-General Sir George Hope, Bishop of the Church of England in East Africa, has returned from the interior of Uganda.

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Mr. F. T. Patrett, Agent Agricultural Economist of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, is visiting Tanganyika.

Mr. H. H. Whursey, who has been on the Kenya and Uganda Railways staff for 10 years, has left Kenya on leave pending retirement.

Mr. M. T. H. H. Whursey has been a member of the High Court in Kenya for the past three years, and has been transferred to the Gold Coast.

Mr. Alan Hahn has been elected to the British Empire Producers' Organisation as representative of the Tea Producers Association, Ltd.

Major-General Sir George Hope, Bishop of the Church of England in East Africa, has been promoted Major in Rhodesia.

Sir Charles E. G. G. Scott, the Resident in Zanzibar, and later Governor of Uganda, has been appointed Director General of the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. G. E. L. Fitzwilliam's farm and residence in Northern Rhodesia have been purchased by Mr. G. E. L. Fitzwilliam, a well-known British farmer. As the new owner he will be known as Mr. G. E. L. Fitzwilliam.

Mr. G. G. Gilbert, Surveyor General of Kenya, has left Kenya for Uganda, where Mr. G. G. Gilbert, Fannin, will take charge of the department until a successor is appointed.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Richards, D.S.O., who has served commandant of the 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, has served for many years with the Sudan Defense Force.

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Major-General Sir George Hope, Bishop of the Church of England in East Africa, has been promoted Major-General in command of the Administration Northern Command.

M. J. Pritchard-Jones, of Bradstt, England, who has been touring the Rhodesias will travel along the railway to Dar es Salaam and continue on the Cape to Durban.

Sir Harold Lindsay, Director of the Imperial Institute, has arrived back by air from his African tour recently from South Africa. On his course he visited the cotton-growing exhibition.

Mr. William Lumley, Chairman of the British Cotton Growing Association, who has been suffering from influenza, is in Nairobi for Nice last week to recuperate and expects to be away for some weeks.

Mr. G. T. Lloyd, who was a Resident Magistrate in Kenya from 1920 to 1922 when he was promoted Crown Counsel in the Gold Coast Colony, has been appointed Crown Counsel in Kenya.

Mr. E. Gillett passed at last week the examinations of the Standard Bank's Sports Club, and was supported by Mr. Frank Gibson, President of the Jubilee manager of the head office of the Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Blane Shaw of Kenya recently spoke at a service in the Anglican Church of Kenya, Mrs. Blane Shaw giving a detailed and interesting description of the domestic side of life in Kenya.

Major W. H. St. John, Commissioner of Police in Southern Rhodesia, left London last Friday to take on the British Industrial Fair at Olympia on February 12.

Dr. G. D. Williams of East Africa, M.P., Vice-Secretary of Rhodesia House, London, has final medical examinations at the University of London, and is taking up a graduate study of history and philosophy.

Mr. A. C. T. Newall, Works Superintendent of Kibaha, has contributed an article on "Aeroplane Accidents and Municipal Engineering" an article on the construction of the dam and lining water mains by the Portuguese.

The Dowager Countess of Hardwicke is visiting Southern Rhodesia where, it is thought, as favourable, she may purchase land for her son's breeding in partnership with Mr. H. D. Baring, Jr., the well-known English breeder and trainer.

BEST SUGAR

The best sugar in the world is again to be had in East Africa. This year's sojourn on the moon earth will be a success. Below the equator, the weather is fine, the soil is good, the rainfall is regular, the sun is bright, and the air is pure.

DO-IT-Yourself Books

The present series of books on the do-it-yourself plan is now available in East Africa.

SCENES OF THE COTTON FIELD

A series of photographs will appeal to all who have an interest in agriculture.

AFRICA BRIEF

A series of short articles on various topics of interest to the reader.

Owing to the illness of Mr. John L. Morgan and the overwork, Roretz, the Rhodesian Group meeting fixed for last Monday was cancelled. It is hoped that Mr. L. J. Morgan will be able to attend the English meeting and provide an informal programme of music.

Mr. J. S. Finch, the son of Mr. F. J. Finch, who died in 1926, left Kenya for England to attend Air Force Flying School and sports meetings in Scotland. The Highlands Hotel, Edinburgh, won the Colonial Cup in the Kenya championships last year.

Mr. T. A. Hooper, the Nairobi architect who also designed the new capital at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, is a member of the committee appointed by the Governor-General of South Africa to administer the Juniper Place. His Excellency's disposal by Sir Abe Bailey for the purpose of encouraging civil aviation.

We have no account of death in London in the age of of Canon P. S. Madry, secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and a former Chairman of the Committee of British Mission Societies. Some years ago he visited Nairobi in the course of a tour on behalf of the Society.

Sympathy will be extended to Mr. G. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in the bereavement he has suffered by the death of his father, Mr. Godfrey Huggins, who passed away near Salisbury last week in his 72nd year. Mr. Huggins' son, had lived in Southern Rhodesia for many years and was a member of the London Stock Exchange.

Refugee has laid low many East Africans and Rhodesians in England, among whom perhaps Mr. Huggins has had the worst spell. Mr. W. H. Huggins, the railway representative in the office of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies in London, who returned to duty on Monday after an absence through illness of seven weeks, has many friends who be gratified to learn that he has been completely restored to health.

Captain J. W. Gilchrist, who will be well-known to many of our readers as the commander of the British India liner Modash, during its long association with the East African coast, died last week at the end of a career which began by Mr. Margaret Shaw, wife of the Chairman of the British India Steamship Navigation Company, who lost his life and steamship in the crisis of the gale off the Portuguese coast in 1911. His boat was battered by huge seas which drove away bulwarks, deck fittings and buckled parts of the deck, crushing companion ladders and weeping others away. The management of the company believed it was owing to the exceptional seamanship of Captain Gilchrist and his officers that the Modash, which is now off the Indian coast, was saved.

SPEND YOUR HOLIDAY IN SOMERSET

THREE of the County of Somerset's 100,000 acres of land are available for sale by the United Kingdom Estates, Messrs. H. H. H. H. Chilton Allen, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Captain J. L. Cotter.**Death of Former Kenya M.L.C.**

We regret we learn of the death in Rumuruti of Captain J. L. Cotter, M.L.C., a former member of the Kenya Legislative Council, and a pioneer of Kenya Colony. After serving in India with the 18th Royal Irish Regiment he left in 1907 for Mombasa, and for several years he trekked all over East Africa, his main business being that of a game dealer.

The outbreak of war he received a commission and was posted to the Intelligence Department, but after discharge left East Africa for England, and joined the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles. After the War he returned to Kenya, and settled in Nairobi.

He took a keen interest in public affairs, and represented the West Kenya district on the Legislative Council from 1921 to 1929 when he was unseated by the present Member, the Hon. Mr. F. H. Wright. Outspoken and energetic in defending the Colonial point of view, Captain Cotter worked hard for the settler cause.

In the course of a tribute Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. Butler writes:

The following anecdote of Captain Cotter is well worthy of record. "When he left his regiment in India he took with him little beyond the usual kit, a sword and a rifle (Service pattern '03), acquired pounds of dried knew-hoat, and a few rounds of ammunition. He had practically no money. On landing in Mombasa, unknown and without friends, as introductions, he went up country, and after many hardships succeeded in capturing a baby white rhinoceros. With this great rarity he went to the nearest shopkeeper of himself, keeping it from a bottle, he made his way back to the Coast, and at Mombasa sold the great horn to find a representative sum of £100. This was the start of his fortune. The following year he exchanged hands for £5,000 rupees; and with these £5,000 Captain Cotter went up-country again to Nairobi, bought cattle at Kajiado, and laid the foundations of his fortune."

Death of Sir John Sturrock.**His Long Association with Uganda.**

We regret to announce the death on Sunday of Sir John Sturrock, who before taking up his appointment as Resident Commissioner in Beaufortland, from which he retired in 1902, had served in Uganda for many years. From 1905 to 1910 he was tutor to H.R.H. Sir David Milner, the Native Governor of Uganda, whom he escorted to England in 1910. Sir John was transferred to the administrative staff in the Protectorate as District Commissioner, and was promoted Provincial Commissioner in 1921. Later he acted as Chief Secretary, and in 1924 as Acting Governor. He spoke Luganda fluently, and exercised considerable political influence over the Native Government.

Criticism of Missionaries.

Sir George in Lewes recently, the Bishop of Lebombo, whose diocese includes Portuguese East Africa, said with regard to missionary work that it was good to have criticism of policy from people who know what they talk about—but they were not critical enough.

On the word of Salisbury City Council, and the former Mayor and the youngest generation of my constituents, his own experience shows him that he can do any other work

Sir Frank Younghusband.**To Address.**

SIR, I would like to invite you to the Rhodesia Conference, to be held this afternoon at the Overberg Hotel, Rhodesia, on Saturday, 12th Rhodesia, 1927. Lord Charnwood, chairman of the troupe, will preside at the meeting, which will be held at Overberg House, Rhodesia, on Saturday, 12th Rhodesia, 1927. The address will be served by Mr. W. R. Thompson, and the address begun by Mr. J. P. Parker.

For African Cooks.

A lecture on "The place of African in the National and Industrial Society," etc., etc., by the Native cooks' breed, in addition to the African Commission, Mr. E. H. Hall, will be given by other sections of the African Commission.

Natives, Africans, and Coloured People.

Mr. Sir William Hall has been invited to speak on "The Native, African, and Coloured People in Rhodesia." Mr. A. W. Johnson and Mr. F. Flint Park have also been invited to the conference, and Dr. E. H. Hall, Secretary, and Treasurer, of the Rhodesia African Society, it was decided, will introduce the speaker. It is proposed also to have a discussion on the Natives, Africans, and Coloured People, concerning the Native Secretary of the Conference, and the preparation in diagrammatic form of the same.

forthcoming.

February 18.—Major Sir Herbert Young to address East African Group, Over-Seas League, 8 p.m.

February 18.—Farewell lunch with Sir Robert Broome, Governor of Rhodesia, 12.30 p.m.

February 19.—Major Sir Herbert Young to speak in London for the East African Group, and to give a short broadcast talk to East Africa on the Rhodesia County Fair, 7 p.m.

February 20.—Mr. H. S. Lockhart and Miss W. H. to debate the question, "What is the true attitude of colonies towards their mother countries?" Royal Empire Society, 7.30 p.m.

March 4.—Dr. W. A. Ranch, to address Branch of the Royal Empire Society on "African and Indian Plants," 8 p.m.

March 10.—Mr. L. S. Amerly to speak on "Africa and their future," Royal Empire Society, 8 p.m.

March 12.—The Coronation, 12.30 p.m.

May 12.—Royal Empire Society, 8 p.m.

June 1—East African Group, 8 p.m.

July 1—Royal Empire Society, 8 p.m.

Secretary of East African Group, 8 p.m.

Arrangements for audience, 8 p.m.

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REED

A Capacity for Corruption: Italy's Settlers in Eritrea

By G. C. O'Brien

London December 1941

THE SETTLEMENT in Eritrea has been described as "a standard model of colonialism." In 1936, the Italian Government, over the protests of the League of Nations, invaded Eritrea.

With every move it seems to do, it has violated the most elementary standards of justice and humanity. In 1937, it invaded Somaliland, in 1938 Libya, and in 1939 it invaded Abyssinia. It has now come to another frontier, that of Ethiopia. The Italian High Commissioner, Gen. Giacomo Soddu, has issued an order that all the Italian settlers in Eritrea must leave the country by December 31st. But those who have sold their homes and businesses to the settlers will not be allowed to do so. They will be compelled to sell them at a price fixed by the Italian Government.

The Italian Government has issued a special issue of currency which is to be used in Eritrea. On December 2d, 1941, the new 100 lire note was issued. The note is inscribed "The Victoria Cross" and "The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders."

The Italian settlers, like all the other foreign settlers, do not fit into the mould of the native population. They are here to stay, and they are here to stay. They have no home in the African land, and they could not hope to find one. Their only over-riding concern is to make a profit.

It is estimated that 150,000 Italians live in Eritrea and that another 100,000 are there on short-term contracts. Some 400,000 Eritreans were living in the area before the invasion.

On May 10th, 1940, an Italian Captain, G. A. Alfano, was killed in Eritrea. On May 13th, 1940, another Italian, Col. G. V. G. M. Soddu, was killed. On May 16th, 1940, another Italian, Capt. G. C. O'Brien, was killed.

On June 14th, 1940, an Italian Captain, G. C. O'Brien, was killed during the fighting in Eritrea. On June 18th, 1940, another Italian, Capt. G. C. O'Brien, was killed.

On July 11th, 1940, an Italian Captain, G. C. O'Brien, was killed during the fighting in Eritrea. On July 18th, 1940, another Italian, Capt. G. C. O'Brien, was killed.

On August 18th, 1940, an Italian Captain, G. C. O'Brien, was killed during the fighting in Eritrea. On August 25th, 1940, another Italian, Capt. G. C. O'Brien, was killed.

On September 18th, 1940, an Italian Captain, G. C. O'Brien, was killed during the fighting in Eritrea. On September 25th, 1940, another Italian, Capt. G. C. O'Brien, was killed.

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Chartered Company's Report

No. 20

The British South Africa Co. Ltd. have issued their annual report to September 30 last, stating that the profit for the year, including balance of profit on realisation of investments, and after writing off £1,133 in respect of certain investments, was £1,250,000, which, with £593,000 brought forward, gives an available total of £1,114,000. The directors recommend payment of a dividend of 1s. per share and a bonus of 6d. per share, absorbing £100,000, leaving £60,000 to be carried forward.

The book value of investments on September 30 amounted to £1,062,000, compared with £1,047,000 on September 30, 1913. A detailed summary of investments shows the amount held by British and Colonial Government and British Municipalities at 60·9%; in South African, Colonial and foreign investments other than Rhodesian, 13·6%; in Rhodesian Railways, 11·1%; in Chartered Company investments 20·5%; in mines 10·1%; Royalties and dividends 1·1%.

Royalty and dividends revenues totalled £128,285, consisting of £10,751 in respect of £1,445 in respect of royalty on iron ore long tonnage, at an average price of £36 per ton long ton, and £117,534 in respect of £88,535 in respect of coal long tonnage, at an average of £10 per ton. During the year 1914-15 an royalty received on coal amounted to £10,760, and £117,530 was received from the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, compared with £8,000 during the preceding twelve months.

Minerals Rights in Rhodesia.
The mineral rights in Rhodesia have been considered by the Government, and it is proposed that the surrender by the Company by its claim to the minerals on the surface of the North Star gold state (approximately 1,000,000 acres) will be given up on the other hand has been confirmed in its ownership of an approximately 1,000,000 acres of diamonds in the Portuguese, and a new mining law is to be passed authorising leases for areas of working for diamonds and similar minerals. The provision of a diamond lease of alluvium is a feature of the legislation, and the diamond areas have been increased, and the royalties were derived on mineral products produced therefrom to be divided equally between the Government and the Company. It is understood that the mineral areas may be sold at such a rate that the proceeds will cover the period of the original Rhodesian lease, and no further payment will be required.

The Company's proprietary interest in the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Railways is represented by its holding of 1,000,000 shares of 10/- nominal value, the whole being issued shall be held by the two railway companies, and net earnings for the year reached £906,745. The net revenue, income and other account for the year, after various allocations, including a provision for depreciation and setting aside £100,000 for general funds amounted to £1,000,000, compared with £900,000 for the previous year.

The Company's interest has been retained between the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Railway Company and the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Copper Company, Ltd., with whom the latter have agreed to let certain of the copper mines in Rhodesia to the Company, the Rhodesia railway system, and shall take care of all traffic requirements by rail from the Rhodesia copper company, until September 30, 1916.

Operations on the company's estates showed a profit of £1,124,000, Prudential loss £1,000,000, the amount of which was due to the demand for concentrated sulphuric acid, which has recently been discontinued in these territories, and the loss of the estate by exchange.

The Company's interest in the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Copper Company, Ltd., will be sold on September 30, 1916.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland Mining Company
will be wound up on September 30, 1916, and the assets may be sold, and the losses compensated by the sale of the stock held by the Company.

The amount of the capital will be repaid by the Company, and £1,000,000 for the conversion of the £1,000,000 of the debentures of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Railways, which in so far as they have not been converted will be repaid out of the proceeds of the same to be made by the British South Africa Company.

The offer of conversion cannot be accepted unless the stock, buying rates or otherwise, change £1,000,000. Details of the stock held by the different debenture holders will obtain against the surrender of their holdings is clearly shown in the statement, but it is not provided that they would receive a cash payment consisting of the premium payable on the debenture for their stock together with such that makes the sum for the discount as well as the sum of the interest which will accrue on their stock up to March 31.

Medical Course for Laymen.

A malaria control course for laymen is to be held at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine from June 21 to 25. The course will be under the direction of Sir Malcolm Wright, Director of the Royal Institute of Tropical Hygiene, is designed for planters and mining engineers, but will be of interest to everyone proceeding to the tropics. It includes lectures on mosquitoes and their life histories, the methods of control, and the planning of drainage schemes, and will be held in the various stages of planning, and practical demonstration of Entomological Health. The course is free, and applications to attend should be sent as early as possible to the Organising Secretary, the Royal Institute of Tropical Hygiene, Kewel Street, London, W.C.

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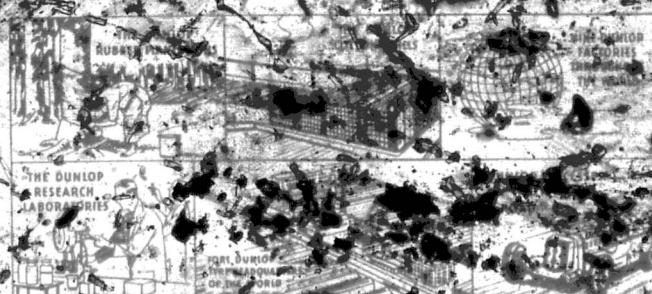
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MINING NEWS

Number of Mines.

New East African Organisation.

The Gold and Diamond General manager in Kenya of Kosterman Gold Mining Ltd., has been elected chairman of the newly formed East African Goldmining Committee, with Vice-Chairman being Mr. W. J. H. Thompson, the well-known Canadian general manager of the Lologeta Gold Mine. Other members of the committee are Messrs. R. C. G. Smith, general manager of the interests of Sir Albert Williams & Co., Mr. W. P. Hart, general manager of Kavirondo Gold Mine, and Mr. C. M. Moore, director of the Goldmining Institute of East Africa. The committee's first meeting will be held at Nairobi on April 26.

In addition to the big miners, who represent the majority of the mining interests in Kenya, in February, Mr. J. D. M. S. A. D. Thompson, J. G. Skidmore, B. Scobie, A. J. B. Walter, and F. B. Leathem, the companies represented, in addition to those above mentioned, being Messrs. Bewick Moreing & Co. (London) Companys, John Macalder & Sons, Ltd., Geita Mine, Ltd., Tanam Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., Kavirondo Gold Mine, and Goldmines Gold Areas of East Africa, Ltd., and Bellandia Syndicate, Ltd.

The committee's object is to promote and protect the mining interests of Kenya and East Africa as a whole, and the interests of all people concerned with mining in respect to taxation and make recommendations to the Government in respect to mining in East Africa. It is also to consider any proposed legislative measures which may affect the mining industry, and will keep the Government informed of its views on the industry and corresponding measures.

Concessions, Syndicates, and other organizations in practice are invited to become associate members of the committee, and the management of metallic veins may be associated with the mining industry.

Individual "ordinary" members and "associate" members will be admitted for a subscription of five guineas, and corresponding members for three guineas.

Gold to Be Assayed.

The assay of the gold and silver metal of broken miners' employments has been discontinued.

Progress of Kenya Mining.

High Average Production Values.

Gold output in Kenya exceeded one million pounds in the year 1922, approximately £100,000 per ton average output. This will make Kenya the third financial power in the diamond areas, after Australia and the United States, in the progress of the gold-mining industry.

A gold output of one million pounds does not compare with those which have been attained to the large outputs of well-natured goldfields, but it is a sign of very healthy growth in so young an industry. Five years ago the Rand was started with no more than five stamp batteries, the property of the Sothen Brothers.

The foundation of production by the latter company was being firmly laid, and much money is being spent on the extension of shafts, and the establishment of ore reserves, as well as machinery and plant. Dablong is probably at depths of about 1,000 ft. below surface white diamond drilling results usually show extension of reefs to depths of about 1,000 ft.

Primary sulphide ore, indicating the deep-seated origins of the ore bodies concerned, has been located in many sections, and the existence of high grade values in the primary zone has been demonstrated. Some of the permanent reefs stand values at depth in the solid foundation on which the industry is being erected.

A marked symptom of Government interest in the gold mining industry lies in the heavy taxation on gold in Kenya, in striking contrast to South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and elsewhere.

Kenya's tax payable to the Government amounts to royalties of no more than 5% of the value of the gold produced. There is no such thing as the sharing of profits with the Government or additional taxation because of gold production. Moreover, the local Government has power, considered desirable in special cases, to waive completely any royalty required. Conditions like these are attractive to investors.

Another striking feature is the average production value. Calculated for October last, the average production amounts to no less than \$22.15 per ton of gold produced. This compares favourably with the average production of \$19.60 per ton for South Africa and just slightly less than \$22.50 for Southern Rhodesia.

Another notable feature is the individual companies on the Goldmining Institute's list. Kosterman Gold Mining Company, crushed 2,000 tons, yield 12 ozs.; Kosterman Gold Mining Company, crushed 1,000 tons, yield 12 ozs.; Blue Reefs, crushed 80 tons, yield 10 ozs.; Edzwa Ridge Mining Co., crushed 350 tons, yield 12 ozs.; Lubret Mine Syndicate, crushed 1,720 tons, yield 12 ozs.; Aspinwall Gold Mine, crushed 1,000 tons, yield 12 ozs.; Kimingi Gold Mining Co., crushed 570 tons, yield 12 ozs.; Prospecting and Development Co., crushed 330 tons, yield 12 ozs.; Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, crushed 654 tons, yield 12 ozs.

It is evident from the figures given that the individual companies on the list are not working to capacity. Kimingi Gold Mining Company, crushed 2,000 tons, yield 12 ozs.; Kosterman Gold Mining Company, crushed 1,000 tons, yield 12 ozs.; Blue Reefs, crushed 80 tons, yield 10 ozs.; Edzwa Ridge Mining Co., crushed 350 tons, yield 12 ozs.; Lubret Mine Syndicate, crushed 1,720 tons, yield 12 ozs.; Aspinwall Gold Mine, crushed 1,000 tons, yield 12 ozs.; Kimingi Gold Mining Co., crushed 570 tons, yield 12 ozs.; Prospecting and Development Co., crushed 330 tons, yield 12 ozs.; Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, crushed 654 tons, yield 12 ozs.

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Prospecting in Rhodesia

Three Promising Areas

RHODESIA'S prospecting operations in Southern Rhodesia during the past year, Mr. H. H. Smith, consulting mining engineer, states in the annual report of the British South Africa Company, that no number of definite economic value has been provided for in the year, but localities of considerable possibilities in the central part of the Rholana Concession have been carried out with the object of discovering the continuation of the Prince Leopold Mine at Kipusha, which is now the most valuable mine in the Rhodesia Congo border region, 200 yards from the border. At a stage it is now about reached at which diamond drilling is justified. At another locality, Mankala, about 20 miles from Mbanga, drilling has been started on an extensive occurrence of the Bwana Mkubya a series of rocks.

In the Rhodesia Minerals concession work has continued on the Chakwena project, where several payable but small gold bodies have been found. The sinking of a shaft to 100 ft. to test their behaviour in depth is in progress.

A Mining Anniversary

Company's Twentieth Year

The twentieth anniversary of the foundation of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., which has considerable interests in Southern Rhodesia, was celebrated by a dinner in London last night, when Mr. J. A. Agnew, Chairman of the Company, presided.

Mr. Frederick Hamilton, proposing the toast of the company, said it had maintained a continuity of name, structure, and tradition. It had never written down its capital, but had distributed various rights to its shareholders, and had maintained the very respectable dividend throughout its life. The general character of Mr. Porter, had served well the company for years.

Responding to the toast, Mr. Agnew said that the great Empire building work of Cecil Rudder had overshadowed the name of his countrymen in the founding of the company. C. D. Rudd had formed the view that the goldfields could never be successfully developed by individuals, with the amount of money, and recognised that the formation of public companies was the only way by which the problems ahead could be tackled. Out of that came the Consolidated Gold Fields, was born. When he prophesied an output of gold worth £100,000,000 he was not at any time indicated. That figure was reached a year ago, and he would be bold to-day who would say that Rudd's figure would not be more than doubled ultimately.

Roan Antelope Debenture Stock

THREE months ago it has been given by the Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., to redeem the whole of the outstanding £1,441,800 6% Debenture Stock at the redemption price of £1,571 1/2. To provide the necessary funds, 120,000 shares of the company ranking first debenture in all respects with the present debenture shares have been sold to Messrs. Culliford, Ltd., for a net sum of £1,554,000, representing £1 15s. per share plus a per share commission.

Shareholders will see that at the time of the issue of the debenture in June, 1930, the subscribers for that stock had option certificates over an aggregate of 1,000,000 shares at a subscription price of £1 per share, the intention being that the exercise of these options would provide the funds to redeem the debenture stock. These options were not exercised and lapsed in June, 1935.

In providing the necessary funds by the above-mentioned sale of shares, the directors are now carrying out the original intention to redeem the debenture stock by a share issue and by acting substantially more favourable than would have been obtained had the options referred to above been exercised.

Mining Personalities

Death of Lord Lurgan

Mr. C. F. Bayard, Amalgamated Metal Co., has left for Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. G. Davies, chairman of the South African and General Investment and Trust Co. Ltd., has left Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. E. Lee, of the Geita Mine, Tanganyika Territory, has joined the executive membership of the International Mining Surveyors' Society.

Colonel C. J. Lever, managing director of Rhodes Anglo American, and managing director of London & Rhokana, Coronation, Ltd., arrived home last week from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. E. Lee, of the Geita Mine, Tanganyika Territory, a director of Gold Africa East-African, Ltd., and Mr. Mitchell, Scott & Co., arrived home from Rhodesia on the return of a lengthy visit to East Africa and the Rhodesias.

Mr. F. Lambbury, Mr. McInnes, M.M., from England last week on his return to Africa. He was for many years in charge of the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate's property in Kenya, and is now mining consultant and engineer to the Nyanga Mining Company, Ltd.

Lord Lurgan, who died in London last week, was closely associated with Southern Rhodesia's mining enterprises. He was formerly Chairman of the African Investment Trust, and a director of the Bechuanaland Exploration Company, the Can and Cato Gold Mining Co., Ltd., London and Shropshire Mining and Land Company, Ltd., and Shropshire Gold Mining Co. Ltd.

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1 ft. x 2 in. Mill : Grinding Gold Ore, 1 in. feed, 1800 lb./hr., 10 to 20 mesh, 10½ H.P.

Eleven of these small mills have been shipped to different gold mines in the past few months.

They are used for grinding from 1-in. to 30 mesh and finer or for regrounding after stamps.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. G. B.: I am pleased to inform you that no legal difficulties have arisen in East Africa or Rhodesia in respect of the use of "earths" in coal mining. It is not necessary to accompany a "cotton" to the formalities of a "mining permit." Every individual shall be asked to sign his name and address (in capital letters, please), but replies will be despatched under my own name and address, published under a pseudonym.

Those with dot the "groat" may telephone my office by letter.

Correspondents: Please mark their names and addresses "PRIVATE" and addressee to the editor, "East African Mail," P.O. Box 1000, Nairobi, or "Great Britain" if desired.

S. M. S.: Supply and Exchange.

L. L.: I am afraid that "Bank of Rhodesia" is mounted extremely far ahead of others in Rhodesia. Mr. PARKER, now based in East African Gold Fields, Kagera, should have prospects.

G. C. E. B.: I am now well advised more than ever to take a little extra care in recommended suggest the course and direction of the road between Kentan, Kenya Colony, and Kampala, East African Goldfields.

S. R. LONDON: E.C.2. - I am engaged at present when you rise with takes place and can give no exact figure in this, of course, as more than an "air" indication of probabilities, that information being derived from such knowledge as can be obtained of the position of the company concerned.

Q. E. D. SHEFFIELD: - At three and a half times par value consider them highly worth for investment. Should take preference in substantial part of holding. - 12) You can sell them at a price which will show you a profit on a figure that when these shares were recommended here should have gone into Kenya Consolidated & Rosenthal, London, and Kagera, split off from them in them.

ECERRA & SONS

ANTIQUES
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Answers to Correspondents. Northern Rhodesian Mines

Broken Hill Mine: - It has been decided to sink a hole near the foot of the hill at Kibwezi, the area being of a nature as to be considered promising surface. The borehole at the top of the hill, about 1,000 ft. above the surface, has been sunk to 1,000 ft. and is to be further developed to 1,200 ft. The first holes drilled at these show satisfactory results, it is expected that the gold striking will begin as it is estimated that it will take three months for these shafts to reach the level of 1,000 ft. below ground.

Minerals: - Higher fees for zinc and manganese would be better than those for lead, but these can be increased gradually until further drilling power is available and the shafts reach the head of the mine, which is taken from nine to twelve months.

Rhodesia Minerals Development Corporation: - Quarries are being developed rapidly around the town. Although the like of it is short, the company expects to find it, and the degree of depth is the point of entry of the Rhodesia Minerals Corporation.

Gold: - The cause to the contrary is not known. In March, Pesa, Ltd., will be back off the Kenya market or companies, the company declared.

Increasing Kenya Royalties: - Kenya's Commissioners of Mines anticipate revenue of 18,000/- per annum this year, and expect a sum of £1,000,000 from production of the fees, a figure of £64,500.

Gold: - The Rhodesia Gold Council has declared an interim dividend of 10/- per share on March 1. After an increase in the rate of tax on gold on August 1, the dividend will be 10/- per share.

North Rhodesia: - The Rhodesia Gold Council has been incorporated in the Rhodesia with nominal capital of £1,000,000 shares. The London office of the firm is located in the Old Stock Exchange, F.A.C.

Rhodesia New Company: - The new company is to be called Rhodesia Consolidated Gold and will be presented employees of the Rhodesia Gold and will be managed by a committee of which Mr. Gilbert is Chairman.

Recent Rhodesia Gold Production: - Gold exports from Rhodesia during 1937 reached a record figure of 1,145,200 ozs. of fine gold, or a value of £17,735,000 from the Lusaka goldfield. The total value of gold produced during 1935 was £10,745,000.

Gold Mining in Rhodesia: - Gold mining in Rhodesia is largely due to the formation of power-driven dry washes, for which the Rhodesians are the industry and generosity of Mr. James Sir John Goldsmid, M.P., Member of Parliament for the constituency of Rhodesia.

Gold Mining in Rhodesia: - Gold mining in Rhodesia is being negotiated by a Paris syndicate. The property is of great interest in that it is one of the only major corporation in the world able to produce metal in excess of 1,000,000 ozs.

Gold Mining in Rhodesia: - A circular issued to shareholders of Rhodesia (Rhodesia) Ltd. has arisen from the fact that the company has agreed to sell its shares to the former South African foreign control of the company.

Artificial Diamonds: - An extraordinary number of diamonds are held in London by the firm of De Beers and Co. and it is thought that the special diamond cutting firms are from the Articles of Agreement.

Lates London Share Prices.

	Last week	This week
Andrea Syndicate	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Bentick Mines (10s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Cam & M. of (10s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Consolidated African Selection (10s.)	105s. 0d.	105s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 7d.	3s. 7d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Gabat Goldmines (2s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Glossy and Phoenix (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Hilma Rhodesia (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kapitei Mutual Fund (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kasala (Sudan) Gold (5s.)	7s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Kivondo Gold Mine (10s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Kimanzi (10s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mine (10s.)	3s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Kimingiui (10s.)	3s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Korda Corporation (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Kwawa Concessions (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Land Securities (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
London & Nigerian & Nekem (2s. 5d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
London Rhodesia (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Mashonaland (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Rezende (10s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 5d.	1s. 5d.
Rhodesia Mineral Concession (2s. 0d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Kalanga (2s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Rhodesia Waterworks (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhokana (11s.)	1s. 17s. 0d.	1s. 17s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rossmann (3s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Selecta Trust (1s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.
Thistle-Bina (5s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
Tsavo and Omo River (5s.)	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.
Udala on Ham (10s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Watende (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Zambian Exploration (11s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (11s.)	49s. 0d.	41s. 0d.
Centra Line Sisal (4s.)	15s. 0d.	18s. 3d.
Consolidated Staff (4s.)	18s. 0d.	18s. 0d.
East African Land	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
East African Plantations (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Empire African (2s.)	50s. 0d.	41s. 0d.
Kassai Gold (10s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Long Distance (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Mashonaland Estates (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
North Rhodesia Copper (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Portuguese Gold (10s.)	9d.	9d.
Rhodesia Estates (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
South African Gold (10s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (Rec. 10s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Victoria Falls Power (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.

Mineral Securities

	Last week	This week
Albion Gold (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Eldoret Gold Synd. (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kenya Goldfield Gold (2s. 0d.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Kenya Gold Min. Co. (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Min. Co. (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Min. Co. (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Min. Co. (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Min. Co. (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.

Massive fire damage reported.

The York Fire at the Bank of England, London, cost £200,000. The building was gutted. It had been erected in 1802 and the interior was completely destroyed. It had been insured for £100,000. The company issued £100,000 full cover. The company stands at £15,000 per share. The shares of the company have been greatly reduced in value since the fire.



No more Dry Rot damage. No more costly renewals. Every blank, every timber abscessed, every joint broken, every nail bent. What would you do to lose this confidence in your property? You can regain this confidence very easily and cheaply. Have all timbers and woodwork treated with Atlas A Wood Preservative - either by immersion or brush-coating. In this one simple operation they are rendered fire, water, stain, and pest proof. Once dry, no further treatment is required. A wood preservative, whilst the fire hazard has diminished to negligible proportions, the timber becomes stronger and more resistant to insect infestation. Alternative timbers regarded as useless can be employed profitably after treatment with Atlas A. This preservative should not be confused with other products. Being a complete active, a positive and permanent preservative, it is particularly economical for application in concentrated form, mixed at high rate of dilution with water. Write now for descriptive literature and free sample Reports on Dry Rot and other damage made with this Preservative.

ATLAS
WOOD PRESERVATIVE

Supplied in 1 and 5 gallon buckets.

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**EAST AFRICAN AND RHODESIAN
REDEMPTION OR CONVERSION OF ALL EXISTING DEBENTURES
THE DIALEK COMPANY LIMITED**

**THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED
THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS SYSTEM**

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1900
Supplement to the *Archaeological Record*, Volume I, Number 1, Dealing with
Archaeology in Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies.
Edited by the Committee of Editors of the *Archaeological Record*.
Price, \$1.00.
TUESDAY, 23RD AUGUST, 1900.

By Order of the Board. R. G. MITCHELL, London, 1872.

THE RHODESIA RAILWAY CO., LTD.
Established under the Rhodesia Act 1890.
RELIABLE - EXPEDITED - GUARANTEED - RELIABLE - RELIABLE

As now proposed, the MORTGAGE BANKERS' BILL will provide for the sale of the new Deed of Compliance by the State of California to the County of Los Angeles, and the Deed of Compliance by the County of Los Angeles to the City of Los Angeles.

The Company will accept no coupons in respect of Debentures not converted into Capital Stock before December 31, 1937, or in respect of such Debentures (including any which have been converted) for the period beginning January 1, 1938, and all subsequent coupons we shall receive.

RENTALS • REHAB • REPAIRS • MAINTENANCE • LANDSCAPING • CONSTRUCTION

THE MONTGOMERY RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED
(A Company under the Companies Act of 1908)
WE CREATE FIRST-CLASS GAGE ADVENTURES.

The purpose of the meeting will be to present a special resolution for the volunteers to be held on the first March, (1863) being duly passed, the \$1,750,000 per cent. First Mortgage Debenture occurs

REPRESENTATIVE of the present plus subsequent interests in the property on the first March, 1924, the said Debentureholders were given the right to convert the same into shares of the railway company at the rate of one share for every £100 debenture held, and the right to convert such shares into shares of the railway company.

THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMMISSION

THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY LTD.
Operating under the powers granted by Act of Parliament 1890.
£100,000,000 CAPITAL. **£100,000,000 GUARANTEE.** **£100,000,000 ADVENTURES** (1902).

Induced \$2000.00 given the event of a shipwreck or winding up of the above named Co. by the
same persons who made the original investment, always leaving which sum, extraordinary expenses, legal fees,
etc., paid, and the amount of the original investment, will be paid to the Debtor.

Trust Deed of the Rhodesian Debenture Trust Deeds supplemental thereto, made on the 2nd March, 1957, after which date the Debenture Trustee and Debenture Holders are entitled to convert their holdings into shares of the Rhodesian Railways Limited.

Sabres. In the above-mentioned special election being duly-passed, the principal monies were voted to the interest of the Company, and the conversion of the same into the sum of £100,000, on the 1st March, 1857, by presentation of such bill to the House of Commons, and prior to the passing of the same, I have attended a couple of meetings (with the support) at Erikkers Limited, a Merchant.

RHODESIAN RAILWAY COMPANY LTD. NATIONAL RAILWAY

THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS LTD. DRAKE'S FASHONLAND LTD.
LIMITED COMPANY LIMITED
Under the Rhodesia Act 1962

NOTICE—OF THE DEEDS AND MORTGAGES OF THE COMPANIES AND PERSONS CONCERNED.

~~REDEMPTION OF THE TRUST MACHES WHICH ARE ISSUED BY A TRUST DEED DATED THE 15TH MAY, 1910, AND BY A TRUST DEED SOON TO BE EXECUTED, WHICH WILL REDEEMABLE IN THE TRUST MACHES, AND WILL PAY INTEREST AT FIVE PER CENT. PLUS ONE PER CENT. ON THE EXCESS OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OVER THE PURCHASE PRICE, AFTER WHICH DATE THE TRUST WILL CEASE TO EXIST.~~

By Order of the respective members of the above-named Committee, R. E. M' GREGOR, London, Secretary.

By Order of the respective Agents of the above-named Companies, J. E. H. F. GERAUD, London, John C. R. COOPER, New York, and S. L. COOPER, Boston, and the Directors of the Canadian Company.

Limerick is a city in Ireland, on the River Shannon. It was founded by Vikings in the ninth century and became a major port and center of trade. The city is known for its historic architecture, including the Rock of Cashel, Blarney Castle, and the Four Courts. Limerick is also home to the University of Limerick and the National Institute for Water and Energy Research.

and all complete cash capital is represented by amounts payable, receivable or due. December 31, 1945.

The amount paid by the lessee to the lessor in consideration of the right to use the property for the period of lease is called the rent.

THE BRITISH OVERSEAS BANKS with Form of Application Accounts
BRITISH OVERSEAS BANKS LIMITED
WESTERN UNION BANKS LIMITED
BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD.

RHODESIA BANK LIMITED
HEAD OFFICES: GREENWOOD, N.Y.
DIRECTORS: GORDON & CO.
General Agents: Standard Offices of The Rhodesia Finance Limited, and
Bankers: Standard Rhodesian Bank Limited, London Wall, BIRMINGHAM.

...and the Office of the Director of Central Intelligence, and the Office of the General Counsel, must hold their own instances distributed, notwithstanding the fact that they have been given the right to do so by the Director of Central Intelligence, or by the General Counsel.

**CASH CAPITAL PAYMENTS
IN EXCHANGE FOR PERSONAL ACCEPTANCES**

800 £ Sterling First Mortgage Debentures of The Rhodesia Railways Limited.
For every £100 nominal of the above Debentures surrendered for conversion the holder will receive:
(a) Cash Capital Payment in respect of the new Debenture Stock of The Rhodesia Railways
Company, carrying interest from 1st April, 1937.
(b) Cash Capital Payment of £16.

1. Premium payable on redemption
1. Premium payable on conversion
2. Premium payable on exchange
(1) Amount equivalent to interest on the above Debenture at the rate of 4 per cent per annum (less
Income Tax at 45/-sd in the £) from 1st April, 1937 to 31st March, 1938.
(2) Premium equivalent to interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum (less Income Tax at 45/-sd in
the £) from 1st April, 1937 to 13th August, 1937, being the difference between the rate of 4 per
cent per annum on Debentures converted and 4 per cent per annum on the Debenture Stock
issued in exchange.

2. 4 per cent. Guaranteed Mortgage Debentures of The Rhodesia Railways Limited.
For every £100 nominal of the above Debentures surrendered for conversion the holder will receive:
(a) Cash Capital Payment in respect of the new Debenture Stock of The Rhodesia Railways
Company, carrying interest from 1st April, 1937 for the nominal amount of
Cash Capital Payment of £16.

3. Premium payable on redemption
(1) Premium payable on conversion
(2) Premium payable on exchange
Stock is held
(3) Amount equivalent to interest on the above Debenture at the rate of 4 per cent per annum (less
Income Tax at the rate of 45/-sd in the £) from 1st November, 1936 to 31st March, 1937.
Less interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum (less Income Tax at the rate of 45/-sd in the £)
in the £ from 1st April, 1937 to 13th August, 1937, being the difference between the rate of 4 per
cent per annum on the Debentures converted and 4 per cent per annum on the new Debenture Stock issued in exchange.

4. 1 Per cent. Guaranteed Mortgage Debentures of The Rhodesia Railways Limited.
For every £100 nominal of the above Debentures surrendered for conversion the holder will receive:
Full Capital Payment in respect of 4 per cent. Debenture Stock of The Rhodesia Railways
Company, carrying interest from 1st April, 1937 for the nominal amount of
Cash Capital Payment of £16.

5. Premium payable on redemption
(1) Premium payable on conversion
(2) Premium payable on exchange
Stock is held
(3) Amount equivalent to interest on the above Debenture at the rate of 4 per cent per annum (less
Income Tax at the rate of 45/-sd in the £) from 1st October, 1936 to 31st March, 1937.
Less interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum (less Income Tax at the rate of 45/-sd in the £)
in the £ from 1st April, 1937 to 13th August, 1937, being the difference between the rate of 4 per
cent per annum on the Debentures converted and 4 per cent per annum on the new Debenture Stock issued in exchange.

6. £1,795,100 £ Sterling First Mortgage Debentures of The Mashonaland Railway Company Limited.
For every £100 nominal of the above Debentures surrendered for conversion the holder will receive:
(a) Premium Capital Payment in respect of 4 per cent. Debenture Stock of The Rhodesia Railways
Company, carrying interest from 1st April, 1937 for the nominal amount of
Cash Capital Payment of £16.

7. Premium payable on redemption
(1) Premium payable on conversion
(2) Premium payable on exchange
Stock is held
(3) Amount equivalent to interest on existing Debentures at the rate of 4 per cent per annum (less Income
Tax at the rate of 45/-sd in the £) from 1st October, 1936 to 31st March, 1937.

8. 4 per cent. Guaranteed Mortgage Debentures of The Mashonaland Railway Company Limited.
For every £100 nominal of the above Debentures surrendered for conversion the holder will receive:
(a) Premium Capital Payment in respect of 4 per cent. Debenture Stock of The Rhodesia Railways
Company, carrying interest from 1st April, 1937 for the nominal amount of
Cash Capital Payment of £16.

9. Premium payable on redemption
(1) Premium payable on conversion
(2) Premium payable on exchange
Stock is held
(3) Amount equivalent to interest on existing Debentures at the rate of 4 per cent per annum (less Income
Tax at the rate of 45/-sd in the £) from 1st January, 1937 to 31st March, 1937.

10. Premium payable on redemption
(1) Premium payable on conversion
(2) Premium payable on exchange
Stock is held
(3) Amount equivalent to interest on existing Debentures at the rate of 4 per cent per annum (less Income
Tax at the rate of 45/-sd in the £) from 1st January, 1937 to 31st March, 1937.

11. Premium payable on redemption
(1) Premium payable on conversion
(2) Premium payable on exchange
Stock is held
(3) Amount equivalent to interest on existing Debentures at the rate of 4 per cent per annum (less Income
Tax at the rate of 45/-sd in the £) from 1st January, 1937 to 31st March, 1937.

12. Premium payable on redemption
(1) Premium payable on conversion
(2) Premium payable on exchange
Stock is held
(3) Amount equivalent to interest on existing Debentures at the rate of 4 per cent per annum (less Income
Tax at the rate of 45/-sd in the £) from 1st January, 1937 to 31st March, 1937.

Or Commercial Concern.

A permanent Southern Rhodesia publicity office is to be opened in Johannesburg.

United States Lawmen are in question for quarter of a century, and totalled £6,000 tons.

Revenue from landing and housing fees at Salisbury aerodrome has gone down to about £100 a month.

Imports into Nyasaland during 1936 were £1,255,000 compared with £1,051,300 during 1935.

Northern Suppliers, Ltd., of Livingstone, have a stock of 1,000 registered companies.

Northern Rhodesia has a new chief constable.

A scheme for an air mail service has been submitted by Hamburg, Italy, and South Africa is asked to be given consideration.

The next conference of the South African National Political Association will be held in Southern Rhodesia on August 10 and 11.

The Imperial Tax Commission in Lusaka, Nyasaland, has issued a circular to a private Japanese fishing company with supporters of crocodile hide.

A resolution was passed at this week's congress of Rhodesian Council of Commerce, Government and Trade Societies to inaugurate the weekly payment of wages.

The Southern Rhodesia Government this week asked to appoint a qualified panel to study the requirements of all markets for commodities produced, or which could be produced, in the Colony.

Approximate exports of the main economic crops from Tanganyika during January were as follows: Sisal, 600 tons; sisal tow, 40 tons; cotton, 1010 centals; coffee, 1,000 bags; indigo, 10 tons; skins, 140; 20; and groundnuts, 10 tons.

Japanese cotton piece goods imported into Nyasaland during 1936 totalled 9,774,220 yards, or of a total import of 10,933,503 yards. During the same period the United Kingdom's contribution was 673,35 yards, or 6.1% of the total.

A manufacturer at Nairobi wishes to obtain the representation of a district of manufacturers of certain roller balls. Interested parties should communicate with the Department of Overseas Trade, 25 Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

An increase of over £1,000,000 in Tanganyika's export trade occurred last year, according to a statement received by air-mail from Dar es Salaam. The total value of domestic exports amounted to £16,111,111, up from £15,110,000 in 1935, or an increase of 31.1%. Imports increased by £1,100,000 over the 1935 figure, to £20,000,000.

Nyasaland's Record Tea Output.

A record quantity of tea-ways, 1,000,000 cwt, during 1936, when the amount totalled 920,000 cwt. The figure for 1935 was 920,532 cwt.

Montrose Strike.

About fifty native workers in a tin factory near Montrose in England went on strike, as a protest against other workers entering the factory. After consultation with the management they returned to work.

Union Leader for Liquidated.

A 1,500-ton m.v. "Rochester Castle," a new single-screw motor cargo vessel built for the Ocean-Castle Mail Steamship Company, was launched in Belfast last week. She weighs 1,500 gross tons and will be used on South African services.

Drinking Beer.

Dr. W. J. Kirkland, Director of the Rhodesias' Economic Department, has informed the Ministry of Agriculture that the beer brewed from the corn is of equal and in some cases better quality than that brewed from rye.

Cocoonation and Plague.

There is a suspicion that information reaching the Southern Rhodesia Entomological Department regarding locust swarms in egg-laying is far from complete. Locusts may appear unexpectedly in certain localities. Mariners have accordingly been asked to report areas where locusts have been known to appear.

Trade Union Increases.

The Colonist population of Kenya in 1936 last year was estimated at 74,000, an increase of 5,07 over the 1935 figure, the increase being composed of 10,100 Europeans, 28,315 Indians, 3,510 Goanese, 3,85 Arabs, and 3,87 others. Compared with the 1931 figures, the European population has increased by 45%, the Indian population having decreased by 10% but the same number of Negroes.

Wifeless and childless, Iasmal reached the galley last week, a dramatic story of a woman who, according to newspaper reports, had been left by her husband "Baron Polweth" holding a gun on a boat during a storm. She is in danger of being captured by the crew of the "Iasmal," succeeded in getting away with her son in their boat. The crew, the four European engineers and the American engineer, have taken to boats where arrangements have been made for their accommodation in safety. The "Baron Polweth" was a vessel of 1,001 tons registered at Aradang.

POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION.

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., which engaged in electricity undertakings in East Africa, made in its report for 1936 that the gross income for the year amounted to £1,045,17, and after making provision for the payment of £100,000 dividends there was available for the payment of £100,000 to shareholders a total of £100,727. Dividends on preference shares at the rate of 5% per annum subsequently declared, and it has been recommended that the shareholders in the company, having a balance of £74,000, from which £10,000 is proposed to pay a dividend on the Ordinary shares, shall carry forward the balance of £64,000 to next year's sum.

BILIMBIYI AND LTD.

Bilimbiyi and Ltd., Africa, Ltd. state in their annual report that the profit for the year ended September 30, amounted to £10,000, which is added to £800 brought forward from 1935. A dividend on preference shares will amount to 20s. and the directors recommend payment of a dividend of 6s. on the Ordinary shares, absorbing £100. Of the balance £100 is proposed to place to loan to general reserve, £100 to a sinking fund, leaving £100 to be carried forward.

The tea crop amounted to 1,366,753 lb. It is difficult to assess the history of the company. Chimgat tea plantations were originally erratic. There was rather no rain during the early part of the year, but there was a heavy rainfall for the year ending September 30.



East African Market Reports. Rainfall in the Territories.

KOFFEE.

At last week's auction there was some slow demand for Kenya coffee but Tanganyika coffee met good competition.

Kenya.

Average good quality 5 lbs. od to 10s 6d per lb., 1936, cash fir. 7 lbs. od to 10s 6d per lb., 1935, cash fir. 6 lbs. od to 10s 6d per lb., 1934, cash fir.

Kenya 5 lbs. 6s. 6d.
Kenya brownish green
Kenya sizes greenish
Kenya 6s. 6d.

LONDON MARKET.
Kenya sizes
Kenya sizes
Peaberry
London stocks
First class
Second class
Year
London stocks - 73,117 cwt. (1936); 116,422 Cwt.

OTHER MARKETS.

Montevideo ex ship steady at 11s 10d per lb.
East African market steady at 11s 10d per lb.
Glovers' Firm, via Zanzibar, steady at 11s 10d per lb. and Grade 2 at 10s. (1936); 11s 10d per lb.
Copper - Standard for cash firm 11s. 6d. per lb., (1936); 13s; 10s. 6d.

Cotton - steady at 10s 10d per lb. for fair un-dried cotton (1936); 10s 5d.

Cotton - Moderate to fair business. S.A. Gendaridis, 8d per lb.; Upper Sudan 10s; Uganda 10s 6d per lb.; (Uganda 10s 10d); 10s 5d.

Cotton - steady at around 10s 10d per ton.

Gold - steady at 11s 6d per oz. 10s 10d.

Coin Argent - steady at 11s 6d per oz. 10s 10d per oz. 10s 5d. Exports from Argentina during 1936 totalled 22,000 tons compared with 25,700 tons during 1935.

Gold - steady at 11s 6d per oz. 10s 10d. (1936); 11s.

Guinea - steady at 11s 6d per oz. 10s 10d per oz. 10s 5d.

Silver - Guineas steady at 11s 6d per oz. 10s 10d per oz. 10s 5d per oz. 10s 10d. (1936); 11s 6d per oz. 10s 10d per oz. 10s 5d per oz. 10s 10d per oz. 10s 5d per oz. 10s.

Lead - steady at 11s 6d per oz. 10s 10d per oz. 10s 5d per oz. 10s.

Copper - Kenya bark - 10s. 6d per lb.

Carbides - steady at 11s 6d per oz. 10s 10d per oz. 10s 5d per oz. 10s.

Lead - Kenya bark - 10s. 6d per lb.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zambia close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on Feb. 20, 27, 28, 29 and Mar. 6.

Mails for Kenya via Mombasa -
Feb. 20, 27, 28, 29 and Mar. 6.

Forward mails from India - 1st class are selected on Feb. 20 and Mar. 6.

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. each Friday.

Outwards air mail close at the G.P.O. London, at 10.45 a.m. each Tuesday.

Forward air mail arrive both Sunday and Thursday.

In the East African colonies in the course of the following weeks the rainfall in the territories during the

month of February is as follows: - Elbore, 0.88 inch;

Elman, 0.60; Hall, 0.51; Kerembi, 0.45; Kigosi, 4.53; Kisumu, 0.61; Karimoja, 3.24; Kericho, 2.93; Lake Naivasha, 0.88; Kisumu, 0.88; Kipkaren, 1.36; Kitui, 1.08; Molo, 0.17; Limuru, 0.17; Lumo, 1.14;

Makueni, 0.05; Maragua, 0.30; Melenai, 1.37; Meru, 2.09; Mkwawa, 0.84; Moiben, 0.34; Molo, 0.18; Njiruba, 0.16; Nandi, 0.01; Naresha, 0.41; Ngatit, 0.01; Nandi, 0.10; Nanyuki, 0.00; Ol Malo, 0.30; Ongata Rongai, 0.84; Omuthia, 0.02; Osutaita, 0.01; and Thika, 0.07.

Kenya - Week ended February 21. Rainfall, 0.68 inch. Nairobi, 0.41; Embu, 0.01; Kitale, 0.17; Lamu, 0.00; Mandera, 0.01; Mbale, 0.01; Meru, 0.01; Nyeri, 0.05; Mpawanya, 0.13; Mwanga, 0.35; Nakuru, 0.18; Shimoni, 0.21; Sonago, 0.31; Tafta, 0.01; and Tukuyu, 0.16 inches.

Kenya - Week ended February 28. Rainfall, 0.89 inch. Nairobi, 0.29; Embu, 0.01; Embu, 0.01; Finch Bay, 0.01; Fort Portal, 0.11; Gide, 0.23; Homa Bay, 0.05; Kabale, 0.09; Koboko, 0.01; Lira, 0.01; Masaka, 0.01; Mbala, 1.83; Mbala, 0.03; Lamington, 0.18; Narok, 0.18; and Tororo, 0.01.

Nyassaland - Week ended January 24. Rainfall, 0.01 inch. Chikwawa, 0.01; Glenchery, 0.14; Mbala, 0.01; Lichinga, 0.17; Lyamayi, 0.01; Limbulu, 0.33; Mimi Mar, 2.43; Nyameka, 0.01; Ruvo, 0.04; and Zoo, 0.01 inch.

Other Markets.
Tobacco - steady in all markets.
Oats - steady in all markets.
Bacon - steady in all markets.
Biscuits - steady in all markets.
Soyas - steady in all markets.
Cacao - steady in all markets.
Sugar - steady in all markets.
Tea - steady in all markets.
Spices - steady in all markets.
Cotton - steady in all markets.

BIG BAGS OF TOBACCO
are made available to the public in Southern Rhodesia,
as Mr. G. B. Ranson, Secretary to the吸烟者，study tour of overseas
markets and said: "The immediate prospects of cigarette
tobacco, particularly Rhodesian tobacco, on the United
Kingdom market are very favourable."

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East African Mails.

Passenger from East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

The s.s. "Liaoshan" Captain White arrived in London recently carried passengers:

Fox, Miss D. C.
Gains, Dr. J. H.
Alexander, Mr. A.
Hill, Miss
Arkes, Mr. & Mrs.
Ashkin, Miss M. M.
Atkinson, Mr. W.
Baker, Mrs. M. L.
Bainbridge, Mr. D. M.
Bell, Mrs. D. P.
Beresford, Dr. G. D.
Bevin, Mr. E.
Blewitt, Miss
Boltman, Mr. A.
Braithwaite, Mr. E.
Bridges, Miss
Buchsbaum, Mrs. H. M.
Burke, Miss L. A.
Campbell, Miss M.
Chapman, Mr. G. G.
Clark, Mr. C. N.
Clark, Miss, Mrs.
Clyatt, Miss
Clyatt, Mr. C. S.
Gorell, Mrs. P.
Cox, Mr.
Crossley, Mrs.
Daniel, Mr. & Mrs. A. T.
Darvill, Mr. A.
Davidson, Mrs. A.
Deverell, Miss P.
Foster, Mr. H. G.
Feinholtz, Mrs. S.
Filer, Miss M. J.
Forrester, Miss
Foufier, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Gamble, Mr. F. C.
Gardner, Mr. & Mrs.
Glaswell, Mrs. & Miss
Goodwin, Mr. S. W.
Goodman, Miss N.
Gregory, Mr. J.
Haren, Mr.
Hall, Mr. E. J.
Hasler, Mrs.
Henderson, Mrs.
Horn, Mr. M. G.
Horn, Mrs.
Hudson, Miss T.
Hooper, Mr. R. M.
Hooper, Mrs. J.
Hurdle, Mr. P. F.
Junction, Miss M.
Irving, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Talbot, Miss

Lanson, Rev.
Jones, Miss
Kenworthy, Miss F. E.
Kerfaham, Mr. F. P.
Laird, Miss I.
Lane, Mr. & Mrs. J. M.
Peach, Miss
Leigh, Mr. & Mrs. A. D.
Lloyd, Captain H. G.
Mather, Mr.
McMaster, Mr.
Malan, Miss M.
Matthews, Miss M.
Milstead, Mrs. A.
Monchin, Miss
Monckton, Mr. A. C.
Munro, Mr. & Mrs. A.
Nel, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Nicholls, Mr. & Mrs. C. B.
Oliver, Mr.
Packham, Miss D.
Pault, Mr. A.
Preston, Mr. W.
Prof. Dr. A.
Reed, Mr. de la
Roselli, Rev.
Schwartz, Mr. L. C.
Seale, Mr. & Mrs. V. H.
Smith, Mr.
Solomon, Miss J.
Stark, Mr.
String, Miss A.
Sutherland, Rev. C.
Swart, Miss W. M.
Talbot, Mrs. J. E.
Taylor, Miss V.
Thomson, Miss C. D.
Shaw, Miss
Gibson, Mr. W.
Filer, Mr.
Talbot, Miss
Hudson, Mr. D.
Hooper, Miss M.
Walker, Mr.
Warren, Mr. B.
Wetherfield, Major C. N.
Watson, Mr.
Weston, Miss E. R.
Wheatley, Miss V. M.
Wilkins, Mr. & Mrs. C. H.
Willson, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Wilton, Miss E. G.
Woodall, Mr. F. G.
Zimmerman, Mr. H.

Passages left via Palms for Liverpool. The
Autovans left Hoparto for Liverpool, via Capetown
Feb. 4.

BRITISH-INDIA

Macrae, arr. London, Feb. 14.
Malda, left Marseilles outwards
Manolis, arr. Beira, Feb. 16.
Miles, left Mombasa homewards, Feb. 13.
Kurjan, left Durban for Durban, Feb. 17.
Keny, left Durban for Bombay, Feb. 17.
Taifa, left Durban for Durban, Feb. 17.

MAN-ELLERMAN-TARRISON

Recorder left Mombasa homewards, Feb. 15.
City of Guildford, arr. Aden outwards, Feb. 16.
Hesperia left Liverpool outwards, Feb. 13.
Elspeth left Liverpool, Feb. 13.
Hawthorne left Liverpool outwards, Feb. 16.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

Algaras left Mombasa homewards, Jan. 31.
Springbok, left Amsterdam outwards, Feb. 6.
Randfontein left Durban homewards, Feb. 6.
Heemskerk left Such outwards, Feb. 5.

INDIA-AFRICA

Amati, left Durban, Feb. 6.
Incalais, left Colombo for E. Africa, Feb. 12.
Arimini, left Lourenco Marques for Beira, Feb. 14.

MAGASIERES MARITIMES

Angers, arr. Majunga outwards, Feb. 13.
Leconte de Listre, left Marseilles outwards, Feb. 13.
Chamilly, arr. Diego-Suarez homewards, Feb. 13.
General Metzinger, left Jimuti homewards, Feb. 13.

DUNBARRY CASTLE

Dunbarry Castle, left Natal for Beira, Feb. 13.
Dundulce Castle, left Pt. Sudzus homewards, Feb. 13.
Gloucester Castle, left London outwards, Feb. 12.
Great Wall Castle, arr. Natal homewards, Feb. 13.
Goddard Castle, left Capetown homewards, Feb. 13.
Langham Castle, left Aden for Natal, Feb. 17.
Rhodesia Castle, left Capetown homewards, Feb. 8.

Air Mail Passengers.

Most of the passengers outward bound by air to Britain on February 14 were Captain Whiffield, for Bodmin, and Mr. & S. Wasteneys, for Salisbury, the machine which left on February 16 carried Mr. G. Coville and Sir E. Devon, for Nairobi and Mr. W. A. White, for Entebbe, while among those leaving tomorrow are Miss D. King and Mr. D. Hutchinson, for Kisumu.

Inward passengers on February 14 included Mr. Cope and Mr. Wooll, from Nairobi, while the machine which arrived on February 14 brought Miss Mellis and Mrs. Proctor, from Salisbury. Guests from Nairobi and Mr. G. Conroy, Sir H. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, from Accra.

When in
NAIROBI
stay at

The British Hotel

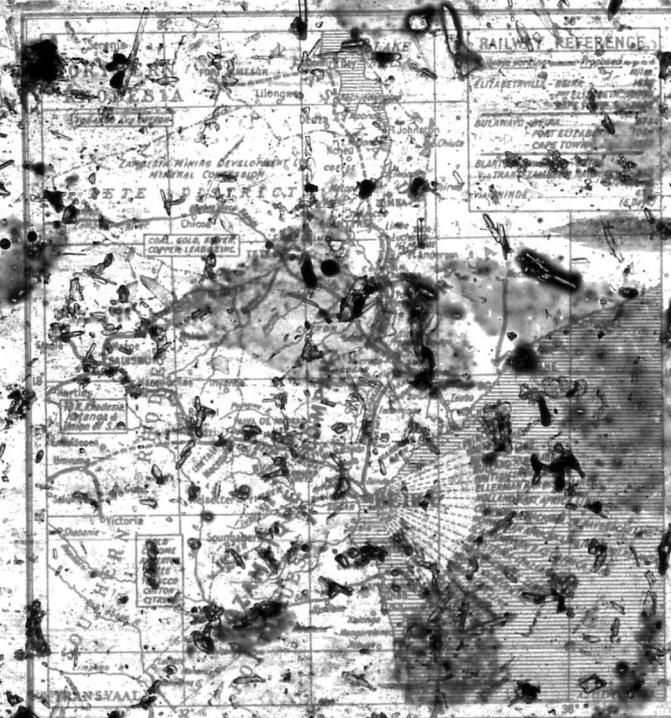
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The winter season—from May to October—is dry, sunny, healthy, breezy and a holiday unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

There are four magnificent beaches with miles of white sand which are warm but exhilarating bathing throughout the season. A few miles away a variety of game, including small crocodiles which may be shot by the visitor with rifles or cameras.



Yet Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, and resting under the palms and sun and sunbathing are comfortable hotel and villa holidays in excellent golf courses and in numerous social sporting clubs.

Beira is rapidly becoming a second winter seaside resort of the Rhodesian and South African tourists, and being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming a favorite destination for visitors from Europe.

The port of Beira is not only the chief of the Territory administered by the Portuguese Company of Mozambique, Katanga, Rhodesia, South Africa and the stores of East Africa. It is also the monopoly port of import and export trade in Copper-ore of Northern Rhodesia. Over 100 million tons of copper ore are shipped annually, which has the greatest value in the world.

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 Strangefield Castle
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 Mar. 8
 Mar. 15
 Mar. 22
 Mar. 29

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Thursday, February 25

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE British Industries Fair once again affords a stimulus to the relationship between the East African colonies and the rest of the Nations of Africa. In Home manufacturing, no one can compare with the East African or African's products. Rhodesian industry can also be proud of its output. In respect of this impressive array of products, the exports of British industry are increasing, the association between the two departments of Empire trade and the great materials and the fine products produced in each season in Uganda means big orders. Many bicycle manufacturers are now working overtime to keep up with demand. This resulted in bicycle sales averaging over two hundred machines monthly. Similarly, a greater number of Tanganyika groundnuts brings work to makers of gramophones, umbrellas and blankets; whereas, Mombasa's reaction in Kenya tends to stimulate the demand of foreign merchants for domestic articles such as agricultural implements, and flight through the Shire, S.S. and Nyasaland, there is the same change in shipping between the reduction of bigger and lighter craft and the introduction of mechanised and pre-manufactured articles which have become necessities of luxury. These products are bound to increase.

It is well known that due to the interests which the British is the most advanced, the East African countries have been divided into two main groups. The first consists of the interstates of trade and commerce, the second, the nations which we have been continually supplying with raw materials, particularly producing during the last of seven years, a continuous improvement in our foreign trade.

Trade in many spheres as to warrant the claim that the African has been born again, his vision had been bethelized and prosperity restored. For long while we stood alone in preaching that recovery was on the way, the figures justifying our faith in the products produced by every country between the Zambezi and the Nile. The improvements, so salutary to a particular territory or group of territories, is now spreading to a healthy optimum, is permeating every sphere. Millions of pounds worth of gold money is now being put into the African market, and the great increase in sales caused by the growing demands that have been created add their stimulus to Home industry.

Does the Home manufacturer not sufficiently profit the great stores that the big markets offer to salesmanship as well as to goods of the right quality and fair price? Even to-day the idea is too often the pure War of Attrition. Domestic article in the home market depends upon more than fancy beads, bangles, and other dash. Nothing could be further from the truth. The fact is that greater spending power has developed the African taste for many lines, and has taught him in many cases to discriminate between cheap articles and the quality and durability of those which are pricier. The point has been made before, and is worth repeating, that in the famous Native heath come to describe a certain class of articles such as a bicycle or a gramophone as "Japanese," thus indicating that they have learned others in the course of years to prefer a better article at a higher price. The

Native's range of purchases is also expanding, and in some productive areas already embraces motor-cars, lorries, wireless sets, ciné cameras, expensive articles of household decoration, sports goods, and numerous other articles which have been displayed at the British Industrial Fair.

But the African does not come to London or Birmingham to do his shopping. The British manufacturer must go to the African, through personal representatives in the spot with intimate knowledge of the market. He hopes to do so.

Welcome for British Goods. It is useless to try to sell to wealthy Baganda through an agent in Port Elizabeth, or to hope to make any impression on the Rhodesian markets through the instrumentality of a man domiciled in Cairo. Lack of personal contact between manufacturers and their East African markets, ignorance of market conditions, and a deplorable ignorance of even elementary commercial geography on the part of too many of the men in charge of export trade are serious handicaps in the fight with foreign competitors. Yet the new conditions in over-languishing Africa offer considerable advantages to the British industrialist who can earnestly accelerate and cheapen air mail services and the telephone, and build his system to facilitate the marketing of his goods. Given honest and tireless personal efforts to establish and maintain contacts with the people and the areas they are anxious to serve, manufacturers in Home can win much new business in these vast British markets which are so anxious to meet the British exporter more than half-way.

THROUGH US WHOLE EXISTENCE, East Africa and Rhodesia has urged the importance of instructing British public opinion on the great dangers behind Germany's Colonial ambitions, and on the vital need German Colonies for the preservation of the integrity of the British possessions in Africa for the security of Africa and the peace of the world. How great that need has become in the face of growing German Colonial propaganda in this country was convincingly demonstrated, at last week's debate in the Forum Group of the Over-Sea League on "Should Great Britain Part With Colonial Territory?" More significant than the arguments produced by either side was the general decline of the meeting from the level of an academic tribute to that of a hotly electioneering gathering. The heckling started almost immediately after Mr. H. S. Ashton rose to oppose the motion that Great Britain should hand back Colonial Territory to Germany. Professor A. F. Laurie, who had previously spoken in favour of a surrender, avowing he having the support of some to whom the occasion was just another opportunity to spread pro-German propaganda on the Colonial issue, or who laboured under the fallacy that world peace can be secured by giving Germany a foothold in Africa.

The meeting was unfortunate in the selection of speakers, who were all well educated and intelligent, but none of them, save one, could put themselves in the minds of the audience. Problem Not. Professor Laurie did not. Well Fried, his subject, and the rest of economic superficialities which could have failed to weigh with an impartial or interested audience. I do not say that the question decided "purely from the economic point of view," when a few sentences later he permitted this pearl of wisdom to fall from his lips:

"Germany's difficulty in getting a sufficient amount she wants from abroad is due to the condition of exchanges which I contend I do not understand." His understanding of the main issue may be summed up in one of his own phrases: "These colonies are of very little importance to us. The question of giving away a little bit of tropical Africa, Tanganyika or Togoland, is like wondering whether to give sixpence or a shilling as a tip." Nor was the sentiment of Mr. Ashton unwise in the meeting. More fortunate, in so far as he had a sounder grasp of the realities of the problem, he spoke in a spirit of vindictiveness (which either stimulated the heckling or was stimulated by it), and created an atmosphere in which sound reasoning went by the board. Next to the point wise, the statement of Mr. Ashton, having lived in South-West Africa for two years, claims to know Germany better than country, or her surplus population, though she did not mention, of course, that there are no restrictions on German immigration to the land. On Mr. Womersley's side, the speaker would secure and of short duration, leaving German air and may force the posterior menace the whole of Africa and the trade routes of the East.

There was, however, enlightenment on the headway which German Colonial propaganda has made in this country, based apparently on Anglo-German friendship and the

Promises of Peace, promises of everlasting world Or Threat of War? peace if the former.

Colonies are to be given up, the threat of an explosion if they are not. An important remark was dropped by a member of audience towards the close of the debate: "All the best speakers seem to be on our side." That was perfectly true, the only speakers of the "surrender" policy being participants purely for the purposes of debate, while supporters of the other side came armed with notes and the determination to advance pro-German propaganda in whatever way they could. The vote of 38 for surrender and 34 against was, worthless as an indication of public opinion on a problem in regard to the real dangers of which the British public must be kept more fully and constantly informed. That was the one valuable aspect of the debate, the effort to impress upon the sense of African occupancy and Imperial integrity that interventions must be made to instruct public opinion on this vital

CONSULTATION of responsible interests in matters closely concerning us has, it is said, long been the accepted principle of the administration of the territories that the teeths concerned in the Davy's Lupa Goldfield, Selati, and Rhodesia Commerce shall lead to the action of the Government. That lead to the action of the Government Lupa Goldfield, men's business is to consult the standard originally agreed upon was the result of the failure of the Government to take the mining and mercantile communities into its confidence less than in the conviction that a more satisfactory arrangement had been reached. From the official letter published in a notable paper, it will be seen that the composition of the committee is due to the advice of three of the Government's expert advisers, and that it is conceived to be his duty to consult

with any of the non-official interests concerned. That is, in itself, regrettable, and the failure to discuss the matter with the only people who could give authoritative views on the problem of the future of mining in the Lupa must detract from the value of the advice tendered to the Government. But it would be better to re-consider the matter, in order to see what can be done until the Legislative Assembly meets again. At present the result will be and is probably intended to be, that construction of the original standard can immediately not be completed before the rains which commence in December. That mining and mortgaging the country of cotton are discontinued with the Government's decision was registered at last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Plants in Cobalt Glasses.

WHAT makes "blue" and "purple" as yellow and "blotches" colored blue? That was the subject of a recent lecture at the Royal Institute by Professor J. M. Headon, who did not mention the "smoked glass," by which plants may be said to do the trick. Every observant person in general will have noticed that the Woods have several plants—the amaranth, excellent example of a purple leaf, instead of its usual green, the leaves of which new foliage has in general the same tint. The question is as interesting as the difference in the leaf is, whether the rays of the sun's light are available to the plant to search the numberless cells of the leaf, finding areas of color, and a zone which superposes upon them clusters and the interior of the leaf in semi-darkness. Not until the leaf is strong enough to bear illumination and development fast in building up its cells, and other zones, does the purple spread colour the year.

What Greek Meets Greek.

THIS story of the carelessness of the Zambian will appear in S.M. no. 33, next week, when may be on the racing betting. When the Shabani Mine, whose Entertainment Committee staged a donkey Derby a few weeks ago, a race of stunting jockeys was found among the acceptors. Two dictators, as they are called, is, among other things, a hobby of Zambian society. The Amazons, nothing stupid about it's little gentleman on the outside, who knew no better and succeeded in the conditions of the sport of kings—unless either of the seven jockeys was ready that he would partake of their own luncheon, the entertainers would give him a chance for any number who followed him if his reputation as a jockey leaked out. When the race came along, the young Amazon, who won easily, was the first to add his appearance to the second, and so dominated the Derby, so that the Amazons were very successful. On the last show however, the Amazons were beaten by the jockeys, the house, and because of the great race, the room is still closed to the jockeys. Glimpses of the

leaked out, and at one, he had spotted the superfluity in every respect, the leakage changes of the old, many of the old superstitions of the old Ley Club was equally on the usefulness of Shabani racing men.

Tea Party.

HIS is an interesting article the public interest in tea, industry admirably developed work is done by East African representatives in London, may either learnable or by imited by recent tea publicity issued by Empire Tea Market Expansion Board which calls for an increase of prolonged tea parties, and the Earlborough Municipal Labourers made the cause of industrial strike of January, in view of the fact that the world's largest water scheme is in progress and the scheme is to be carried in accordance with the new law whose special significance is to enable to brew green strong. There are also ways to how to make two kinds of iced tea, and glasses in the way of mearadours and other drinkings, and the like. There is also to make tea with butter into a thick soup and to drink from 20 to 30 cups a day.

Problem of an Arab Boy.

HE education of Fred Johnson, the German youth to itself the last and final stage of the life of a Son of Zanzibar, and in that in itself, in business the Son of Zanzibar may succeed in one day to the substantial and highly intelligent person. His education, as we accept, and we typically find that the most appropriate plant would be to select a few Arab boys of age, found a school class which could be conducted and easily taught and the first two years be taught by the staff of the local schools. Could be the best, but the best, in the world, but the age of 12 years was found in the native of the local schools, who chose, the experience of the Swahili and English Education, and has this merit, that the boy product of the Swahili African, who can be described as a child of the house, and the boy product of the English, is the private

British Industries Fair African and Rhodesian Displays.

A bond of sympathy between Their Majesties the King and Queen and East Africa found expression in the delightful informality with which they visited the stand of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office at the British Industries Fair at Olympia last week, and in the course of time they spent in surroundings which were a storehouse of remembrance of places visited and scenes seen during their East African travels a few months ago.

The King and Queen were specially pleased with the artistic picture of Mount Kenya had rendered by one of the sons of the colony, and the Queen said: "I like that picture very much." The Queen said she had contrasted it with the Queen's stand, and contrasted Africa and England, and had come to the conclusion that Africa was more beautiful than England. They also commented upon the quality of Kenya coffee, which they always liked.

At the stand, the British Royal Majesties were accompanied also by Princess Mary of Teck and Prince George, Duke of Kent, by the attractive appearance of the two, and the Duke of Kent remained that he hoped to visit East Africa some day.

The East African stand.

Though founded primarily as an East African trading port, Mombasa has a beauty and dignity in its architecture which immediately caught the eye, a dominating feature being a typical East African bazaar with scores of stores, big game and oil dealers in a seat of navigation, the whole having an air of文明和 prosperity. The harbours of East African cities, Dar es Salaam and Mombasa, products were displayed to great advantage. There was a distinct and commendable effort made in the exhibition to show the products of agriculture, and the small number of exhibits was a disappointment. The small number was due to the difficulty of getting from the country as agricultural products.

The first impression on Southern Rhodesia was that of the astonishing variety of products. A wide range of exhibits was shown, from the agricultural exhibits, which were excellent, to that of a live cattle count, a certain mineral wealth and tiger of progress. On the morning of the Friday the explanation of the various uses to which animal fur would be put was given. It was explained that the fur and the glands of the fur bear, which renders the fur soft and supple, is wholly used in the starch of the counts of the powerplants or firms. So aeroplanes are used to produce a device for some purposes because of its peculiar qualities.

Southern Rhodesian exhibits.

The loyal visitors took a keen interest in Southern Rhodesian exhibit, and it was observed that the Matabeleland stood long over the Colony stands, that also became the chief attraction, and from other members of the fair.

The products of Southern Rhodesia, though well known, were not well displayed in the Colony, and it was difficult to get an extensive view of them, but impossible to get a full view of the Colony's interest. In the living room the Kafir and the Rhodesians were seen as a group, a fitting impression of

the thousands of vehicles which will make up the world's leading trade fair.

Among the novelties of interest to people overseas were a fine camera for six and a half million and thick photographic film, the latter being the first ever written in the world; an invention of a typewriter without the use of carbon, and used on a recent Arctic expedition; impregnated cardboard containers; a portable collapsible wardrobe which fits into a suit case; new golf practice apparatus; and the latest portable four-bladed racing blades; an electric novelty type gramophone with records played for an hour or even an hour and a half; gaser, which can angle to eliminate reflections; a combination of a pool and waste of time and energy in fishing; a very poor reading thermometer which simply reads by the instrument; South African ostrich feathers in new Coronation shades; oil skin swimming suits which dry as soon as the bather leaves the water; a bed-covering, the wool of which stands up like the hair of an animal; these being all made of jute now; and, in addition to these, there are their standard line articles of standard and manufactured in all designs, colours and shapes.

A tour of the Olympia section of the Fair showed that many British houses whose manufacturers in London, Birmingham had set up this or that branch of their goods were busy.

Messrs. E. K. Cole, the well-known stationery and office-sets, were represented on Olympia's African and Indian section, though on the occasion they exhibited the plastic moulding side of their business interests, which was a collection of fittings used in the heavy industrial article of articles for domestic use.

Linen dressing cases, made for zebra skins, were shown by Messrs. Barrow, Hopkirk & Sons Ltd., who are directly interested in African trade. Other products shown on this stand included a range of leather articles for industrial use, golf bags, etc.

English gloves in India would have found much of interest in Messrs. W. & J. Bush & Company's stand, where it was learned that a number of articles had been made according to their essential oils, scented with them, and sometimes they are dried.

Pencils Made of Kenya wood.

Also from Kenya would also be a speciality in the display by Messrs. F. Chambers & Co., the well-known pencil manufacturers whose Kenya wood is highly valued. They also specialise in the manufacture of black pencils and crayons.

Prepared specially for tropical climates, were pencils by Messrs. W. Penman & Sons, who have long improved in their overseas trade.

The London Rubber Company had an interesting stand-up the morning of the Olympia's African and Indian sections from which, including tennis, badminton, cricket, chess, billiards, snooker, darts, dominoes, chessmen and cards, were entirely made, quite the equals of those from India, and the London Rubber Company's of the foot, and the machine, in the power of advertising, and the ready appeal to all who spend much time in a safari and who enjoy hobby in reading. Messrs. W. M. & T. M. Weller & Co. Ltd. showed a new type of lamp, through which has a magnifying section, a feature rendering it necessary.

Through East African companies which have made electricity installations, Mr. R. H. Hart, a pioneer in their business, by an attractive display of garden rubber cables, showed how successful he was with some of his wood products.

An alternative to soot in East Africa that has been proposed is bituminous coal. Colliers, Ltd., of Northern Rhodesia, brought from the tropics. They have a native display of their "Prism" which presents a series of bituminous black paints.

Ortells, Ltd., whose main business is in on the African continent, showed a very interesting reading balance, which automatically brings the reading book up through an illuminated index.

Siemens' exhibits, which were intended for the Royal Colonial Show, who produced their African

the trapping system, a hoop iron bats, traps and other parts. These are well-known throughout the towns for reliability in small mining, and can hardly be regarded as a new development for the larger operations. Some of the stands of Messrs. S. & J. Evans, Ltd., who have clubs and societies to visit Africa and Australia, were on show throughout the Birmingham section of the Fair was evidence of the enormous activity which took place in British industry. Amongst the exhibitors whose exhibits were of interest to East Africa were the following: The British Conservative Company, whose good preserves are known all over Rhodesia and East Africa, showed a range of the iron apparatuses which test the acidity and alkalinity of water, sulphuric acid and caustic soda.

Messrs. Bamfords, Ltd., exhibited a range of their weighing apparatus, as well as various types of their scales, which are widely used in Rhodesian and East African mining enterprises.

Filling sacks from an average of industrial size to weighers is an interesting operation demonstrated by Messrs. W. & T. Avery, Ltd., whose weighing machinery is in use on plantations and on railway stations throughout Eastern Africa. Another machine shown by this firm was an automatic grain washer with a capacity of 200 bushels per hour.

Messrs. Burrell and Combustion, Ltd., makers of the Hardinge Burrell, who have agents in East Africa and Rhodesia, showed a film of their Burrell tractors, which include the continuous sowing and casting plant capable of producing 1000 bushels per week, and the assembly of the travelling slate打破器.

Action was the keynote of the display arranged by Messrs. Jos. Clegg, Ltd., visitors seeing demonstrations of the latest developments under racing and conditions.

The gold trade in a block.

It is now generally accepted that the gold market continues to move in a general upward trend, although the general movement is a question of great concern to the Bank of Rhodesia and Rhodesia itself, although prophecy in such matters is markedly delicate. It may be an encouragement to readers to know that the great majority of the leading dealers in the city of London anticipate that the world commodity markets, which has been so strong a feature of metal movements in recent months, is likely to continue in this direction.

The London market, which during December last month was marked by a rise of almost 4% in value, closed only 1% up in January, during the first year, after one of those deathly drops in March, followed by a abandonment of the standard by Great Britain. Moreover, the price has risen by nearly 10% in the last seven months, and has gained 10% since May, 1936. The gain since June, 1934, the month which marked the trough of the depression from the world commodity prices stand, is still higher.

It is to be noted that Mr. Hon. Rupert Beckett, Chairman of the Bank of Rhodesia, recently visited East Africa and the colonies of Lake Deli, and it is his opinion a few days ago to the writer, that in view of the fact that most of the rising commodity prices had been brought about in the financial possibilities of one of the steelyards at the beginning of the year, the price has fallen in preliminary sense level.

Since the article was written the index figures for January have been published, and they show improvement. The average level of commodity prices in January 1936 was 12% higher than on December 31, and 2% above the January figure last, with the latter figure being 123% to 100 in 1935. For eight successive months the index has risen, the advance between May 1935 and January 1936 being 47%.

How does Price move?

Though the outlook is somewhat obscure, it appears fairly certain that one or two years will elapse before the exercise of the right to repossess the 20 times might turn out to be optimistic, leading to a market recovery in the second week of next month.

That gold will for some time remain steady, but in present figure and then gradually rise rather than fall is the generally accepted belief, though there is no appeal to the no financial authority who predicts a relapse.

Take some of the other main products of the territories. Coffee, which is little if any, produced in any quantity in East Africa, Kenya, Uganda, Mangan, and Northern Rhodesia during a good season, is also, is a rising much more rapidly. In fact, the latest deal for coffee in the region of 100,000 tons crop, is as follows:—The best coffee commodities has kept for the last year a price a level which is most remarkable to all well-managed estates, which have every reason to anticipate a very fair year of still prosperity, yet, it is still in a state of extreme trial. Cotton is another large couple of products, though highly volatile, it was during the last twelve months, and there are some experienced market men who look for a marked improvement.

Copper of such numbers as exists in Rhodesia has had a very difficult time, due to no one in price, but in a scaling of output with less than a 10% load, the survivors of the restrictions in production and tin, of increasing importance, to Germany, Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, and the Belgian Congo, are a useful entry in price and expansion.

Rubber, tin and Pyrolysim. Although confined to the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Uganda and Uganda will, we suppose, this year, come to a fair market, but the present situation, and crops of good quality which, in the absence of buyers of confidence, may find a market remunerative to the owner.

Rubber growers in Kenya have been very soft, and the prices at which most of their crop has been sold particularly to East African rubber companies marketing scheme has put the industry on a much better footing, and Southern Rhodesia growers have

little cause for complaint. The cotton has been satisfactory and the market is in a much improved condition. Southern Rhodesia is becoming more dependent on the export of cotton, while the butter, which rapidly export from Kenya, provides man daily bread with cause for thankfulness, and one of the bright spots from the standpoint of closer settlement in the colony, and general improvement, is the up-to-date methods adopted by the peasant farmer. Trade as it was the case 100 years ago, is now a mere is thus much sought for satisfaction, and is willing to anything else.

That the purchasing power of all three territories has been greatly increased by the recovery in gold commodity prices is manifest, and with the lessons learned from the experience of the 1930's, it is to be hoped that the country, Germany and Rhodesia, produce such marked modicum of their rising revenues to offset the resulting climatic effect, which may have to be faced and overcome. Hence they may have to meet in the second year at a lower level compared with the Great Depression, from which Eastern Africa has only recently recovered.

Kenya and Gorée

Excerpts by Royal Envoy

At Cheltenham Sir Edward Balfour, the designated Governor of Kenya, attended a dinner at the Royal Hotel, where the Right Honourable Sir John Simon, Chairman of the Committee of Imperial Defence, was present.

The day before Sir Simon arrived in London, Mr. Ormsby Gore, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, paid a visit to the Royal Hotel. This is a public holiday, and we shall have the opportunity of visiting Godalming, our Robert and the Brook-Popham, for during the first week in March they go out to Kenya, particularly and partly by air. I am appalled now to take over not the least difficult and most interesting place in His Majesty's overseas possessions.

"Kenya is a most fascinating and delightful country, and anybody who has been there will see, but the Governorship of Kenya is not an easy task. It unites all the best human qualities and possesses the very human qualities too which can't be measured—luck and chance. But you say with confidence that the Sir Edward and I and the Brook-Popham, particularly, will live up to all in Kenya. There are no Natives, Indians, Abyssinians, sheiks, or other wild ones to fear."

"On his mission to East Africa Sir Edward has had much to do with the Foreign Office, and because he is now to be Governor, partly because he has had a great reputation as an orator (laughter) he will be good fun. But Kenya offers a great opportunity and the Governorship of the Colony is one which requires a man like him who is a man on the spot. You have an infinity of problems, political, economic and the like, and you have here this great "no race" if you like, it is admittedly an almost unique country from the climatic and geographical points of view. It is most important as a pivotal base in our whole Imperial scheme of things. And probably more important than any other place in Africa, as far as the bonds of future relations between people of different civilisations now living together in one country has to be worked out.

"I recall the very serious political import of some of the problems of the problems of Europe as concentrated there. Every Britisher in Kenya, whether civil or military, has the responsibility of upholding Britain's traditions in this foreign land, and keeping up the relationship with our forces. The most of the Army is confined to officers. Government is impossible other than Kenyan every month, living with a European family learns something, and then back to his wife returns, and makes of the example to himself and family, and carries on, and so on through some time, and

so on. The Governor and the President of Kenya is going to set by an authority in their Colony to the inhabitants."

"It is remarkable, him, and the colonies, and the local patriotism, and the Indian links,

and the West Indian. I imagine that in India they have one birth lot, or the other, and the basis of individualism is link. It applies even to the Indians. They hate a feeling of the country as Kenyans, and I am convinced that the contributions are wholly good, provided always are they recognised in the British Empire, there is one deep feeling that is a regard for Imperial unity as a whole.

"I am content that we are going to have a happy Governor and a successful stevedore. Sir Robert and Lady Brook-Popham will enter their home in Kenya, and in the name of the Royal Envoy, I wish them a long and happy life and their very good health."

Sir Robert Brook-Popham's Reply

Mr. Robert Brook-Popham said:

"I would like to thank you very much on behalf of my wife and myself for the very kind words which have been proposed, and for the cordial welcome which has been received. Being sent to help to make a difficult and complex colony work, we are very anxious to do our best, and we will be bound to do our best, and to do our best to help to make the colony a success, and to do our best to help to make it a great Colony. But I do

not know what we have to do to-day. I am going to commit myself to aviation, and its connection with Kenya. We are now coming through a remarkable stage in aviation. I have been associated with it for so many years, and from my point of view all the technical development we have now reached are the result of research. Research is now going on at a greater rate than ever before, and I am afraid people will concentrate on aerodynamics, technical developments, and the like, rather than making use of it. I am afraid that we are going to have a great deal of difficulty in not believing that full use has been made of aviation. It is now very old fashioned, that Wilson Sisulu first flew, and only when Bleriot first crossed the Channel, and I would like the like, as well as the technical and anti-aircraft developments which are coming instead of waiting until they occur. It is not only the job of the Air Ministry, or something like it, everyone should bear in mind that aviation is comparatively new, and the effects of new developments and the uses of them for the benefit of the country should be thought

of. I am going to have a great deal of difficulty in the next few months in getting into touch with the fisheries, because I am not a fisherman, and I am not able to reduce to a day or two days of possibilities about that, according to the commercial point of view, merchants will be able to come, sample more quickly, and get out again, and other traders will be able to visit the country and settle for themselves."

A reliable source said the following is the latest information available to him concerning the economy in the near future. It is not to be regarded as final, but it is based on the latest information available. The figures given are approximate, and the period covered is from January 1 to December 31, 1936. The figures will be reduced to 12 days later, and the results of possibilities about that preceding period will be included. In the commercial point of view, merchants will be able to come, sample more quickly, and get out again, and other traders will be able to visit the country and settle for themselves.

Rabat.

WEST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

The members consider the possibility of a conference being opened soon. Conference at the Congress since leaving the last part of March, when one might have to travel to a place more than 1,000 miles from Liverpool, across the Suez Canal to Nairobi two weeks. Those are the things one thinks of.

Now the radius of defence would be increased to 2,000 miles. In a circular radius of 1,000 miles, a man could cover himself on a map, and trace and follow him and discover where he had been, as he opened out. In the past people have thought in terms of 20 or 300 miles, but now they have to adjust their ideas to a radius of 1,000 miles, the position is entirely different.

In this display of Kenya and Uganda, and possibly Palestine also, should be thought of as one area, we may possibly squabble in regard to the benefit of their health, but they should not be regarded as the garrison of this particular place, but rather as being a garrison sent to North-East Africa or to North-East Asia. The whole of that area is perhaps not to be regarded as one.

Before I end, I speak you heartily, but with a grain of salt, may I wish you, to your friends, many thousand words, and tell you that we do our best for your wishes; and though we separate, perhaps soon, miles away, we shall always remain in your good graces.

The Royal Air Minister.

Lord Hinton, proposing the toast of the Royal Empire Society, paid a tribute to their chairman, Sir Archibald Weigall, and to Lady Weigall.

We are all grateful to say that the Royal Empire Society has shown a concern not only for a Kenya colony, but for Egypt as well. The Royal Air Force regards it as a compliment that, as of its first, and most difficult jobs, as the Colonial Secretary has truly said, in the Colonial Service, has been given to the flying airmen.

"I speak of Sir Robert as his hitherto chief. I have seen him in a great many jobs. I have been in conversation with him; he had about 200 machines in the air. Suddenly a dog came on over most of the area over which he hoped to find them. It was too much a matter of course, and the quiet way in which every one of those machines were instructed to stop was the quiet way in which the men who cannot make a speech can do something of what he knows a great deal.

When we had some slight difficulties now supervening in the Mediterranean, we decided that we ought to send out as Commander-in-Chief - for like Sir Robert, we have been thinking ahead in matters of communication - one who could summarily under his command the whole of our forces over a good many thousand miles. On whom had the least hesitation as to who should be sent to the job? We sent Sir Robert Brooke Popham. He did a grand job, and he also played no small part in the negotiations for the Egyptian Treaty. Sir Miles Lampson has testified in his report:

Recruiting East Africans for the R.A.F.

"I want to give him a new commission when he goes back. I believe he must be sent to the young men in the Colonies, who would range from 16 to 20 years old, to be easily expanded Air Forces. They cannot come over here as a chance occurrence suggested to the Government, but that will get them in the service, establish an organization with his own Survey Board of the

Mechanical Department. He would be well known in Kenya as he has had the Air Force a chance to go to the physiotherapy and other forms of occupation. And so on, and that is all I know."

"If he goes away, I think there is a very short time, rather, he will still be digging

"His Excellency sat Government house Nairobi, and the King's representative. I shall be very much surprised if he is not the only body in Kenya who has been to Kaimosi, and much to the surprise, not only His Excellency, but Mr. C. M. Maran, but just a Broker, a good man, quite a gentleman, a rich man, we will, who attended the Seal of the Royal Empire Society, and he would not forget Sir Robert and Lady Brooke Popham because the room in Nairobi best known by the Royal Empire Society's building is given to the Royal Colonial Society and the King.

"Mrs. Archibald Weigall, Mrs. J. W. L. Bond, Mrs. A. C. E. Cooke, Miss Mayne Sir Robert, and Mr. G. F. Summers Bryce, Miss G. C. Dillwyn-Llewelyn, Captain S. V. Cooke, Major-General Sir P. V. Pease, Mr. G. H. Parsons, Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Smith, Dr. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Viscount of Wisbech, General Sir H. J. B. Grey, Lord C. H. H. Denman, Mr. D. Drayton, Mr. A. E. L. Drury, Mr. J. H. Esthalan, Mr. G. W. Evans, Mr. J. G. Gale, Major R. G. G. Gell, Major C. E. Gandy, Mr. Horace Parker, Mr. G. F. Gatti, Mrs. Barrington, Miss Mrs. Gladys, Mr. H. Gollop, Lady Goolop, Captain W. J. G. Gordon, Commander Gordan, General Sir H. N. Grant, Dr. and Mrs. G. V. Hale, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Captain C. Hamilton, Sir Edward Harding, Mr. Hart, Mrs. Hobson, Lieutenant-Commander C. B. Hogan, Miss G. F. Holloway, Brigadier-General Sir Archibald H. Hoare, Miss A. Hoole, Miss C. M. Hosier, Mr. H. Maltman Hubbard, Mr. J. N. Hughes, Colonel Sir A. Westley, Harry, and Mrs. J. W. Field Jones, Mr. C. A. Jones, Miss Mary Jones, Miss S. May Jones, Mrs. Kempton, Mrs. K. C. King, Lieutenant-Colonel Mrs. C. P. L. Ledges, Mr. John Kelly, Lancaster, Major T. J. Humphrey and Lady Humphrey, Mr. G. H. Latreille, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Lyle, General Sir N. G. MacKenzie, John and Lady MacKenzie, Mr. W. S. Marchant, Sir W. Massé, General Sir A. Neish, Lieutenant-General Sir G. Head, Major-General Sir Edward Peel, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Odam, The Right Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Beatrice Ormsby-Gore, Sir C. G. Parry, Captain C. R. Pearce, General Sir A. T. Pease, Mr. H. P. Pink, Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Proctor, Sir F. Procter, Sir Robert Rankin, Miss Rahillah, Mr. Reid, Mr. Keith Rose, Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Ross, Mr. R. Russel, Mr. R. G. St. George, Captain Edward Salmon, Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Simcock, Captain G. W. Sleath, Captain Donald P. Simcock, Sir Edward Sinclair, Lady Sinclair-Lockhart, Miss Stebbings, Mrs. Sanford, Sir Trevor M. M. Stubbs, Captain G. W. Strubbe, India Subcontinent, Sir Charles Valentine, Mr. W. T. Tait, Major-General Sir Edward Valentine, Major-General Sir G. C. Valentine.

"Mr. W. A. Ward, Major-General Sir Archibald Weigall, Sir Archibald, and Lady Weigall, Sir Henry Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Fletcher, Dr. William Fletcher, Edward Wilshaw, Mr. F. W. Whittle, Capt. Woodcock, Commander and Mrs. Shand, Sir Alfred W. Grey, Mr. A. F. Wright, and Mrs. Valente,

MINING SHARE ADVICE CONCERN

No. 63.

Northern Rhodesia Today

Sir Hubert Young's Interesting Address

MAJOR SIR HUBERT YOUNG, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, last week addressed the East African Council in the Conference room of Northern Rhodesia House, London, two Charman of the Group present.

Opening his address, Sir Hubert said that Rhodesia did not consider itself within the East African group of territories. "The country owned its own political independence," it maintained a railway system, and the same agricultural problems that was similar in many other ways to those of

East Africa. Between Sir Hubert and Mr. Young there was an interval of about half an hour. Sir Hubert entered the room, and was received by Mr. Young, extending the name and scope of his paper to *East Africa and Rhodesia*. "I mention these points so that you should not be under the impression that I am being addressed by the East African Governor."

"Northern Rhodesia is about one-half again as France, and although it stretches about 1,000 miles from north to south, and about the same distance from east to west, the population is less than about three thousand Natives and Europeans.

Describing Northern Rhodesia, the speaker said:

"A well-marked road connects North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia. Once I flew over the former country with Mr. Bennett, who, when I spent three days' pleasure hunting in the Luangwa Valley. Mr. Bennett had a 100-horsepower motor, having a car or truck which he rapidly put his machine down without damage, and when we were surrounded by elephants and lions, we had quite a pleasant time.

The Author's Impression

"British people, for the most part, are not aware of that impressions in East Africa I met with. One who told me the country was very ugly. I asked her if she had been there. She said, 'Yes.' I asked her how long she had been there. She said, 'About four days.' at the Victoria Falls." (Laughter.)

"North-Eastern Rhodesia is mainly a plateau, thin and only but intermingled with great clay-sablos where soil is often on them will not grow. The country is more ugly, and it needs to owing to the habit of five, six times a year the trees and shrubs burning them for the ashes.

"Recently we have the first steps to cut the trees down together so they leave them to grow again. It is a fine country, however, and is soil and the most of vines are the most beautiful comes."

"The population of that part of Rhodesia does not consist of three-quarters of a million Natives and less than 1,000 white people, of whom there are no more than 500 Europeans. Which live mostly in towns or settlements, and are owned by the Company, and where they grow every kind of coffee.

"When I was in Zambia buying a farm he was asked by the authorities to the Government of Rhodesia, and said, 'What kind of coffee do you like best?' Sir Herbert said so, and the Governor General said, 'We are growing it.' (Laughter.)

"The other enormous company in this part of the country is owned by the North Chartered Exploration Company, and covers some 10,000 square miles, with its settled areas surrounding tobacco-growing districts of Fort Jameson.

"The people are rather scattered on the settled areas, and the natives are scattered throughout the bush. In some sections the natives are living in the bush, and in others they have got Native houses, but they are more Marives and less like the traditional houses of the savages and the people who have followed him."

"In the Eastern Rhodesia it is the same. Some time ago a boy who was walking through the bush, and among the trees carried up the border was shot, and the bullet passed through his body, and he died. He was carrying a bottle of whisky, and broke the bottle, and the bullet went into his head. Not knowing what to do, he lay down and died. He had already written his name on a tree, and verily, there is his name on the tree. His family had come to him, and he had said, 'Lie down, and you will live.' (Laughter.)

"The most important part of Northern Rhodesia is the area of railway and mining development from the south through Lusaka and up to the Copperbelt. From Lusaka the railway goes westward from the Victoria Falls to the Copperbelt. From Lusaka to the Victoria Falls is the longest section of railway in Southern Africa. I went to the Belgian Congo. I was interested to find that the capital at Boma has a Government House and a Government House a Livingstonia, which the people said was a Queen Victoria's birthday gift.

"There is an excellent game park about Lusaka, and the animals are numerous, and when we decided to transfer the capital to Lusaka, but they have now planned a city, and begun to develop the town as a tourist center. In fact, Lusaka is more dangerous now than ever before. There is a small game park along the banks of the Zambezi River just below the Falls, in which we saw elephant, and other animals, and we were gratified to see a large elephant found in the hills outside. A well-known visitor to the place was Mr. George Bennett, who came to tell me that he had made a new record in his hunting, and I found him sitting in his big campagna on one side of the river, while a zebra stepped in Bennett's hat from the opposite bank. Mr. Bennett was delighted, and said he had seen nothing like it in his life. (Laughter.)

The Livingstone Memorial Museum.

"A good limestone museum has been started at Livingstone. We have a ethnological section, in which the arts and crafts of various Northern African tribes are shown. We want to expand our ethnological museum, and hope that the work will be done by the end of the year. We hope to have a central hall for the opening of this Institute.

"Northwards the railway runs through the farming area across the Kafue River, and on to Lusaka, the capital, where there is a fine block of administrative offices, a splendid Government House, and an excellent hippodrome, which is an important junction of the railway from the north with that to Matabeleland. The South African Government hope to establish a service to Lusaka by the end of the year. Horses cannot get there, as there are no roads."

"Farther North the railway is a most remarkable and strikingly arranged road, more like a river than the Rennbahn, it is in the middle of nowhere. It drives through the tropical bush, feeling that just round the corner there will be something different—yet it is the same."

"Suddenly you come to one of these mines, where every circumstance of human engineering still has

rents absorbed. It is now time to consider the question of the millions of pounds which have been added to the money available for the Native Affairs, and so many fields. One thing gets us into difficulty, and that is the advertisement to have a Native Parliament. The former members of the two main political parties would like to think that they remain in the hope that some of our extra revenue will come from the expense of any future Native Parliament.

The mixed population—Britishers, South Africans, Americans, Scandinavian, and smaller Europeans—is mainly of men, and the men are beginning to feel that the time has come when they must do something. Long after that the native will be gone, and he is doing all kinds of things.

Native Education.

How is the Colony to be governed? A lot of people have the idea of a Government of Northern Rhodesia, to run in Dar es Salaam, and others imagine that it will be run by the settlers. There is a gap between the two. It is difficult to get the best sort of a government with a Legislative Assembly, and an official majority, can hardly be called a democracy, but the Government must have control, which is the same as saying that every responsible person must consult officially at every issue you are proceeding, because if a country is to be run without taking advantage of the experience and the general interests of the people who live there, then the man and those children are bound to live there longer before he has gone away.

The possible federation favoured by some people is amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia, or the existence of three over which the Government of that Colony is responsible. Sir Ernest H. M. Goold, I have not seen their way to do.

There is the great question of Native and Native Administration. We are trying to assist the Native authorities in the same way as is being done in East Africa, and I am, I believe, somewhat of a heretic in desiring that when I go back to England to record more as training and encouragement of Native into running their own affairs the acceptance in advance of the fact that they are ultimately going to govern the country.

The Future.

I do not think it has been proved that the Rhodesian chain of over a native town is the healthiest and the plateau of Central Africa has the most beautiful climate. True, they have malaria, but what is that? We shall conquer malaria just as they conquered smallpox in New York. We do not know what development is going to be or what is going to happen in communications. We do not know the kind of crops which may turn out to be an economic crop, and to assume, as some people do, that this enormous country is bound to fail is, in my opinion, a mistake.

I think it is important to have a recognition that there are parts of Central Africa where native interests should predominate, and that there are parts where European interests should predominate. I do not like the system of Native Reserves. The reservation of definitely areas for native control is quite satisfactory, but it is wrong to insist that it must be absolute to the Natives for a period exceeding two years.

In these new communities we are going to live together and work together. It is necessary for the white people to help the natives and show them how to develop their country, and present the Native豪傑 not merely as a servant, but which he can engage Europeans to give him technical advice.

It is essential for Northern Rhodesia, and for Nyasaland, to have a Native Legislative Assembly, and the Native Legislative Assembly based on equality. Europeans provided men in the Native areas. "What I mean by that system in Nyasaland is the natives were very much afraid of the Europeans (and freed slaves) and said 'You have saved the country.' The Europeans said 'We have done what we wanted to do.' These areas where we have worked so far are now open and we are leaving. We realize it will be very cold and difficult to grow tobacco there."

Interest of Natives and Europeans.

In a mixed community of this sort it is a mistake to assume that the interests of one must predominate over those of the other. I do not agree with the theory of Native paternalism to be advocated by some people. It has been determined by the Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament, who in consideration of the relations between the two communities, cannot be bettered.

Settlers in Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, see these territories as a potential block which threaten their interests, and it is there that we are trying to solve by slow degrees this problem. In this country has not been decided as to how the two communities are to go forward, and the root of the difficulty is banking. This is all we can not suggest some sort of cooperative method of attaining that ideal. You have Natives who are leaving Colony inspired by the ideals of Cecil Rhodes, and the responsibility and carry out those ideals in a most extraordinary manner. On the other extreme you have Nyasaland with a very much bigger Native population, and with a native element inspired by the ideals of Dr. Livingston. In Northern Rhodesia you have a Native State—Barotseland—which is even more Native than Nyasaland, and you have a highly organised industry in the Copperbelt, which has even many Europeans settled in Northern Rhodesia.

I believe that in these three territories together we ought to be able to combine the ideals of Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Livingston, which are by no means conflicting, and thus assist in solving these problems.

Kenya Income-Tax Bill.

A NEW draft Income Tax Bill, following the recent Finance Act, has been gazetted, and will be introduced in the Legislature on March 2. The rates are approximately half those proposed in the original measure, and the Bill also provides for the deduction of various amounts, including permission to make deductions for certain developments, expenditure derived from income, such as fencing, the cultivation of cattle dips, and the rotation of planting cass.

The scale of tax, after the usual deductions, is in the pound on the first £100, on the next £50, 2s. on the next £1,500, and 2s. on the rest. The deductions permitted are a personal allowance of £350 for residents and £150 for non-residents; £150 for a wife; £15 for first children and £10 for each for the others, with a maximum of £55 p.p. to a maximum of £100 for dependant relatives. The tax on salary will be at a flat rate of 2s. per £100, and on a maximum of £100 for dependant relatives. The tax on pension will be at a flat rate of 2s. per £100, and on a maximum of £100 for dependant relatives.

As before, the Bill embraces pension, gratuity, annuity, bank, insurance companies, and so on. This year it is intended to exempt public local authority programs from Nairobi.

The Policy of Mandation.

Extension to British Colonies Debated.

ORD NOEL BUXTON'S proposals that Great Britain should consult with the Dominions and other Colonial Powers with view to the application of the Mandate system in suitable cases to British and other Colonies, and that the operation of the Congo Basin Treaty should be extended were discussed in the House of Lords last week.

The policy of mandation, Lord Noel Buxton said, was definitely adopted by the Labour Party, and was advocated by a very much wider circle. It was part of an attempt to secure peace. The grievance which existed contributed to German "talk of an invasion." The Colonial Powers said the markets were open, but the Central Powers could not sell meat and get currency with which to buy. Closing the markets had helped to cause in Germany and other hungry States a demand for war.

A Colonial trade was a large factor in the German situation, and it was not enough to say that Germany had only herself to blame, and had to get herself out of the difficulty. Germany suffered also from currency policy and armaments policy—but it was no less untrue to act in a sphere where we were responsible. Germany was hampered by economic ambitions. The duties and preferences imposed on subject peoples were not arranged for their benefit, but for the benefit of the governing State, and to do this was to treat Colonies as private possessions, which conflicted with the sense of international order.

No Special Omission to Germany.

The policy of mandation was considered. Its merits being admitted, advantage might be taken of powers given by the League of Nations to Germany. It affected the world in general. This proposal was a limited one. Many Colonies were destined to mandation, and there were Colonies under British protection, such as Japan and India, where local feeling would be strong. Should it stand now? He was not proposing to treat any territory to Germany.

What would the proposal bring to natives in Africa? There was nothing to prove in a Colony that was where Lord Lugard had said the old Back-to-Country days were to be maintained, and in one or two British Colonies of the territories there could have been a question in the past if they had been under mandate.

Native conditions guaranteed by a mandate were far better secured than they were in a declaration of pious intentions, by treaty which might be forgotten, but the greatest interest of all the world was involved. A mandation system extended to Britain would gain by securing an open market for her trade in the rest of the United States where the port was closed.

Germany was the principal author of the Berlin Treaty which created the Congo Basin system, and it was due to her that she should be admitted to it now that the first-time bairness attributed to her exclusion was a thing of the past. One of the new Congo Convention might be extended, as might be possible, West Africa, the Sudan, and Ethiopia. The open-door protection could also be widened to include equal opportunity in dealing with contracts, loans, and enterprises. German industry and science were needed in Africa. Mandation was a British invention employing British genius, and would be in character with British contribution to the cause of international law.

Lord Lugard submitted an amendment, the effect of which was to eliminate the proposal to place Colonies under mandate, while supporting the principle of equal participation in economic administration, contribution

with other Powers, and also with the Dominions. These Mandates did not contain the clause ensuring equal commercial opportunity. Though opposed to the resolution in this one particular, Lord Edward said he was otherwise in cordial agreement with it. The motion was referred to consulting with other nations, and presumably there was no intention of taking a separate initiative which would embarrass them unless they were prepared to adopt the same course. But was it good diplomacy to propose even a consultation to which a negative reply was a foregone conclusion?

ESSAYS ON THE TREATY OF WAR.

Was it suggested that the raising of troops in the event of war should, as in British Mandates, be prohibited? France could not accept, for she depended on her African troops to strengthen her defense. Would not such a proposal, coming from Great Britain, be thought a saving of insincerity, and be resented, and would it not therefore be harmful? He could hardly think that, like other nations, that the intention would be to conscript troops in Mandated territories for service in Europe. In any case such a reservation could not be regarded as an "appeasement offering a way of escape from the threat of war."

Germany wished to acquire Colonies in full sovereignty, and it was a matter of complete indifference to her whether the Colonial Powers were administered under mandate or otherwise, though she would appreciate the grant of commercial equality in them. He did not think the British people were prepared to surrender their sovereignty over Colonies which in centuries they had exercised for generations, or even centuries. He was certain that France and other Colonial Powers would do the same.

The amendment demanded the minimum amount of sovereign power. Of its own volition the Colonies would undertake the steps to grant the same economic advantages to all other nations as were enjoyed by its own nationals, and agree to submit to a general council decision any alleged infringement. In other respects it continued to be a matter of indifference. At one hundred and eighty, he emphasised the necessity for a clear understanding of the meaning of the term "equal commercial opportunity" in order to minimise differences of opinion in the future.

Lord Arnold said in the motion of the amendment were adopted the "psychological effect on international relations, particularly in regard to Germany, would be enormous, but the material loss to Great Britain would be quite small. Much was made of the economic advantages of Colonies but they were greatly overestimated." Unless something was done the present position could not be maintained. In the event of another war, it was doubtful if the whole of the British Empire could be maintained, and it was important that the position should be investigated to have a part of the Empire taken away and given by the Allies. Something were not done, the historian of the future might have to record that the Treaty of Versailles was the beginning of the end of the British Empire.

ESSAYS ON THE ECONOMIC.

The Marquess of Crewe believed it had been a blunder to take Germany's Colonies from her, but it did not follow that it would be possible to restore them. France had gone in the other direction. The German Government would not have broken such ties in their eyes of the suspicion of depriving the economy of France of a sufficient number of the German possessions. Anything like a general occupation would not offend any country, but it was surely possible to make some advance on the economic side by giving Germany what she evidently thought she had not got, namely, a genuine chance of obtaining the primary products of the world, and in

Falseness of Hitler's Claims.

Lord Lloyd-regretted the debate had to take place because whatever happened, it could only tend to mislead public opinion abroad and would do little good. It was necessary to stress the self-sufficiency of Hitler's economic claim to Colonies. The raw materials of Germany particularly required from Africa were for their armaments policy. The idea of overrunning in Germany was absolute, but if the population to whom he spoke insisted that Germany was much smaller than it was even in this country, the suggestion was not consistently carried through. He did not notice an enormous difference to him, who was entirely remote from the Nazis. Only 1 per cent of the raw materials of the world came from the German Empire, and a very small proportion of that Empire was an entity of its own now. The suggestion that the Germans, a single nation in Germany, they wanted a sheltered area where they could shut to everyone else what they wanted to—concerning raw materials with their desired currency, it was not only fair that the currency was debased, but had nothing whatever to do with the system in question.

He had endeavoured to show that the Nazis possessed no colonies, and that the only colonies which they proposed were those which they had taken from other countries, in particular had been colonies when Germany had a great Colonial Empire, and were entirely unsatisfied, more unsatisfied than ever now, and he believed the losses of power in Germany were very much less important in Canada than they were before the War. He pointed that Lord Noel-Buxton had suggested that Canada should have all the East African colonies, and also possibly Australasia.

He understood Lord Noel-Buxton's main objective was peace. His proposal would not satisfy, and would not even begin to satisfy Germany. Condominium (and condominium was a form of condominium) had been extremely unsatisfactory. We forgot history too far. In my day I acquired my great Colonial Empire entirely by blood, and then came the Boer War (in which there was not much sign of friction), the Mafeking Incident, the Persian Gulf story, and finally the erection of Portuguese Colonies all pointing to Germany's aim to acquire a still greater Colonial Empire at our expense. Our primary, though by no means our only duty, was to our own people, to our own wage-earners, to our own needs, to our own protection. It was for security that we made the arrangements we did after the War, and to prevent submarines and other strategic dangers from congregating on our coasts and preparing us for our own People's another occasion.

Cranworth.

Lord Cranworth hoped His Government would accede to the suggestion, as he called it, the National Government's two main points, to bind closer the Colonial Empire and Great Britain, and to protect the lifeblood of our own people. He served throughout the Commonwealth in East Africa, and he had asked himself if his service could ever have been completed, if the last service began, he knew that the country he had come into had either been annexed or had become part of another nation, which was neither real nor fowling—a very fine time, a long administration under which we could not have been a nation.

Other people were disappointed with the invention, and more so with Germany, who should be as much as a German Colony as a Colony as that of the African territories. At one time, he thought it would be a wise solution to hand back the same to parts to be voluntary Colonies, and to include the Rhodesian and some other African Colonial Empires. He had decided that originally first, because Germany still maintained the sword, and secondly, because of Italy's coming into the war.

He said that the proposal would have no difficulty in

being accepted, equal to that which he could raise in East Africa. The rivers of Kenya and Uganda were not navigable, and the rivers of Rhodesia an arm from them, and the rivers of Rhodesia were in danger of contamination. The powers of the Colonies were not pushed beyond the limit, and the Colonies were not given the right to use the ports of members, and so led to difficulties concerning the suggestion to limit the scope of the Suez Canal. Creating Local Government, said Cranworth, he had got the main object of his proposal, which was to maintain standards of life in the Colonies, a standard of life which was equal to the world, and hoped that the Government would be continuing the Empire in a fashion of honour, the tradition of the Empire, notwithstanding the admittance of a whole of the civilized world.

The Government's Reply.

Lord Plymouth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said any proposal actually to abandon full sovereignty in the mandated status must inevitably present many difficulties in British territories. He hoped his constituents would strongly resent any change in their national status, or the transfer of trusteeship in any Colonial territories, as presented by the French doctrine. If effect were given to the proposal, it would be impossible to give full recognition to non-European dependence, and this would clearly be a serious obstacle to the evolution of self-governing institutions. The proposal would also require the organization of a large international staff in constant employment. The criticism by which the proposals were ultimately held up was that they would be disadvantageous to the Imperial Cities and their inhabitants. The policy of the other side would have certain very unfavourable results in circumstances in which it was introduced. It had been agreed that the mandated system had worked satisfactorily, and had not been embarrassed to the Mandate Powers. Now, said Lord Plymouth, Government had found itself in a difficult position, embarrassed, but from the point of view of the interests of the inhabitants, and the public, in certain respects a very serious embarrassment. The German Government wanted on the economic side the inclusion of Colonial territories within the German economy, and within the strict German exchange restrictions. In face of these restrictions, the policy of independence could become meaningless.

It was quite wrong to suppose that Germany could not export goods to the British Colonial Empire. Goods imported from Germany in 1935 were valued at about £16,000,000, and exports to Germany were valued at about £12,000,000, and the unfavorable trade balance of about £1,200,000 for that year was not a serious figure when compared with the balance of trade between the United Kingdom and Germany.

The United Kingdom had nothing to be ashamed of regarding its commercial policy with Germany, and the principal source of German imports and exports of exchange for the principal raw materials. Tanganyika imports from Germany were valued at £1,500,000, and its exports to Germany at £220,000. The principal Colonial exports to Germany were included cotton from the Gold Coast, sisal from Uganda, Rhodesia, valued at £1,000,000, copper from Rhodesia, rubber from Central African Territories, from Uganda, £1,000,000, and rubber from Malaya, valued at £750,000.

Under the open door policy existed the increased number of ports had been striking. In Tanganyika imports for 1935 were just under £2,000,000, of which United Kingdom supplied £600,000. Germany, Africa and Japan together in 1935, the total imports were under £3,000,000, of which the United Kingdom supplied £800,000, a drop from £1,000,000 in 1934. The United States and Japan less than increase of 10 per cent. The only effect of a completely open door policy would be to have a free trade with those countries which had exceptionally low rates of labour costs. For instance, Germany or any European country with high rates of standardisation, such a policy would give a great advantage to the industries of the unorganized East. H.M. Government could accept nothing less than not the amendment. They believed that a new spirit of amity must be sought in the negotiations of the Committee of Raw Materials.

The motion and the amendment were withdrawn.

NOTES TO READERS.

*From Our Largest Coffee Estate.**Claim for.*

BENJAMIN COFFEE AND RHODESIA.

SHOULD your November 10 issue, under the heading "Africa's Largest Coffee Estate," be still the largest coffee estate in the world? It is stated that the coffee estates in Brazil and Argentina are the two largest in the world.

May we quote from the *Sudan Gazetteer* of May 1920, which states: "The coffee crop in 1919-20 was 1,200,000 bags, and the coffee exportation in 1919-20 was 1,100,000 bags."

We think that for coffee alone this may be the largest coffee estate in the world.

Brussels, Belgium, January 1921.

*Notice for the Goose.**German Colonial Claims.*

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Sir.—Let it be noted that the protagonists of the case, for the return of colonies to Germany are right and in the right.

(1) that the "colonies" clause of the Treaty of Versailles is a deliberate perpetration of fact and of the original principles invoked by the signatories;

that the taking of territory by way of damages to the combatant parties in an insidious but nefarious venture;

We grossly condemn;

(3) that possession of colonies is a sheer necessity to an indigent and peace-loving nation;

and that Germany is undeniably such;

that the national interests and qualities of states cannot be definitely known, may be justly required and asserted by a general repudiation,

negligent, taciturn peoples and the ceremonial withdrawal of signatures from undertakings;

as soon as it feels strong enough to do so;

that, in discussing the transfer of colonies, the national interests of the European and Native inhabitants are the responsibilities to whom they are undertaken by the so-called Mandatory Powers;

the use of any pretenses;

that the danger of dismemberment by the

transferee Power of military, naval and aerial bases and the recruitment of Native armies in such territories;

may be dismissed as a derisory illusion;

if the above premises are correct, may it not

be inferred that Great Britain, the United States, in the exercise of international law, is likely to be compelled to disregard the

science of the law, namely, common sense, recognition of the validity of existing principles and to apply them in law to the vanquished.

Yours sincerely,

THE COFFEE COMPANY SHOULD ANSWER AS A RESULT OF THE WAR. AS DAY, OUR WEST AFRICAN COLONIES, THE RHODESIAN TERRITORIES, THE COASTAL SUDAN, THE NILE VALLEY, AND THE TERRITORIES OF THE RIVER CONGO, ARE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE ENEMY. THE POWER OF THESE TERRITORIES IS AT THE MAXIMUM, AND STRONG ENOUGH

to conquer by insidious means and by creation of false arguments, namely, economic and political pressure, for migration and so on, which will present hold weight in some quarters.

"The British Reply," by Mr. Amery, published as a supplement by the Royal African Society, and reproduced in your issue of January 24, cannot in the face of the present situation to the service of East Africa be too highly read.

Yours faithfully,
W. G. GANDER.

*When Lion Eat Lion.**Two Cases from Basutoland.*

THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

A lion, eating a goat, I wish to bring to you, relates two cases of lions being devoured. One is related from my personal experience, the other case was told me by a friend.

In the first instance, having killed a pig on an estate close to where I was living, I sat down the following night in a native maize field. For bait I had alive goat, and with me was the local chief, who was armed with a gun.

We crossed the fence at 10 p.m., and rushing down the path with a stone-like object in hand, I sailed over the goat. The chief and I, while she was in the air, and before either of us could make certain of a fatal shot, but he hit her and she fell, and rolled into one high grassy slope of veldt, where she kept moaning for a while. Then all was still.

Thinking the chief had spoiled the proceedings, I suggested going home, but he insisted that he should walk up, and, sure enough, not long afterwards along the same road, and with the same peculiar gait suggestive of a galloping horse. He turned into a small pass where the lioness was, and a little distance away heard a noise like the stretching and twanging of rubber. I asked the chief's name, and he said it was Right-hand, so naming the lioness. Next morning our investigation proved the truth of his statement.

The stomach and most of the hind quarters had been eaten. Later in the day I poisoned the remainder, and the night back he came and ate most of the poison parts, but it failed to kill him. In the morning I followed him up, and every now and then we could see where he had lay down and clawed up the earth. After a very long time I had to give it up, but the next day he was found dead by some Native men, who brought me the tail. The lion had left a perfectly good goat which the lioness had killed by breaking its neck, as she was in the act of sailing over it. The lion and lioness were fully grown and in prime condition, and this was certainly no case of hunger.

The second is still more peculiar. Animals on this occasion, a half-grown lion, were in bad condition.

A Native had a big trap on an estate. One night one of the lions, a male, got caught in it and was strangled to death. The victim was of large carapace and a bark rope noose. The lioness then ate their mate, and in this case also most of the hind part was consumed. The owner of the farm found them at the carcass in the morning, and said to his son, "If we want meat, we got to lie spot they had been disturbed and cleared

To Promote Immigration into Southern Rhodesia

The steaming immigration ship "Southern Rhodesia" is now at the port of Durban, and it is about to sail again for the African coast. It is the private enterprise of the South African private enterprise, but its effect on the immigration of continental Europe has been most remarkable. So, the major conclusion is that development and occupation of an area three times the size of England and Wales by a small community of only 55,000 Europeans, progress is rather slow. And so discussion follows upon the same circle.

Imperial Liberalism has become "out-of-date" in this Colony, just as it has in Great Britain, and Five-Year, Ten-Year, and Fifteen-Year Plans need to be adopted here, as elsewhere. We must plan our big scale, or accept the alternative of flooding a country with the more prosperous whites, who develop an exclusive and arrogant aristocracy comparable to that of old Spain, while some of the less prosperous would necessarily waste their time, and breed a coffee-coloured race without the means or objectives in life. There is, of course, a third possibility—namely, to follow the example of the Union of South Africa, and maintain strict and oppressive bars to the progress of the Natives, and that means building up a rumbling volcano, one that burns both morally and physically.

Africa's Claim.

There are alternatives before Southern Rhodesia, and they seem likewise to be before Kenya. They have been for nearly three centuries since South Africa, which has been proud of the fact that it travails at the pace of an ox, and the political system of which now claims to be the most successful, to understand, to be emulating the policy of the policy throughout British Africa. There is, of course, something pleasant in the atmosphere of the old South African country home. The classification into labourers and others according to skin pigmentations is so simple, and an aristocracy which bears its half-mark on its skin seems to count against all ranges of this.

There is thus a strong temptation for Europeans to follow the South African example, but a base and oppressive it is not last. Moreover, Southern Rhodesia has no excuse for following suit, for its white leaders have been passing enough to set aside great areas for Native Occupation only.

Of course, any time before the possible of Southern Rhodesia to break with its colony tradition of the past and to build up a coordinated system with the direct aid of the best brains in the Empire. This must principles which should govern future policy may be stated thus:

(1) Industry based on Native labour, but settled close to those who are able to employ Natives. The occupations of Natives are increasing in towns, though not in rural areas, just as in the case of Native welfare, while, if the Natives are encouraged to progress at a normal rate in their own lands, they will in due course be able to compete with the European in the European market.

There is sufficient land available in the New Rhodesia to mean a complete community in the two areas and another complete community in the church areas, with the latter to be formed there. This is a good foundation for a stable economy, and it is also a good foundation for the imperial

balance of payments jointly to the two countries. The nature of the immigration possibilities are such that the whole of the scene should be left to the African community, which will ensure a balance between the respective traditions of the past and the present. In this connection, the Rhodesians should be given a special session of the Imperial Conference, and the Rhodesians should make arrangements with the other countries in the Commonwealth to bring their measures into early operation.

Finally, we recommend the recommendations of the Board of Trade, and the following period of several years, during which time the Rhodesians may have to go through a difficult period, but, if its interest were sufficiently strong, the loan as well as make a substantial contribution of its own.

Private ownership.

It will be agreed that the best areas are already in private ownership, but that is only because of the policy of basing industry on native labour, and holding in the construction that there in Africa must be a huge block of land. Exportation is always possible. India is particularly dangerous in regard to the large areas held and profitably worked by companies and individuals. Those companies are not likely to be enough to bear in mind the beneficial results of their other interests in the Colony. If development by immigration were pushed ahead in the way that Rhodesia would like to have it, there would be a large number of white men scattered over the land, and the method to be adopted is full of fatigues, but the premises are surely sound, and the objective is widely accepted. If this is not the right method by which to get about attaining the object, then it is to be hoped that others will soon find it. This is more often than not a timid comment made in various quarters of Africa at present of the typical British attitude, which needs to be done.

British claim is excluded, and this is the

Tanganyika

Increase of Exports in 1936

TANGANYIKA exports for 1936 amounted to £16,264, compared with £14,45143 for the previous year, or an increase of 11%. Corresponding figure for 1935 was £12,000. An examination of the figures reveals that, although increased in value by 11%, compared with the previous year, the high position was down from 2,000 to 1,900, the rate implying an increase of 5% in value. The output of cotton was nearly double the value of 1935, though the above comparison does not allow for increased production in the cotton-growing districts. Increased production is also shown in the case of sisal, and in the case of tobacco, which is a new product. The corresponding figure for 1935 was £1,200. The trade balance of account, as reported in the 1935 Trade Balance of Account, showed a deficit of £1,443 in 1935 to £1,150 in 1936.

King George V

A plaster cast of the head of King George V has been presented to Rhodesian House by Mr. J. G. Keef. It was executed by Mr. John French, whose father was one of the pioneers who formed the colony of Delagoa Bay in 1860.

Over-Seas League Debate

Mandated Territories

The British Group of the Over-Seas League met last week at Bathurst. It should have been held in Colonial Territory. Professor A. P. Esterle speaking in favour of the transfer of oversea possession, and Mr. G. S. Atkinson against. Mr. Edward Goff presided over an audience which completed its deliberations in the Committee Room of Over-Seas House.

Professor Esterle argued that Mandated territories should be returned to their former owners and, specifically, to Germany; difficulties in obtaining supplies of raw materials are the creation of great commercial systems, the restriction of distribution, and maintenance of the price of raw materials. Now that we have abandoned our mandate, the only raw material after another is being used is that which comes as these combines across the whole of the outside world will be continuing the producing Empire. We cannot afford to continue a policy of isolation. The British Empire exists because of the goodwill and rest of the world, but only so long as we govern the Empire well and enable the rest of the world to obtain raw materials at reasonable prices will the Empire be safe.

The Confusion of Exchanges

Germany had had a desperate struggle to keep alive the trade needed the raw materials which were required especially from the economic point of view. Germany's difficulty in getting a sufficiency of what she wanted from abroad was due to the confusion of exchanges, which interfered with her understanding, but by having supplies when she wanted them or at the moment when she wanted them she could not combine. He did not see the way out of Germany's difficulty in Asia. Germany, Tanganyika, or Rhodesia under mandate. Those countries were very little separated to Great Britain—just like some of tropical Africa. Germany had to be hewed out of her difficulties. Her policy was a policy of peace. His suggestion would help Germany's destruction.

Colonel Natives introduced in the Congo Basin, he immediately he called to remove the best organic breeding areas in the free trade bunches of a native and take his interest in councils inwards. He suggested to avoid the area covered by the Entente Treaty.

Colonel Ashton, opposing the motion, recalled that a memorandum submitted by Dr. Harry B. Smith, German Ambassador in Washington, to Colonel House, asked for a very large slice of the British Empire. The U.S. had done one other thing, and that firm has turned round now and said they want to do it again. This was particularly Africa. Africa took a definite line which was to be carried out. He said the world was to be divided up to be held in the hands of the great powers. The British Colonial Empire must be given up. The days of empire were numbered. The days of competition must be given up. The days of the Commonwealth must be given up. The days of the British Empire must be given up. The British, however, wished to hold on to their colonies and British capital, and other advantages. He found himself not prepared to surrender to that.

A Certain Territory But...

He had a great deal of what he had to say, but he insisted that the colonies must be given up to the great powers, and that the territories which would be, by his insistence, the colonies, must be given up to the great powers. The colonies, according to him, were territories which the Germans had no right to have. The territories of African territory in Germany, the Germans had a different obligation from those imposed by international law. In fact, England and Germany were better fitted to go to war than Britain. They must prepare to help Germany obtain raw materials. He left with Germany in full confidence that there would be no requirements for war should she have her "look in" in the form of territory, overseas. Our primary duty was to help to put down people.

Miss Catherine Shadie, who lived in South Africa for 10 years, argued in favour of the return of that colony to Germany, which would give space for its surplus population, and release the lands on Colonial shelves. The colonies of great commercial significance, including the clearing-down of 5,331 of South-West Africa, should immediately be given up to Germany. Miss Shadie emphasised it would be easier to cultivate

the same African territory under the rule of Germans than when the did not recognise the rights of the native. The naval base on the Germanic coast of Africa had been taken over by the Germans and had been used for many years. She was on land a very serious scale of force, and the Germans had been captured to her, thus doing nothing to prevent German building naval bases in Southern Africa.

Another speaker said Germany could not be put up like a lion in a cage without serious consequences, while others paid tribute to German methods in colonial administration and colonialism.

Arguing against a transfer of territories, a speaker who insisted that Germany's present-day treatment of minorities, and argued that offered what, he suggested, might be an example of Britain's action on the matter, which, instead of causing disaster to Germany, were frequently interrupted by bad weather, their seas, without hindrance, marks.

Mr. J. H. St. John, for the proposal, said mandated territories should be transferred to Germany, and not against.

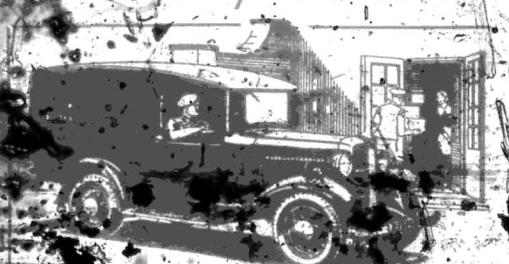
Anti-Locust Disaster

The recently discovered fly whose larvae cause locusts has been found to be indigenous to Southern Rhodesia. According to Mr. R. W. Jack, the entomologist, it would be possible in areas given over to intensive cultivation to breed the fly in particular groups of farms, as an anti-locust measure, but, as such breeding would be effective where cultivation was scattered.

Imperial Institute and Kenya

Sir Harry Threlfall, Director of the Imperial Institute, who arrived from East Africa last week, told in an interview that he found in Kenya numerous signs of returning prosperity, and a readiness to consider proposals for further co-operation with the United Kingdom. One result of this visit, he said, was that many of the leading commercial organisations in the Colony would utilise the services of the Institute more freely in future. He also received a copy of the East African News for distribution in his country.

When Light...Fast Delivery is Essential



This new BEDFORD L-type van will increase your business prestige and widen your selling areas.

It is built on a six-cylinder engine, has a lively turn of speed and fuel consumption is surprisingly moderate. Light, strong monocoque construction, gears and straightforward, accessible design make for easy driving and maintenance, while the spacious body contains over 1,000 cubic feet of loading space and the full width rear doors make for quick loading.

May we demonstrate with your load how easily you can load and unload?

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Montgomerys Dar es Salaam. Kampala.

Latest London Share Prices.

	Last week	This week
African Gold (1s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
African Gold Fields (1s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Gold and Phosphate Co. (1s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s.)	18s. 3d.	18s. 3d.
Kalgoorlie Mines (2s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Kavango Gold (10s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Kenya Gold (10s.)	6s. 6d.	7s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (6s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Miners (1s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Kimberley (10s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Loewmans Capes (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Lombard Gold (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
New Australian Gold (2s.)	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
South and Rhodesian (5s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Uganda Gold (5s.)	18s. 3d.	18s. 3d.
Zimbabwe Minerals (1s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Zimbabwe (1s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Zimbabwe Brokers (5s.)	18s. 3d.	18s. 3d.
Zimbabwe Minerals Concessions (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Zimbabwe Kalanga (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Zimbabwe Anglo-American (10s.)	35s. 0d.	35s. 0d.
Zimbabwe Corporation (1s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Zimbabwe Selection (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Zimbokana (1s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Zim-Antex (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Zimco (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Salemton Minerals (1s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Shewsbury Stars (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	10s. 1d.	10s. 1d.
Tanganyika Minerals (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Thistlegorm (1s.)	16s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Union and Rhodesian (1s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Mankare Colliery (10s.)	18s. 3d.	18s. 3d.
Zambia Explorers (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
GENERAL		
British South Africa (1s.)	41s. 0d.	40s. 0d.
British Rhodesia (5s.)	18s. 3d.	18s. 3d.
Central African Steel Plantations (1s.)	18s. 3d.	18s. 3d.
C.P. & P.L.M. (1s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Cape Airways (2s.)	30s. 7d.	32s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Mazoevo (1s.)	18s. 3d.	18s. 3d.
Poole Bay (1s.)	19s. 6d.	19s. 6d.
Rhodesia (5s.)	20s. 0d.	20s. 0d.
Rhodesia and Nyasaland (21s.)	49. 0d.	44d.
Colonial Bank (1s.)	18s. 3d.	18s. 3d.
Industrial Bank (1s.)	18s. 3d.	18s. 3d.
Malaya (5s.)	20s. 0d.	20s. 0d.
Malaya Financial News (1s.)	49. 0d.	44d.
Mineral Quotations		
Gold price received by following mines by arrangement from the East African Mining Board (1s.)	Last week	This week
Anglo American Gold (1s.)	25s.	25s.
Anglo-Canadian Gold (5s.)	18s. 3d.	18s. 3d.
Anglo-Canadian Goldfields (10s.)	32s. 0d.	32s. 0d.
Anglo-Canadian Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	30s. 7d.	30s. 7d.
Kenya Revenues (1s.)	18s. 3d.	18s. 3d.
Ngala Goldmining (5s.)	30s. 7d.	30s. 7d.
Palebar (5s.)	24s.	24s.

Exploration Co., Ltd.

The company, which has been formed by the three Rhodesian export concerns at the head of the market compared with £1000 for 1955. The average price per share stands at 4s. 6d. At the beginning of the year the company announced a rights issue of 10s. per share at the end of the year, the price being £50,000. 100,000 shares in total were subscribed. The subsidiary of the Barbados Goldfields Ltd. there was a capital of £100,000. Investments appear to be about £1,000,000 against £900,000 last year. The new concern is reducing its debts and upon them have been reduced to £1,000,000. The claim known as the Barbados Mine near Barbados, on the coast, extent of 100 acres, is the only one of the Hamblington mines which has been worked, and a plant capable of treating 100 tons of ore per hour has been erected. A full report will be submitted at the annual meeting on April 25th, 1957, at the offices of the company.

WHO'S WHO

341 Mr. Arthur Eric Pearce

The fact that all claims to the status of most of the West African mercenaries were being examined by outside authorities, two successive Governors of Uganda declined such an investigation, naturally, and paid attention to Uganda's Treasurer, Mr. E. A. Forrest, who, as soon as Mr. P. R. Marshall presented his governorship at the end of 1953, issued a circular upon the whole subject of the Extrajudicial investigations necessary for that those were undertaken by him, so that it became known as "Uganda's Marshall." The letter itself of course set the public to report on the circumstances in which the proposal developed by the Government.

Mr. Forrest, who, having been released for his own account of his eight years work to the Uganda Government in 1915 as an officer, had been engaged by the Uganda Government to conduct a commission of enquiry in connection with the Uganda frontier, shortly afterwards he was appointed by Mr. Anderson in charge of the Uganda frontier commission to continue in a similar capacity in the Uganda frontier commission.

He was succeeded in this office by Mr. W. G. G. Gifford, and he transferred to Kenya to become Commissioner of Internal Security, a post which he held until 1954, when he became Commissioner of Internal Security in Rhodesia.

He and his wife, Mrs. Arthur Eric Pearce, went to Durban, South Africa, where they were granted a pension.

THE AFRICAN AREA.

Mr. John Marshall has returned from a short absence in South Africa, and is now back at his office in Nairobi. His absence during Mr. J. Marshall's absence in South Africa has been filled by Mr. W. H. Phillips, who has also been the President of the Broadway Club.

Colonel Frank Johnson is expected home from South Africa shortly.

The two sections of Captain and Mrs. A. F. Marshall on their annual vacation have just returned.

Mr. G. C. Mitchell, of Nairobi, has completed his business visit to South Africa, and will return to Nairobi via Stewarton, Durban and General Saldanha, has been in the Umtali area.

Mr. Justice Barnes of Tanganyika has sailed for Saksam on leave, having pending retirement.

Captain G. C. G. Ditchburn, in Nyasaland, who is on leave, was in town yesterday.

Mr. W. Moir and Mr. J. Marshall, who represent the general community of Nairobi at the Coronation, are back.

Madame de Tocqueville, whose death has taken place in Paris, was the wife of the French Ambassador here.

Mr. G. Gould, Consul and Colonel G. G. Brewster have been appointed to represent Northern Rhodesia at the Coronation.

Miss B. Clarke presided over the annual dinner of the Kenya branch of the International Medical Association.

Mr. E. P. Hartland, the Nairobi representative of the Provincial Government, is showing the country to his business interests.

Mrs. M. Macmillan, Mrs. S. Nohab and Miss Alice, the guests of Sir Philip and Lady Mitchell, are staying at the Butyongi. Sir Philip and Lady Mitchell's party bagged 15 duck with five geese.

Mr. R. Mackenzie, Director of Education in Southern Rhodesia, expects to leave for London in the middle of May.

Colonel Ross has recently elected Chairman of the Naiaka Lunch Club, and is again extending his services as a club historian.

Mr. H. L. Thompson, former Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, has appointed Mr. J. H. Ferguson, formerly a member of the Canadian Parliament, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Thompson Affairs, has been appointed to the Canadian Vice-Private Secretary. Mr. Ferguson is to act in the absence

of Mr. J. Brown has been re-appointed as a member of the Committee of Enquiry to inquire into Mr. J. Marshall's absence in South Africa.

The Gill's City Cup, presented to the Umtali Branch of the British Medical Association by Dr. J. Gresham, 1926, has been won this year by Dr. T. J. Gregory.

Mr. P. H. A. Carr, who was for a number of years a member of the Rhodesia African National Congress, has joined the Umhlanga African National Congress, Johannesburg.

Mr. P. H. A. Carr has been released. President of the Kenya and Tobacco Association, which includes D. A. H. Humphrey and G. M. Thomas, is Vice-President.

Captain H. N. Frangolini, of Belgian ancestry, known as "John Franks," has died suddenly at the age of 67. He had been employed by the Beira Trading Company for about 20 years.

Among officials who retired from the Northern Rhodesian service recently were Mr. J. C. Davies, Officer and Major, and Mr. J. C. Handley, of the Northern Rhodesian Police.

Mr. J. G. Learey, formerly a member of the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia, and a secretaries to the Home Minister, Learey expect to arrive in London next week.

In the present situation transferred from Tanzania to Northern Rhodesia is now Acting Governor of Southern Rhodesia. May he remain in the territory and leave pending his retirement.

Mr. G. G. Ditchburn, former Deputy Director of Education in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Deputy Director of Education in the same capacity in the Colony of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mr. J. G. Learey, former Civil Service Officer, has recently been promoted to the rank of Commissioner of Police in the Colony of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mr. Charles Bentinck, formerly of Ethiopia, has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Portugal.

The promotion of Dr. W. H. Phillips, in the Kenya Medical Department, followed his representations to the State of his services, and he has returned to the Colony of Rhodesia.

Dr. W. H. Phillips, in the Kenya Medical Department, has been appointed to the Board of Governors of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, who are the trustees of the B. S. O. Foundation, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, which was founded in 1800. The Royal College of Surgeons of England, which was founded in 1800, is the oldest medical school in the United Kingdom, and is the only one which is still under the control of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Mr. J. Barnes, Chairman of the local board of British Airways, D.C.O.Q., in Alexandria, has been visiting Kenya with Mrs. Barnes.

My "Letters to Friends" in St. Blasien, Germany, a village near that of Miss Peggy Sargent, the elder daughter of Sir Joseph Sheridan, Chief Justice of Kenya, and of Sir H. S. Sargent.

A pioneer of the Colony was at one time in command of the Guard, K.A.R., and represented the Government on the Legislative Assembly for some years. He induced the colony to take up an appointment of him as their representative.

Mrs. Margaret Lovvold, a Dane, who is staying in Nairobi, recently wrote to Mr. W. H. Kendall, esq., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ulrich of Nairobi, the daughter of Mr. W. B. Gurney, chief entomologist of New South Wales.

The Hon. A. J. Welsh, M.P., Speaker of the Southern African Legislative Assembly, is to represent the Colony at the Empire Parliamentary Conference to be held in London in May. He will be accompanied on his visit to this country by Mrs. Welsh.

Abencorth settlers, in a recent letter, are strongly opposing Colonel Sir Gore-Browne's scheme for a partitioning of Northern Rhodesia, expressing the hope that he will continue his present course, notwithstanding his disagreement with the policy.

Lord Tanganyika has now have given his full support to the new round-trip connexion from Dar es Salaam to Arusha and back, bridging one of the gaps in the railway system. Lord Tanganyika received visitors from Dar es Salaam, including Mr. R. C. Ford, the Commissioner of Land Settlement, Mr. W. G. Surveys, and Mr. J. P. W. Quigley, the Comptroller of Customs.

I regret to learn of the death of Mr. F. Bedford on Saturday of Sir Percy Cox, who earned a reputation in Southern Persia, and again at Aden, which, perhaps, no Englishman has ever enjoyed. He served in India, British Malaya, as Vice Consul in 1903, and twenty years ago he was transferred to Herberal, where he remained for seven years, before he began his distinguished career in Persia.

CAN YOU
HEALTH NEEDS?
BOWRI

He is a man who has a garden in his compound, and his own residence in honour of the Royal Empire Delegation.

Those selected by the Royal Empire Delegation to the first Quench Meeting were Mr. David Lloyd George, Mr. G. J. W. Llewellyn, Mr. James Sargent, and Mr. A. E. Will of the Royal Engineers.

Sir Stanislaus N. Deputy Chairman of Bassett Banks (D.C.O.Q.) will preside at the mid-day dinner of the Royal African Society on Wednesday March 29, when Sir John McLean, Chairman of the South African Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce, will speak on the East African Empire Exhibition.

Sir Peter Chalmers Mackellar, known as "the African," the former Secretary of the Royal Society of London, died suddenly last week from Spain, where he had been detained by the Spanish insurgent forces when they entered Madrid. He declined to discuss his escape, saying he was on forced parole, and was released on the understanding that he could say nothing of what had been happening.

East Africa at Olympia.

Major Dale's Broadcast.

COLONEL G. H. DALE, Commissioner of H.M. Customs and Excise, Dependencies' Office, London, gave a broadcast talk to East Africa on the "East African Products" programme on Friday in the course of his tour of the exhibition.

Last year when I gave a broadcast talk about the East African products, I emphasised that while primarily the Fair of British Industries also showed the Fair of Commonwealth countries, it also showed the Fair of independent countries. It also showed the Fair of Empire countries. It also showed the Fair of the British Empire.

I wonder if you know about the coffee shop window because I was thinking about it which we found very beneficial to our trade in the mean East Africa, said at the time of the opening of the East African coffee shop window in a very effective way to publicise our coffee.

This was officially opened by Sir Frank Knibb, coffee of South Africa is definitely a commanding country, and East African coffee was not getting its proper share. Our coffee has got a long way to run in that sort of competition.

Speaking of coffee, I am not a coffee drinking nation, but we have many coffee makers over here introducing them to coffee at Olympia a world fair is called on all the coffee at the Kenya Coffee Board. This country is really not Gladys, introducing the home market to our coffee.

Our coffee so the really excellent coffee comes from Nyasaland, Kenya and Uganda, and sold here in England and ready for consumption after a little cotton, the best coffee in the world.

East Africa is the leading coffee producing country in Africa, however, there is a good deal of tea, sugar, tobacco, butter, myrrh, aloes, essential oils, and brocade, and a number of other products, the value of the staple of the territories. North Rhodesia for instance would be relatively unimportant as an exporter if it were not for her incomparable copper, though she also produces black vanadium and chrome, the gold mining activities of Tanganyika and Rhodesia, and the like, are other important properties.

We also give a lot of trade facilities and attractions to our manufacturers and merchants the East African coffee is a major product in our market and no shade of coffee need be compared with the coffee for the same price at which I have the honour to reside.

The Late Sir John Sturrock

In Appreciation

WE were sorry to report the death of this Countryman, Sir John Sturrock, who served our Government in the Basutoland Protectorate, and in Uganda, his brother provinces.

He was an elderly man, and it would be difficult to say exactly how long he had been in the service. He had come to Basutoland in 1901, and remained there until 1911, when he returned to Uganda.

He was born in London in 1857, now 80 years old, and it is

to Sturrock's credit that the Basuto people were

not only well educated by him, but also

had a good deal of practical experience.

He was a man of great energy and

was well known throughout the country.

He had a great love for the

country, and when he left the service he settled down in Uganda.

He was a man of great energy and

devotion to his work, and his services to the country will not be easily forgotten.

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Questions in Parliament.

The Tanganyika Miners

FURTHER questions concerning Germany's Native Colonies were asked in the House of Commons yesterday.

Mr. Gladwynne asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies would inform the Government, that the reformation of German colonies was not admissible, until both were replied to the question of the former statements of Sir Edward Wedgwood. Mr. Gladwynne indicated that this statement could not be discussed with Germany without the assistance and presence of their allies and Associated Powers.

Viscount Cranborne said he thought hardly anything could arise from the question. "I cannot take anything to do with it," he said.

Mr. Barnfield asked whether it was now proposed to fulfil the promise of the establishment of a British Colony in Kenya Colony.

Mr. Onslow-Gore replied: "One of Sir Alan Duff's recommendations is that an improved system of Native taxation should be devised and used to recompensate the Native for the services which he has rendered especially as a Coloured soldier and especially in the main, Native" forces. In 1927 it is approximately £1,000,000 in excess of the amount which would have been sufficient to meet the cost of the defence of Kenya Colony for the year.

Asked by Mr. Palmer, the殖民地大臣, if a proposal had been made for the extension of Native districts in South Rhodesia, Mr. Onslow-Gore said: "Maledi [sic] Mica [sic] is the only Native area entitled under the colonial franchise to be registered directly on the same terms as Europeans. No proposal for the separate representation of Native interests in the Legislative Assembly has been submitted by the Native Indian Association.

LOOK AT YOUR TEETH.

OTHER BOXES

To Regain
NATURAL
Attractiveness
and Sparkle

Twice a day, morning and evening, the brushing should be a brisk but not a violent scrubbing. That's the secret of pleasant, sparkling teeth, but so often its results are slow and uncertain, generally the teeth and a healthy mouth are the result of the Cachet of to-day.

AMERICAN SODA
BUTTER CHINCH STREET, LONDON, W.C.1. ENGLAND

KOLynos
DENTAL CREAM



IS YOUR
SMILE
PLEASANT
MEMORY?

RECOMMENDED
BY THE DENTISTS

Spirited Reply to Germany

By Sir Winston Chamberlain

SIR WINSTON CHAMBERLAIN made his reply to Germany's colonial claims in *The Daily Telegraph* on Tuesday, in the course of which he said what Germany had rebuked to Belgium in the Congo and to us of our East and West African colonies, in the same way it conquered. He declared that the whole of complaints of the most serious sort were far greater as long as the League of Nations did nothing rather than did nothing. The colonial actions of Germany after the surrender of her colonies was dictated by her greed and appetite, having regard of the profits to be obtained from the countries over which she had power.

Bombs thrown in Addis Ababa.

Gen. Graziani, the Viceroy of Abyssinia, and the Italian Air Force, along with members of the Ethiopian Church, and a number of Notables, were present last week at an solemn ceremony of the distribution of presents on the occasion of the visit of Addis Ababa in honour of the birth of the Queen of Naples. Gen. Graziani, accompanied by General Gherardi, Motta and other officers, were present and examined

Battling in Ethiopia.

Canadian troops defeated an Ethiopian Column in the Lakes in Ethiopia. The soldier Captain MacLean, was killed in the engagement. The others who were captured are now being held in custody and will be executed.

Pan Amway
PICK LIFE

retains its freshness and its delicacy of flavour in all climates.

A natural positive tonic.

A FAMOUS CLASSIC COCKTAIL.

THRILLS

in East Africa.

LIONS LEOPARD
BUFFALO CLEPPIANT
etc.

Camps under personal supervision.

SHAW & HUNTER LTD.

10, Nairobi, KENYA COLONY.

Chairs, umbrellas, etc.

An Apostle, Greenwich

On March 10th, the anniversary of the founding of Blantyre and Mang’anya Missions in Nyasaland, a Special Jubilee Number of *Central Africa News* has been published. Among many interesting contributions is an article by Mr. Hetherwick, who went there in 1884, on "The Beginning of Blantyre." He writes—

"On the south-western tower of Blantyre Church was a brass plate recording the fact that year, a special series of 'solar & lunar' observations were taken in 1884 by Major T. C. O'Neill, of Zanzibar, to determine the longitude of Blantyre, which was then fixed at about 30 minutes 13 seconds E. of Greenwich. The exact spot where those observations were taken was just half way between the Chancery and the carpenter's house, which may be taken for the 'Greenwich' of Nyasaland, or in fact of Central Africa."

Politics in Kenya.

The suggestion that a movement is on foot in Kenya to form a "Unionist Party" has been made by "The East African Standard," whose states—

"There are reactions against the present elected assembly, it is a fact which is being repeated by various dictators. The rumour of a breakaway of certain members has also foundation, though not concerning those who would be best suited to movements now on foot to form a Unionist party. There is a party composed of representatives from every race on the unofficial side of the legislative Council. The ultimate intention is to have the European-Elected Member Organisation abolished altogether, and complete and organised Opposition formed in which considerations will arise. At all next elections there will be composition radically different now, little in the House can be depended

White Rule
is strong.
KANE & HAN

Judge
KENYA

Coffee

you self

COFFEE BOARD OF KENYA
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2

Drugs of Africa

The drums of Africa come over which began in "East Africa and Rhodesia" several weeks ago have been arousing interest. Souther Rhodesia, and an interesting contribution to the discussion has appeared in *The Sunday Mercury*.

"Gouldsbury and Sheldene, the Great Plateau of Rhodesia, mention the instance of a raid from a Northern Rhodesian village being killed in a small hut on the Shandland border, and the women informing him that they had just day in Northern Rhodesia when news came to possibility of news having come in the summary way by telephone. Inspector Barnes, who has been telling this check, says he could tell that in the Zulu and Rebellion of 1899 he was in the Transvaal border of what was then the Orange River Colony. Natives told him of the biggest fight of his career. It occurred, without he could not have heard of it in the ordinary way."

Fairbridge and Rhodesia

In a reference to the Fairbridge Unitarian colony, the *East African Standard* records the following passage:

"This is looking very bright when I received a cable in the form of a letter from the British South Africa Company saying that they consider Rhodesia a young country in which to start children in school. They could not therefore enter into any arrangement on the scheme I had proposed involving the sending of school teachers here."

A Rhodesian

The history of a quick-firing gun which started its life in the local barracks in Exeter is recalled in "The Exeterian."

"Forty years ago it was sent to Southern Rhodesia by H.M.S.A. Company. In 1890 it formed part of the Queen's Own Royal Fusiliers, under John French, and formed column of honour at the surrenders of the Boers during the Boer War. The gun was used again, this time by the British, but was captured by the 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, at Spion Ridge on October 21, 1899. It was also used in the defence of Ladysmith."

Native Control Declined to Natives

"A helpful article, written in the Northern Rhodesian Native newspaper, describes the first 5000-garteration of native control in the territory and explains how it has been effected. A very good story?" "If there had been no control, things would have happened much worse than they were, bad for the power. First, the price of coffee was high, and it became very expensive indeed to buy it like us. And, secondly, the Natives would not have been able to live if they had, perhaps not even one quarter of what they grow, because very little coffee is grown in Northern Rhodesia, shall not be eaten."

THE COFFEE CENTER

Budd's Restaurant, a unique and a perfect restaurant in all respects, Clarendon Place, Moseley, Birmingham, 16. Open daily, except Mondays, afternoons 2-5 p.m., evenings 7-10 p.m. Telephone: Moseley 3-2676. Dining Room, 100 ft. long, with a view of the Steeplechase. Large room for banquets. The dining room is a reproduction of a famous restaurant in Paris. The restaurant is open all day, including evenings, for tea. The restaurant has a large water feature in the centre. Bedrooms available, 20 bedrooms, suites with private bathrooms. Lovell Room, 10 ft. square, size 10 ft. by 10 ft. and 12 ft. high. The Lovell Room will accommodate 12 people. The Lovell Room will receive special attention by the manager. Telephone: Moseley 3-2676. Telephone: Moseley 3-2676.

FEBRUARY 25, 1938

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

UPLANDS HAMS & BACON

are stocked by all the leading stores in Eastern Africa.



What film has caused

To decay sound teeth.
KETROVE FILM THIS WAY

It is a fact of Hollywood and London that the most effective dental treatment is the removal of the film which causes tooth decay. In many instances, dentists have found that the removal of this film, which is a definite factor in tooth decay, has been more effective than any other method of treatment.

21 cases of tooth decay discovered, a dentist said, "The patient should be advised to remove the film from his teeth and to brush his teeth with a soft toothbrush, and if he does not do this, he will be liable to tooth decay."

Pepsodent is the "special film removing tooth paste". It is fine, called in the way it removes the film, the film becomes soft, so that the toothbrush can easily remove it. It is a natural film killer, and it does other things for your mouth. It contains no wax, nothing that might injure your enamel. It whitens brighter than any other tooth paste. Pepsodent is the "special film removing tooth paste".

PEPSODENT

NOW IN NEW 10% LARGER TUBES.

The flavor of they taste

OXO

With Oxo you will notice the unique richness and flavour in your soups and meat dishes, especially if you add Oxo Cubes.

OXO

Ask for

Bravemans

Obtainable at all Hotels and Clubs throughout East Africa and Rhodesia.

A traveller is sure to find a recommendation for a LONG DRINK (Liquor, Soda, Water, & Dry Wine Soda (or Mineral Water).

Write to Wm. Gurney & Sons Ltd., Atchborough, England, for details giving other recommendations.

A SOUTH DOWN'S BEAUTY SPOT

a place to
retire to

SO BEAUTIFUL is the coast of the East Dean, a little Sussex village near Eastbourne, that several public bodies have acquired 25 square miles of it. The location is truly for ever!

Alfriston, one of the prettiest villages in this vast area, is a remarkable picture on a angle of land between the East Dean Dowerland.

Bote, a modern rural settlement planned to harmonise with its glorious surroundings,

A number of lovely houses have been built here, and there are sites for as many more as will's with wide views of the sea and Rivers, which can never be spoilt by future building.

Birling Gap, East Dean's seashore, is only a short walk away, and Eastbourne, with its

fine hotels and entertainments, is reached in a matter of minutes by regular bus service. Main roads, gas, electricity and telephone are available.

Write for detailed particulars of available sites and houses up the hillside below.

EAST DEAN DOWERLAND ESTATE

WALMER HILL, EAST DEAN, SUSSEX, ENGLAND

Lunganyika Gold Prospects,

Colonel Greshell's Confidence.

In his visit to Rhodesia, Mr. E. H. Humphreys, 'road' in Lunganyika to the gold mining interests, was emphasised. In his talk concerning of the East African section of the Rhodesian Chamber of Commerce, when on his tour, he said: "The Chairman of the Section, Mr. Alfred Greshell, M.P., who is closely associated with East African Goldfields, fully spoke strongly on the subject and it was agreed that immediate inquiries should be made by the Central Schools as to the present attitude of Government in the matter, and that, if necessary, representations should be made to the Colonial Office."

The Section had received a memorandum from the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, dated 20th January, referring to the 'East African Gold Fields' scheme, stating that in consequence of a report that the Tanganyika Government had proposed to curtail expenditure on the Luluwazi Road by £100,000, the Chamber had submitted a memorandum to Government supporting the completion of the programme as originally planned. The memorandum explained that the present known volume of traffic on the Luluwazi was increasing and that traffic of that volume over the 1,160-mile highway represented a strain to the mining and other communities of over 1,000 miles a year.

On the discussion, Mr. Humphreys said that the matter was raised before the Joint East African Board of Trade, where it was suggested that there had been a misunderstanding of the true position.

* On another occasion he was able to quote the Government's reply to the representations of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce:

"At the Government Council meeting for the treatment of the southern section of the road, it was decided that the mileage reduced by the drastic curtailing of works on the project might be carried through more easily by the mileage already cut down. Sir Humphreys pointed out that the cost of the extension of the Luluwazi industry, and that which in its completed form would have a revenue of £100,000 per annum, as well as check the flow of capital, Colonel Greshell said that on the information before him, it was evident that the increase in the population of the area, and that there was evidence in their complaint, indicated that the altered programme, as that was then being followed, had produced the right for the road. But it would not bear examination. East African Goldfields, Ltd., had invested some £600,000 in the mine, which had only been there for six months, and the company had no shareholders. Peaking off in other countries, the value of their mining assets had been lost in that period."

Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, M.P., said that the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce had advised that the scheme had assured £1,000,000 worth of gold production, and that £1,000,000 worth of gold could receive £50,000 royalties on that gold, and that £50,000 would be received by the Government. To take the total of its figures alone, the Government would receive £100,000 in royalties from the extension of the road.

It was noted that gold had not yet been produced during the past few years over the 1,000 miles which had been passed through the surface. It was not certain when the market would be established, but the Government wished to employ its people in the area, and those reefs they must explore were not necessarily gold-bearing. There was no guarantee that London investing interests expected Tanganyika to be like other gold-producing countries, where the royalties were arranged for 30 days after the commencement of mining operations.

He was asked whether, this is the Government could not be induced to change their reported decision, confided in the City, and be shaken. On the other hand, if the Government unchanged their minds, he would equally certain that no one would regret it, and certainly not the Lunganyika Government.

Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth said that in any territory roads were needed development, and to propose the reverse was like putting the cart before the horse. He urged that the strongest representations be made in supporting the plea for early construction of the road.

Mr. Peter Parham said he had received a cable from the Chairman of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce pointing out that the local population would benefit those who used the 1,160-mile road, and that amount saved it would be in the market of the miners. He emphasised that they must live in the area, and that it must be an all-weather highway.

It was agreed that, having cabled Dar es Salaam, in effect done with the position, they should take necessary steps to representives of the Section to the Colonial Office.

S. Rhodesia Finances.

A statement of Northern Rhodesia finances for the month ended December 31, showed actual receipts of £35,350,000, against the estimate for the month of £35,000,000, and expenditure of £35,174,000, a monthly balance of £1,776,000.

Local Sanitation.

A system of urban sanitation by means of sewerage may be kept in good working order. The driving of sewerage projects is described by Mr. S. J. House, the chairman in Choma, as the greatest blessing of the Rhodesian Town Council. The essentials are grouped under four heads: housing, drains, water supplies, and consideration of the more common debilitating diseases.

Mr. G. D. Cobb, chairman of the Rhodesian Town Council, said that in his recent visit to Rhodesia he visited Salisbury last month. He was accompanied by representatives of the Shipping Association, the Rhodesian Chamber and the Mozambique Chamber, who were sorry for a reduction in the number of ships which are lighter than those in South Africa. Mr. Cobb up to now has the position investigated and the Fire Department that the rotted timber which had caused the reduction in the different

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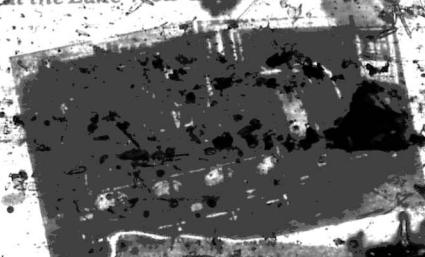
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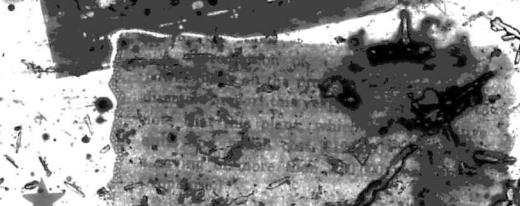
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COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND EXECUTION.

The Committee made its recommendations to the representative of the Government of Nyasaland, Mr. F. T. C. Gurnett, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in an amendment to the Nyasaland Bill. This amendment, which was accepted by the Secretary of State, has been incorporated in the bill, and in so far as it goes, has been put into effect.

The Committee, in view of the fact that the Chamber of Commerce had expressed a desire to have a Council which it proposed to call the Executive Council, recommended to the Secretary of State that a Council in Nyasaland should be established, but that it should consist of the members of the Chamber of Commerce and the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State agreed with this proposal, and the bill, which was introduced into the Legislative Assembly on May 10, 1936, provides that the Executive Council shall consist of the Secretary of State and the members of the Chamber of Commerce. The bill also provides that the Executive Council shall consist of the members of the Chamber of Commerce and the Secretary of State.

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Colonial Outputs.

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during 1935 were gold, £5,039,000; diamonds, 1,04 carats, gold, 1,000,000; tin, mice, silver, copper, £25,984; tin ore, 288 long tons, £10,000; silver, 1,000 oz.; £6,687; gold, 1,000 oz., 42 cwt. (£2,000); silver from individual districts during the year was as follows: Mbeya 2,000 oz., Msimba (B.M.), 2,000 oz.; Tanga 1,000 oz.; Mwanza 105 oz.; Simba (Simba Street) 8,254 oz., (£2,571); Morogoro 1,000 oz.; Mbeya (Mbeya) 1,000 oz. (1936); Dodoma 53 oz. (£204).

Mineral production in Southern Rhodesia during 1935 again increased, though the value last year was £7,140,000 compared with £6,855,000 in 1934. Gold production declined 20 per cent. in comparison with 1934, fine gold, £1,930; tin, 1,000 oz.; silver, 1,000 oz.; lead, 1,000 oz.; and zinc, 1,000 oz. The yield of gold, being 1935, and zinc have been surpassed by these inputs in 1934. The output of tin and base metals production has also increased markedly. The value of chrome produced being £30,350, 738 in 1935; £14,920 in 1934. Manganese showed a slight increase from £34,497 in 1934 to £35,087 in 1935, while asbestos went from £64,005 in 1934 to £63,216 in 1935.

Mining Personalities.

Mr. C. H. Richards, Assoc. Inst. M. & M., is returning to England from Kenya on leave.

Mr. H. H. Aspinwall, Assoc. Inst. M. & M., has arrived in London from South Africa.

Mr. J. Gamlen has arrived in London from New Zealand to resume part of his grave in England.

Mr. C. Parsons, MInst. M. & M., has left England and gone to Southern Rhodesia, and expects to return in June.

Mr. D. Thompson, Chairman, Mt. Gold Fields Proprietary and Limited Company Ltd., and of Wadler's Gold Fields Gold Mine Ltd., England, last week on his way to South Africa for the Kimberley.

Latest Share Prices.

Latest London Share Prices appear on page 752.

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Company Progress Reports

Barlow Gold. Milled in January 4,000 tons of accumulated tailings, averaging 642 ozs. per ton gold.

Kenya Gold Mine. January return 715 tons of ore, containing 405 ozs. fine gold per ton.

Phoenix. In January 6,700 tons of ore were milled for a total of 632 ozs. gold per ton. The mine has five main drives 22 ft. wide, one 15 ft. wide, 100 ft. from the level driven 3 ft. deep. Two down shafts descend to the main level, one 10 ft. av. depth, the other 12 ft. av. depth. The average width of the main drive is 22 ft. and the average length 100 ft.

South African Gold. The last quarter production was 5,000 tons of ore.

Brooks Gold. During January 2,000 tons of ore were milled. On the 10th a new round hole was sunk in the main level. It has been broken and some 12 ft. long timbering from the floor of the main level is being used to support the hole. It is impossible to find any 20 ft. deep down shafts or 30 ft. deep down holes. No gold has been recovered.

The progress report for the quarter ended December 31st shows 5,000 tons of ore milled, 632 dwt. fine gold per ton. Gold recovered was 160 ozs. fine gold per ton.

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Kimbiri Gold. The progress report for January shows 1,000 tons of ore milled at the 100 ft. level, containing 32 ozs. fine gold per ton. The 100 ft. level contains 200 ft. of development, consisting of two 12 ft. wide drives, 12 ft. apart, and a 12 ft. wide crosscut.

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Barlow Gold. About 4,000 tons of ore were milled in January, containing 642 ozs. fine gold per ton.

Kimberly Gold Mine. Sir Robert B. Coates, managing director, gave the following details of work done during the quarter ended December 31st. The development of 400 ft. of new level driven to date was mainly laid out in improved rock conditions, or iron pyrite, due to several indications. The following figures have been obtained:

No. 1 shaft, 20 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, over 47 ft. in length, has averaged 632 dwt. fine gold per ton. No. 2 shaft, 20 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, over 47 ft. in length, has averaged 632 dwt. fine gold per ton. No. 3 shaft, 20 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, over 47 ft. in length, has averaged 632 dwt. fine gold per ton.

No. 4 shaft, 20 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, over 47 ft. in length, has averaged 632 dwt. fine gold per ton. No. 5 shaft, 20 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, over 47 ft. in length, has averaged 632 dwt. fine gold per ton. No. 6 shaft, 20 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, over 47 ft. in length, has averaged 632 dwt. fine gold per ton.

No. 7 shaft, 20 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, over 47 ft. in length, has averaged 632 dwt. fine gold per ton. No. 8 shaft, 20 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, over 47 ft. in length, has averaged 632 dwt. fine gold per ton. No. 9 shaft, 20 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, over 47 ft. in length, has averaged 632 dwt. fine gold per ton.

No. 10 shaft, 20 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, over 47 ft. in length, has averaged 632 dwt. fine gold per ton. No. 11 shaft, 20 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, over 47 ft. in length, has averaged 632 dwt. fine gold per ton.

No. 12 shaft, 20 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, over 47 ft. in length, has averaged 632 dwt. fine gold per ton. No. 13 shaft, 20 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, over 47 ft. in length, has averaged 632 dwt. fine gold per ton. No. 14 shaft, 20 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, over 47 ft. in length, has averaged 632 dwt. fine gold per ton.

Makindu Gold. On samples taken near approximately the 100 ft. level, 100 ft. below the surface, there were 30 ft. of development, consisting of two 12 ft. wide drives, 12 ft. apart, and a 12 ft. wide crosscut.

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Commercial Concern

A clay pigeon shooting club has been formed in Lushtoto.

Report of Transvaal Farmers during 1936 showed 1,203, against 1,155 in 1935.

Building operations have been started for Messrs. Laidlow meat factory near Athi River.

Customs receipts for the first four months of December totalled £2,000,000, compared with £1,700,000 for December 1935.

The Mozambique Budget shows a balance of revenue at £974,007, and a balance of £1,000,000 in the bank, an estimated sum for 1937.

The Portuguese Government have determined to fix the price of coffee at 10s per kilo for each month, and further they have said that there will be no holiday.

Broom, Rubin & Partners, who have interests in Northern Rhodesia, announced the payment of an interim dividend of 10s per share. No interim dividend was paid last year.

Contingentals, Ltd., (1929), Ltd., who have extensive interests in Rhodesia, announced the payment of a dividend of 10s per share. Bretencourt shares in respect of the balance of 1936 for the year to December 31, 1936.

The managers of the Rhodesia Railways, the Mashonaland Railway, and the Beira Railway, jointly decided in December to increase fares by 15%, 20% and 10% respectively, commencing on December 1, 1936. The increases follow the increase of 10% imposed on production from the Rhodesian

A Native education conference was held recently in Isokwe, Rhodesia, and eleven ex-Mayors of African districts attended the City Council's tenth meeting.

The 2nd Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment, arrived home from the galaxy of service.

Efforts are being made to arrange a southern Rhodesian tour by the Durban City Orchestra towards the end of this year, or early in 1938.

The Society for the Preservation of Trees of Rhodesia is under consideration the institution of a seal, to be awarded for outstanding services to the society or the cause it seeks to serve.

Disastrous floods in Mozambique last week resulted in the death of over 200 Natives and the loss of 2,000 cattle. Thousands of the plains north of Lourenco Marques were destroyed, and damage estimated at £100,000.

To help the Imperial Airways flying boat service operate to Beira, mails for the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland will be taken over by Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways. Two new models of the B.C. Civilian Dragon Rapid-type of aircraft have been ordered for the service.

Flight Radios

Lowered fares and special charter rates on services between Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways, Ltd., have been introduced. Flights from Nairobi to Dar es Salaam are now available.

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GOLDEN HOTELS
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OUR PLEASURE IS THE
COMFORT OF OUR GUESTS

Convenient Accommodation Convenience

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BEDROOMS
COMFORTABLE LOUNGE
CABIN BOARDS
OPPOSITE STATION



The Service London HOLLOWAY'S LONDON CIN

Smooth, well mixing with all fruit, a reliable pick-up "Toot" - Sub-Dominion Cocktail.

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British South Africa Co.

Sir Henry Birchenough's speech.

The thirty-ninth ordinary annual meeting of the British South Africa Company was held in London on Monday, February 27.

Sir Henry Birchenough, M.C., president of the company, presided, and in the course of his speech referred to the company's annual report for 1893.

The copper mining industry deserves, deservedly, for

it went through a very trying time during the last year, had a good time last year, and in which we are dealing, the year ended October 31, 1893, copper output at 10,000 tons.

At 3000 tons per ton, it is compared with 10,000 tons for the previous year, the difference being which royalty was paid by us, at first, was about £100,000 less than in the previous year.

In the same period of 1893, there was a reduction throughout the year, with the exception of August 1000 tons, the position again is very

desirable to make substantial reductions respecting the number of men and in regard to the

year's reduction will be indicated, the management exist in its present state, the circumstance require it.

On the subject of the railway, the following

is a brief summary of the operations of the railway

and the results they have given. The London Metal Exchange of 1893 is now, say, £165 per ton

delivered iron, which is much an early result of the company's policy, and is called "British Iron,"

which is sold at a considerable discount in the world market.

It is sold at a price considerably higher than the cost of production.

Production has also gone out of cobalt,

but subsequently, imports of cobalt, mainly from China, and value of exports of Robakha's

iron, are set down at three times those

of the previous year, and the metal, mainly from

the Chinese, is sold at a price that compares

with the price of iron, and it is to back the

whole body of foreign trade of the colony, to

present trading level. At the present price of iron,

we think we are justified in looking forward to

a bright future for our undertakings.

As regards the railway, we stand as plain as

important as, first, as boy owners, the revenue

depends primarily upon output and

cost. In any month in which the London Metal

Exchange average price per standard copper is

less than £100 per ton, the revenue of the

company is lost, and the average price of

copper is £100 per ton, the revenue of the

company is £100 per ton, and so on.

It is evident that the company will be

unable to meet its expenses, which are

now £200,000 per month, if the copper

market does not improve, and the company

will be unable to meet its expenses, which are

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Railway Venture Committee.

After dealing with the agreement recently concluded between Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., the railway company, and the British South Africa Company, it has been proposed in a measure recently introduced into the legislature, to constitute a railway committee which will be charged with the duty of negotiating with the railway company, on behalf of the company, for the conveyance of the company's goods by rail.

It is proposed that the committee will consist of three members, one to be appointed by the company, and two to be appointed by the railway company.

Rhodesia's Railway Function.

It is the desire of the company to have the

possessions of the company to be under the

control of the company, and to give the

company the right to control the

possessions of the company, and to give

the company the right to control the

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possessions of the company, and to give

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd.

More Normal Conditions at Sight

MR. GEORGE BALFOUR, M.P.

THE fourth annual general meeting of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., was held on the 2nd inst.

Mr. George Balfour, J. P., Chairman of the company, presided.

The Secretary, Mr. W. J. Self, reading a notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The chairman said:—Gentlemen, the report on account of which I have had the honor to call you together, will be read to-day and your comments and light instructions to the effect that each year assesses new difficulties without any substantial effort to produce results which continue to follow the gradual improvement of our class.

You that the past year has been both eventful and the results presented to you to-day have called for increased effort and imposed a steady strain upon the executive.

Dealing with our business for which we are responsible, general observations being as follows:

We will feel at the present time the reason to those that we are an important factor in world conditions. We are active in the fact that in this country we have at last secured peace, we can no longer promote and sustain world peace by armament alone, that we who are genuine peace-lovers, must be adequately armed if we are to be able to confound those who, aiming to offend, the sometime our commission did not acquiesce in their deflections for too long.

I sincerely trust that those nations which have forced us reluctantly to face a huge expenditure on our peace programme, now realize clearly that the people of this country are determined to prove them wrong in their efforts to repel any unprovoked assault on their liberties or possessions. This country has paid a very heavy price for the exploration and demonstration that, by diplomacy, it will prove to be money well spent if the various dictatorial warriress which our recent experiences teach us thus be able to take their countries in the near future to a more stable diplomatic ground based upon the simple principles of State and Law-making.

Our work in the last year has been mainly in progress on hand and trade, and our business included the work carried out last year we built an important factory for cement production which is reason to believe the proprietors regard as the most up-to-date factory of its kind and likely to be one of the cheapest if not the cheapest, produced in the country.

The work on the important bridge which we are building for the local Government of Kenya is

almost entirely beyond our control, we had considerable setbacks at the end of last year, caused by fire during the last fortnight of November when I was on the Works towards the end of November everything was proceeding satisfactorily, though goods, which reached a level not anticipated until January, were held up by the works of November, completely terminating the programme. Twenty days could be given for clearance of the seasonable, but the actual removal of snow, which has been granted due to the abnormal snow conditions, but we shall make every effort to complete within a reasonable period of time, so firmly established, we have had our full share of world-wide happenings in connexion with the same, and proper consideration will be given to the fact that these difficulties should be classed as temporary. We have had greater strain, however, than is sufficient to our position and, for this reason, I believe, shall do so on the 10th January.

During the year we also completed the first of many large hydro-electric works, several steam and oil generating stations, both at home and abroad, including a plant on the River Arno, Italy, and others in Canada and Mexico States.

Worshipful Company of Edinburgh

Work for the tunnel to connect Loch Garve and Loch Etive will be completed in the autumn of this year according to programme. This tunnel is approximately five miles in length, and is to be driven without any access except by the inlet and outlet leading to the head of the two lochs. The tunnel is probably the longest in the world, which have been driven in two points, the completion of this work will mean at the ultimate of each loch, the height being available for storage, its full height. In addition there will be upon the next development connecting works, Sellen and Son, by aqueduct and tunnel of the existing loch. Reservoirs to serve the plants already installed, and which have been designed to utilise the natural water resources.

Last year I mentioned that I had on hand some £2,000,000 worth of unexecuted contracts for the unexecuted work in India, and that I had engaged the Kurnool tract, which I have waiting immediate delivery, estimated two and a quarter million pounds, and at the present time I am trying to get these contracts which might be let to the local firms, and the larger contractors, and to business. The volume of financial business has not up to the present year reached 1917, but it has been much greater than in the previous year. Included in the miscellaneous financial business handled we have made an issue of our stock to Sir James D'Arcy, and also to various commercial and private firms and individuals.

General Office Accommodation

The original company, now greatly enlarged, in addition to the routine electrical manufacturing, a highly experienced and capable technical and commercial executive and staff, the latter including a number of engineers, accountants, solicitors, and a quantity of office workers, is to be seen in our main and new office

at 69 Queen Street and Watling Street. At a somewhat later time pastit has been difficult to house suitably the whole of the staff, and in consequence in December last we purchased a plot in a block of buildings at 100, Cannon Street, just from George Cannon Street, College Hill and Crap Lane.

When the new premises have been fitted up, it shall be possible to dispense with the offices at Queen Street and Watling Street, retaining the post office at 100, Queen Street as head office, and housing the remainder of the staff in the new Cannon Street premises. As the head office in Queen Street and the Cannon Street block are only some few yards distant from each other, the new arrangement will greatly facilitate the office routine.

The Income

Turning to the account, the item of investments, loans, and participations amounting to £1,201,060, compare with £1,064,421 for the previous year, the increase being accounted for by changes in our investments during the current year after taking into account the reduction in the last year. The cash available for investment items is still £1,000,000, although nothing more is invested than £1,000,000 has been regularly paid, and with improved international relations, we should be able to find in the near future a suitable opportunity of dealing with these bonds should we also desire. Regular dividends have been paid on the shares, but these remain as our credit in stock. Investments in subsidiary companies remain at the same figure as for the previous year—£457,520. The item of dividends, amounting to £5,182 is an increase of £1,300 over last year, and the last item, that at £1,000,000, has been maintained in the same sum before referred to.

The cash resources of the corporation and its subsidiary companies as at December 31st, amounting to £1,000,000, leaving a balance figure of approximately £200,000, which figure is represented by expenditure on freehold property in Cannon Street, and participation in our subsidiary, our existing subsidiary companies, those amounting to about £80,000, and the balance due to fluctuating cash balance at normal rates.

Capital and Reserves

On the other side of the balance sheet there is a change in the amount of capital issued, the reserves account showing a total of £1,000,000, leaving in the mark of £1,000,000 to be appropriated out of last year's profit. This has again been added to general reserves bringing the total up to £1,000,000, a provision for contingencies leaving the reserves account at the figure of £1,000,000. The item amount owing to subsidiary company for £79,000, which is the freehold balance of the Hydro-electric Devonport plant, and amounts due to us of £1,000,000, having been taken into account, the £1,000,000 having been paid to one of our subsidiary companies for the purchase of machinery, relating to the hydro-electric plant, and the balance of the £1,000,000 increase of £1,000,000, leaving something over £1,000,000 is apparently credit balanced. The remaining items on the balance sheet deal with the rest of the profit and loss account to which I will now refer.

The gross profit for the year, including general expenses, dividends, commissions, and transfers, amounted to £1,000,000, a slight increase of about £100,000 on last

year. The administration and general expenses and provisions for taxation amounted to £1,000,000, £1,000 on last year. Directors' fees amounted to £1,000,000, which leaves a sum of £1,000 to be carried forward on the balance sheet of £1,000,000, or a net increase over £1,000,000 of approximately £1,000.

The balance of £1,000,000 together with £1,000 brought forward from the last account makes a total of £1,000,000, out of which there has been paid a dividend of £1,000,000, leaving a balance of £1,000,000. The balance sheet shows a general reserve of £1,000,000, leaving a balance of £1,000,000. In view of this proposal to propose in my name of a dividend on the 10% preference shares for December 31, 1939, for the year amounting to £1,000,000, having to be carried forward in next account £1,000,000, and income £1,000.

The Outlook

Regarding the outlook in these troubled times, it is always nice to prophesy, but we have noted from what Mr. Maye said that we can expect a million pounds of work in hand and available apart from the Iraq work. We are therefore well placed for some time to come, and in addition we are dealing with quite a lot of concession work, engineering and miscellaneous work which should mature in due course. The exchange difficulty still hampers the expansion of our foreign activities not linked to sterling and we are aiming this year of 10% naturally concentrating some of our work naturally to expand in an exchange independent area.

I only move this resolution as I would like to pay tribute to all my colleagues and in particular to Mr. Seller, our secretary, and the staff of our London and Bradford office, and also to the staff of our Scottish office, as I think they have all fully undertaken a vast amount of work in a difficult period and have done a very good job. We were very pleased to see the new chairman member of the executive board, Mr. Williams, who is an old friend of ours. Scottish office has recently undertaken a very difficult task in getting rid of the old building and finding a new one, and the work seems to be going well. We are increasing the available office space to 10,000 square feet and instead of the old committee room we have a large conference room.

I now only move that the sum of the unspent and accounts for the year to December 31, 1939 be approved and do you, that a dividend at the rate of 7% per annum (£55,000) tax paid on the nominal Preferred shares for the year 1939 be confirmed. It is proposed to pay 50% of the dividend on the ordinary shares and 100% on the preferred shares. The dividend will be declared.

Mr. Williams, chairman of the directors, seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously. The Chairman then proposed that the election of the retiring director Sir John G. Hobole, Bt., being 65, he should be elected as vice-chairman, and that his term of office should be three years, which was agreed to. He did not wish to be nominated for chairman of the executive committee, but the members of the executive committee were unanimous in their support of him as vice-chairman.

William C. Fisk seconded the resolution and it was unanimously approved.

The electors, Messrs. Beale, the auditor, were appointed.

On the motion of Mr. George H. Smith, president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Leslie Hollom, a candidate of the Conservative party, and the chairman acknowledged the proposal.

KENYA'S TRADE OUTLOOK.

The budget for 1930-31, which was presented to Parliament on May 22, 1930, indicated that the total value of imports for 1930 would be £10,000,000, while exports were estimated at £10,000,000.

Whether or not these figures have been realized is difficult to say, but it is clear that the estimates were based on the assumption that the surplus in gold in 1929-30 would be continued in 1930-31, and that the balance of payments would be maintained at the surplus in gold in 1929-30.

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The budget for 1930-31 provides a revenue of £10,672,000 and an expenditure of £10,741,000, leaving an anticipated surplus of £18,000. Provision is made for the collection of £1,250,000 from customs, e.g., cotton and mineral receipts, on imports, and entertainment of visitors are increased under the heads of interest, exhibition, and visitors' allowances, and of principal revenue. Allowances will make a substantial list to taxpayers in the Northern Province in respect of land tax, due to land, mining tax. The price of sugar has again been reduced, and is now lower than it has been since the institution of the scheme.

Agriculture and Veterinary Services.

Additional financial support of £288,000 is provided for agriculture, medical and veterinary services, civil aviation, pensions and provisions for the disabled, and for training agricultural and veterinary scientists. The increases in the medical and veterinary services, additional medical and veterinary staff, and other preventative medical services.

By reason of its size and geographical position Kenya's future is considerably affected by the development of civil aviation, and the 1930 budget provides for the active participation in the aircraft scheme as a result of the increased exchange between pastoral

and settled areas and the carrying trade. Kenya is a country of great agricultural potentialities, and particularly speaking of the period of 1930-31, agricultural goods, largely from the tropics, and grain products, particularly from the temperate zone, will be available, provided that the production of dues will be sufficient to meet the demand for these from the world's cotton-growing areas, which are now considerable. World cotton stocks are lower than they have been for some time, and there has been an increasing demand by consumers, in the case of cotton, in the last few years in trade, and especially, although the present situation is slightly different, those countries which import cotton, volume and price.

The long-standing and well-known difficulties arising from the export of sugar, which will affect the ultimate disposal of exports, makes a bad year for sugar. Self-government under a responsible government, however, need not continue to sacrifice a depreciating currency in the interests of the Government.

Stock Market Review.

In a review of the stock market, Messrs. Wagstaffe and Co. state—

"Reports continued to come in of great activity in the many large and busy mills 'working over' the tea-shrubs. A considerable portion of the output being devoted to commercial wines, again to very large numbers. For this reason alone the highest standard of seal is required in all sizes of the increase in winter wheat sowings in America, and given more favourable conditions of moisture the prospects for the coming harvest may be regarded as more optimistic. Last year the take-over of twine from last season's main crop will be important to future requirements, bearing in mind that America has purchased a little African sisal for this purpose."

Many of the African stampers have so well sold their tea that their equipment may be the earliest period for which new supplies of tea will be available, and this will be too late for the next harvest.

In these circumstances it may be that pessimism as to the future of the market may be misplaced. Conditions on the Continent are improving, and additional imports of tea have recently been graded in Germany."

KENYA OFFERS GREAT OPPORTUNITIES IN THESE DAYS.

Men with moderate means who are desirous of opportunities, those making should consider carefully the Colony's many material advantages.

A IDEAL FOR RETIREMENT.
MEN—particularly gentle men—retiring from any kind of business, with a reasonable income per annum, may find in Kenya a comfortable home, where he may enjoy his leisure in either farming, or continuing in public affairs, or leading a quiet social life with sports.

INQUIRIES ABOUT KENYA
will be welcomed by

Colonel C. F. KNAGGS,
KENYA AGENT,
GRAND BUILDINGS,
REDAHAR SO., LONDON, W.C.2

BRITAIN'S MOST ATTRACTIVE COLONY

dry climate

- Fertile lands
- Congenial surroundings
- Pleasant climate
- Fresh air
- Suitable living costs
- Good schools
- Excellent fishing and other sports

OR TO:

The Secretary, Kenya Association (1932),

P.O. Box 825, NAIROBI, Kenya Colony.

East African Market Reports.**Bond's "Trader Report."**

At last there was a good demand for coffee and tea in Nairobi, but prices were rather static.

Tea.—A few more buyers came into the market.

Tea.—A few fine tea sizes 12s. od to 16s. od.

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Bank's Bank (D.C. & Co.) include the following cabled items in their recent monthly report:

Kenya.—Hot dry weather has been generally and fairly severe, but no anxiety is felt at present. Prices of local crops have generally been good, and local and overseas prices have shown continued improvement. This is particularly so in upward strand.

Uganda.—The wet weather has benefited the crops generally, with intermediate in particular. The official estimate of the crop remains unchanged at 320,000 bales. The price of maize is slightly higher at Shs. 125 per hundred pounds, while corn is about Shs. 100 per hundred. Bazaars are quiet in their usual seasonal period.

Tanganyika.—Hot dry weather has mainly prevailed except in Lake Province where heavy rain has fallen. The lack of rain has adversely affected prospects of next season's coffee crop in Arusha and Moshi areas.

Southern Rhodesia.—Pastures enjoyed satisfactory business during January. Good rain was experienced during the latter part of the month, and enhanced prospects of the tobacco crop. Drying will set in full swing during February, and the production harmoniously estimated at 100,000 lbs. Maize has also benefited greatly, and its yield is expected to exceed the 1935-36 season's record of 1,000,000 bushels. A further period of hot and dry weather has occurred near Lake Victoria. The江南的米市 again became quiet as coffee export to the overseas market etc. being continued.

Australia and Rhodesia.—General trading conditions were quiet during January, but there was a more optimistic note from Australia. In evidence in the sober belt of Rhodesia, the increase in maize and maize meal has been noted by most dealers, but the maize crop is in satisfactory condition throughout. In the port of Jamison and the tobacco crop is well advanced and in normal weather conditions will be harvested during the next two months. A good deal of heavy leaf tobacco is expected in the market, as estimated to be active.

Transvaal.—Tobacco importers have reported that growing conditions in the Southern Province are good, and will afford to a great extent the weather conditions in early and mid-March. If they are favourable, export in the Northern Province is expected to start in October.

Air Mail Passenger

Among the passengers who left for Nairobi in the week ending Saturday, Feb. 12, 1938, Lieut. Commander G. W. Chapman, the man which leaves to-morrow Captain Mr. and Mrs. Wilson of Chertsey, Surrey, England, for Nairobi.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

The managers of Bond's, Ltd., have announced a 5% dividend on the preference shares for 1937, payable on or before the 20th of March, 1938, and a 5% dividend on the ordinary shares for 1937, payable on or before the 20th of April, 1938. The total dividend for 1937 was £100,000.

THE GREAT MAJORITY
Kenya Coffee Growers
are in full crops now treatment

THE NAIROBI COFFEE DRYING CO. LTD.

knowing that Company does everything in its power to preserve and enhance East Africa's reputation as a grower of the finest coffee.

National Bank of India

Limited
Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862
on the 2nd of May, 1864.

Established in Calcutta 1st September, 1806.

Bank of the
Government of Kenya, Uganda and Uganda

Subscribed Capital £100,000,000.

Paid-up Capital £100,000,000.

Reserve Fund £100,000,000.

Head Office

26, BEAUCHAMP PLACE,
LONDON, S.W.1, U.K.

ADEN
AHMEDABAD
AMRITABHAWA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANNAPORE
CHITTAGONG
CHIN (S. India)
COLOMBO
DELHI

KARACHI
KOLKATA
MADRAS
MANALAY
MUWARA ELIYA
RANGOON
TUTICORIN
ZANZIBAR

MOMBASA
NAGPUR
PUNJAB
RAJPUTANA
SHILLONG
SIKKIM
TRIPURA
URDUPUR
VADODARA
WAGHORI
YOGI

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Orders on all places where it is represented; negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange; collects Pay, Pensions, and generally transacts every description of Eastern Banking business. The Bank receives Deposits for periods not exceeding one year, subject to be called on at short notice. Trusteeships and Executorships also undertaken.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

MINERAL PRODUCTION

	1926-1927	1927-1928
	£124,369,360	
Gold	16,453,089	
Asbestos	11,699,776	
Chrome	6,936,774	
Coral	6,906,561	
Copper	2,472,033	
Silver	1,589,000	
Mica	1,385,300	
Other	1,361,200	

PROGRESS

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN TRADE
The following figures indicate the progress which has been made in the last ten years.

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN TRADE

Year	Trade	Trade
1926	1,056,000	1,000,000
1927	2,000,000	1,900,000
1928	4,995,000	3,933,000
1929	7,067,000	5,934,000
1930	5,522,000	5,059,000

THE HIGH COMMISSION FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA
Rhodesia House, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.

DON'T BE ROBBED BY THE WHITE ANT

Thousands of pounds worth of good timber is eaten daily by the voracious White Ant simply because the timber has not been protected. All timber can be fully protected not only against White Ants but also against Dry Rot and Decay, by the use of Solignum Wood Preservative or Extract. The cost of the timber protected.

SOLIGNUM

WOOD PRESERVATIVE

Manufacturers and Stockists do not stock Solignum in time of war but stock it to the South African
Sons of Liberty.

SAILINGS EVERY FOUR WEEKS TO
EAST AFRICA | **SOUTH AFRICA**

via TANZANIA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLE,
GENOA, MONTEVIDEO and SOEZ CANAL

LIST OF SAILINGS

LLANDaff CASTLE March 18
LLANGIDWY CASTLE April 1
LLANDOVERY CASTLE May 14
and thereafter every four weeks in the same rotations
(Subject to alteration without notice)

ALSO FORWARDING SERVICE TO
SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

serving RHODESIA via African Ports, or Beira.

Kempton Park, Mombasa, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Mombasa, Beira, Rhodesia, South Africa, etc.

Subject to alteration without notice
South African ports, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth, Rhodesia, South Africa, etc.

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