

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE question figures so largely in public discussion throughout the world and is one of the main reasons for the appointment of the Committee on Raw Materials now sitting in Geneva, timely evidence of the scope of the German Corporation's business in Germany's raw materials, and the statistics of which show the increase in German imports of the country within the space of three months, with purchasing power in the market stimulated by the rise in the country's exchange rate, the German Corporation's contribution to the import trade, the supplies being no greater than those of the previous year, that being the greatest percentage increase enjoyed by any country in the British Empire in the position of a competitor of the country's total imports, the actual value of her exports for the year was 2,473,000,000 marks, and her business was done by a ratio is not disclosed and is probably not known, but it must be a high ratio to the proportion represented by her commercial transactions for the same period, that this side of German endeavour has been particularly active, especially in connexion with the exchange of steel and other for machinery and diesel engines.

The old story that the raw materials supplies of her former Colonies are "closed" to her is exaggerated since more by these latest trade returns, for while her sales of manganese and profit realised nearly half a million sterling her purchases from the same sources were exactly 2,264,000 less. In other words she would have spent that additional sum on raw materials without any encroachment on her reserves of gold or foreign currency. In fact she took her sterling surplus on Tanganyika trade and utilised that to purchase raw materials in Northern Rhodesia, whose copper she has bought freely for her armaments, it was pointed out in our last issue that a trade balance with her had never before been possible in ten years, but at any rate she has made a considerable amount of profit in the purchase of raw materials, and her prosperity and the development of her country has been the great addition to the world's supply of raw materials.

Her trade in raw materials is also increasing, being 33% of the total imports of the year, as against 22% in 1930. Though British trade has increased on the whole, the figures for the year 1931 have been a disappointment, all British exports of raw materials to the manufacturers total, which was 2,000 million, compared with 1,800 million in 1930. These figures are not strictly comparable, as there is no figure for the year 1930, but it is a feature to which attention may be drawn, as the supply of Home produced raw materials is a significant proportion of the market, and a significant feature.

...the popularity of the bicycle...
...a new sign of progress...
...to British manufacturers generally...
...encouraged... must be to...
...it conveyed a message to all...
...interested in the market to make...
...of its requirements... Japan...
...and to apply the African...
...absurdly low... the changes...
...attracted him, with the result...
...sales declined for a time, but soon...
...Native found there was no comparison...
...the machines in quality and durability...
...that it cost him 20 shillings for...
...essentials... that makes not only a bicycle...
...Natives' preference for quality goods will speak...
...obviously before... improve in the long...
...can be the most significant...
...favorable reactions... generation that...
...these... prior markets.

...goods...
...dominant...
...repercussions of her unique trade policy, with...
...its vicious circle of subsidised...
An Opportunistic Opportunity... her position in...
...for... East Africa... then... having...
...price increases ranging... we are...
...informed from at most reliable source, up...
...as much as 20%. Such increases could not have...
...taken place at a more opportune moment for...
...manufacturers, enhancing as it does, the inducement...
...of the African to turn to the higher quality...
...article than he has the means to pay the little...
...extra cost. The higher cost of Japanese goods...
...cannot but have been a factor which might well...
...the opportunity... to... scales to its...
...itself.

PERHAPS some day... will make...
...a large and... joint... the further...
...development of Tanganyika and Kenya," said...
...Aga Khan on the eve of his departure from East...
...Africa. Coincident with the receipt...
...of £3,300,000... in London comes...
...Development news from Lisbon of the inaugura...
...Programme... a campaign for the develop...
...for P.E.A... of Portuguese East Africa, on...
...which £2,000,000 is to be expended...
...for the construction of new railways, of feeder roads...
...to ports and railways, and of schemes for the...
...strengthening of the East of the country's agricul...
...ture. For a State of the size and restricted re...
...sources of Portugal the decision is of a boldness...
...and generosity which command admiration. The...
...occupation of Somaliland, which met with general...
...condemnation, has been described as a challenge...
...to Great Britain, and the African quarter...
...This £2,000,000 programme of Portugal, solemn...
...and comparatively feeble, is a challenge, and its...
...influence upon British East Africa would be...
...immense if the Imperial Government...
...heartened by the initiative to embark upon that...
...greater measure of development which is so desir...
...able.

From the standpoint of the... of the two most...
...important features of this courageous plan for the...
...development of Mozambique are not the...
...Tete... the Mozambique...
...influence on the railway... By...
...East and... construction of the...
...island... became a great... exporting...
...and... long... road by...
...over the... areas in the East of the Nyasaland...
...Portuguese East Africa... will be given the...
...opportunity of that agricultural progress for which...
...measure has endeavored... the growing of a...
...considerable scale... one of the probable results...
...of... has... that the Tete...
...could come only with...
...the construction of a branch... from a...
...junction...
...which... benefit from the new...
...in its... the time... reduction of the...
...present... heavy... the...
...relatively small... from Nyasaland. This...
...Mozambique... will...
...sympathy... the...
...Portuguese East Africa... but also of...
...those who have... in terms of...
...Nyasaland, that...
...benefit... from the fruition of these...
...will be to the... advantage of...
...Beira, that successful... of...
...endeavour.

THE above quoted reference to the...
...large and... loan... may be put...
...Aga Khan's... services rendered...
...East Africa during... tour, when...
...the Aga Khan's...
...in... and...
...various...
...To... frequently...
...in the East has... been said by...
...that there exists a feeling of unfriendliness...
...between the communities...
...concerned, whereas...
...experiences of the...
...few... have shown that...
...what has been lacking has been...
...and occasion... the desire on...
...to... a...
...understanding. It will be...
...of all who are genuinely interested...
...future and in the promotion and maintenance...
...of harmonious relations between...
...races that these contacts will...
...in the spirit...
...of inter-communal...
...and that...
...East Africa...
...generally, and Kenya in particular, will not...
...appoint the Aga Khan in his decision to build a...
...home in Nairobi, where he can...
...occasionally...
...rest and quiet. The visits of so distinguished a...
...world... and...
...overseas public...
...his travels... will...
...of great...
...to all the...
...dependence...
...especially from the standpoint...
...of the promotion of...
...peace.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON		
No. 65	March 16, 1937	

CONSERVATION OF AFRICAN GAME

by Arthur S. Gowers

TREMENDOUS CHANGES have taken place in the present century over what was formerly the great game reserves of East Africa. A landmark in the history of East Africa is the fact that I have recollected that I was first seen by Joseph Thomson, so recently as 1895. The day this old veteran is almost passed he has been on a railway line and excellent roads which are now easily accessible to the most remote of territories. In relatively recent years the high plains and the country were the haunts of a great number of large herds of game. Today this same country is covered with scattered farms and small townships. It is only such a small area that has been reserved a profound respect for wildlife. To stimulate interest in the welfare of such reserves a committee of the Committee for International Wildlife Protection was formed.

It is obvious that wildlife is not always to be served particularly well if it comes into contact with the care of man. In the case of the game reserves of East Africa, the welfare of man and the welfare of the game are both of them of the highest importance.

To centralise the control of such reserves some central departments of Game Preservation are being set up in each of the Dependencies. These departments will be delegated to a large number of officers to be appointed by the Government and to the goodwill of the people of the Dependencies. The members of one of these departments will be in charge of the game reserves of the Dependencies and will be in charge of the game reserves of the Dependencies.

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Reprinted by permission from the Journal of the Empire, 1914. British Government records showed an estimated 75,000 dogs of various breeds and 16,000 cats, will be used to hunt the suffering of the game reserves of East Africa.

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Denudation in Forest Reserves is also caused by fire. The Department's protection of forests from fire. Every year the Department burns the grasslands in the Forest Reserves, thus destroying the cover of the land for perhaps several months. This year, 1952, the grassland in the Aberdare Mountains is burnt. This area is many thousands of acres in extent, and its swamps and streams feed rivers which water the Kijuni Reserve. If only this year's sale burning the grassland, the water in the land will be seriously impaired for some time to come.

It appears to be a detached object of this same less-than-green-fair-break would be equally less-harmful. The clearing of grasslands on stream banks and the annual burning of the grassland are alike condemned by the Department of Agriculture. So far as operation by the Department seems to have broken down.

Problem of Fire.

Even where close supervision exists, fire is a special difficulty, for to reduce the numbers and extent of fires is a task of no easy task. It is never, one to be undertaken with the least possible delay, for fire, as was argued by the Empire Forests Conference, is one of the most important contributory agents to the denudation of Africa. In spite of powers given to the chiefs and headmen to control grassburning fires will sweep across miles of country, in spite of bagabanda, farmers still themselves burn, or allow their servants to burn, grass and bush on their farms annually. One thought setting fire to trees in the Forest Reserves is in the laws of Kenya a very serious offence, magistrates still dismiss with a fine, a caution, or a caution, honey-hunters who have been arrested for causing fires in the forest by smoking bees out of hollow trees.

There is erosion, and danger of erosion, everywhere in Kenya, and the Secretary of State has expressed his opinion that it proves that the problem is at least being taken seriously. It implies that it is well in hand, and in fact only a beginning, and a small one, that has been made.

The areas which are being actively reconditioned are negligible compared with the size of the areas where the need for reconditioning exists; a few thousand acres here, a few hundred there, make little impression where millions of acres are concerned.

Imperial Government's Responsibility.

Here the question of money comes in, increased staff is needed, and very often implements. The Local Native Councils, though in some cases they realise the need for expenditure and raise considerable sums, cannot raise the capital sums required. This is surely the responsibility of the Imperial Government; to self-appointed trustees of the Native people, they cannot allow their wards to become penniless, as they inevitably must, if the land and the source of their wealth and of their very life is ruined.

The work which has been and are being reconditioned by the energy and skill of the officers of the Department of Agriculture, and even of the Administration, prove, by their productivity and responsibility on the part of the Imperial Government, that it should not go unrewarded. There is ample security of money advanced.

Reconditioning is not the only activity which lies behind the need for it. Legislation is equally slow

footed. The catchment areas of streams, on private land may still be denuded without penalty. It has happened, to my knowledge, that a farmer dependent for his water supply on a stream which flows over his own land has suffered severely from lack of water through the destruction by his neighbours' squatters of the trees which grow in the catchment area of the stream. Surely it is time that legislation was invoked to prevent the denudation by this means of the Colony's home food-plants, water supplies. They are recognised in law to be nationally and not individually owned resources, and they need protection against the selfish individual.

Education.

Education in the right use of the land does not begin to keep pace with the need for it—education of the engineer, the official, the school teacher, the town-dweller, as well as of the farmer, European and African, and the young of all races in all schools.

In Government agricultural schools in Native Reserves conservation of the soil and of water, and taint and denudation, but in European schools and institutions is a neglected subject. Yet in these days of large urban populations, where many children can never hope to learn anything of the land and its need by personal experience, it is vitally important that every child should be taught to understand the soil, and to know by the fertility of the soil, the produce his food and his clothing.

To measure the need for such teaching it is necessary only to look at those countries in which education has failed to teach that mankind can only live in plenty and contentment when he treats the land with understanding and respect. The penalties of failure are stark, which spread disease and want in the Mississippi Valley, dust-storms which sweep from the ruined prairies far beyond the Atlantic.

The Example of Switzerland.

The rewards, on the other hand, of education which does not fail to teach such understanding and respect can be seen in a country such as Switzerland, where the science of education has been studied and practised. The steepness of the mountain slopes protect the agriculture of the valleys from avalanches, landslides and floods, and at the same time ensure that the flow of the streams, or rivers, Switzerland's great power, and of its many industries, depend on a maintained and constant level.

In the fight against soil erosion, education cannot be the sole weapon, but it is, if rightly used, one of the most potent. If Africa is not to learn from Western civilisation little but its mistakes, then there is need for every child of every race to know something at least of the right use of the land.

Sir Austen Chamberlain Sudden Death in London

We deeply regret to record the sudden death on Tuesday night in London at the age of 73 of Sir Austen Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain was a man whose devotion to the British Empire was a staunch opponent of German colonial claims, and did great service to medical research as Chairman of the London School of Tropical Medicine.

The Mutabele Rebels

Mr. Frank Worthington's Recollections

PERSONAL recollections of the Mutabele rebellion in Northern Rhodesia were provided from London last Friday by Frank Worthington in the series of talks at the I.C.A.S. ...

... I had barely settled in my job when news came of trouble in the North. ... I returned to a stable staff in the ...

In Mafeking Colonel Plimmer was in command. Within a day ...

... I had barely settled in my job when news came of trouble in the North. ...

... I had barely settled in my job when news came of trouble in the North. ...

... I had barely settled in my job when news came of trouble in the North. ...

OUR BOOKSHELF

German Self-Deception
Further Falsehoods About Colonies

There is no more valuable source of books than the German press, and the German public is in a position to observe with a certain amount of interest the progress of the German war effort. It is not surprising that the German press should be so full of propaganda, and that the German public should be so susceptible to it. The German press is full of propaganda, and the German public is so susceptible to it that it is not surprising that the German press should be so full of propaganda, and the German public should be so susceptible to it.

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So, as Tanganyika is a German colony, it is not surprising that the German press should be so full of propaganda, and the German public should be so susceptible to it. The German press is full of propaganda, and the German public is so susceptible to it that it is not surprising that the German press should be so full of propaganda, and the German public should be so susceptible to it.

The Bush Telegraph

Eldoret Mining Syndicate

A True Incident

The Future of the Company

While in discussing the future of East Africa, I do not mean to refer to the various political affairs, but to do so in a way which is of interest to the general public. The political situation in East Africa is a very complicated one, and it is difficult to see the way out of it. The political situation in East Africa is a very complicated one, and it is difficult to see the way out of it.

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The Future of the Company

The principal assets of the company are 240,000 shares, and 2,500 Kintar shares, also of 10s. Both securities being of great value and the latter about 50s.

There is a general feeling that something is so very wrong, and that the company is in a very bad way, but the opinion of the consulting engineers in regard to the future of the company is very optimistic.

Many of the shareholders are putting away Kintar shares in the confidence that they will be able to realize a profit in the future.

As one who has been interested in the company from the time of its formation, I would like to see your columns that shareholders who attend meetings should seriously consider that suggestion.

New Postage Stamps

Having always been interested in the affairs of East Africa, I have served of lived in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and I suggest that with the beginning of the new year an opportunity should be taken to issue new stamps of the East Africa and Rhodesia Colonies.

Yours faithfully,
KENYAN

Points from News

My daughter enclosed my subscription for another year. Being a reader of the paper from the first issue, I can sincerely say that it gets better and better every week. The high standard set as the benchmark has never been lowered. No newspaper publication can match the English in which it is written.

Statements Worth Noting WHO'S WHO

244 - Mr. J. Kaplan

And it'll do good to them which do good to you, what thank have ye? for sinners also do even the same. - *Matthew 5: 46*

This beautiful, wild city - *The Aga Khan's description of Harare*

The police must be increased. They are tied to their offices with red tape. - *Mr. J. H. Chipmeyer, a candidate in the Northern Rhodesian election*

It is estimated that only one fourth of Southern Rhodesia's 300,000 acres of agricultural land have been protected against soil erosion. - *The Rhodesia Herald*

Through Mr. Oswald Prow's endeavour, East African coffee is now exclusively served in the House of Assembly restaurant. - *The Sunday Times, Johannesburg*

Arrangements between the Rhodesias would be an area of Rhodesia with an area seven and a half times greater than the United Kingdom.

... takes out forward ... and ... African times it is now right up to 200 and even 250 p.m., which more than compensates for the late start in the morning. - *The Rhodesia Herald*

Our members are drawn from eight different nationalities and the harmony with which they work together has been, and I am sure will continue to be, a feature of our history. - *Mr. J. C. E. Galt, Chairman of the Durban School Chamber of Commerce*

All the white missionaries were now withdrawn from this field. I believe the Gospel has been taken among many of the African people and the Church women have and grown. - *The Rev. Frank Noble, addressing the Southern Rhodesian Agriculturalists' Convention, Bulawayo*

If the people who put the Government in power would only keep organized, they would have the ear of Government at all times. - *My own experience, but I see more of it, political enemies, and ...*

I wish some such patriot as Robert Burns would arise in England today to urge the youth of the country that it is their duty to preserve their heritage. The spirit of the ... is a menace to those who ...

The best of a country is down the coast ... products. Although Southern Rhodesia ... in the form of a tobacco ...

The ... has ... The ... means ... by increasing the public ...



Copyright ...

Mr. J. Kaplan - Kapany, as so many Kenyans has arrived in Nairobi in 1904. The son of a ... of the old Transvaal Republic ...

Member of the Nairobi Town Council for five years ... helped in settling the vexed question of ...

... the sole partner in the well-known Nairobi ... of Kapany and Kaplan, and from the time of the discovery of gold in Kenya ...

PERSONALIA.

The Earl and Countess of Epsom have arrived home from their tour.

Mr. C. Christian, of Bulawayo, has been on a visit to his relatives in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. O'Brien, C.M.S., has been elected to the Board of Directors of the British Mission.

Mr. E. H. Cooke has been appointed District Commissioner of the Broken Hill district.

Mrs. W. L. South of Dar es Salaam has been touring Uganda and the Congo.

Major-General Commandant H. H. Gordon has been elected a member of the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. C. F. Edwards has been elected to the office of District Commissioner for Women and Children.

Mr. J. W. Williams, District Commissioner in Beira, has been appointed District Commissioner in Beira.

Mr. J. O. Ingham, District Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed District Commissioner in the country on leave pending retirement.

Mr. Ronald Spence, formerly Governor of Northern Rhodesia, is publishing his reminiscences in a London Sunday newspaper.

We regret to learn of the death in Southsea of Mrs. E. Wilson, widow of the Rev. C. A. Wilson, formerly of Uganda.

General Denys, Inspector-General of the French Forces in East Africa, has returned to France.

We regret to learn of the death in London at the age of 73 of Mr. Thomas Wyld, formerly of Southern Rhodesia.

Captain William A. Arnold, who formerly served with the King's African Rifles in East Africa, has obtained his majority.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is to take part in the anniversary meeting of the A.M.S. on the evening of June 11.

Sir Howard and Lady Robinson and the Misses E. M. and K. J. Elphinstone are to leave for East Africa.

Mr. G. M. Mathison is reported to be the chief of a party of explorers who will fly from London to the Cape and on from London to Scotland.

Dr. W. H. Wiseman has been elected Chairman of the Mombasa branch of the League for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. H. S. P. Cartley's manager of the Savings Bank of the Southern Bank has been reported to arrive home on leave very shortly.

Prince Alois Schwartzberg, whose visit to his nephew Prince Adolf Schwartzberg in Natal we reported, last week, has died in Nairobi at the age of 73.

Citizens of Livingstone have presented an illuminated address to Sir Leopold Moore to mark the Englishhood conferred upon him in the recent Honours list.

During his recent visit to Mombasa, the Aga Khan described Sir Adam Salim as the "Grand Old Man of the East," the spirit of kindness, hospitality and generosity.

Captain G. H. H. ... who was a member of the 1893 Pioneer Column and served in the African Campaigns, has been awarded Southern Rhodesia with Mr. ...

Mr. J. ... has made arrangements for a tour to enable the ... Northern Rhodesian Girl Guides to attend the Coronation, accommodations having been offered them at a camp at ...

Mr. E. ... who is to leave pending retirement from his duties as Controller of Customs in Northern Rhodesia, has died in his country. Later he intended to settle in South Africa.

Mr. ... Simons, motoring correspondent of the "Sunday Times," who has just motored from London to Kamp in five days and two nights, continuing his journey across Africa.

Captain J. Morgan Griffiths, formerly of South African Commando Burguys, who has travelled through East Africa on foot, has arrived in ...

Mr. ... has been appointed District Commissioner in Uganda and now ... in September to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the Uganda Mission.

We regret to learn of the death in London of Mr. ... general manager of the National ... his long service, who ... African branches ...

The ... and ... of the ... has appointed Mr. J. ... and ... as delegates to the ... eight biennial conference, which will be held in London next summer.

Lieutenant Colonel W. T. ... who presided in Dublin last week at the dinner of the Old ... association of the Royal Irish Fusiliers ... the King's African Rifles just before the War, and served with them throughout the East African Campaign.

Lord ... is to address the East African Group of the ... League this afternoon at the ... African ... Lord Cran ... Chairman of the Group will preside at the meeting, which is to be held at ... Bank Place, St. James's, W. It will be served at 3.45 p.m., and the address begins at 4.15 p.m.

Mr. Cecil Pictor has been made a member of the Municipal Council. In addition, the Council is to hold the building of a stand and other second-hand

Colonel C. C. Bowker, who has been appointed to be in command of the 2nd Infantry Regiment at the Colona, he states that being Captain W. M. Harrington of the Gold Coast Regiment.

The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury, a brother of Lord Francis Scott, was received by the King last week, upon his appointment as Lord Steward and received from His Majesty the Wand of Office.

Polling in the Midlands by election of a successor to Captain John Brown in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council will take place on April 2; the candidates being Mr. E. H. Cholmeley, Mr. D. W. du Buissen and Mr. H. Ritchie.

We regret to learn of the recent death in Cape Town of Mr. Thomas Hoods, the managing director of the Mozambique Company for many years, and in charge of the Mozambique Consulate in Lourenço Marques.

Mr. A. A. M. is assistant chief of the Northern Rhodesia Mission, and is in charge of the Masionaland Park, and is in charge of the building of an export road in the park and back to the

Mr. G. Mitchell, a member of the Legislative Council, has returned from the Territory. He has done a great deal of work in the Territory, and has been accompanied by Mr. Mitchell, who has been in the Territory for some time. They are spending some time in the Territory.

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Colonel C. C. Bowker, who has been appointed to be in command of the 2nd Infantry Regiment at the Colona, he states that being Captain W. M. Harrington of the Gold Coast Regiment.

Mr. F. J. ("Mopani") Clarke Death of Rhodesian Pioneer.

Mr. F. J. ("Mopani") Clarke, one of the pioneers of the Rhodesian frontier, died in London last week of the flu. He was 70 years of age. He was born in England, and came to Rhodesia in 1890. He was one of the early pioneers with Lobengula, and it was while he was visiting Bulawayo for the East Company that that old Matabele chief and his followers named their visit after a tree which they saw. It is tall and straight and had a hard heart, his last name being a tribute to the white man's bargaining power.

Mr. Mopani, who started in the game, could look back on a very gallant career in Africa and was justly proud of the success of his boast in the early days of Southern Rhodesia. He was a man of many talents, and was equally at home in the bush and in the city. He was a man of many talents, and was equally at home in the bush and in the city. He was a man of many talents, and was equally at home in the bush and in the city.

Mr. Mopani was a man of many talents, and was equally at home in the bush and in the city. He was a man of many talents, and was equally at home in the bush and in the city. He was a man of many talents, and was equally at home in the bush and in the city. He was a man of many talents, and was equally at home in the bush and in the city.

He arrived at Bulawayo in 1890, and proceeded to the present day. He was a man of many talents, and was equally at home in the bush and in the city. He was a man of many talents, and was equally at home in the bush and in the city. He was a man of many talents, and was equally at home in the bush and in the city.

In the days of the Chartered Company, he was a member of two of the three companies which were set up by the Company. He was a man of many talents, and was equally at home in the bush and in the city. He was a man of many talents, and was equally at home in the bush and in the city.

Deeply mourned by his many friends, his death is a great loss to the Rhodesian community. He was a man of many talents, and was equally at home in the bush and in the city. He was a man of many talents, and was equally at home in the bush and in the city.

Riots in Addis Ababa

Blackshirt Gun Attacks

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 10.—A riot in the city of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, broke out today, according to reports from the city.

The riot broke out in the morning in the market place of the city. It was caused by the shooting of a man by a Blackshirt. The man was shot in the back of the head and fell to the ground. He was killed outright. General Datta, chief of the police, has not only had the rioters arrested but also lost his right eye and suffered other wounds. Marshal Assefani is said to have 35 wounds or abrasions on his body. Altogether five bombs were thrown into the crowd, and there were more than 100 casualties, including 10 deaths.

The Blackshirt Labour Corps seems to have been mostly responsible for the general chaos that started immediately and lasted throughout the night. At the centre of Addis Ababa was surrounded by a ring of fire from the burning of shops and the sound of rifle and machine gun fire was continuous. Confusion reigned there was no systematic search and arrest of those found with arms of ammunition. It is said that Marshal Assefani is enraged at the action of the Blackshirts and the officers concerned in it. This reflects on the control of the military authorities.

Scarcity of Food

Conditions generally in Addis Ababa are not greatly improved since. There is a continuing scarcity of all necessities. All Government employees are on ration. The civilian population are finding it impossible to get their hands on any fresh food, except perhaps meat when procurable, in a luxury. The population of the Ethiopian capital cultivates or breeds food crops. It is now to be removed from any of the country and will not be in his hands, nor will he be able to buy the price the Italian Government has set. It is afraid of the scarcity of food, and the fact that it is scarce in the districts of the country. The fact that it is scarce in the districts of the country is a fact that is not to be denied.

There is a general feeling of discontent in the city. The people are tired of the heavy rations and the fact that it is scarce in the districts of the country. The fact that it is scarce in the districts of the country is a fact that is not to be denied. The people are tired of the heavy rations and the fact that it is scarce in the districts of the country. The fact that it is scarce in the districts of the country is a fact that is not to be denied. The people are tired of the heavy rations and the fact that it is scarce in the districts of the country. The fact that it is scarce in the districts of the country is a fact that is not to be denied.

in other instances it is reported that the Italian remains look upon the situation in the city of Addis Ababa with a mixture of surprise and indignation. The Italian Government has not yet received any news from the city of Addis Ababa.

The Italian Government has not yet received any news from the city of Addis Ababa.

Lieutenant Colonel Vetterli in the Italian command, Colonel Cardoni, chief secretary of the Italian command, and the Italian secretaries had been in the city of Addis Ababa. Following the riot, the Italian command had received scores of reports from the city of Addis Ababa. The reports were published in the Italian press. The reports were published in the Italian press. The reports were published in the Italian press.

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Asks for Information from Ethiopia. According to his latest information there were about 120000 refugees from Italian territories in the British Commonwealth and administered territories. The number of refugees in the British Commonwealth and administered territories was about 120000. The number of refugees in the British Commonwealth and administered territories was about 120000.

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See Box 11

A C O O

YOUR L O

ROAD

LONDON

The number of refugees in the British Commonwealth and administered territories was about 120000. The number of refugees in the British Commonwealth and administered territories was about 120000. The number of refugees in the British Commonwealth and administered territories was about 120000.

Kenya's Trade

Great Expansion in Last Four Years

LONDON, March 10.—1936 trade figures emphasize how striking the country's recovery has been from the slump. The total volume of trade has risen 25 per cent since 1932, and in the last year, 1937, it reached £22,034,214, an increase of £3,283,000 over the previous year, and £16,000,000 over the first four years of the century.

The steadiness of the recovery is shown by the increases in exports from £13,359,042 in 1932 to £22,728,000 in 1937, and to £23,850,580 in 1938, to the highest previous figure was £12,025,523 in 1928. In a comparison with the 1935 figures, last year's exports showed an increase of £1,071,000.

That there has been continued caution in trading and development is shown by the fact that imports have not increased in the same proportion, the 1937 figure being £12,502,000, against £2,080,000 for 1935—an increase of 12 per cent. The United Kingdom had 22 per cent, and the British Empire 43 per cent of the imports, while Japan's share came to 13 per cent, the United States 12 per cent, East Africa (motor spirits and oils) 6 per cent, Holland 4 per cent, Belgium 1 per cent, of France 0.8 per cent, other foreign countries together making 5 per cent.

Origin of Imports

The value of imports from the principal countries were:

United Kingdom	5,743,000
Japan	3,115,000
Germany	472,000
Kenya and Egypt	700,000
The United States	2,770,000
British India	1,690,000
Other British Possessions	222,000

Imports from Germany are principally machinery and implements, and there were also rails, tinners, railway locomotives, motor cars and carriages to the total value of £252,500. Germany was Great Britain's most serious competitor on the machinery market, her sales amounting to £1,107,000, against Britain's £1,200,000, the increase in German trade being largely due to the great increase in motor cars and other motor vehicles. Other lines of import included tools and implements, railway vehicle parts, shoes for balling, sewing machines, knives and razors. United Kingdom manufacturers, in spite of strong competition from abroad, still held their own in the supply of such commodities as televisions, beer, cement, good quality footwear, medicines and drugs. Another important feature of the latest returns shows that British manu-

facturers have swung all their efforts out of the market to the determined efforts to increase their exports.

The total imports from the United Kingdom were about £5,000,000, chiefly in the form of goods, (cigarettes, chemical products, etc.) and tobacco. British supplies of most groups of commodities may be attributed to the increased local production of handkerchiefs, sweaters of cotton, piece goods, which totalled £2,100,000, a significant figure, increasing as it exceeded the island part of all German imports (£2,030,000) and is less than 1 per cent of the imports from the United Kingdom. Other principal articles of wearing apparel brought in from 1935 to 1937, an increase of 27 per cent, the 1937 figure being £1,000,000.

Of all the supplying countries, however, Germany enjoyed the greatest proportionate increase in business, her exports to Kenya rising 20 per cent over those of the previous year. It is noteworthy that while Japan's share of the country's import trade was 23 per cent, her purchases almost entirely of cotton, represented only 2 per cent of the total trade. Her cotton purchases increased 10 per cent of the country's crop.

Principal Purchases of Kenya Products

The principal purchasers of the country's exports, as domestic exports were:

United Kingdom	1,452,000
Belgium	520,000
Germany	320,000
The United States	370,000
British India	2,000,000
France	2,000,000
Holland	1,000,000
Japan	1,000,000

Germany's principal purchases were of sisal (£2,080,000), coffee (£650,000), copra, hides, and skins.

The principal factors in the country's greatly increased exports were the rise in the value of increased gold production, the increase in the export of groundnuts and cotton, the increase in the value of hides exported, and the increase in the value of sisal exports.

Sisal	1,452,000
Coffee	1,000,000
Copra	1,000,000
Cocoa	1,000,000
Groundnuts	1,000,000
Hides	1,000,000

The considerable decrease in coffee exports was due to adverse weather during the flourishing season, and there was a slight increase in average prices.

There was a record output production for the fourth year in succession, the new figures being exceeded by 15 per cent in quantity and 25 per cent in value. Production extended in the Northern and Tanga provinces, though Tanganyika and Zanzibar being only one-half times greater than in 1935.

(Editorial comment appears under Matters of Interest.)

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Company Progress Reports

Anti Gold—The February production of the year mined 12,477,000 lbs. of gold, valued at £1,247,000. The company's central gold-mining operations produced 12,477,000 lbs. of gold, valued at £1,247,000. The company's central gold-mining operations produced 12,477,000 lbs. of gold, valued at £1,247,000.

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines—The February progress report shows that from Horse Reef, 200 tons of ore and 34 tons of accumulated waste were milled for a total of 234 tons of gold. Estimated output for the year is 2,168 tons.

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields—The following progress report, received from the company's consulting engineers, African Associated Mines Ltd., states:

Lebanon—The Blue Ray mine, which was driven west and northwards, 174 ft. in the first 12 months, is now being driven to a depth of 150 ft. ahead. The mine is now producing 25 tons of gold per month. The mine is now producing 25 tons of gold per month.

At Obana another prospect, which has been discovered, contains 100 tons of ore. The value of this ore is estimated at £100,000. The company has been sent a specimen of this ore for analysis. The company has been sent a specimen of this ore for analysis.

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines—The company has conducted an aerial-derrick survey of the area around the mine, and has discovered a number of new prospects. The company has discovered a number of new prospects.

Minerals Separation—The company has conducted an aerial-derrick survey of the area around the mine, and has discovered a number of new prospects. The company has discovered a number of new prospects.

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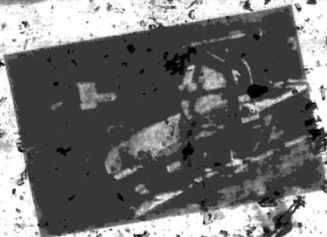
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East African Market Report

There was only a slow demand for small pieces at the recent auctions.

Wool	68s. 0d. to 65s. 0d.
Wool	67s. 0d. to 66s. 0d.
Wool	55s. 0d. to 50s. 0d.
Wool	61s. 0d. to 70s. 0d.

Northern Rhodesia
 Rhodesia stocks (London) (1936) (120,470 cwt.)

OTHER MARKETS

Barley—Quietly steady at 31s. to 50s. per 48 lb. for Californian & Italy.
Wheat—Kenya steady at 50s. per cwt. for 1936.
Castor Seed—Kenya steady at 51s. per ton.
Clover—Quietly steady at 17s. per ton standard.
Grade 1—Quietly steady at 17s. per ton standard.
Grade 2—Quietly steady at 17s. per ton standard.
Cowpeas—Quietly steady at 17s. per ton standard.
Maize—Fair and quiet at 12s. to 13s. per cwt.
Cotton—Quietly steady at 10s. per cwt.
Groundnuts—Quietly steady at 10s. per cwt.
Beans—Quietly steady at 10s. per cwt.

Beira Traffic
 During the four months ended January 31 last, cargo shipped and landed at Beira totaled 250,000 tons, an increase of 25,000 tons compared with the corresponding period of 1935.

Land and Housing
 Southern Rhodesia real estate prices have fallen and the feet of pedes without employment have disinfecting their people and leading to a decline in the number of people who are able to buy property. It is suggested that the Government should consider experiments in these lines.

Mineral Industry
 The similarity of land in the Inyanga district to the best sheep country in South Africa, Mr. W. A. Salant, of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce recently pointed out, would lead to the possibility of the woolled sheep might become an important industry in the district, and suggested that the Government should consider experiments in these lines.

Shipping Programme
 The Department of Agriculture, Southern Rhodesia, has issued a programme of measures to be taken to combat foot-and-mouth disease. The programme includes the following:—(a) The establishment of a central office for the collection and distribution of information regarding the disease; (b) the establishment of a central office for the collection and distribution of information regarding the disease; (c) the establishment of a central office for the collection and distribution of information regarding the disease.

Encouraging Young Farmers
 The Government of Southern Rhodesia has issued a programme of measures to be taken to encourage young farmers. The programme includes the following:—(a) The establishment of a central office for the collection and distribution of information regarding the disease; (b) the establishment of a central office for the collection and distribution of information regarding the disease; (c) the establishment of a central office for the collection and distribution of information regarding the disease.

Commander's Tests in War
 In Commander Blunt's tests which are being held in his own camp, the results were shown during the results achieved by the military in Kenya. Those tests should, however, have emphasized the large percentage of female flies captured, the proportion of the case of Command Blunt's trap being 32.00, and of the Harro trap being 10.00. The results of the tests are as follows:—(a) The results of the tests are as follows:—(b) The results of the tests are as follows:—(c) The results of the tests are as follows:—

News of Rhodesia
 Shanks & Co. whose sawmills are well known in East Africa, have reported a profit of £1,164 for the year 1935-36. The dividend on the ordinary shares is increased from 10s. to 12s. 6d., and £1,700 is to be paid in cash. Current assets total £20,084, against £17,000 in 1934-35.

Geological Survey in Rhodesia
 The Southern Rhodesia Geological Survey Department has issued a preliminary report on the geology and mines of the Gwanda gold field by Mr. R. G. Biscoe, who states that many of the mines which were shut down before the war are now being reopened for further development to a depth of 1,000 ft.

Agricultural Production in Rhodesia
 Main products: Northern Rhodesia during the 1935-36 season total value £1,250,000, against £1,000,000 in the preceding year. Wheat acreage increased from 2,234 to 1,240 acres, but the yield dropped from 12.00 bags to 11.12 bags. Tobacco production totaled 1,175,000 lb., and exports of oranges rose from 2,443 cases in 1934-35 to 2,522 in 1935-36.

Always Available
 The Government of Southern Rhodesia has appointed a committee to investigate the feasibility of a road scheme between the towns of Bulawayo and Salisbury. The committee has raised the matter with the public, and has submitted a report to the Government. The Government has agreed to fund the scheme, and has appointed a committee to investigate the feasibility of a road scheme between the towns of Bulawayo and Salisbury.

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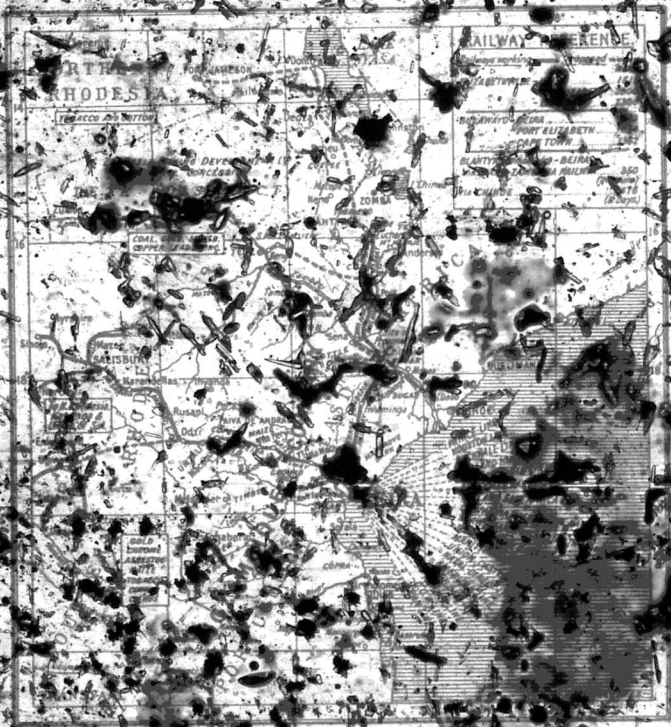
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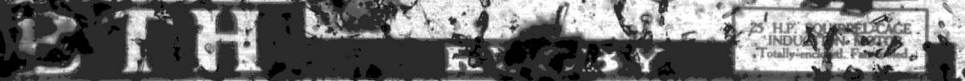
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

GERMAN COLONIAL CLAIMS

were recently debated before the Bristol Branch of the Royal Empire Society, members of the Society in the line of education and public opinion. When the same subject was discussed last week in London, the speakers and probable hearers were less likely to be members of the same Society, the Press was excluded, and I do not consider to have been of any value, particularly when what a speaker is pro-German propaganda is much in evidence. The official course of the published papers issue, and the obvious leaves corded much of what was said in notes. Mr. Arnold completely demolished Sir Arnold Wilson's case, some points of which deserve examination here since the *communist* does not show any to have been dealt with. Sir Arnold who, it is naturally not covered by any of the important questions, a half of the

issues raised, and the conditions must be such that they are so completely conceded that the colonies was not possible. The great aim from their side is that the plan can be carried out. Great Britain and Germany were examined, the case against them was that the German respectability of the present day is a very common one. He has whole of Africa, the Middle East, and elsewhere, Africa or elsewhere, or elsewhere. What they want in Africa for their purposes, it is to have a great number of colonies that they can obtain them, the Germans will put them to their obvious advantage. Sir Arnold declared confidently that he had not prevented the careful attention of what practical measures he had in mind, and that any. His previous is that the Germans are so fond of colonies that they would go to any lengths to get them; that they do not have any other purpose, and should be prepared for utilizing them for such purposes.

If Sir Arnold's speech was a highly theoretical, Mr. Arnold was wholly practical; and the case built on premises for which the principal foundations can be found in the fact that Sir Arnold's evidence to appear a very stark. When a case is made in the presence of Sir Arnold, it is clear that the Germans are so fond of colonies that they would go to any lengths to get them; that they do not have any other purpose, and should be prepared for utilizing them for such purposes.

Germany are so completely conceded that the colonies was not possible. The great aim from their side is that the plan can be carried out. Great Britain and Germany were examined, the case against them was that the German respectability of the present day is a very common one. He has whole of Africa, the Middle East, and elsewhere, Africa or elsewhere, or elsewhere. What they want in Africa for their purposes, it is to have a great number of colonies that they can obtain them, the Germans will put them to their obvious advantage. Sir Arnold declared confidently that he had not prevented the careful attention of what practical measures he had in mind, and that any. His previous is that the Germans are so fond of colonies that they would go to any lengths to get them; that they do not have any other purpose, and should be prepared for utilizing them for such purposes.

NOTES BY THE WAY

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Rev. Kechele... a fine piece of propaganda... Imperial Institute... Nkhuyu... Mr. Kechele... a speaker, wisely adapted his talk to an audience...

Kenya Insurance

HE is not thought to light an old Kenyan... of which even many Kenya residents will probably be unaware... He had, incidentally, been the first to... Jerogis' coat...

Quincha and Cinchona

THEM in the days of Sir Robert Gordon's first visit... a great curiosity... a distinguished biologist made his... On the occasion he had Kenya... Dar es Salaam... the Punganyika...

He in searching the record of his... to take him to London... the Punganyika Territory... Sir Albert... the Government...

Quincha

THE first time I heard of Quincha... a conversation with a... in London last week... The word... a dust storm... He had... acknowledged...

Quincha and Cinchona

THERE is nothing like a... to each geography... and, the latest spot of both... the name of Cinchona... Cinchona... the Countess... the name is pronounced...

Sir James Currie's Life and Work

By General Sir Reginald Wingate, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

BY THE SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR JAMES CURRIE on March 17, while visiting London as a member of a Committee to inquire into the organisation of veterinary education in the British Empire, we lost a truly great and loyal public servant, and one who can ill be spared, especially at a time when the vast problems of co-ordinating education, scientific research and agriculture throughout the Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates are receiving a belated and much-needed attention, and for which Currie was in a large measure responsible as an able pioneer and efficient exponent.

Currie's father was the distinguished Principal of the Church of Scotland Training College in Edinburgh, and he sent his boy, who was born on May 18, 1868, to Fettes College, where he was at open school, and where he played in the Gullies Cup and the first Cricket XI, winning an exhibition to Edinburgh University. He was elected a scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford in 1887, where he soon came to the front as a goal-keeper and golfer, playing against Cambridge in 1889.

On leaving Oxford he took the somewhat unusual course at that time of teaching in one of the Scottish Education Board's schools in Newcastle City. It cannot be doubted that it was this training which gave him that firm basis of practical educational experience which was to stand him in such good stead in his subsequent career.

The Education of the Sudan

While at Fettes, a fellow-Scot, and the adviser to the Ministry of Education in Egypt, in search of efficient young educationalists for his staff, invited Currie to join the Egyptian Service in 1892. It was not until the following year, and thus began a friendship in which his collaboration in the regeneration of the Sudan proved of the greatest possible value.

On the memorable night of September 20, 1898, as we lay in our wretched beds in the vanquished Dervish city of Omdurman, my chief, then Sir Charles of the Egyptian Army, and later Field Marshal Earl Kitchener of Watfoum, thought how best to perpetrate the murder of Gordon and how he could help those who had perished. His thoughts were for peace, education and reconstruction, and when he returned to England late in 1899, he received the news of the Sudan and he asked for Gordon's family, and the members of Gordon's staff, to come to him in the younger generation of the Sudanese, where the arts of peace had been taught. He said, "Poor people had suffered and most deserving of compassion, that their children were well-watched, and he ended with the words, 'I wish the people of the United Kingdom took the peace of our Colonies and the people in that great English-speaking sister nation of America, to help me to form a world Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum!'

In an inconceivably short period his appeal was realisation, but he had barely time in his few months of Governor-Generalship of the reconstructed Sudan to do more than dig the foundations of the future. We have now the way laid out to a life of Robert in South Africa.

It was in the course of his work at Omdurman of the day and night, the Sudan fell on my shoulders at the end of 1899, and I set to work

as it was to ask Dunlop's Dundee to select some men from amongst the young educationalists in the Sudan, to recommend to start an educational system in the Sudan, there would be one, I said, who had vision as well as energy, and to evolve some order out of the welter of chaos with which our early efforts were confronted. Very soon I had cause to pay a well-deserved tribute to Dunlop's power of suggestion when he selected James Currie for the post, looking back on the past, and on the high and sound advice and efficient service rendered by a comparatively youthful educationalist, who was soon to become Principal of the Gordon College and Director of Education in the Sudan. I have ever reason to feel most fortunate to have secured for the Sudan Government the co-operation of one whose subsequent career and activities in the educational world proved that no more efficient and more able Director could have been selected for so important a position, in which the best interests of the Sudan were supremely concerned. It was in putting his stimulus and energy into the Sudan by urging unceasingly the importance of co-ordinating up-to-date methods of teaching and the development of scientific research as applied to the solution of social and economic problems.

Laying the Foundations of Education

In those first eventful 14 years of our collaboration in the Sudan, "he" as one of his colleagues has aptly described the period in an edition of *The Times*—"came within reach of his first step was to start in the Gordon College school to train Sudanese as teachers. At first we had teachers we could not find, and this was due to his insistence that the principle should be adopted of proportioning the number of posts to the careers open to them.

In his efforts to make the College as only a teaching institution, the plan for every thing was to be applicable. The life of the Sudan had to be an English one, and he was the one who was the founder of the Sudanese Research Laboratories, which were housed at the College.

Chemistry, geology, and geographical, and a number of other subjects followed. A school law for the Sudan was drafted and published with a special co-operation of Sir and Buehe (now Sir Edgar) Bonham, Chief of the Judicial Secretary to the Government, and W. H. McLellan, later M.P. for a division of Glasgow, who was the founder of the Technical School and the first Municipal Engineer at Khartoum.

In our discussions on educational reform, Currie never failed to urge the importance of organising technical training in a practical and industrial way, and putting this theory into practice. It was his generous advice that led to the Sudan Government soon after its formation, to start a technical school of real practical value, and to be the first in the type of school in the Sudan.

The best example of his work was one of the advanced technical development and as a result progress was made in a short period.

...of the financial difficulties of the Sudan... the Sudan... the Sudan...

Carrie's Career

...of his late Lord Cromer... the Sudan... the Sudan... the Sudan...

...of his late Lord Cromer... the Sudan... the Sudan... the Sudan...

...of his late Lord Cromer... the Sudan... the Sudan... the Sudan...

Bringing Home the Goods

...of his late Lord Cromer... the Sudan... the Sudan... the Sudan...

...of his late Lord Cromer... the Sudan... the Sudan... the Sudan...

So far as Carrie's work... the Sudan... the Sudan... the Sudan...

...of his late Lord Cromer... the Sudan... the Sudan... the Sudan...

...of his late Lord Cromer... the Sudan... the Sudan... the Sudan...

...of his late Lord Cromer... the Sudan... the Sudan... the Sudan...

...of his late Lord Cromer... the Sudan... the Sudan... the Sudan...

Legislation on Mines and Agriculture

...of his late Lord Cromer... the Sudan... the Sudan... the Sudan...

...of his late Lord Cromer... the Sudan... the Sudan... the Sudan...

...of his late Lord Cromer... the Sudan... the Sudan... the Sudan...

...of his late Lord Cromer... the Sudan... the Sudan... the Sudan...

So far as Carrie's work... the Sudan... the Sudan... the Sudan...

African Colonies for Germany?

Mr. Amery and Sir Arnold Wilson Debate the Issue.

SIR ARNOLD WILSON, M.P., and Mr. Amery, M.P., addressing the Royal Institute of British Security last week on "The African Mandates and their future," expressed opposing views on the relations of the German demand for Colonies with British security.

Said Sir Arnold Wilson in effect: Our security must be impelled unless some outlet can be found for the abounding energies of the German people. German expansion overseas can be controlled far more easily than her expansion eastwards in Europe. She must have her Colonies before the War for military purposes and can be prevented from doing so now. To which Mr. Amery replied: The previous German demand for British goods will, was and is, a responsibility as a foothold. The War showed the importance that those Colonies might have in a few long world judges of demilitarisation stand. There is no case of a German economic need outweighing our need for security.

Sir Arnold Wilson's Reply.

Sir Arnold Wilson said that the return of African Colonies to Germany was discussable only as an integral part of a general settlement, in which the spheres could not be confined to Great Britain and the Dominions. The territories would have to be unfortified and the policy of the "open door" must be maintained. Any action must be limited to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

He would not hesitate to ask the people of this country to let the British Empire and Colonies resist the demand to waver from us our interests in Africa, India or the Dominions, which are bound to us by the strongest ties, but the demand for a mandated territory was different.

Power would be a factor in the Treaty of Versailles. France was very unlikely to join with us in regarding such a demand as a *casus belli*. Russia would certainly stand aloof. This country and the Dominions would have to face the issue alone, and the Dominions rely entirely upon the people of these islands to defend them, their mandate having for practical purposes no armed forces of their own.

If Germany pressed the demand for part of a general settlement to which all must consent, and in which all must play a part, it would be justified in a categorical refusal. The world has never a demand for a mandatory power. The League of Nations is the only instrument of change—a council of nations which could be trusted to find for the world's peace. The League of Nations is the only instrument of change—a council of nations which could be trusted to find for the world's peace. The League of Nations is the only instrument of change—a council of nations which could be trusted to find for the world's peace. The League of Nations is the only instrument of change—a council of nations which could be trusted to find for the world's peace.

Other sought to prove that Germany did not need Colonies and that her former Colonies were useless as sources of raw material. The first argument was that Germany, the second was based upon the War years that took no account of the potentialities of these territories. Germany, by raising internal loans, could supply heavy machinery, bridges and constructional material which would be paid for by exports. Whether the economic arguments, we had seen, that on economic grounds France, Belgium, Portugal and Spain, South Africa and the Dominions were desirable and Germany alone unprofitable. The League of Nations would be subordinate to the main questions.

Mr. Amery's Reply.

Could we trust Germany not to use Colonies as military bases in future contingencies? He replied that no military power could be trusted except to the extent that it could be kept in check by arms and that German expansion overseas could be thus controlled more surely than her expansion eastwards in Europe.

Germany did not promise her Colonies in the War for military purposes and could not have them from doing so now. The British Empire in 20 years time would be as good as the German Colonies. The world would be the same as German collaboration there. He would like to see an African Bureau established to coordinate operation and real harmony between the United States, and regarded it as a practical possibility.

The history of Anglo-German, as of Franco-German relations, said Sir Arnold, "has been a story of lost opportunities. Inaction now may well be fatal. Rearmament will not avail unless at the same time we seek to remove the cause of enmity. To let Germany armed what we refused to her disarm is not a sign of strength but of fear and therefore weakness. To refuse a small concession may lead to further demands is equally a sign of weakness."

The limit of concession in Africa is clear, viz. the *status quo* of 1914. For the question of Colonies there is no reason why Britain and Germany should not live in amity. Let us keep calm and shape our policy accordingly.

To cry "What we have we hold, without discrimination, is to invite others to secure territory by the same agency which we used and to which we appeal, namely, force. We cannot dispense with force, but to rely wholly on it, is a form of national suicide to which I will not, in such a cause, be a consenting party."

Mr. Amery's Reply.

Mr. Amery replied that the major portion of the mandates were allotted to British Dominions. If Germany made a claim against them, which they are bound to assist, the League of Nations would be bound to assist the Dominions. The League of Nations is the only instrument of change—a council of nations which could be trusted to find for the world's peace.

What evidence was there that Germany suffered any shortage of all raw materials? She had been importing on a larger scale in recent years than had been the case in the past. The shortage arose solely from the fact that she had diverted supplies to the public works and to rearmament. In any case the raw

material... Colonial... essential... territory... and... the... which... must... in the world...

Mr. ... the... Germany... saw... continued... view of the... at that time... looked forward to... Colonial... the... and the rebellion... the beginning... Botha and Smuts...

He did not believe... from using... purposes... would need revision...

Return of Tanganyika impossible

It was worth remembering... largely conquered... British Government suggests... no... there and... rise and attack... those who... are... of impossibilities...

He did not believe... French... Secretary... America... the... were... rendered... powers... which... blessed... and not for... which Germany now asked for... back...

Mr. ... said... a strong... deny... Her... for expansion... in East... Germany... should... that would... suggested... build up... of the... which... build... there... return... dynamic... could be... and technical... and...

... the... The... today... British... the... is... which... the... get to...

... the question is... this or the... and other... future... can... on the... other hand... she... to herself... she has never... in... The... can... the... complete... Germany... the... That is the... difference... us...

... those with East Africa and Rhodesian interests... the... were... Mr. and Mrs. R. E. H. Balfour... Sir John... Sir Edward... Sir... Mr. and Mrs. Charles... Mrs. ... Sir... and Sir...

... Sir... and Lady... D. C. Lamb... Sir John... Mrs. ... Mr. and Mrs. ... Mrs. ... Sir... and Sir...

... Sir... and Lady... D. C. Lamb... Sir John... Mrs. ... Mr. and Mrs. ... Mrs. ... Sir... and Sir...

Sir James

His earlier... and... of the Gordon... To his... and... at the... made his... and of the... an invaluable asset...

... with the... as... George... and others... generous... his... which science was... to his... use...

... his... of sharp... and dogged... and... his... By his... and... has lost... efforts... development... Our... to his... her sudden... and great sorrow...

Valere at...

as the American Myth, a picture of justice and equity, happily and justly prevailed on an extent and range of an any previous epoch. I hope the rest of the prophet's prophetic material for the prophet's quantified. "And that will all pass away and the chaos will return."

Lord Lugard was inspired by these same old and like Lord Cromer, inspired all those who were under him. They laid the foundations of our policy in Africa.

The Fashoda Incident.

I accompanied Sir William Gordon immediately after the battle of Omdurman in 1898 on his mission to study the regime of the Upper Nile. We followed the Nile southward until we were stopped by the sudd, an obstruction produced by large masses of papyrus and other aquatic vegetation detached by high winds from the dreary swamp through which the Nile flows in part of its upper course, and becoming jammed, the river course blocks navigation. Serious enough, it still appears to have resulted in some measure from the suppression of river traffic connected with the slave trade.

The French Major Marchand's arrival on the Nile, after a triumphant journey from the West Coast, had brought the French and French to the verge of war, but only to gain grievance and during his stay of several months at Fashoda he had completely changed the fashion in beads, and the varieties recommended by the late Sir Samuel Baker, but they had been completely superseded by red, white and blue beads introduced by Mr. Cotton. Selecting a quality of beads, I saw Dinkas and Shilluks wore on their necks of beads round the neck.

"We were getting new beads, you should buy chickens, eggs etc., for the day's provisions. The duk spied a large rooster on the deck of the sternwheel steamer. I went out and bought four or five chickens which he held by their legs with the other hand. Marking now presented difficulties, but Marchand had established his red, white and blue beads to a tender ounce, his like offered a Scottish shilling a hundred franc note, a payment of 10 francs."

"We all know what crime it would be if two European men, who, by the possession of this dreadful weapon, were to take a life, with the knowledge that the crime was never committed. Our relations with the French are better and better, but only the same as the rest of the Sudan. It is not the intrinsic value that made us insist on the fact that we were compelled to contract for the life of a man."

I was the remainder of these years. After 27 years I flew last summer over Tanganyika and remembered Germany's insistent demand for its return. "Looking down for miles after the quantities which I recalled the horror of which are fully contemplated even the possibility of a war between France and ourselves over the two unpopulated fringes of the Upper Nile. In both cases the territory of the Nile and the smallest part of the Nile valley was bounded on the economic of Tanganyika, anything but a worthless colony. And likely to improve under the present conditions. We cannot afford to be over-zealous."

"Modern geography have a vitality of their own and more. Starting from the south side of each, Portugal, East and West Africa, the Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo, Nyasaland, Kenya

and other parts of the continent may say they have no intentions, but their intentions, though they are not a crime of the Upper Nile, they are not the same and planes for their own sake are not the same. For the military use of the Nile that we want to be on the Nile, the French are not to be on the Nile, the French are not to be on the Nile. The young man said that he didn't want a pin, the jeweller replied: "But a gentleman in your position ought to have a pearl pin. That, I think, is another aspect of the German attitude: they think their prestige is enhanced if they should have a pearl pin. Incident: the under-graduate would be glad to pay for his pin, but the Germans want to give it to them gratis. They must want the pin to be paid for."

What of the Future?

"What of the future of Africa? The standard of living of the Natives in British Africa is immensely higher than it was in my young days. They are better physically because of better food and they have complete security."

I asked a very experienced diamond dealer about the good seasons and a young Oxford man in his second term of service as a diamond merchant how much of the altered conditions of the diamond business he had seen in just the last 15 years. The general opinion was perhaps 75% of the diamond business in the world has been developed, the diamond business is about 95% was progress, and that the man from Oxford felt the question did not arise because the march of progress could not be arrested.

That recalled another story of Lord Cromer, when the Aswan Dam was being built (an enthusiastic engineer said to him, "Raise that dam another 10 feet and you will have enough water to clear up the pumps along the Nile." "Not on your life," replied Cromer. "Demolition boys have been from time immemorial happily driven but found and found to bring up the water from the Nile. Before you propose to demolish the pumps, tell me what you are to do with these ten million Egyptians? Don't hear? Of course, things cannot stand still but you have to be particularly careful in Africa to move in the right direction."

One does not see that progression has led to much more business for the people of the Nile provided an outlet for their goods, to develop in the Nile valley. They have, through the advantages of the Nile people at home, shipwrights, the Nile people at home who are engaged in many different kinds of work. But total cost has been spent in running these countries and one would find that the balance is either not in favour of the Nile valley or only very slightly so, but certainly not a balance which would satisfy commercial men.

The Nile valley is a region which we do not provide a working ground for our people. Some people make a mistake in thinking that the real advantages of the Nile valley are to be cultivated and present position which marks with Queen Elizabeth (1936).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Buffalo Danger on the Juba.

Delegations of Government Blunders
The Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

The account of the Government in the... Buffalo danger on the Juba... well known hunter was approached and... accepted, but was then informed that it had been... decided on re-consideration, to do nothing. Some... time passed and he once again approached, but this... time refused.

Then another man was approached—I gave... both names—but not for publication at this stage... and, having accepted the offer, bought his... outfit that he might be ready to start in... delay. After he had incurred the expense he... told that Government would not afford a permit... and had decided instead to send out his Native game... scouts and to distribute black powder to villages.

This policy is already bearing fruit. One Native... who had wounded a buffalo several times was... chased and killed. Another unfortunate Native... who was walking along the path near Ilala... hills from Sio to Mbeya was charged by a buffalo... without warning and also killed.

These bearers of spreading all over the... the aborigines. It will be indeterminate shooting... Natives has made them a thoroughly dangerous... unfortunate European. It is expected that our... and clean up any possible... should not be... allowed to...
Chunvao
Tangaika Territory

The Bush Telegraph

Instances of News Transmission

The Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia.
Sir—With reference to the Gordon-Wells... statements that can be no question of every... Africa has possessed some means of transmission... from the earliest times that is still unexplained.

The words "bush telegraph" are in a sense a... misnomer, and although they can be applied... drum signals, do not properly describe transmission... of news by unaided methods. A drum is... used by certain tribes, but it is by no means universal.

On at least two occasions of importance, news... passed through the whole of Africa—a... distorted account of the battle of the Meads... reached Cairo, before the news arrived in Cape... town, and by the outbreak of the Great War... news from the Nile valley through... means before a message could be sent to... I was five years off the coast of the Set Desert on the... from the Nile and to London, both places without... any adequate communication, and at 20... days by fast camel from the Nile...

It is especially interesting when a telegraph... company at Omdurman and at both places... with a few hours we would be given information... to the time and date when the companies' boats... "No telegram" would arrive.

In 1900 the boundaries were correct, with the... the... the... kabala boundaries... attempted to do so, the desert was... 24... that the Turkish... had been... recently by...

...employed in the lay-out of the... Mbeya... Territory... told... my... limit of... before the... me... Salala... Great... Road... was an... in those days... not yet... been... and the nearest... officer was... in... days... of... day... company's... head... in... of... appear... that it was... moving... this was not quite... accurate, but... the... telegraphed... that he was... probably... the... Drought... well-known... Mbeya... Sita... has stated... that the... of... mission... run at the... Konigsberg... family... Miranika... was obtained... sympathy... have... heard... discussion... of how this... transmission... was effected, but never before... since... acquainted with the... natives in... I heard... interesting... queried... fully... faithfully...

...H. Wilson... Major Drought... to pay... the author... Sha... Sita... Series... E. A. ...

...Major Drought... to pay... the author... Sha... Sita... Series... E. A. ...

...Major Drought... to pay... the author... Sha... Sita... Series... E. A. ...

Protecting the Bush Telegraph

The next monthly dinner of the... society will be held on... Hollman, of the Natural... illustrated lecture of the... and... in the recent... International... that resulted from the... which... chairman... inslow has promised to preside... the dinner... is open to anyone... African affairs... whether or not he or she be a member of the Royal... African Society. Further particulars of a... can be obtained from Mr. R. ... secretary of the Society... the Imperial Institute, S.W.

When Touring the Country

...touring the country... whether... considerably... if the... high... places... of... had... of the ordinary... and is anxious for something more... and... above all, with the... of history about...

Such books should be grateful to Mr. A... courtesy for his little... books... Let's Rest a while in Devon and Cornwall... Let's Halt a while in the... Kent... and Sussex... the... photographs... reasons would... make the books... that this is... pictures have been... to... M. Courtenay's... are more... practical and... the result of... experiences. The books can be obtained... publisher at... Adam Street, London, W.

Like East Africa and Rhodesia

...Like East Africa and Rhodesia... subscribe...

Opinions on Tourists

Robertson, Chairman and Managing Director of the

The Rhodesians are some astonishingly good fellows in country districts in East Africa and Rhodesia, which only very lately claim to have already offered excellent accommodation for tourists. Mr. Robertson Esq., Chairman and managing director of the London Castle Line, told East Africa and Rhodesia that he says that the results of his recent visits to East Africa, the Cape and South Africa.

It is his conviction that the British territories to the north of the Limpopo will benefit greatly from the publicity which they received during the Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg and as a result of the publicity which have since been shown throughout the Union. The East African and Rhodesian Provinces are so well planned and organised that they bring to a new vision to thousands of people who had previously had no the slightest idea of the possibilities which they now anxiously wish to visit.

And the delightful countries that they wish to spend a holiday in delighted Mr. Gibb. Even people in a large way have not much leisure to spend in Kenya, but allowing for the time taken to get out there, whether it be made by sea or by air, and many delightful places with excellent accommodation and easy access to quite a number of the more important centres of Native life. He would like to see many a town of far greater prominence and must be a revelation to many of our arrivals.

Confidence in the future

Mr. Gibb's optimism of even more and the recovery of these territories from the depths of the depression has a strong impression upon the visitor, who believes that the territories, thanks to the reorganisation of the industry after the war, are in a very excellent position to bring down the price of their world values of primary products, with the establishment of new industries that will be a satisfactory future.

Mr. Gibb's visit to the Rhodesias, in respect both of gold and of minerals, was most profitable; there was a general confidence that the outlook for tobacco was much brighter, and there was constant evidence that there had been a marked development since his last visit of the public realisation of the importance of the role of British Dependencies, between the individual members of which much closer contacts are being maintained.

Mr. Gibb, in short, is a very cordial and confident friend of the territories in the future. He is a British Africa.

Rhodesian Coronation Reunion

A Coronation Reunion of members and ex-members of the B.S.A. Police, the 'Cape Mounted Police', the 'Washington Mounted Police', the 'Bequaqualand Border Police', and the 'Southern Rhodesia Constabulary' has been arranged by the B.S.A. Police Reunion Association. It will take the form of a dinner and a concert, and will be held in the 'Wilton' Hotel, Johannesburg, on the 21st of April, at 8.30 p.m. The concert will be given by the 'Wilton' orchestra, and a Coronation Reunion will be the guests of honour. Tickets for the dinner may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, B.S.A. Police Association, 10, High Commission Road, Rhodesia, or from the Hon. Secretary, B.S.A. Police Association, 10, High Commission Road, Rhodesia, or from the Hon. Secretary, B.S.A. Police Association, 10, High Commission Road, Rhodesia.

who... Mr. Robert... Har... M...



Mr. R. Hardy, since 1925 when Secretary of the Government of Rhodesia and Natal, which controls all mining rights to mines, public works, and Government buildings in Southern Rhodesia, to which he first went in 1912 as a member of the Native Department. Immediately on the outbreak of the Great War he joined the first Rhodesia Regiment with which he served through the campaign in German South-West Africa. Then he came to England to accept a commission in the Royal Air Force, and was posted to the Middle East, where he was wounded and taken prisoner in 1917.

At the end of the War he returned to Rhodesia, where he served as an Assistant Secretary, Commissioner until he was transferred to Salisbury in 1927 as a generalist to the Chief Native Commissioner. In the following year he became the 1928 Secretary of the newly constituted Police Force, and was subsequently appointed Chief Clerk of the Department of Mines, Public Works and Lands. His last post was that of Secretary of the Rhodesia Conference in 1934, and in 1935 he was appointed by the Government to report generally on road legislation, and was appointed a Liaison Officer to the Hon. Secretary of the Rhodesia Conference.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON
March 25, 1937

PERSONIA

Ford Lloyd left England by air on Monday for East Africa.

Mr. C. H. Spencer, now secretary of the Uganda Tender Board.

Admiral Viscount Grey has been appointed Governor of Burma.

Mrs. E. B. Garrett has left Tanganyika to spend a holiday in England.

Sir Abe Bailey is expected to return to London from South Africa at the end of April.

Thomas Khan has well flown from Kisumu to Cairo on the conclusion of his visit to East Africa.

A Donaldutherland, former Canadian Minister of Defence, has been touring Southern Rhodesia.

The Hon. J. C. Chaffe, Deputy Secretary of the C. I. C. Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in England.

Mr. J. A. H. Hunter was in charge of the Eastern Africa (of Rhodesia) B. ...

Major Sir William Chadwick and Mr. W. ... to represent the general ... at the Coronation.

Mr. G. R. Haslam, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Capetown, has been visiting the African Dependencies.

A frequent mass for Sir Peter ... Bishop of ...

Mr. J. M. Leslie, of the Nyasaland Administrative Commission, has been appointed Assistant to the Provincial Commissioner, Blantyre.

Patrick Dineen, Governor General of the Transvaal, and Lady ...

Mr. ... has interests in ...

Mr. ... former Governor of ...

Mr. W. J. Borrow ... to report ...

Mr. J. E. S. Lamb, Deputy Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika, has been attached to the Secretariat on his return from overseas leave.

Duke and Lady Francis Scott have taken a ... at 21, Grosvenor Place, London, season.

Miss ... will include ...

learn ... British Columbia ... Nyasaland.

Mr. K. W. Page, who has been appointed Dar-es-Salaam secretary of the Royal Empire Society.

The Uganda Amateur Dramatic and Musical Society ... which is Captain H. ... produce ...

Mr. H. Hunter, the well-known Uganda advocate, is due back in England on ... Mrs. Hunter and he have been granted seats in Westminster Abbey for the coronation.

Mr. W. A. Richard, Senior Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika, has been appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture in Uganda, in succession to Mr. G. F. ... who has been transferred to Nigeria.

Sir Guy Marshall, Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology, who has always shown keen interest in East African affairs, left England last week for a holiday in the Mediterranean.

Colonel and Mrs. W. J. Shortness, formerly of ... but who have latterly been in the ... for British Guiana, were ...

Mr. A. Gross ... a shooting ... which he was ...

Mr. ... General ... buried at Addis Ababa ... service was held at St. ...

Mr. C. E. ... of the ... Chamber of Commerce ...

... have ... since ...



Major Walter Kirtton

Kenya Correspondent

KENYA has lost one of her most famous and personable in the country. Walter Kirtton, aged 71, of Major Walter Kirtton was a few men even in Africa had lived a more active and more adventurous life. For a decade of years he had suffered from continued ill-health and had, however, not allowed his approaching old age to deter him from continuing to possess of a wonderful vigour of mind and spirit that belied his age. He understood the general public had succeeded his own, stimulated his interest in public service, encouraged the young to bear responsibility, and gave his confidence to a fortunate few who were three or even four decades younger than himself.

Born in 1866, he was appointed in 1887 to 17 to his uncle, Sir Richard Langley, in the British Army as an engineering field officer. He was, however, proved irksome to him, and became interested in politics when he joined the Liberal Party, where Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Lord Randolph Churchill were the big demonstration. He was a group of young men intent on breaking up the meeting, to do which they knocked down and upset the scenery at the time. He was provided a very effective and successful attraction. He was dismissed by his uncle, and then he joined the E. and O. Company as an engineer.

Jameson Raid and Boer War

His first voyage took him to the Cape where he heard of risings inland. His instinct for news led him to send the story to a London newspaper, and this began a joint association with the Boers. The Boer War was to Colombo on the morning of the 1st of the Boer War. He left in the morning of the 1st of the Boer War. He made his way up to Johannesburg mainly by a swaggon, and he got some claims. At the time of the Jameson Raid he acted as a guide to Colonel Frank Rhodes on the outbreak of the Boer War joined the Boer forces. When Johannesburg fell he was the man selected by Lord Roberts to command Major De la Rey of the Grenadier Guards. At the age of 70 he went into the line to defend the surrender. He was awarded the D.C.M. for his services in the field.

During the South African War he made good use of his pen and journalistic talents, and in addition to writing home news reports for the Daily Graphic he made round-up stories of the scenes, which after a little time were accepted for publication in The Daily Graphic.

Japanese War Scoop

When hostilities broke out in 1904 he appeared in the public eye as a correspondent. He was on the spot at the outbreak of the war, and once again for Tokyo and Europe as a correspondent. He was in the Baikal Sea, the breaker of the ice. Arthur had his hair cut and his beard trimmed. Months afterwards, when he was with the Japanese Army in northern Korea, an officer of high rank stopped him with the remark: "See you don't recognize me; I had the pleasure of cutting your hair and trimming your beard in Port Arthur."

During this campaign Kirtton achieved his biggest scoop. While in Tokio he was with the general

correspondents. One evening he received an invitation to attend the British Office. Seeing that some important news would break, he made his way to the office and arrived at the dispatch of a telegram. At the Foreign Office he found the other correspondents assembled, but security by previous arrangements the announcement of the news was withheld. He listened attentively to the telegrams, and when he had finished he rushed back to the cable office where he had a manuscript of the counter and instructed the operator to send the news by telegraph. He had a very interesting conversation with the operator, and he was the only one to find that the news would be withheld until Kirtton's news was finished. He had heard of anyone else, but the news—and said ever afterwards that the wrong news was the securing the expense of sending the full statement was worth the satisfaction of hearing the news.

During the war of 1914 his dispatches to his agency were supplemented by sketches of the illustrated papers he had previously sent. He was one of the first eight correspondents whom the Japanese allowed to go to the front.

After the war of 1914 he negotiated a loan for the first President of the Chinese Republic a large loan from the Government.

After the Great War broke out he took up his quarters in the trenches in East Africa. He was in Africa, where his nephew, Captain "Dick" Kirtton had preceded him a month before. Major Kirtton served in East Africa throughout the rest of the Campaign, and loved the country so much that he came home and built the house at Gerard's Cross, and decided to settle in Kenya.

He bought land near Rumu and developed a fine coffee plantation, characteristically selecting a soil of the skill and crossbones. With his nephew he worked hard, studied hard, and did far more artificial fertilising than his fellow planters, with the result that his output became one of the show-places of the Colony. He was an enthusiastic horticulturist, and his garden was a delight to him and to others.

Strange Coincidences

Coincidence had, he always said, played a considerable part in his life. Some twenty years ago, in the Boer War he was on a train in Johannesburg and boarded a train to look over the Cape. There was only one other passenger on the top deck and to Kirtton he had been told that he had been a commandant since he was first in the war. He was somewhere there that I came in with my baggage to demand the surrender of the town," he added, "reminds me." His companion turned round at him, closed his eyes and said: "Yes, I was the commandant and came out to meet you."

While home from the front just after the Great War he came face to face with a fellow passenger whom he had heard of all over the world in the Boer War, and whom he had not seen since. The man was Dick Evans, the Kenya maize grower.

Kirtton was a life-long member of many years standing and a "Savage" He had been a candidate in a four-cornered fight for the Kenya Legislative Council at the last general election, but withdrew before polling.

Deep sympathy will be felt for his nephew, who had been his right-hand man in the coffee estate for many years, and for his other grandson, the son of his nephew.

S. Rhodesian Parliament

Business of the New Session.

By a Correspondent.

MR. FOX'S opening oration in Parliament on Monday morning was followed with interest by a first blizzard. The contents of the speech were reviewed in its special form by many of the members and with some before the House.

Mr. Fox's opening speech reached the new session of the House on Monday, the 23rd. He had clearly prepared a plan to provide a new medical service to meet the needs of the native people. The annual expenditure has been converted to 41% of the total and the new Railway Agreement would in the opinion of Ministers, effect a saving of 10% of the total. The Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance were attending the fourth Pan-African Imperial Conference. The Beit Taxes were agreed to fund a scheme of building a road from the Zambezi to Chimwiini to connect North and South-east Rhodesia by the direct road. It would provide 30 scholarships for native students. There would be increases in the number of men training in the Defence Force, and a number of Service men exit were being obtained.

These and many other matters were mentioned by the Government while Mr. Fox's speech. The House then dealt with Bills which were read for the first time. Excepted Bill, Speaker's Salary Bill, Roads and Road Traffic Amendment Bill, General Loans Bill, Rhodes Estate Amendment Bill, Tobacco Marketing Amendment Bill, Cattle Levies Amendment Bill, Dairy Contributions Bill, and the Medical Control Bill.

A motion by the Prime Minister, seconded by the Opposition, Mr. H. H. Davies, to present a Royal salute to His Majesty the King was adopted.

There is a fair indication of the scope of work before the Rhodesian Parliament in its first day. It was certainly full of business and it is hoped that the session will be equally so.

The problem of education has for long been in the public eye. Within the past four days letters concerning it have appeared in the Press from Mr. L. M. Foggin, a former Director of Education and Mr. Arnold, the present Chief Inspector (writing upon the instructions of the Prime Minister, Dr. Fleming, a former Medical Director, and Mr. Tawse, a former M.P. and Mr. Fox, the present M.P. for the party in opposition). Mr. Fox has given notice that he would move on March 24th that the recommendations contained in the Report of the Education Commission, 1936. Mr. Fox's Report is based upon the conditions prevailing in the Colony or in the best interests of the education of the Colony.

The notice of motion coming from a member of the opposition party was given on the same day as a notice of motion to be introduced on March 17 by the Opposition leader that the Government had forfeited the confidence of the House by entering into the recent Railway Agreement. It bids fair to be the main session.

Mr. Foggin attacked the Fox Government. He accused it of being in a state of financial collapse. Mr. Fox's speech was received with great interest in the Chamber. Mr. Fox himself took part in the debate.

for progress with. Mr. Fox's remarks as to the Government's policy towards the welfare of the children was at stake.

It is difficult to see how Mr. Fox's Government could have done otherwise. The Government of the Colony is either to allow the debate to proceed to a point where it is ready to withdraw its support from Mr. Fox's recommendations or the House proposes to amend the proposals. A progressive educational policy, as two Commissions have reported in seven years, it will forfeit the confidence of the Colony in the Government.

Learning from the Old Country.

Cannot state scheme be devised under which members of the House of Small and Isolated Colonies in this country be sent periodically to gain the benefit of the strenuous training in Parliamentary affairs which the older party of gentlemen in Great Britain provide. A young Colonist to become a parliamentarian for a chaotic form of thought is nothing. It is to make up for its isolation from the outside world, its assimilation, and there is too much to be done in Africa for that to be tolerated. However, it is to be hoped that the present sitting of Parliament will, by a special effort, show that a high standard of service is possible even under present conditions. A seasonal reform will assist.

The Government of the Labour Party which does not even in the large Native labouring classes, is very far from being able to command a majority. The House of Small Colonies on March 23rd would it succeed in moving the Colony of the Prime Minister and the generally accepted as the best. Most of the time it has had the sense that there are as many fish in the sea as ever. It is to try to form a Cabinet of inexperienced men. Labour will not coalesce with other parties; it is refusing to do so more than once. If the Government is defeated, the Colony will have a number of Ministers from an attempt to form a Government of full strength. If the Government is defeated, the House will tend itself to be a number of Ministers from an attempt to form a Government of full strength.

Liquor Licence Case.

The case has been heard in the Supreme Court of Rhodesia. The case is the case of the sale of liquor in the Club. The Club is a private club. The case is the case of the sale of liquor in the Club. The Club is a private club. The case is the case of the sale of liquor in the Club. The Club is a private club.

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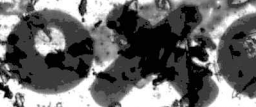
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...form. Their rich ingredients add strength and flavour.



Uganda's 'strong' finance

By J. M. N. B. H. H.

The Government of Uganda has issued a series of permits for the importation of motor vehicles, and it is by the Government's permission that those vehicles which are imported are allowed to enter the country. It is the general idea that a policy such as this will be most effective and complete in the long run, and it is, in fact, a policy which is being followed in many of our other departments here. We have, however, a number of other departments which in one way or another are concerned with these objects, and I think it probable that some of these departments will be able to make better use of the information which we have provided to them. It is, in fact, a policy which is being followed in many of our other departments here. We have, however, a number of other departments which in one way or another are concerned with these objects, and I think it probable that some of these departments will be able to make better use of the information which we have provided to them.

Flotting Flourishes. The Government has issued 1036 licences for the importation of motor vehicles, and it is by the Government's permission that those vehicles which are imported are allowed to enter the country. It is the general idea that a policy such as this will be most effective and complete in the long run, and it is, in fact, a policy which is being followed in many of our other departments here. We have, however, a number of other departments which in one way or another are concerned with these objects, and I think it probable that some of these departments will be able to make better use of the information which we have provided to them.

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With a powerful 25 hp six-cylinder engine, the 0789 rpm, 4000 cc, four-wheel drive, hydraulic brakes, and independent front-wheel drive, springing, damping, and steering, the Vauxhall 25 has been designed to meet world competition in price and performance. A full weather saloon, No Draught Ventilation, Body Construction Sealing, Controlled Synchro Mechanism, and Adjustable Steering Column are but a few of its features.

Vauxhall 25

The Vauxhall 25 is a car that is designed to meet world competition in price and performance. It features a powerful 25 hp six-cylinder engine, a four-wheel drive system, and a full weather saloon. The car is also equipped with independent front-wheel drive, springing, damping, and steering, hydraulic brakes, and a controlled synchro mechanism. The adjustable steering column is another feature of the Vauxhall 25.

Ethiopia, Italy & the Sudan A Plea for an Understanding

In a friendly session with the Italian press, an Italian official expressed his deep concern about the terrible suffering being inflicted by the Sudanese army on the Sudanese people. He stated that the Italian government is committed to a friendly relationship with the Sudanese people and is ready to assist them in any way possible.

The Italian official also mentioned the recent tour of Italy by the Sudanese Prime Minister, who was accompanied by a high-ranking Italian official. He expressed his hope that this visit would lead to a better understanding between the two countries and a resolution of the ongoing conflict in the Sudan.

He also mentioned the Italian government's support for the Sudanese people's struggle for independence and self-determination. He stated that Italy is committed to the principles of justice and fairness and is ready to stand with the Sudanese people in their fight against oppression.

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beautiful land. Let public opinion be shocked by the accounts of the atrocities which followed after the flight of Marshal Graziani to Khartoum. Surely reports might have been made of those who could have been regarded as responsible for the atrocities. It is not surprising that these reports were not made.

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Copper	£2,873,583
Silver	£53,002
Mica	£285,308
Other	£461,200

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1926	0,000,000	1931	6,732,000
1927	0,000,000	1932	7,871,000
1928	4,935,000	1933	
1929	5,067,000	1934	8,000,000
1930	5,322,000	1935	8,000,000

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STREET MIND NEWS

Rise in the Price of Copper

Questions in Parliament. The hon. and great advance in the price of copper was discussed in the House of Commons last week when Mr. Arthur Henderson asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he was aware that, owing to the demands of the Government programme of the Government and the manipulation of speculators, the price of copper metals was still rising, and what steps he was taking to check the further price.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain replied that the price was being watched carefully, but that he felt an exaggerated importance was being attached to the demand of the Government programme by the Government. There was only a small part of the British demand which in turn was a small fraction of the world demand. The fundamental cause of the rise in price was neither the demands for speculation, but the Government programme towards economic recovery over a large part of the world.

Mr. Henderson: Does the Chancellor suggest that the fact that the price of copper has risen from £48 to £100 per ton was due to the cause he has mentioned? Is he aware that many manufacturers in the Midlands are finding that the increased price handicaps them in their home and export trade?

Mr. Chamberlain: I do not think that is inconsistent with what I said. The fundamental cause was the general rise in the price of metals which no doubt have been raised since the prices had fallen in consequence of the depression, as a result of which they were in previous years.

Mr. Henderson: Is it correct to say that the price of copper has nearly doubled in 12 months? The subject was not further pursued.

territorial dispute

A preliminary summary of the results of the Northern Rhodesia mining returns for the year ending 31st March 1953. Billet Copper: 5,872 tons; Broken Hill: 1,205 tons; Cobalt: 1,120 tons; Lead: 1,120 tons; Vanadium: Broken Hill, 1,205 tons; Phoenix: 1,120 tons.

Trade in the Rhodesias

Gold Mines in Rhodesia

Some interesting comments on gold mining in Southern Rhodesia were made by the Hon. Member for the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy (Rhodesia) Mr. W. B. Murray of the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, on the small quantities of gold produced in Rhodesia.

Mr. William Crossley said Mr. Murray had denied the existence of the small quantities of gold in Southern Rhodesia, which had been produced by companies during only a small quantity of ore before ceasing operations. Mr. Murray said some recently abandoned reefs had been reworked and about 600,000 lb of properties had been reworked in the last year. Other reefs had been reworked, but were not reworked in 1952. Mr. Murray said that the small quantities of gold produced in Rhodesia were intermittent in their production and records were not kept of the small quantities of gold produced in the small quantities of gold produced in Rhodesia.

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Dr. ... the cyanide process ... the first case of cyanide poisoning ... the cyanide solution and letting the slime ... the cyanide solution being drawn off ... the cyanide solution was applied to current slime ... before it was recognised that the cyanide solution originally rejected as a nuisance could be profitably treated and many tons of cyanide solution were treated for years by treating these acidulated slimes. One had a ton of cyanide solution which usually their value was not ...

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Of Commercial Concern

Wireless communication has been opened in Moroto, Uganda.

Salisbury, Uganda, has received £1,800 of the erection of a kauri tree over.

Gordon reported from Uganda during the year, totalled 44,000 bales. Cotton tax collected amounted to £762,000.

Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., announced a dividend of 3% on the 1935. Cumulative preference shareholders.

Increased circulation in Uganda during the year amounted to £1,000,000, compared with £749,193 in January of last year.

Customs receipts of the Port of Mombasa during January amounted to £32,264, compared with £26,283 for January, 1935.

The first cargo of 1,000 harmonic tons of oil in bulk for the new storage installations at Beira were recently discharged from the tanker "British Energy".

Buildings to the value of £53,634 were erected in Gwelo last year. Government buildings including the European hospital, representing about £43,600.

Approximate exports of the main economic crops from Tanganyika during February were as follows: Sisal, 5,606 tons; sisal ton, 282,000; cotton, 1,857 central hides, 447 tons; coffee, 932 lots; skins (sheep and goat), 129,710; and sundries, 20 tons.

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has forwarded the following nominations for submission to the Governor in connection with the vacancies that arise when Messrs. W. Tait Budge and T. M. Blair retire on the 31st of April: W. Tait Budge, P. W. Skerrett and

Federating Mr. C. E. Lane's residence to the civil plans and credit facilities at the annual meeting of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber has set up a committee consisting of Messrs. Lane, C. Phillips and W. N. Buchanan to investigate the problem. The Federation of Nyasaland Chambers of Commerce has been invited to nominate two members.

The improvement of conditions in East Africa is strikingly reflected in the Kenya and Uganda Railway returns for 1935. Export traffic piled to the coast during 1935 totalled 35,166 tons, a 21% increase over the 1934 figure. Import traffic piled from Kenya totalled 22,707 tons, a 37% increase; the total traffic trade dealt with during the year was 57,873 tons, an increase of 10.54%, while the total value of the goods was £1,850,000.

News Items as Brief

The Tanganyika and the Government of West Africa have agreed on 1000 tons of sisal.

Consolidation of the sisal industry in Zomba by the Tanganyika Government has been agreed.

Mutual Aid Society, a voluntary society, recently produced the first of its kind in the West.

The first of the sisal industry in the West has been started by the Government of West Africa.

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Rhodesia Progress Questions in Parliament

satisfactory position of the finances of Southern Rhodesia is shown in the Budget statement made on the 15th of March by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Smith. It is also brought forward that the Government's expenditure is expected to be £1,131,000, and the revenue £1,131,000. The estimates for 1937-38 are £1,131,000 for expenditure and £1,131,000 for revenue. The Minister of Finance, Mr. Smith, said that the Government's policy in Rhodesia is to expand the production of tobacco and to increase the production of other agricultural products. He also said that the Government is planning to place the country on a better footing by making trade agreements with the Union of South Africa and the Transvaal. He also said that the Government is planning to place the country on a better footing by making trade agreements with the Union of South Africa and the Transvaal.

As regards the details of the instructions given to the British representatives on the Commission on the Natives, Mr. Ormsby Gore said that the Commission was appointed by the League and not by the Government. He said that the Commission's terms of reference were to inquire into the conditions of the Natives in the Colonies and to report to the League. He said that the Commission could not interfere with the Government's policy in Rhodesia. He also said that the Commission had been advised that the Natives in Rhodesia were not being treated as well as they should be. He said that the Commission had found that the Natives in Rhodesia were being treated as well as they should be.

Johned Mbrod, a member of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, has been granted a divorce from his wife, whom he married in February last year in the Christian Church in Serowe. The divorce followed a long struggle by the Native Court, at which heads attended from all parts of the Protectorate. The judgment was confirmed by the European court.

Nyasaland Native Labour

Captain Tait asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that a large number of Natives had recently been repatriated from Nyasaland to South Africa, and what steps had been taken to give them an alternative and to assist them in their new homes.

Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that steps had been taken from time to time to repatriate from the Union of South Africa tropical Natives migrating from north of Zululand and north of the Orange River to the Transvaal. He said that the Government in Nyasaland in pursuance of this policy had repatriated seven months of 1936. The Nyasaland Government had the task of these Natives from Port Herald to the railway station by the Protectorate to their destination.

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Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that steps had been taken from time to time to repatriate from the Union of South Africa tropical Natives migrating from north of Zululand and north of the Orange River to the Transvaal. He said that the Government in Nyasaland in pursuance of this policy had repatriated seven months of 1936. The Nyasaland Government had the task of these Natives from Port Herald to the railway station by the Protectorate to their destination.

National Bank of India

The annual report of the National Bank of India states that the total deposits amounted to Rs. 456,280,000, which is an increase of Rs. 27,668,000 over the previous year. The total assets of the bank are Rs. 1,03,054,000. The bank has also received a dividend of Rs. 1,03,054,000 for the year ended September last. The final dividend of the bank is now proposed to be Rs. 1,03,054,000 for the year. It is proposed to pay a dividend of Rs. 1,03,054,000 to the shareholders and to transfer Rs. 50,000 to the reserves account. The balance of Rs. 243,000 will be carried forward.

Imports of East African coffee to the United Kingdom during the year 1936 were considerably less than in 1935. The comparative figures were: Kenya, 100,000 cwt. (1935) 58,225 cwt. (1936); Uganda, 1,000 cwt. (1935) 6,773 cwt. (1936); Tanganyika, 1,000 cwt. (1935) 55,000 cwt. (1936). Delivery for home consumption, however, were all higher, except in the case of Tanganyika: Kenya, 102,000 cwt. (1935) 101,000 cwt. (1936); Uganda, 1,000 cwt. (1935) 6,773 cwt. (1936); Tanganyika, 1,000 cwt. (1935) 55,000 cwt. (1936).

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 FRASER GIBSON, MANAGING DIRECTOR