









of many, to a large extent, the most of them, and in some cases, one

my district could desert.

As to the desertion of white carriers, the common German practice was to place the carriers in small groups, and to place the necks of the members of these groups together by chains, so that if one man tried to get away, he would pull the others down with him. In this way, the white carrier of fixed pay could be kept in line, and in such circumstances, was more likely to desert.

The carriers were chained together, desert with many. When a number of carriers were taken to the German camp, the white carriers were not rounded up, and the only reason why they were not to return to their place, being the headmen, perhaps one or two leaders of the carriers.

There is no doubt about the loyalty of the white carriers. They were recruited by the white writer, and the German officers, who were in the line.

On occasions, a woman was charged with the taking of prisoners.

Was the German an Honourable foe?

To return to the second point, whether the Germans in East Africa were honourable and gallant in the campaign, the Germans themselves drew a distinction between the case of the white carriers, and that of the black carriers, who were recruited by the German officers.

It is not possible to say that the German officers were honourable and gallant in the campaign, and that the black carriers were not.

The white carriers were recruited by the German officers, and the black carriers were recruited by the German officers.

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to be taken to the hospital, and in some cases, they were offered food, and in some cases, they were offered ration tickets. The German officers received consideration for the white carriers, but not for the black carriers.

The white carriers were recruited by the German officers, and the black carriers were recruited by the German officers.

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The white carriers were recruited by the German officers, and the black carriers were recruited by the German officers.

### New Governor of N. Rhodesia

#### Mr. Mervin to Succeed Mr. Hubert

Mr. Mervin to Succeed Mr. Hubert

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Mr. Mervin to Succeed Mr. Hubert

Mr. Mervin to Succeed Mr. Hubert

# Van Zeeland on Colonial Claims

## Statement Regarding Open-Door, International Companies and Raw Materials

WHAT ARE THE possibilities of an open door to international trade, never the less hindered by a system of commercial relations based on a balance of payments? asks M. Van Zeeland, former Dutch Minister of Agriculture, in a report which he has presented to the British and French governments after an eight-day tour in London, the course of which he discussed world economic problems in detail with the British, American, and financial and most European countries and those of the United States of America.

Proceeding to answer the question in a completely objective way he writes:

Raw materials are the lifeblood of their economies. In the face of a certain great countries it is not possible in the long run under their control the raw materials which they consider the means to acquire.

At this point we cannot but emphasize that certain States see no solution in the purchase of raw materials in the redistribution of raw materials.

There are others who combine their difficulties to the exaggerated protectionism of countries or groups of countries which flourish in their view to absorb a large share of their production. A particularly dangerous one is those who protest loudly against a system of preference which distorts the normal channels of trade.

There are also those who insist on the distribution of capital and the lack of adequate understanding on the part of the great market of such a possible accumulated funds.

Certain others insist on the disproportionate influence on their economies of a mono-economic product, particularly those countries with a tropical and subtropical zone.

It is difficult to do not fail to emphasize the increasing influence on financial markets—both in the moral and practical sphere—of the absence of a definite element in international political decisions.

Many of these are not only all on the subject of the raw materials but also on the subject of the balance of payments.

Finally, there are those who maintain that the balance of payments are a determining factor in the present economic crisis and that these crises are more of an economic nature than of a political one. It is certain that these are not the only reasons for the present economic crisis.

There is a general feeling that the present economic crisis is a result of the law of the jungle which has been exercised by the great powers in their relations with the smaller countries. It is certain that the present economic crisis is a result of the law of the jungle which has been exercised by the great powers in their relations with the smaller countries.

The colonial countries have made the same mistake. They have been made the victims of the law of the jungle. It is certain that the present economic crisis is a result of the law of the jungle which has been exercised by the great powers in their relations with the smaller countries.

problem, it has been suggested that the system of Mandatory countries should be replaced by a system of international companies. This system should provide complete control over both raw materials and the production of raw materials.

The system of Colonies is a system which would be open to the possibility of being generalized in the system of the open door. It is certain that the system of the open door is a system which is impossible to criticize.

In those Colonies where such a system could be organized, it is certain that the possibility of being examined in a system of international companies whose activities would be limited to the economic sphere and whose raw materials would be provided internationally in such a way as to be of great importance to the world.

With regard to raw materials, the interest in the proposal has been far from limited to the supply of Colonial goods in exchange for industrial goods. An agreement by which a colonial state and a Colony and an industrial state and Colonial goods supplied would be treated as an account and paid for by the execution of returns of important public works, bridges, railways, ports, etc.

The intermedium finance would be provided by the metropolitan States. The intermedium finance would be provided by the metropolitan States. Lastly, the rules of international law must, in the opinion of many, be expressed and re-enforced in such a way as to be free from seizure or confiscation in any case, even in time of war, private property held by Colonial territories, whatever the nationality of the owner.

### Conclusion: What is Needed, Necessary

The first question which arises to my mind from the study of the problems inherent in these complaints, demands and suggestions is that it is time to face them and submit them to a close discussion. This, however, can only be done in an atmosphere of loyal co-operation in which each one concerned should seek in his own interest to render assistance to the other.

The second question which arises to my mind is that of the political aspects of the problem. It is certain that the political aspects of the problem are of such a nature that we are obliged to take into account the fact that the present economic crisis is a result of the law of the jungle which has been exercised by the great powers in their relations with the smaller countries.

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# Background To The B.B.C.

## Informality at a Music Hall Broadcast

The Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir, I often have listened in East Africa to the B.B.C. music hall programmes, and, doubtless with many others, wondered what the scene was like this evening. On Saturday, with about 300 other people, I witnessed the performance.

Those who remember the St. George's Hall, with its straight gallery rather reminiscent of that in a village hall, would be astonished to see half the auditorium allotted to the orchestra, with the conductor in the middle. Suspended by thin wires are three "mikes"; around the walls at gallery level are the tubes of the B.B.C. organ; a huge loud-speaker hangs above the stage, with others on each side.

The orchestra comes in—dressed in lounge suits, one or two wave to friends in the audience, for the whole atmosphere is informal—even to a hat and coat slung across the grand piano. The musical director asks us to imagine ourselves in an ordinary theatre; to laugh or applaud at will, and meantime sing "Lily of Laguna," "Waiting at the Church" and "Tar-ra-rá-boom-de-ay." Thus the characteristic English reserve changes to a friendly party.

On the stroke of 8 o'clock two red lights on each side of the stage flicker, and we are on the air. An announcer, the only man in evening dress, steps up to one of the "mikes" and reads his familiar announcement to an invisible audience all over the world.

The tall and short Cockney Kids give their usual amusing patter—not spontaneously, but holding the script carefully pasted on cardboard, an unexpected aside is the sigh of an announcer standing up and waiting for the artists to indicate that they were "on the air."

Florence Desmond, widow of Paul and East African aviator, can beat Black pits in a fine performance as an imitator of film stars, and Clapham and Dwyer quickly have everyone in fits of laughter, which increases when it is noticed that Dwyer, whose script seemed to be jotted down on odd bits of paper, is fumbling anxiously to find the right sheet, all the while keeping up his patter.

The informality and friendliness of this show will long linger in the memory.

Yours faithfully,

H. C. B.

London, W. C. 2.

# An Aid to Discussion

The Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir, I have read with considerable interest your editorial notes of January 20 containing timely references to tobacco problems, which are of vital importance to Empire tobacco producers.

There are many interests which demand consideration, and so there are many points of view to be considered. I should like to assure you that those who are interested with looking after the interests of tobacco growers in the Empire are also interested with the interests of the negotiators in so far as they are concerned Anglo-American.

Your editor has crystallized Empire tobacco problems, thus clearing the future discussion to a simple and direct basis. I am sure that you will find this a most interesting and profitable study.

London, W. C. 2.

United Kingdom

Yours faithfully,

W. G. S.

# Empire Tobacco Problems

## Anglo-American Trade Negotiations

The Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir,—In your leader of January 20 you drew attention to two points of great importance to tobacco growers.

The first was the sale of the lower-priced cigarettes. The rise in recent months of the Empire share of tobacco used in the U.K. to 25% as compared with 22.66% for 1936, has, I am advised, been largely due to the popularity of two recently introduced brands of lower-priced cigarettes said to be made of Empire tobacco.

The U.K. sales of cigarettes amount roughly to the surprising figure of eleven hundred million per week, of which all lower-priced cigarettes represent 45%. Of this 45% nobody is in a position to estimate the proportion filled by the two recently introduced brands, but it is understood to be considerable.

The benefit of the increase has not been confined to any one Empire tobacco-producing country, and the sale of lower-priced cigarettes is of great interest to tobacco growers in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. If the popularity of these cigarettes continues to grow, there will be an increasing demand for Empire tobaccos, especially light flue-cured, and such a demand would tend to stabilise prices. Growers, however, must realise the dangers which you have so clearly outlined in your editorial.

Your second important point was the proposed Anglo-American Trade Treaty. The idea originated in a desire to increase trade between England and the U.S.A. and I think it a mistake for people in this country to jump to the hasty assumption that this involves a sacrifice on the part of British traders. In both the U.K. and the U.S.A. there are excess raw products and manufactured goods about which negotiations could take place to the mutual benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

Your suggestion that the U.S.A. might offer an outlet to Empire growers of Turkish type tobacco well merits consideration.

The principal object of our letter on the proposed Anglo-American Trade Treaty to the Board of Trade, to which you referred, was to make clear to the Government the desirability of taking no action which might hamper the increasing production of Empire tobacco. We also asked that, if there were any discussions affecting tobacco, the Federation might have the privilege of being consulted.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES PONSORBY,

Acting Chairman,

EMPIRE FEDERATION OF THE  
BRITISH EMPIRE

### POINTS FROM LETTERS

East Africa and Rhodesia is the recipient of considerable amount of African newspapers.

Chastanet, a Nanioti, is reported to have attained record performance in a "number of cases."

It is stated that the case is only going ahead. We have information that the case is only going ahead.

It is stated that the case is only going ahead. We have information that the case is only going ahead.

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## Possible New Industries

### Usefulness of the Imperial Institute

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE's value to the Empire is made clear by Sir Harry Landsay, the Director, in his report to the Board of Governors for the year 1937. In contrast to that of many Government offices, it has been issued with commendable promptitude, and, as the following extracts show, holds out promise of the development of new industries in East Africa and Rhodesia.

**Tung, Fruits from Nyasaland.**—These fruits, representing the first crop from three-year-old trees of the multiple type, were of large size and well developed, and the kernels gave a very satisfactory amount of oil of good pale colour and low acidity. Consignments of oil similar in quality to that yielded by these fruits would be readily saleable in the U.K. in competition with Chinese tung oil, currently quoted in London at about £65 ios. per ton.

**Artemisia from Kenya.**—A sample of *Artemisia*, representing plants growing wild on Mount Kenya at elevations from 10,000 to 12,000 ft., was identified at Kew as *A. afra* Jacq. The sample comprised stems and leaves only, and chemical examination of the leaves showed that they contained no santonin. It is known, however, that in various species of *Artemisia* the leaves (and even the stems) contain santonin, and that the maximum amount is usually found in plants in which the flower beds are in an early stage of development. Further samples of the Mount Kenya plant, including leaves, and with the flowering tops at different stages of development, have been requested.

### A Grenadilla By-Product

**Grenadilla Seed from Kenya.**—It is pointed out that with the increasing production of grenadilla (passion fruit) there would be an accumulation of seed, the Director of Agriculture submitted a sample of seed to ascertain its possible value as a source of oil. The sample was found to contain 22.4% of a pale yellow semi-drying oil, which could be employed for lamp-burning and might be suitable for other purposes after refining, whilst after the addition of suitable driers it might be employed as a low quality paint oil. It contained too much crude fibre to be suitable for feeding purposes, and in view of that fact and the low yield of oil, it would not be practicable to market it in the U.K. The suggestion has been made that the seeds might be crushed or extracted with a solvent in Kenya, and the resulting oil sold (worth about £50 per ton in London).

**Lavender Oil from Kenya.**—A sample resembled English lavender oil in containing a low percentage of esters. The oil was regarded in the trade as likely to be readily saleable in the U.K. if it could be offered at a price competitive with that of good quality French lavender oil.

**Tephrosia Leaves from Uganda.**—Three samples submitted to ascertain whether they could be employed for the preparation of insecticides, were found not to contain any of the materials likely to compete with derris or cube root of good quality as a commercial source of insecticides.

**Pyrethrum from Tanganyika.**—A sample of pyrethrum flowers submitted from a planter was found to contain 0.2% of total pyrethrins, consisting of 0.52% of Pyrethrin No. 1 and 0.55% of Pyrethrin II. The Secretary, representing a firm of Pyrethrum Manufacturers, consultants in London, who have submitted a sample of the same considered it to be of good quality, and felt that it could be marketed to obtain a supply of 100 tons.

**Iron from Tanganyika.**—A sample submitted

consisted of powdered gum obtained from one of a species of *Cratogeomys* growing in the Tanganyika district, and said to be available in large quantities. The gum was mainly of the insoluble type, but a 10% mixture with water was produced much less stiff in consistency than that produced by tragacanth under similar conditions. London brokers considered that if it was sorted into two or three grades, according to colour, the highest grade might realise a fair price in London. The Imperial Institute suggested that it might not be returning to the grade such mixed gum as that represented by the sample, and that consideration should be given to the possible collection of the gum according to colour and age.

**Sunn Hemp from the Sudan.**—A small quantity of sunn-hemp representing retted fibre produced in the Equatorial Province was on the whole well prepared, and mostly from 2 to 4 ft. in length. A firm of rope manufacturers reported that the fibre would be very acceptable to spinners if properly graded and if the colour were satisfactory.

**Iron Oxide from Tanganyika.**—As a consequence of a local demand for an iron oxide painting in Tanganyika, a sample was submitted for examination. It was of rather poor colour and quality, and contained a quantity of quartz grains, earthy matter and mica, but tests showed that after preliminary purification by washing it would probably give a product suitable for local use. Names of British paint-making machinery manufacturers were passed on to the inquirer in Tanganyika.

### Wanted: Empire Vermiculite

**Vermiculite.**—A sample submitted by the Chief Inspector of Mines in Tanganyika, was found by commercial trials to be suitable for the purposes for which the American material is employed. It is not yet known, however, if it can be marketed in the U.K. to compete with the product now imported, but if this condition is satisfied there should be a good demand for the material, the use of which is increasing rapidly. It is a variety of hydrous mica, which possesses the property of exfoliating considerably when heated, expanding to many times its original bulk. Its principal uses are in connexion with heat and sound insulation. Supplies have hitherto been obtained almost exclusively from the U.S.A. and Russia, and many inquiries have been received at the Imperial Institute for Empire material of a similar nature. Deposits of promising quality occur in Tanganyika and in South Africa.

**Crystal Quartz from Southern Rhodesia and Kenya.**—In connexion with the Institute's endeavour to obtain Empire supplies of quartz suitable for optical and piezo-electric purposes, a specimen weighing 23 lb. was received from the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, but on account of twinning and internal defects was found unsuitable for these applications. The sender was asked to forward any material which might approximate to the requirements laid down. Another small sample from the same source was reported to be a firm manufacturer's fused quartz ware to which material suitable for its requirements.

A crystal quartz, weighing about 2 lb. 7 oz. from Kenya was submitted to a commercial firm, which reported it to be of good optical quality and purchased it. A search is being made in Kenya for the vein from which it is thought the best was derived.

**Soils from Tanganyika.**—A chemical and partial mechanical analysis of a soil, sent on a test sample, forwarded from a Kenyan grower of citrus fruits in East Africa. Suggestions were made regarding appropriate manures likely to improve the soil's fertility.







# KENYA

King has visited Kenya and India

Lady Mayo left London last week for Kenya

Mr. and Mrs. Moses will shortly leave Kampala to visit the Seychelles and India

Mr. (Cherry) Barton has been appointed to the post of District Commissioner for the Northern Frontier District

Mr. O. C. Dennis suits in the matter of the award of the Victoria Cross to the late Sir Benjamin Robertson

Sir Benjamin Robertson left London last week to spend four or five weeks of the Riviera

Mr. W. J. A. Gray, Director of Agriculture, is on his way to England to visit to Kenya

The Duke of Gloucester visited the British Empire Exhibition at the Imperial Institute on Friday last week

The agreement is proposed between Mr. Hugh Jones, District Commissioner of Naita, Niroy, and Mita, and Mr. C. D. Jones

General (Retired) has returned to Nairobi from his tour of inspection

The M. M. S. S. has taken up its residence at the home, Bulawayo

Dr. A. R. Paterson, Director of Medical Services, Kenya, is on leave in Scotland

Princess Marie Louise, who visited East Africa last year, has left England for her tour round the world

Mr. J. C. Barber is planning to build a club and a restaurant on the sea at the new course which will be opened in the scheme

The Rev. E. V. Lean, District Commissioner for Tanganyika, recently returned to his country after a tour of inspection in Africa

Mr. E. W. Barnitt has taken over the Peninsular Hotel, Nairobi, from Mrs. J. Munroe and has appointed Mr. J. J. Miller manager

Mr. J. P. C. ... of the ...

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Mr. J. P. C. ... of the ...

Harold MacMillan, Secretary of State for the Home Office, and High Commissioner of the United Kingdom in Kenya, will be in Kenya from ...

Sir Francis Johnston, who visited Kenya some years ago as a member of another economic commission, and who will have left on a visit to ...

Mr. J. P. ... who has been appointed in ... (or some months ago) as District Commissioner, has been recalled to ...

Mr. A. G. Fraser, former of Uganda and now of Achinota College, ...

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Mr. A. G. Fraser, former of Uganda and now of Achinota College, ...

Mr. A. G. Fraser, former of Uganda and now of Achinota College, ...

Mr. W. C. ... Africa of Messrs. ... recently had a ... crashed on ... of a law machine ... initial flight from ... was about five minutes.

Mr. W. C. ... Henry, who has ... been ... leaving on his ... 12 ... in ... the ...

Major General Sir ... for many ... in East Africa ... the ...

Mr. ... home ... on ... in the ... a ... friend ...

Degrees taken in 1937 at the Rhodes ... College, Grahamstown (University of South Africa) by Rhodesians were ... Giffard, Iona ...

**Obituary**

... who has been in ... M. ... Deputy Postmaster ... in England ...

... next few days to take up his appointment as ... in Tanganyika ...

... died ... a ...

... Mr. ... left ... property ... he left ...

... died in London last ... the ...

**DAILY YOUR HEALTH NEEDS BOVRIL**

We regret to announce the death in ... of Miss ...

We regret to record the death in London last week of ...





### Acquiring Experience

THE following further awards have been made from the fund placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Trustees of the Carnegie Commission of New York for the purpose of granting special prizes to the Colonial Service to undertake special courses of study.

Mr. J. P. Sagar, Agricultural Economist, Kenya Colony, visits to India, South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia, in order to study agricultural economies in relation to native agricultural development.

Mr. G. Milnes, Soil chemist at the Yamani Institute, Uganda. — For visits to the Imperial College of Agriculture, Trinidad, and the University of California, United States, for the purpose of studying methods of soil management and irrigation problems.

Mr. W. O. Sumner, Agricultural Officer, Kenya. — For course of study at the school of Agriculture, Cambridge, and in the Department of Experimentation, Harpenden, Herts.

Mr. P. Topham, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nyasaland. — For the study of methods of soil conservation in the United States.

### Lord Francis Scott Criticised

The writer of *The Spectator's* article which appears at the declaration made a few days ago by Lord Francis Scott in regard to the reservation of the Highlands of Kenya for Europeans, "On the basis of a statement of the Colonial Secretary, that the Government of India, or anyone else, will not interfere with the question," the writer proceeds to say:

"This is not the declaration of a self-governing Dominion; it is the voice of less than 1700 Europeans in a Crown Colony, the total population of which is over 3,000,000, including an Indian section which outnumber the Europeans. The Government of India, from whom no interference will be tolerated, speaks for some 350,000,000 people. And one else means precisely the rest of the Commonwealth. The 17,000 are pulling it rather high."

### Uganda Roadlogs

In an appeal to road users to exercise a little common-sense, the *Uganda Mail* states that the Government of Uganda has spent 22 months and 105 lives were needlessly sacrificed through the recklessness and carelessness of motor drivers, cyclists and pedestrians. "It is a number of people who are now in prison because they did not take care on the roads."

### Aviation in Nyasaland

THE idea of a novice to fly solo is, of course, and it is quite fair to say, a licence to do so. The members of the Aero Club of Nyasaland held their annual general meeting in Blantyre a fortnight ago. Mr. J. M. Ellis, the chairman, reported that five pilots had qualified in the year; that three had been qualified; that it was intended during the next three years to expend about £1,700 on capital account and thereafter about £1,050 annually in order to keep a complement of two aeroplanes, one of which was being given to Mr. M. W. Bartlett, the instructor pilot; to whom such a great debt of gratitude was owed; and that the Air Council would shortly accept candidates from Nyasaland for short service commissions in the R.A.F.

The Club's new board of directors consists of Messrs. J. M. Ellis, H. B. Wilson, H. G. Duncan, J. D. Gosses, J. M. G. G. Gosses, and Colonel J. M. G. Gosses, with Mr. Bartlett an *ex-officio* director.

The Sir Hubert Young Cup was won by Mr. T. Purser for skill in a January competition. The other competitors were Messrs. Smith and W. Smith, John W. Carr and J. K. Kurn.

### Soda from Coffee-Grounds

A Berlin chemical works is to make use of the raw materials remaining in coffee-grounds. After the grounds have been dried, the greater part of the fat, about 70 per cent, is extracted by treatment with benzole, and the residue is treated a further 80 per cent with alkali and acetic acid. The residue is a powder which is practically pure cellulose. The fat is actually extracted and is mainly used to manufacture soap.

### Tobacco Growing in Kenya

An extensive trading licence for a period of seven years has been granted to the British American Tobacco Company in respect of the Sagana and Kitui districts of Kenya. Under the licence the company will supply tobacco seed to Native growers, advise them in the planting of the crop, and buy it at a price to be fixed by the Director of Agriculture. The licence has been granted in an endeavour to provide the local market with tobacco and to give the natives a new high-priced crop.

### Union Interest in East Africa

We are able to announce that the Honourable Mr. George Bonar Law is intended to strengthen the organization of the British Empire in Africa. Mr. R. S. Turner, of the Mr. W. A. Harbert, Exhibition office, on the staff of the High Commission in London, will accordingly leave London about the end of March to take up new duties in Nairobi as Commercial Attaché. Born in the Cape, he is a member of Trinity College, Dublin, who has spent most of his life in the East. He has been in London for the past eight years.

### Over-Centralisation?

That the country between Livingstonia and Victoria would revert to a wilderness, Masabuku, the Government departments now stationed there, in order that they might be centralized in Lusaka, the claim of the House of Representatives, of a representative, in the House of Representatives, in Masabuku. He declared that the Government should rather develop the country by handing over the areas of Masabuku and Chitanga. A similar motion was made to press the removal of the Government and the use of the buildings in Lusaka, in order to develop the country. Resolutions embodying the motion were carried unanimously.

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# Italian Losses in Ethiopia

## Legation Statement of Heavy Casualties

Claims that more than 10,000 Italian and German troops have been killed in fighting in Ethiopia during the last two months are made in a statement issued by the Ethiopian Legation in London last week.

It is stated that news had been received from Italian troops reporting violent resistance to Italian rule in the north and north-west of the country. The motorised columns and aeroplanes had attempted unsuccessfully to recapture lost positions.

Italian losses are stated to be: 11 senior and five junior officers and 5,993 Italian and Eritreans and other ranks killed; three battalions of Eritreans and a number of Italians deserted; and 12 lorries and a considerable quantity of arms captured. In addition, 18 Italian officers are stated to have been massacred in Debra Libanos, a town of the Gojam Province. In addition, 20 aeroplanes have been leaving Debra Libanos due to bomb Debra Makosse, another town.

"The desertions of Eritrean troops," said the statement, "has completed the disorganisation of Italian General Staff officers are, in some instances, themselves showing signs of alarm. A number of Italian soldiers who had deserted have also entered the ranks of the Ethiopian forces. The deserters declare that there is a general discontent among the Italians compelling them to leave Ethiopia, but that the best display of discipline is with unheeded brutality.

### Italian Services Journal Partial Cooperation

Despite the suggestion in Rome that the state should encourage to win sympathy for the Italian cause and his cause from the anti-Communist powers now meeting in Geneva, the Italian newspaper *Avanti* is led by the Daily Express as stating that in one spell of two weeks 600 bombs were dropped by aeroplanes on various towns of Natives who had abandoned Italian command. Paragraphs of the operations of the newspaper, were episodes at Lalibela, Bilbala, Gorgis, and a British and Debra Sina.

In Lalibela a detachment of 400 men were completely surrounded. Another detachment of 200 men who were at Gorgis were also completely surrounded. In the meantime, the Italian forces have saved the situation by a timely action, resulting in the capture of Gorgis and Bilbala, and the burning of the force which had been driven away from the base at Direda. The Italian troops were 130,000 lb of supplies and munitions and quantities of more.

Expenditure on Public Works. The Government has decided to provide for the population of the budget last year. The total of the expenditure of a large sum of money in the new High East African budget.

The contribution of the Government towards the financing of that budget is fixed at 100,000,000 lire (20,500,000) annually for a period of six years beginning with the financial year 1937-38, with an extraordinary expenditure of 12,000,000,000 lire (2,400,000,000) on certain specific public works, approximately those announced by Signor Lussignea, then Minister for the Colonies, to the Chamber in May last year when he gave details of a plan of extraordinary public works to be financed and completed in six years.

The Budget 1938, the new Treasury for Ethiopia recently inspected the Mesosimi Tunnel, constructed below the Thembaber Rass. The tunnel, which is 634 yards long, was begun in February of last year and is expected to be opened on May 1st. It will be the only subway in the existing road and capable of heavier loads to be carried by motor vehicles transporting goods to and from Addis Ababa.

### The Maria Theresa Dollar

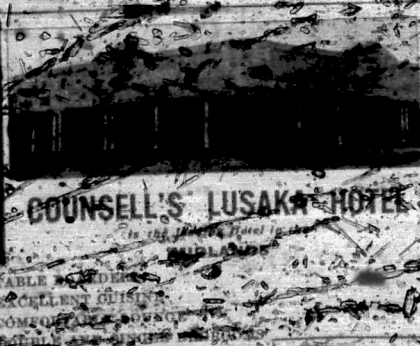
The idea of abolishing the special relation between the lira and the Maria Theresa dollar of Ethiopia is being discussed in Italy. The Italian correspondent of *The Times* comments:

There with a free attempt to be made to solve the difficult problem of the double currency in the empire. Whatever the Government has decided for the moment, the market rate has always been higher and the new currency appears to without official recognition from the Government. It will have no official quotation, and to trust to the general development of the country to increase the native population to the lira.

To announce the process a new over issue of notes has been issued, mainly for use in the Colonies. The old notes and the new notes carried in the market have been withdrawn from circulation, apparently to make the necessary bullion for this new issue. The notes have been issued to take their place, the new currency being increased by 100,000,000 lire (20,000,000) two hundred million lire are to be issued in Ethiopia in the future, and these are being issued to those who can afford to purchase them.

Two hundred million lire are to be issued in Ethiopia in the future, and these are being issued to those who can afford to purchase them. The notes are issued at different points in Addis Ababa, and the action has been taken in other towns. News of Italian, Galla, Arabic and Amharic is broadcasted from the loudspeakers.

Authorities in Finland declare that the Government will not join in any recognition of Italian claims in the Poles.



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# Latest London Share Prices

## Mr. Goodé Attained Verdict in Latest London Share Prices

**In Actions for Slander and Libel**

MR. WALTER LEONARD GUILDFORD, a mining engineer well-known in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory and now resident in France, was awarded £2,000 damages against Mr. Harvey Benjamin Spiller of Limsfield, Surrey, in the King's Bench Division on Monday before the Lord Chief Justice.

Mr. Guildford is the managing director of Central African Explorers, Limited, having visited East Africa on behalf of that company as managing director in August, 1935, against the company of which Mr. Spiller was chairman, claiming £270 as remuneration for work done, and in December of the following year Mr. Justice Singleton gave judgment in his favour for £3,500 with costs.

He complained that shortly afterwards Mr. Spiller, in his capacity as managing director, had given false evidence in the actions and had acted maliciously towards the company. He claimed that he had been slandered in that speech and libelled in printed copies of it, and after a hearing lasting two and a half days a special jury assessed damages at £2,000 and costs of £1,500 for the libel.

Mr. Spiller, who conducted his own defence, pleaded that his statements had been made without malice, and on a privileged occasion.

## Territorial Mining Output

The total mineral production of Tanganyika during 1937 was as follows: Gold, 95,083 oz., unrefined, 65,762 oz., diamonds, 733 carats, 850,421 carats, 274 long tons, 219,690 salt, 2,000 long tons, 91 tungsten ore, 31,471, 609 lead, 46 long tons, £700, giving a total mineral production valued at £408,300. The unrefined gold output from individual districts was as follows: Mbevea (alluvial) 29,192 oz., reef 1,440 oz.; Musoma (reef) 26,700 oz.; Singida (reef) 13,967 oz. (alluvial) 3 oz.; Morogoro (alluvial) 1158 oz.; Dodoma (alluvial) 93 oz.; Tabora (alluvial) 192 oz.; Mwanza (reef) 13 oz.

The mineral output from the Territory during December 1937 was: Gold, 7,183 oz. unrefined; diamonds, 287 carats; tin ore, 4 long tons; salt, 20 long tons; and 2,226 long tons. The gold production was from the following districts: Mbevea (alluvial) 1,600 oz. (reef) 3,014 oz.; Musoma 3,002 oz.; Singida 1,600 oz.; Morogoro (alluvial) 16 oz.; Mwanza (reef) 24 oz.

Kenya's output during December 1937 was valued at £388,000 during 1937. December's output of 48,979 oz., valued at £18,900, was a record for the year.

The mineral output from Rhodesia during December 1937 was as follows: Gold, 60,490 oz., silver, 214 oz., copper, 2,103 tons, chrome ore, 34,285 tons, salt, 8,494 tons, tin ore, 30 tons, iron pyrites, 2,250 tons, tungsten, 25 tons, lead, 9,205 tons, lead, 2 tons, mica, 2,261 lb., corundum, 1 ton. The total mineral production in the country during the year was: 1934: £5,495,747; 1935: £6,093,841; 1936: £5,644,726.

Northeast Rhodesia's mineral production for 1937 was: copper, 1,000 tons; tin ore, 1,031 tons; manganese ore, 2,341 tons; lead, 137 tons; tin concentrates, 8 tons; iron ore, 520 tons; vanadium, 513,827 lb.; cobalt, 1949,837 lb.; mica, 8,920 lb.; selenium, 466 lb.; gold, 4,228 oz.; silver, 65,861 oz.

## Confidence in Kamanga

Confidence in the Kamanga Territory production in 1937 was high, the economic value of the production being £1,000 million. The value of the Kamanga Territory production in 1937 was £1,000 million. The value of the Kamanga Territory production in 1937 was £1,000 million.

## Mining and Mainly Unchanged

	1 week	This week
Bechtel Mines (10s.)	50s. 6d.	50s. 6d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	11s. 3d.	2s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
East African Consolidated (10s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Gabala Gold Mines (2s.)	12s. 0d.	20s. 9d.
Glencoe and Phoenix (5s.)	2s. 0d.	6d.
Great Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	2s. 0d.	6d.
Heera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	1s. 0d.	14d.
Karasa (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Karasa Gold Mines (10s.)	2s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kenya (10s.)	6s. 7 1/2d.	6s. 11d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kitimigini (10s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
London, Australian & General	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Lufra Gold Areas (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	35s. 7 1/2d.	35s. 0d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	15s. 0d.	14s. 0d.
Rezende (1s.)	3s. 17 1/2d.	3s. 10 1/2d.
Rhodesia Broader Hill (5s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Rhodesia Katanga (11s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 3d.
Rhodesia Minerals Consol. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	£168s. 17 1/2d.	£170s. 0d.
Royal Antelope (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Rosten (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Tanganyika Central Gold	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (11s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Thibule Estates (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Wangari Colliery (10s.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 9d.
Zambesia Colliery (11s.)	9s. 0d.	8s. 3d.
British E. A. Corporation	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
British South Africa (15s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Central Line Sisal	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Consolidated Sisal (11s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
East African Land	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Empire Power and Lighting	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Empire Airways	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Empire Cotton (11s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Lewa Deld. (1s. 8d.)	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Zimbabwe (10s.)	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Port of Beira (11s.)	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Rhodesia Railway (11s.)	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (11s.)	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.

## Mining Personalia

Mr. J. J. Holt, secretary of Rhodesian Corporation, has left on a two-month visit to the Rhodesias and South Africa.

Major J. D. Smith, director of Chunya Goldfields, Karroo Gold Mines, and other mining enterprises, has returned to Africa.

The death of a young miner at Nkana is being investigated by the H.M. Inspector of Mines, the Rhinoceros Corporation. He leaves a wife and two children.

The Rhodesian Mining and Metallurgical Corporation will remain afloat in the near future. The company's assets are being sold to the Rhodesian Mining and Metallurgical Corporation. The company's assets are being sold to the Rhodesian Mining and Metallurgical Corporation.

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## Beira Railway Report

The Beira Railway Company's gross revenue increased from £1,352,132 in 1935-36 to £1,722,422 in the 12 months ended September 30 last, according to the annual report issued last week. Working expenditures (including provision for depreciation) was only £45,108 higher at £4,602,760, so that net earnings rose by £1,258,815 to £52,004.

From the net profit of £278,165, which compared with £160,800 in the previous year, there have been deducted £50,000 for the expenses of the issue of 5% first debenture stock, £9,180 cash capital payment on conversion of the 6½% debenture stock, £7,254 premium on repayment of prior lien rent charge, and £10,500 has been reserved on account of accrued liability in respect of a proposed staff pension fund. The directors now recommend payment of a dividend of 2s. per share, against 1s. 8d. last year, and propose to transfer £80,000 to reserve, £20,000 to dividend equalisation account, and to carry forward £30,263.

The report states that trade conditions in Northern and Southern Rhodesia were extremely good during the year under review. There was continued activity in the gold mining industry in Southern Rhodesia and in the copper mines in Northern Rhodesia. Tonnage of imports again showed a satisfactory increase, while the volume of all exports also increased, copper reaching 286,113 tons and chrome ore 270,729 tons.

## Benguela Railway Progress

The gratifying improvement in the receipts of the Benguela Railway Company during the first half of 1937 were maintained over the whole 12 months. The comparative figures for 1937 and 1936 are as follows: Gross railway receipts, 1937, £385,324; 1936, £254,877; net railway receipts, 1937, £300,725; 1936, £177,723.

## Uganda Company's Stores

Uganda Stores Ltd. has been registered as a private company to take over the stores department of the Uganda Company, Ltd., which was recently sold to the Railway Trading Company, Ltd., of Gligli, Nairobi, and Thomson's Falls. The Uganda Company will continue to conduct its cotton gineries, motor department and tea growing. Sir Theodore Chambers, the Chairman, will shortly arrive in Uganda on another tour.

## Alexander Lawrie & Co.

Messrs. Alexander Lawrie & Co., who have extensive business interests in East Africa, announce the payment of an interim dividend of 5% on February 18. This compares with an interim distribution of 4% last year.

## Banks' Trade Report

The Standard Bank of South Africa includes the following items in its current monthly review:

**Kenya.** Business in Mombasa is steady, though some hesitancy is apparent owing to low price of cotton and decrease in native purchasing power in Uganda. Similar uncertainties are reported at Nairobi.

**Uganda.** Conditions in bazaar are quiet, but there is a certain amount of activity at Mbale following the coffee season.

**Tanganyika.** Trade is quiet in Dar es Salaam; stocks are ample. Business remains active in Tanga and steady in Moshi.

**Southern Rhodesia.** Retail sales steady and general business conditions satisfactory.

**Northern Rhodesia.** General trade in Livingstone and Lusaka is satisfactory. Conditions on Copperbelt unchanged. Wheat crop was 50% lower than previous season, owing to unfavorable weather conditions.

**Nyasaland.** European trade fairly brisk, but business in Native section is dull.

## Forthcoming Engagements

February 8.—Royal Empire Society dinner and evening meeting. Mr. Lionel Curtis to speak on "The British Protectorates in South-Africa." Dinner: 7 p.m.; address: 8.30 p.m.

February 10.—Rhodesian Group, Over-Seas League, at Home, "Guests of Honour," Mr. and Mrs. Lamigan O'Keefe. 5.30 p.m.

February 10.—Mr. A. A. M. Isherwood, Director of Education in Tanganyika, to address Education Circle of Royal Empire Society on "Native Authorities and Education in East Africa." 8 p.m.

February 11.—Joint East African Board. Monthly meeting of Executive Council.

February 15.—Over-Seas League, evening reception to Sir Evelyn and Lady Wigram. 7 p.m.

February 16.—Diggers Club dinner to the Hon. S. M. Lamigan O'Keefe and Mr. J. Lindsay Allen.

February 16.—Sir Hal Colebatch to speak on "The Fairbridge Farm Schools." Royal Empire Society, 4.30 p.m.

February 17.—East African Group, Over-Seas League, Speaker: Mr. W. Nowell, late Director of the Amani Institute. 3.45 p.m.

February 18.—Mr. Leonard Barnes to speak on "Cobalt," Essex Hall, Strand, 8.30 p.m.

February 22.—Royal Empire Society luncheon to Sir Harold and Mrs. MacMichael. 1 p.m.

March 4.—Southern Rhodesian Reception and Ball, Royal Empire Society. Reception, 9-9.30 p.m.; dancing, 9.30 p.m. to 11 p.m.

May 24.—Empire Day Dinner at Grosvenor House, the Earl of Athlone presiding.

[Secretaries of organisations are invited to notify arrangements as far in advance as possible.]

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# Market Prices and Notes

**Butter**—There has been a further rise in New Zealand and Kenya first grade butter and Australian first grade to between 103s. and 104s. per 100 lbs. **Castor Seeds**—Steady, with Bombay to Hull for Feb. March £13 7s. 6d. per ton, (1937) £13 5s. per ton. **Cloves**—Market continues steady with good business in Madagascars, mainly to America. **Peaberry** quoted 84s. per lb. and c.i.f. for 100 lb. **Madagascar spot** 62d. per lb. in bond, c.i.f. 86d. 101 lb. (1937) Zaunlar, 84d., (1936) 77d. **Coffee**—Competition for Kenya fine quality marks has been good and firm prices have been realised, but the demand for medium qualities remains irregular although values are practically unchanged. Tanganyika descriptions were mostly sold; prices being steady to rather easier.

## Kenya:

"A" grade	49s. 0d. to 126s. 6d.
"B" grade	43s. 0d. to 66s. 0d.
"C" grade	40s. 0d. to 48s. 6d.
Peaberry	46s. 0d. to 119s. 6d.

## Uganda:

**Bugishu:**

Greivish green	46s. 0d. to 47s. 0d.
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## Tanganyika:

"A" grade	53s. 0d.
"B" grade	46s. 0d.

## Zanzibar:

London cleaned	42s. 0d.
Second sizes	42s. 0d.

## Kilimanjaro:

"A" grade, fairly good	
greenish	61s. 0d.
"B" grade	52s. 6d.
Peaberry	69s. 0d.
London stock, East African	53807 cwt. (1937) 63 7/8

**Copper**—There has been a further fall in price, and standard for cash is quoted at 438 18s. 9d. and three months at £30 3s. 1d. (1937) £32 15s.; 1936: £34 10s.)

**Copra**—East African f.m.s. is easier at 612 5s. per ton, c.i.f. for February shipment, (1937) £10 2s. 6d.; 1936: £15.

**Cotton**—There has been a good demand resulting in moderate business. Uganda first grade in slightly easier by 4 25d. to 5 87d. (1937: 7 9d.; 1936: 6 2d.)

The International Cotton Congress was opened in Cambridge, week by King Edward.

Exports from Uganda, totaling 1937, totalled 828,479 bales. Cotton tax collection amounted to £133,192. The Uganda Department of Agriculture states that conditions have recently been favourable for cotton picking and that the estimate of 346,000 bales for the current crop should be reached.

**Cotton Seed**—White woolly sorts are valued at 35s. per ton, ex ship. Egyptian black rose hull for Jan. £6; Feb. £5 15s.; March-April, £5 12s. 6d.; (1936) £6 2s. 6d.; 1936: £4 10s.

**Gold**—139s. 6d. per oz. (1937) 142s. 0d.; 1936: 142s. 0d.

**Groundnuts**—Coromandel (machined) to Rotterdam, Hamburg, Jan. and Feb., easier at 210 10s. per ton; March, £10 11s. 3d.; April, £10 12s. 6d.; May, £10 13s. 9d.; June, £10 16s. 3d.; (1937) £13 17s. 6d.; 1936: £13 15s.)

**Milk**—There has been a further considerable decline in the market and Mombasa are now quoted at 70 80s. 12 lb. in 1936: 84 12 lb. 7 20s. 0 8 lb. 6d.

Mad. Moderate demand resulted in steady prices, good softening week quoted at 12 2 1/2 1/4, third following month £14 12s.

East Africa is practically unchanged at 28s. per ton.

It is estimated that there are 6,690,000 acres under maize in the continent this season, compared with 15,966,000 acres in 1936 and 15,250,000 acres harvested in 1936.

Malaya, Burma and Ceylon are better and steady at £100 per ton. Japanese and Chinese buyers have shown a further advance to 270s. per ton. (1936) £68; 1936: £41.)

Reasons: Very little surplus grain has been grown and East African white maize is valued at £4 10s. per ton, (1936) £2 10s. 10d. for Feb.-April has been 20s. 6d. for 1937, 19s. 6d. for 1936, 19s. 6d. for 1935, and 19s. 6d. for 1934. For 1937, 19s. 6d. for 1936, 19s. 6d. for 1935, and 19s. 6d. for 1934.

Abolition of the export tax on maize from Tanganyika, Kenya and West (No. 1) Tanganyika, is also mentioned in the past market contracts. **Soya Beans**—Kenya first grade for Feb.-April, nominally £8 2s. 6d.; Tanganyika, £7 18s. 9d. per ton usual continental price £10 2s. 6d.; 1936: £7 12s. 6d.; East African market, well, with a strong demand again in evidence. Nyaung-U, 12 90d. per lb.; Kenya, 13 60d. per lb.; Tanganyika, 13 5d. per lb. (1937) 1s. 03 1/2; 1936: 1s.)

**Lin.**—Prices show a further drop, standard for cash being £1 7s. and three months £1 8 1/2 1/2 1/4, 1936: £2 10s. 1936: £204 10s.)

**Tobacco**—Nyasaland and Rhodesian leaf: dark, 8d. to 16d. per lb.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 1 1/2d. to 1 1/2d. per lb.; medium bright, 16d. to 20d. per lb.; Nyasa, dark, 9d. to 18d. per lb.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 1 1/2d. to 2 1/2d. per lb.

**Wheat**—Prices steadier, with Kenya Governor at 35s. 6d. and Kenya Equator at 38s. 6d. per qr.

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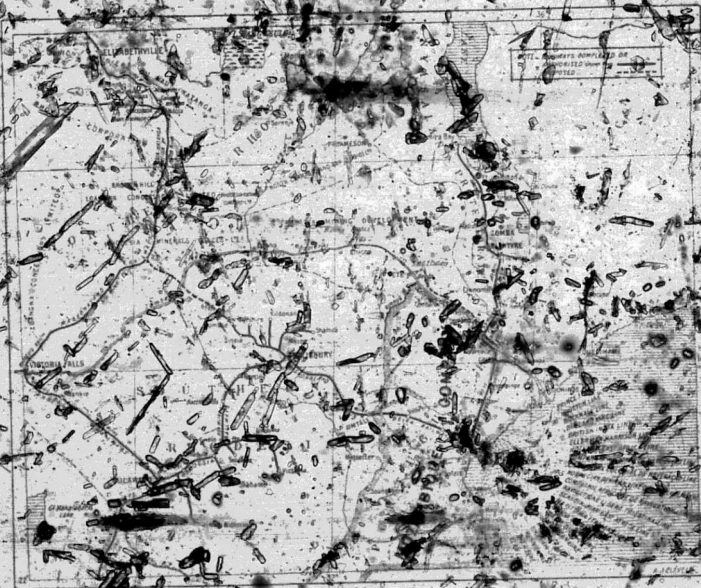
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Yet Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, with shopping among the palm-trees, polo-fields and lambovants are comfortable hotels, a talkie theatre, an excellent golf course, tennis courts, and social sporting clubs.

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

The Port of Beira is not only the outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two Rhodesias, Katanga, Zambesi Valley, Nyasaland and the shores of Lake Nyasa. It enjoys the monopoly of the export and import traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. One of Steamship Lines will regularly call at the Port, which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

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Durham Castle	Mar. 13	Mar. 20
Dumfries Castle	Mar. 20	Mar. 27
Arundel Castle	Mar. 27	Apr. 3

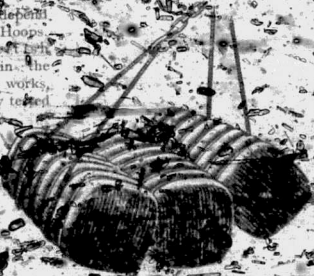


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international aspect of these great problems is our only guarantee, though it is not the solution of the difficulties.

**PROGRESS** within the last few years has been marvellous. Colonel Methuen told the Rhodesian Native Teachers' Association at its annual conference the other day how marvellous progress has been made.

**Progress Among the Natives**—The Rhodesian Native Teachers' Association has been warmly praised of the translation by an African of Bushong into the Ngoni language which was submitted in the competition organised by the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures; and there could be no better proof for thirty-five years than the fact that the first European to study the Ngoni tongue and its grammar. Think how marvellous Native progress must seem to men like Lord Bledsoe, looking back to his precarious and dangerous days in the territories, and to Sir Albert Cook, who was one of the pioneers which he knew for decades ago. The struggle for knowledge, but now has formed the basis of progress in progressive countries like Tanganyika, East Africa, etc.

**Progress in the Arts**—Progress in the arts is not only necessary to these things, but is also essential though these things are the system of instruction.

**Literary Achievements**—The Rhodesian Native Teachers' Association, and indeed his life in Nigeria, after his introduction in Uganda and Tanganyika Territories, and throughout British East Africa, on no literary basis, but it is nevertheless an education in the art of government and the appreciation of responsibility. Again, the Rhodesian Native Teachers' Association, which has devotedly to improve natives with some conception of clean living, better cultivation of the soil, and the carrying on of a fairly comfortable existence on a progressive basis, than the traditional life of the natives.

**So far so good**; but many of those who cordially endorse Colonel Methuen's claims will disagree with him in the statement that it has been taken over by Europeans. Europeans have developed a civilization and culture all over the world, but it is a civilization which has been developed by their own efforts; it is a civilization which has been developed by their own efforts.

**European Guidance**—The Rhodesian Native Teachers' Association has been warmly praised of the translation by an African of Bushong into the Ngoni language which was submitted in the competition organised by the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures; and there could be no better proof for thirty-five years than the fact that the first European to study the Ngoni tongue and its grammar. Think how marvellous Native progress must seem to men like Lord Bledsoe, looking back to his precarious and dangerous days in the territories, and to Sir Albert Cook, who was one of the pioneers which he knew for decades ago. The struggle for knowledge, but now has formed the basis of progress in progressive countries like Tanganyika, East Africa, etc.

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**Expediting**—The Rhodesian Native Teachers' Association has been warmly praised of the translation by an African of Bushong into the Ngoni language which was submitted in the competition organised by the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures; and there could be no better proof for thirty-five years than the fact that the first European to study the Ngoni tongue and its grammar. Think how marvellous Native progress must seem to men like Lord Bledsoe, looking back to his precarious and dangerous days in the territories, and to Sir Albert Cook, who was one of the pioneers which he knew for decades ago. The struggle for knowledge, but now has formed the basis of progress in progressive countries like Tanganyika, East Africa, etc.

**THOUGH** AT THE PRESENT TIME it is speculative to say that the Rhodesian Native Teachers' Association has been warmly praised of the translation by an African of Bushong into the Ngoni language which was submitted in the competition organised by the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures; and there could be no better proof for thirty-five years than the fact that the first European to study the Ngoni tongue and its grammar. Think how marvellous Native progress must seem to men like Lord Bledsoe, looking back to his precarious and dangerous days in the territories, and to Sir Albert Cook, who was one of the pioneers which he knew for decades ago. The struggle for knowledge, but now has formed the basis of progress in progressive countries like Tanganyika, East Africa, etc.





# Sir H. Ruge Croft on Colonial Claims

Special to "German World-Earth" (Continued)

The British Empire, stretching across the globe, has a long and illustrious history. It is a testament to the power and influence of the British people. The German Empire, on the other hand, is a relatively new power on the world stage. It is a challenge to the British Empire, and it is a challenge that we must meet.

The German Empire has a long and illustrious history. It is a testament to the power and influence of the German people. The British Empire, on the other hand, is a relatively new power on the world stage. It is a challenge to the German Empire, and it is a challenge that we must meet.

The fact is that the Mandated Territories are not ours to hand out like so many charitable gifts. The ex-German Colonies are not ours to hand out like so many charitable gifts. They are the property of the German people, and they should remain so.

- South West Africa - Conquered entire continent of Africa
- African troops and emboldened for all time, as was in the Union of South Africa at the signing of the Peace Treaty. The ex-German Colonies are not ours to hand out like so many charitable gifts.
- Tanganyika - Mandated to Great Britain
- The Cameroons - Much part mandated to France; a small part to Belgium
- Togoland - We thought all went to France; one third to Great Britain
- Ruanda and Urundi - Council of Belgium (Belgian Congo)
- New Guinea - Half of this territory was occupied and allotted to Australia, and as far as we know, it is to be handed over to any other Power
- Western Samoa - Mandated to New Zealand
- Certain Islands in the Far East - All were left to Japan
- A small island held jointly under mandate by Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand

## The Empire Has Little to Give

This is the only ex-German Colonies which were allotted to Great Britain and which have a majority of the population of the Cameroons and Togoland, unless France cedes her far larger areas, which she has already declined to do, and I am afraid that the only way in which the map will show that the British Empire is still a great power is by the addition of the Cameroons and Togoland to the British Empire, which would be a complete reversal of the situation.

The strategic point of view, any hostile force, would be able to strike at the heart of the British Empire. Uganda, Nyaland, and Northern Rhodesia are the main air communication routes between the British Empire and the rest of the world. The British Empire has a long and illustrious history. It is a testament to the power and influence of the British people. The German Empire, on the other hand, is a relatively new power on the world stage. It is a challenge to the British Empire, and it is a challenge that we must meet.

Germany is a young nation, and it is a young nation that is full of life and energy. It is a young nation that is full of life and energy. It is a young nation that is full of life and energy. It is a young nation that is full of life and energy. It is a young nation that is full of life and energy.

internal issues, and for the sake of the German people, we must not allow ourselves to be divided. We must stand together, and we must stand firm. We must not allow ourselves to be divided. We must stand together, and we must stand firm. We must not allow ourselves to be divided. We must stand together, and we must stand firm.

Under the terms of the Peace Treaty, Germany has lost all her colonies. This is a great loss, and it is a loss that we must not allow ourselves to be divided. We must stand together, and we must stand firm. We must not allow ourselves to be divided. We must stand together, and we must stand firm. We must not allow ourselves to be divided. We must stand together, and we must stand firm.

Another reason why Germany is the only country in the world that has a majority of the population of the Cameroons and Togoland, unless France cedes her far larger areas, which she has already declined to do, and I am afraid that the only way in which the map will show that the British Empire is still a great power is by the addition of the Cameroons and Togoland to the British Empire, which would be a complete reversal of the situation.

## The Scope for a White Settlement

Germany has a long and illustrious history. It is a testament to the power and influence of the German people. The British Empire, on the other hand, is a relatively new power on the world stage. It is a challenge to the German Empire, and it is a challenge that we must meet.

Hitler is a great man, he has the vast majority of his countrymen behind him. He has the vast majority of his countrymen behind him. He has the vast majority of his countrymen behind him. He has the vast majority of his countrymen behind him.

Interview with Mr. Ward Price, a leading Englishman, says: "Unless England attacks us, we shall never come into conflict with Germany. We shall never come into conflict with Germany. We shall never come into conflict with Germany. We shall never come into conflict with Germany."

The voice of the Leader of Germany, as Herr Hitler is now officially called, rose as he answered with an emphatic gesture: "I would not sacrifice the life of a single German to get the Colony in the world. We know that the former German African Colonies are costly luxuries for England."

It is one to believe that these are the rate and pathetic words of Herr Hitler, and he is a man of good faith, and that in three days, the whole basis of German needs is completely and irrevocably destroyed. It is one to believe that these are the rate and pathetic words of Herr Hitler, and he is a man of good faith, and that in three days, the whole basis of German needs is completely and irrevocably destroyed.

Three years ago there was no question of the German people, and had His Majesty's Government should definitely be urged by the Conservative Conference at Margate, that this question was not open to discussion, it is doubtful whether the German campaign would have been started at all.

It is one to believe that these are the rate and pathetic words of Herr Hitler, and he is a man of good faith, and that in three days, the whole basis of German needs is completely and irrevocably destroyed.

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Of course, the problem is infinitely more complex on the fringes of the settled area, and there it is quite impossible to predict what the future will be, and we know that the future of the so-called white communities themselves is to be. Of course the African will acquire these elements. But our view is that he should retain the Native labour and use the white elements, not substituting a new and alien race work and retain a few African elements in it. Many people argue that the Native will be unable to govern himself; they would be well advised to study the history of Liberia, where a purely African government was established itself, which works, though perhaps at present with some difficulty and no doubt a good deal of inefficiency.

These communities develop, they will establish a standard to which the settled areas will have to conform if they wish to retain the Native part of their population—on which they are wholly dependent for their manual labourers.

**The Extent of Detribalisation**

For most Africans land is their own occupation is still their principal means of subsistence. But at least a million Africans of or in countries under British imperial authority are working for wages. The large proportion work for wages for a part of the year and spend the rest in their huts at home. The majority are miners working on agreements for a year, two years or more. The number who in any given year work for wages is at least two millions, and may be as much as four millions, of whom perhaps three quarters of a million are detribalised and have no home other than their place of employment.

In 1936 forty-five per cent. of the adult male population of Northern Rhodesia were at work away from their homes, and one-fifth were at work in Southern Rhodesia. In Swaziland half the Native population left their country to work. In Kenya the proportion who are away from home, though they do not leave Kenya, is smaller, but still high.

The detribalised wage-earning African lives, for the most part in urban or semi-urban communities, in conditions sometimes injurious to life and health. On the Northern Rhodesian and Katanga copper mines thousands of men in regular employment have been given permanent homes with good land attached, on which they can grow most of their food; this system is probably the most realistic organisational system with a long probable life, but it deserves to be studied and adapted elsewhere.

**The Importance of Soil Conservation**

Soil conservation is of vital importance, as the one irreplaceable raw material on which the life depends its importance the mineral wealth of Africa, which is abundant, goes to a few aliens but has on balance probably done more harm than good to Africa.

A higher standard of living cannot be based on a falling level of soil fertility, and the loss of soil is capital—and it can only be replaced within a lifetime. Loss of soil is one of the main causes of population, and the population is a constant menace, and may be killing the soil on which it lives, though the United States has profited very much from it.

Protection of soil is a conservation of water supplies, and the subjects of soil conservation are the soil, the water, the sun, and the wind, and the system of agriculture, and the over-cropping and over-stocking and over-churning the soil, and can be done by a long term plan, which must be executed and will involve fundamental changes in the same areas. There must be a long term plan, which must be executed and will involve fundamental changes in the same areas.

production and shows that the quality is more important than quantity. Quality in cattle means more than quantity.

The policies of national administration are at present contradictory. The main aim is the introduction of ploughs, and the ploughs to be used do so as a cause of erosion and a loss of soil reserves. One of the chief aims is to control the soil, which points to over-grazing by inferior stock. Another aim is to increase soil fertility. One urges the cultivation of cotton; the other replies that it destroys soil fertility. It is a fundamental problem, and one to which the Government is not as a whole devoting the attention it deserves.

**The Final Type of Policy**

This brings me to my conclusion. For many years to come the African will be at the mercy of the material power of Europe, and dependent upon the scientific and industrial achievements of Europe. Left to his own devices, he would be plunged in a sea of troubles, as were the Britons when the Romans left them. His handicaps are many and great, but he is rising in spite of them, and he is entitled to expect assistance from the European Powers, which can do his destiny, in the development of a life as truly African as we seek to achieve for ourselves.

This is the test, to me the final test, of policy. I am no nationalist, and I am not a state lord. Milner, I am a British and, under a British flag, an English, nationalist; not a cosmopolitan, holding not that my nation is better than others, but that our first duty is to people of our own race and blood. I am also an Imperialist because our destiny lies not in strike from roots in distant lands.

If we believe that the best prospect for the future of the world lies in the growth of the ideas of nation, of blood and soil, we cannot resist the application of these ideas to Europe. It is a just and a natural thing that the day is so distant, be applied to those tropical areas in which Europe is not so permanent and can only be evidence only by the display of those qualities of the human will, the sightedness and justice, and the industrial goods, which have enabled Europe to achieve their present position. Means, after all, are means, but the right of our goal cannot be made to play its part in contributing to the well-being of the rest of the world.

The African, for example, to need a material, the Africans have proved that the British and the French have proved that the British has hitherto not succeeded in doing anything for other than the British.

**African Armies in Europe**

Europe cannot agree to abandon unreservedly the training of African armies, and will only do so if it is in Europe. Rome, her loss, an empire centred in Europe because her mercenaries became too strong for her. Africans must be trained in Europe, and one day might first against them and then against each other, and all that has been done since the end of the war. For Africa before European intervention, whether was no stranger to international politics, as far as the consequences of many of those which assisted the Old World.

Typical Africa can be developed for the mutual benefit of Europe and Africa only if the cooperation and assistance of Africans, the process cannot be greatly hastened. One of the temptations to be faced in Africa is the desire to bring about in a few years changes which have taken decades or centuries to effect in Europe and Asia, and the process of change in Africa is not rapid.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### German Askari Desertions

Mr. Casselle Squires's Experience

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

SIR.—Lord Cromwell writes that the "best strike" many people as strange as they are in the "last stages" of the Campaign in East Africa, there were a few desertions, taken from the ranks of (enemy) askari or even of porters.

Outside the campaign when my duties led me to search for deserters I cannot recall any who betrayed themselves on my notice, but I should hesitate to affirm that they did not therefore exist.

In 1916, when I was acting as interpreter in Kilosa, no Natives were allowed to enter or leave the township without passes, which it was one of my jobs to issue. The A.P.M., an old East African who had been in the Intelligence, warned me to "back sharply" at all male applicants for passes—and to "watch their fingers."

Within the first five minutes the tell-tale "flicking" of hands into the German "attention" position had caught two askari deserters, and within a fortnight we had netted 65 of them. We had orders to hold them, but the gab was full and the "attemp" was an embarrassment, so as they were collected they were incorporated into an entirely unofficial but very useful police force. Their parades, carried out in German, were one of the sights of Kilosa *bona*.

Before long we were receiving applications from 600 deserters to join the force, but by that time the Germans were well away into the Rufiji area, and our district being opened again, we could not.

They. Most of these men joined the K.A.R. later, and I found four of them in the police in post-war years.

Not just one man's experience of German deserters during a short period in one area. Six or five more were, as now, had bag, and, of course, scores of others must have gone back to our own villages and eluded.

Yours faithfully,

London, N.W.

GRANVILLE POWERS

### German Colonial Claims

Cynicism Widespread in Germany

To the Editors of East Africa and Rhodesia

SIR.—It is refreshing to read your account of the report of Mr. van Zeeland, which is addressed to the Government of Great Britain and which depends upon the report of the German Mission.

There appears to have been almost too large a disengagement in some circles in this country to believe that the so-called Colonial question has been brought into the sphere of practical politics by the report of the former Belgian Prime Minister. The path of the report has been very different from the "recomm" recommendations in this regard of latter for which he hopes little more than a "passing" evidently realising that it would be "impossible" to propose that any Colonial Power should surrender territory while feelings of insecurity are so general, and you put it "before" as the "best" for Colonies and "just" as it is scarcely desirable to "propose" strategic bases and war materials.

What has been the result of the German proposal of the important points in the German proposal

claim, and the old professional soldiers and diplomats are certain, and even Herr Hitler, can make his differences, without "sacrificing" any of the "interests" of the two sides, all of whom seem necessary for the purpose of their strong differences of outlook in matters of policy and their obvious personal dislike of one another must break out again later. So either now or later one side must gain the ascendancy. It is the pro-Colonial school, which appears to be the likely, an intensification of Colonial opposition, and it is to be expected if it is the case, in the present, the Colonies are what Germany may be quietly "stuffed."

There has been a great deal of cynicism about the whole matter, and anyone who has travelled widely in the country and has had access to men in political, administrative and business life, has had proof that many people regard the claim to Colonies as no more than a log stick to hold over England and France, in the line of buying of their population to German plans in Europe.

BRIAN MERRIMAN

### Representing the Natives

A Hint to the Anti-Slavery Society

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

SIR.—Many East Africans in Kenya and Tanganyika are the Colonies in which I have lived will be glad that you have called attention to the precedent set by the Government of Northern Rhodesia in appointing Colonel Gore-Browne, a settler in the territory to represent Native interests in the Legislative Council.

In the territories generally it has been the practice to nominate to such appointments either missionaries or retired officials; and, without intending anything to the detriment of such people I am sure there will be pleasure that in at least one instance a settler should be considered by his Government to be better fitted to represent the Aborigine population than any other non-official. It is a great compliment and a great responsibility.

I have never visited Northern Rhodesia, and do not know Colonel Gore-Browne, or, indeed, any of the other non-officials in that country who must have been considered before this nomination was made, but it strikes me as the best possible vindication by the Government of the character of the European settlers as a whole, for it is inconceivable that the choice of the Governor, with the approval of the Secretary of State, would have fallen upon one of their number if he had been a great exception in his concern for the true interests of the Natives.

As I was a member of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, I should suggest to the Council that it should by resolution convey its congratulations to Colonel Gore-Browne and in its next take note of the nomination of a settler. There must be many of us members who would be very surprised to learn of such an appointment, simply because they are so prone to judge the fellow countrymen who have seen the "Tropical" as the "more" reason, then, that they should be the "most" significant step that has taken in Northern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. R.



### Italian Forces in East Africa

#### And Dalmatian Sail to Be Great

His Majesty's Italian authorities have denied the charge that the Italian forces in East Africa are being retrained in London as to serious tactics against the Mahdists in Ethiopia, large quantities of troops are passing through the Suez Canal into Italy. One of the last week three further formations of Blackshirts and one of regular troops, numbering altogether about 10,000, sailed for Naples. Considerable numbers of sick and wounded are also passing through the Canal on their way back to Italy, and they are said to have taken freely of heavy casualties suffered in the hands of British columns.

It is known that Marshal Graziani, in refusing to leave Rome is regarded as the other dominating feature of the Italian standpoint. When the Duke of Aosta was appointed viceroy of Ethiopia, Signor Mussolini to allow Italy to remain as completely pacified, and it was accordingly arranged that when the Duke had assumed his office, Marshal Graziani would lead an expeditionary force into Ethiopia. Indeed, a manifesto was broadcast in Ethiopia, in which Marshal Graziani said:

"People of the empire of the evening of Italy, and those who dragged you into rebellion, have betrayed you once again by making you believe that Marshal Graziani—that is to say, I—would return to Italy. The message went on to say that that was not so, that he would remain in Ethiopia as commander of the armed forces, and that if the rebels were to lay down their arms they would receive aid by colonial authorities in Rome feel that the Marshal's unexpected departure from Aosta may be interpreted by the natives as a sign of weakness. It is assumed to have been caused by serious differences with the new Viceroy."

#### The Three Main Problems

The Vice-Chief of the *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post* writes:

The Fascist Empire is faced with three big problems: want of capital; passive resistance of the natives; and the effect of the State controlled system of trading, which has been a ruin to individual initiative.

According to the Italian officials, who are not slow to understate such figures, Italian and Italian firms have so far invested £2,000,000 in Ethiopia. The Rome Government is not making any money in the country; there is no visible sign of progress and industrial development.

The Italians are returning to their fatherland considerable numbers of way of Massawa and Jibuti. They include soldiers, traders and new recruits, but public works, notably road building, and housing. The State contractors have a sum which cannot be found in the country. The latter has been sliding down. Transport is a serious difficulty. Spare parts for machinery and parts to hand. A shortage of foreign trucks. The Suez Canal has become a liability.

It was estimated that a reduction of 100,000 men would result with a resumption of local production of food. The dry season has these men have been a force disappointed. The Italian Government did not arise in the belief that did not see the journey some of the men to leave to go to all any of the men was

about the intention of Ethiopians buying Indian goods and Indian goods.

There are various explanations for this lack of trade. It is said that the Natives were afraid to visit Addis Ababa for fear of further reprisals, as the Italians have been nervous since the outbreak of Marshal Graziani. The truth, however, is probably that the Ethiopians had little to sell and that what surplus there was was being hoarded for possible sale abroad by the military authorities, they were not willing to part with it at a discount.

#### Trade Paralysis

It is reported that on the Jibuti railway traffic was more than halved during September. Trade, in fact, was paralysed. Imports and exports were cut down to a minimum and goods traffic was diverted from Jibuti to transport to the railway. Shortages of foreign currency and the fact that the Italians are to be an debt to the Jibuti railway authorities to the tune of several million francs.

The whole situation is further aggravated by the incompetence of the Italian officials in colonial administration, handicapped as they are by the lack of working ideas, detailed regulations from Rome drawn up without the knowledge of local conditions.

A decree published in Addis Ababa prohibits in principle the export of hides from Ethiopia, Italy and Italian possessions, but places no restriction on skins exports to foreign countries. Exporters, however, may send to the national markets quantities of hides equal to 20% of their foreign exports. The object of the decree is presumed an endeavour to secure foreign currency and improve the trade balance.

Five hundred Rumanian Jews have, it is reported, asked permission from Signor Mussolini to emigrate to Ethiopia.

The *Corriere della Sera*, an Italian newspaper published in Addis Ababa, is to be enlarged and distributed throughout the country by air.

### Questions in Parliament

Mr. Simpson asked if the intention of the Secretary for Dominion Affairs had been called to the attention of the Committee of Privileges in Southern Rhodesia because he was not carrying a pass, whether he was aware that for many years Natives who had reached such a position were placed on the list of voters, and that they were not obliged to carry passes; that the Native in question, James Mankwe, had been accorded a certificate for exemption, and that the Chief of the Commission had refused to give the certificate on such grounds as that he could not give any instrument which civilised British subjects had not signed, and whether the Government withdrawing the name from them required the approval of the Imperial Government.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that his attention had been called to the case, he had made inquiries through the Governor, but was not yet in possession of full information. He asked by what authority the Secretary could make any statement on the possibility of interference with the operations of the Nile, caused by the operations of the Lake Tana works, and whether the Foreign Secretary had been asked to make any statement on the operations of the Lake Tana works which would interfere with the operations of the Nile.

In reply to questions concerning the operations for the agreement with the United States, Mr. MacDonald stated that the intention of the United States Government was to be closely watched. The official British position was that it was a matter which would be dealt with in due time and in due manner.































**Rhodesian Minerals**

The production of copper in Rhodesia in the 12 months ending 30 September 1937, compared with the preceding 12 months, is shown in a special table in this issue of MINING. The annual consumption of copper in the United Kingdom in 1937, as included in the annual report of the Copper Development Institute, is 1,000,000 tons. The production of copper in Rhodesia in the 12 months ending 30 September 1937, was 3,349 tons, 1937, 1936, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932, 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 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**Tanganyika Diamond Field**

Provisional at the time of meeting in Johannesburg of the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Corporation, Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Sandson, the Chairman of the Board, the sale of the company's 50% property to the Government and its inclusion in state-owned mining companies, and the decision of the company to be selected in the balance sheet filed in 1937. It is stated in that balance sheet that the Government has acquired the property of the company and that the company has been replaced by a new company, the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Mines, Ltd. The contract for the sale of the property to the Government was signed on 31st January 1938. The contract was not at the time been confirmed by the administrator of the Trust, but had since been ratified and the option conferred to Mr. G. W. Sandson.

**Latest London Share Prices**

Share	11/11	11/10	11/9
British South Africa (15s)	30s. 0d.	29s. 6d.	29s. 0d.
Central Linn. Sisa	10s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
Consolidated Sisa (1s)	10s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
East African and	10s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
East African Sisa Plant (10s)	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
E. A. Power and Lighting	24s. 6d.	24s. 6d.	24s. 6d.
Imperial Airways	10s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (10s)	10s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
Kewa Field (1s. 0d.)	10s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
Lebanique (10s)	10s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
Part of Beira (1s. 0d.)	10s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
Rhodesia Railways (1s)	10s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
Sisal (1s)	10s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
Sisal (6% Pref. 21s)	10s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (1s)	10s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
British E. A. Corporation	6d.	6d.	6d.
British South Africa (15s)	30s. 0d.	29s. 6d.	29s. 0d.
Central Linn. Sisa	10s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
Consolidated Sisa (1s)	10s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
East African and	10s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
East African Sisa Plant (10s)	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
E. A. Power and Lighting	24s. 6d.	24s. 6d.	24s. 6d.
Imperial Airways	10s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (10s)	10s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
Kewa Field			

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...fairly white, kills any your property simply and safely and for ever. Merely soak your timber in solution of "Atlas A" and water or brush coat it, if more convenient, and Termites, Borer Beets or other ligniferous insect will attack it or even starve in the process. Yet "Atlas A" is quite odourless. Moreover, timber treated in this manner is rendered immune from dry rot and fungus, while the fire hazard is reduced to negligible proportions. "Atlas A" is both a tar oil wood preservative and a permanent surface treatment with it can be painted or varnished as desired. "Atlas A" is unquestionably the most complete preservative extant and the cheapest. Suitable concentrations are used diluted, a 5-gallon drum will make up as much as 20 to 20 gallons of ready to use solution, according to requirements. Be as active as your enemy the ants. Write at once for full information concerning this amazing preservative.

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Of an isolated peak of the Matopo hills the last resting place of Cecil John Rhodes, he himself selected the spot, calling it his "View of the World."

Around it, a vast expanse of jumbled hills spreads in stupendous panorama of hundreds of square miles. It is Southern Rhodesia—the real Africa!... the romantic land of Selous the hunter... the dream of Cecil Rhodes whose name it bears. It is a land packed with strange and inspiring sights. The mighty Victoria Falls—the (Zimbabwe Ruins, whose origin is still wrapped in mystery, the lush country of the Masai—districts now thrown such no farther by the great Blakenburgh Bridge, vast game reserves—in fact, every square mile of this tiny new Africa offers something of interest to the tourist.

Do you realise that this country which 60 years ago took months to reach, is now within 4 days of London by air, two days from Cape town by train, after a restful 10 hour sea run of 12 hours from Beira, an East Coast port, to the sunny Mediterranean?

Even in Southern Rhodesia is a booklet describing in detail an actual holiday tour—worth now for a complimentary copy to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Room 65, Ambassadors House, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2.

# Beira Railway Co. Ltd.

## Chairman's Speech

The annual general meeting of the Beira Railway Company, Ltd., was held in London on Tuesday, Baron Linton B. D'Erlander, Chairman of the company, presiding.

After paying tribute to the late Henry Birch, enough, the former chairman of the company, Baron D'Erlander said, since the year ended 31st

Gross revenue for the year ended 31st March 1937 was £170,924, higher than for the year ended 31st March 1936, and as expenditure increased by £12,581, the net revenue was higher by £12,581. The ratio of expenditure to receipts was 100 to 102.31, a 2.1% figure, which represents a real credit to Mr. Henry Chapman, our general manager, who has led

Traffic generally showed an all-round improvement, but the main increase was in imports of general merchandise and exports of minerals. General merchandise traffic increased by 62,293 tons, and the revenue therefrom by £116,135. This was partly due to an increase of 16,813 tons, to 39,799 tons, in pig-iron and other iron, due to the storage of

iron-bulk in Beira. Copper and other metals exported from Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo amounted to 286,113 tons, an increase of 94,404 tons; chrome ore of 270,417 tons showed the considerable expansion of 190,000 tons; there was an increase in aggregate traffic of 4,477 tons; and during the year 60,420 tons were failed to Beira for export. A decrease of 1,002 tons took place in long traffic from the Broken Hill mine. Export of maize showed a satisfactory increase of 71,224 tons, and in all 152,511 tons were rejected at Beira.

### An Exceptionally Good Year

On the credit side of profit and loss account net receipts of the line amounted to £554,904, an increase of £125,813 on 1936, and has to be added £4,795 from this line on 30th March, 1937, giving in all £557,900 for the year.

On the debit side general charges amount to £77,624, or less than last year, which includes loss on the Saldanha Hotel, which, after charging depreciation of £2,100, amounts to £800, compared with £9,430 in the previous year. Sixty per cent. of £145,000, £87,000, is a contribution and for consideration of £100,000, £100,000, and for the year ended 30th 1937, in respect of British, Dominion and Mozambique Income tax and D.C. tax.

The net profit after income tax, due to the fact that for part of the year the dividend stock was in the hands of the public, was £403,572, being £103,572 more than the year ended 31st March 1936, and £103,572 more than the year ended 31st March 1935.

The year ended 31st March 1937 was an exceptionally good year for the company, and the year ended 31st March 1936 was a year of exceptional success. The year ended 31st March 1935 was a year of exceptional success, and the year ended 31st March 1934 was a year of exceptional success.

The year ended 31st March 1937 was a year of exceptional success, and the year ended 31st March 1936 was a year of exceptional success. The year ended 31st March 1935 was a year of exceptional success, and the year ended 31st March 1934 was a year of exceptional success.

After making allowance for the year to September 30, 1937.

The net profit for the year ended 31st March 1937, after making allowance for the year to September 30, 1937, was £403,572, being £103,572 more than the year ended 31st March 1936, and £103,572 more than the year ended 31st March 1935.

Capital expenditure amounted to £1,200,000, and capital account has been credited with £600,000, being the reserves for prior years. The charge for depreciation of plant and other assets is £1,200,000, which was entered on the debit side of the profit and loss account, and the debit side of the profit and loss account is £1,200,000. Under the Beira Railway Company Act of 1914, the directors are required to transfer to the reserve account an amount of £1,200,000, so that the transfer of this amount of £600,000 to the reserve account will be sufficient to restore the account to the figure more closely representing the actual expenditure of the year.

The average hotel staff at a hotel cost of £1,200,000, and the average hotel staff at a hotel cost of £1,200,000, and the average hotel staff at a hotel cost of £1,200,000.

Profit of £201,270, which consists of £200,000 in the year ended 31st March 1937, and £1,200,000 in the year ended 31st March 1936, and £1,200,000 in the year ended 31st March 1935.

On the other side of the balance sheet, the first debenture stock of £2,000,000, which was issued on January 1, 1937, and the first debenture stock of £2,000,000, which was issued on January 1, 1937.

The year ended 31st March 1937 was a year of exceptional success, and the year ended 31st March 1936 was a year of exceptional success. The year ended 31st March 1935 was a year of exceptional success, and the year ended 31st March 1934 was a year of exceptional success.

The year ended 31st March 1937 was a year of exceptional success, and the year ended 31st March 1936 was a year of exceptional success. The year ended 31st March 1935 was a year of exceptional success, and the year ended 31st March 1934 was a year of exceptional success.

The year ended 31st March 1937 was a year of exceptional success, and the year ended 31st March 1936 was a year of exceptional success. The year ended 31st March 1935 was a year of exceptional success, and the year ended 31st March 1934 was a year of exceptional success.



### Sharp Rise in Sisal Prices

The price of sisal in London has risen to approximately 100 per cent above the lowest level since the outbreak of the war. The price of sisal in London has risen to approximately 100 per cent above the lowest level since the outbreak of the war. The price of sisal in London has risen to approximately 100 per cent above the lowest level since the outbreak of the war. The price of sisal in London has risen to approximately 100 per cent above the lowest level since the outbreak of the war.

It is not surprising evidence is being given in the market for a depression in the price of sisal. The price of sisal in London has risen to approximately 100 per cent above the lowest level since the outbreak of the war. The price of sisal in London has risen to approximately 100 per cent above the lowest level since the outbreak of the war.

### Portuguese Friendship

Portuguese friendship has been made when ships of the British fleet were in Lisbon. The British fleet was in Lisbon for weeks. The British fleet was in Lisbon for weeks. The British fleet was in Lisbon for weeks. The British fleet was in Lisbon for weeks.

When the Imperator "California" was in the Bay of Algiers on Sunday, the crew of the ship was seen to be leaving the water. The crew of the ship was seen to be leaving the water. The crew of the ship was seen to be leaving the water. The crew of the ship was seen to be leaving the water.

News of our brave Messrs. Davidson & Co. Ltd. has been received. The news of our brave Messrs. Davidson & Co. Ltd. has been received. The news of our brave Messrs. Davidson & Co. Ltd. has been received.

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# Passengers for East Africa, Passengers for West Africa

... Malda, which left ... on February 5, and which ... on February 10 ...

**Sudan**  
 Al-Jouf, A. R. H. ...  
 Ali, ...  
 Bouth, ...  
 Cambridge, ...  
 Mosley, ...  
 ...  
 ...

**India**  
 Allan, ...  
 Barber, ...  
 Bennett, ...  
 ...  
 ...

**Tanzania**  
 Burges, Captain and ...  
 ...  
 ...

**Dar es Salaam**  
 Biggs, ...  
 Butler, ...  
 ...  
 ...

**India**  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...

**Port Sudan**  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...

**Kenya**  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...

**East Africa**  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...

**East Africa**  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...

## Air Mail Passengers

Mr. ... arrived in Southampton from ... on February ...  
 Homeward passengers on February 13 included Mr. ...  
 Homeward passengers on February 15 included Mr. J. ...  
 ...  
 ...



When to  
**NAIROBI**  
 stay at

The **Portland** Hotel

THE FAMOUS REEFER ...  
 ... FROM ...  
 ...



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## LIMITED

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 RESERVE FUND £2,000,000  
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 NEW YORK BRANCH, 67, Wall Street  
 WEST END BRANCH, 9, Northumberland Ave., W. 2  
 HAMBURG AGENCY, 25, Schuppenhofsstrasse

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