

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 28, 1934
Volume 3, No. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49
Yearly subscription, 636

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly, post free
Printed and published by P.O. 24, Newsprint

Editor and Editor:
Josephson
Publishing Office:
91, Essex Street, London, W. 1

Editorial Contents:
Who's Who? Mr. W. J. 359
Dawid Copley, Mr. W. 355
Rhodesia and the War 369
The Mining Industry
P. & Co. 376

MATTERS OF MOMENT

A DISPASSIONATE analysis of the British claims to Colonies, with particular reference to Tanganyika Territory, was published in a recent issue of the *East African Herald*, which will be seen from the extracts in the Campaign for the East African issue of the *Herald*, underscoring, rather than emphasising, its case, which will consequently be seen to be based on facts, and whose opinion has been derived from statements, usually exaggerated and sometimes wholly inaccurate, in popular journals. Prior to the general release of the pamphlet, copies were handed to the Prime Minister and to other members of the Cabinet, and one has been sent to each member of the House of Lords and House of Commons, so that none of our legislators can henceforth be ignorant of the facts, except in so far as he may be guilty of wilful neglect. We did not trouble to read an authoritative document prepared in the name of East Africa as a whole by the body in London, which are inflated so many of the leading commercial, agricultural, and other private organisations of the territories primarily concerned in the vital matter of the Board's emphatic declaration when addressing the Royal Empire Society is a fairly reinforced statement of the Board case.

Recent readers of *The Herald* will be surprised that it had nothing new in the Board's statements, which does not detract from its value. A German propaganda pamphlet has been twice published and referred to in our editorial columns. Years before the British Press was aghast at German intentions, we realised and emphasised their

practical intentions in a London book recently published in the form of an analysis of the claims of the German newspapers to German colonial claims, *East Africa*, as the paper was then known—its length as long as all other British publications put together. When we saw a large influence upon the British Press and upon public opinion in Great Britain and in other parts of the world were accused by some people (including some who are now prominent in support of the Board) as being the pioneers of being (unnecessarily) and endeavour were made from various quarters to persuade us to ignore the question to deal with it less outspokenly. Once, indeed, an intermediary for a great German commercial concern brought us the offer of a large advertising contract at double our normal rates under conditions, but on the understanding that our publishers would not advertise to the effect of the suggestion was for a large volume of advertising to have ever had on our part, and was, as we justly rejected the proposal, we are sure, basingly injured, who, despite the figure would make us see reason. Suffice it to say that this journal had from the date of its establishment more than twelve years ago refused every German advertisement offered to it in order that there should never be a question of its opinions in this matter being influenced by monetary considerations.

in our closing its prospect to the publication on Wednesday the 10th of the Board would have a better Board and release advertisement to choose the present and their capitalise the responsibility of the Board, the Staff, and the Monday newspapers. It was Mr. Lloyd George

who were tabouring "up in the clouds" of officialdom. But the scientific mind could normally find the privacy for work that others do constant publicity which probably brings a more and destructive complication in its train. In fact, some excellent work has been done in the education of the African as an animal husbandry, though Mr. Poulton, a Director deeply interested in his Department, admits that much remains to be done before the full value of properly managed stock will be appreciated as an important factor in the conservation of good soil, which is so frequently destroyed by neglect or lack of thorough lectures and demonstrations in animal husbandry have been given in Kampala, many inspection lessons for market masters have been continued, and, in accordance with the Protectorate's policy of giving education an agricultural bias, various farm schools are being run and the importance of good stock-keeping in conjunction with pure agriculture explained.

There is no doubt that it would be a valuable thought to have in the territory a centre of veterinary education. One of the things that is mentioned in the contribution of great importance to the Protectorate's development in experiments, the form of a veterinary school, the in Uganda. Only one of its kind designed to give Africans a professional training in veterinary science. This department has aroused considerable interest in neighbouring territories. Kenya is already taking advantage of this by sending selected Natives to it for training, and enquiries as to its general organisation have been received from the Belgian Congo and the Sudan, which contemplates the inauguration of similar instruction. The Legation in Nairobi has thus received a warm compliment from other countries, and it is well that that should be widely known in this Protectorate if the people here is to appreciate the value of his standards are to appreciate, as others have done, the true value of his work.

HAVING criticised the Northern Rhodesian authorities for publishing the 1954 report in the Post and Courier, I was, in the more recent Related issue of the report on the part of the Government, I was curious to find that the report is dated Livingstonia, April 2, 1956, is claimed to be a supplement to the Official Gazette of Northern Rhodesia, but was actually issued with the issue of October 1956 of the British Eastern African and Western Indian Ocean Commission of self-

Governor, Southern Rhodesia, and was published before the annual report of each Department before being sent for another year's demands. Accelerated publication of official reports and the fact that the territories there is probably needed for the overhaul of the machinery of publication. The above-mentioned dates are a reminder that the reports are often ready for printing long before the printing machines can take them, the presses being heavily overburdened, some of the nature of reports which are not worth the paper on which they are printed, and where frequently by verbose documents which ought to be severely condensed for publication in order that records which are of real concern to the people should be promptly issued. Inquiry along these lines in more than one Dependency might lead to valuable results.

It is certainly not generally realised that the cost of living in Kenya is in many respects substantially lower than in Northern Rhodesia. Comparisons between the two territories are given in the report of the Colonial Office, Kenya, and the report of the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia. Economic progress of the people of the two territories during the night some surprising facts. Bread, for example, costs 8d. per lb. in Northern Rhodesia as against a ton of 400 lb. in Kenya, where European eggs cost 1s. 6d. a dozen, compared with 1s. 0d. in Northern Rhodesia. In Nairobi a shilling will buy four and a half pints of milk, in Northern Rhodesian terms on the line of rail it will buy only three pints. Butter is 2s. per lb. in Northern Rhodesia, while the cost in Kenya is local produce, butter is less than 1s. 6d. and of farm butter about 1s. 0d. Coffee and sugar are naturally much cheaper in Kenya on account of local production, but in so single instances in the figures given for the two countries is the retail price of any article in Northern Rhodesia lower than, or even equivalent to, that in Kenya.

In view of the great difference in the cost of bread, the charges for flour make an interesting comparison. The first grade local flour in Northern Rhodesia being 1d. and in Kenya 1s. 0d. per lb. If the first grade flour is applied, it will be wanted, to the people of the territories concerned, and it is a pleasure to their responsibility for the cost of their bread, it is a pleasure to the people of a few years ago, which certainly appear to have had beneficial and lasting results, they will also give Northern Rhodesians food for serious thought. The dissimilarity of conditions between the two countries does not appear to be so great as to justify wide differences in costs, and it would be well to be heard the same for their citizens.

NOTES BY THE WAY

W. J. B. Morgan, Mosquito

Why does the bite of mosquitoes in East Africa do so much more fatal effects? The other day the news papers reported the death of a well-known shipowner from a mosquito bite on the night the death following within a few days of the bite and being ascribed to the bite at the coroner's inquest. The writer has personally known of two similarly fatal cases and of ample others he could mention. The subject of the bite is the bite of the mosquito, the English mosquito, but he could recall a single case of the kind in Eastern Africa, though white people there are bitten daily by insects and immensely more frequently than in England. Considering the rarity of mosquitoes in Great Britain compared with their ubiquity in the tropics, and the far smaller likelihood of bacterial infections here than in warmer climates where low forms of life flourish exceedingly, the occurrence of these fatalities does appear strange. What is the explanation?

Church Interlude

THE REV. J. C. Morgan, of the Moina Kenya Chaplaincy, tells of an amusing episode during a church service at Ngobi which gave emphasis to the discomfort which church people in East Africa are prepared to endure when they go to church. In this case a small postable harm had been brought along, but the lady who volunteered to play found the pedals rather difficult to manipulate. She enlisted the aid of other ladies who in full view of the assembled congregation bravely got down on their knees and worked the pedals with their hands—while Mr. Morgan adds, "the congregation burst into laughter, not only lustily."

Good Actors

DO Africans make good actors? Many Englishmen in the Rhodesia and East Africa have blown up the theory that Scotsmen make the best golfers and the consternation of the Anglo-Scottish group, an Irishman did the same thing, not so very long ago on the Dalrymple Gymkhana course by beating one of the best of the Scottish players in the final of the Farquhar championship. All of which suggests a sturdy confidence that any group of people are fit to do good at any one time. All the world's golfers, all Englishmen not good cricketers, all Washermen not good boxers, all fishers not good fishermen, not good through angels. But there appears to be a barrier between the two generalisations that Africans make good actors. They are good performers in the late annual sports on the social and economic progress of the people of the Protectorate in a short dramatic instruction, a creative delight in the dramatic play and exercise that the sense of mimicry is highly developed and that when acted by the actor is a self-consciousness in what he is doing, the instinct for dramatic play is well developed in the teaching of major classes and the results are astounding to the normal mind. All sorts of dramatic plays are staged, but the display of sorrow and despair is somewhat when acting in the side of the people who are in the background of the dramatic play.

Schikwa Industry

It is a wonderful number of people who are in the board of directors of the mining industry in East Africa. The mining industry in East Africa is a lot of people in the children. This is the authority of a Southern Rhodesian newspaper though the Colony's industry in East Africa has not yet done anything about it. Schikwa on the other hand seems to be afraid of the industry and does not want to be asked to prevent the growth of the industry and to eradicate it in the future. Can someone interpret local opinion to the industry and the thought that Africa has already suffered sufficiently at the hands of the industry or that the country can import the industry over cost than would be involved in the development of the secondary industry?

Zey Rewarded

MR. J. C. MORGAN was discovered in a very spectacular way in the local office of the Mines Department of East Africa, he was at the desk at a time when most people are in the office are there about their sundays, or in the morning over bridge tables. The reward for his night was more than a clear conscience, it was a reward for a burglar who was caught in the act of entering the office by means of the back door. Mr. Morgan recalls an occasion on which he was in the office of the Assistant Secretary in Dar es Salaam, and not on Uganda, was caught working during the lunch hour by a group of officers, which effectively put him in his office and he was rewarded with a reward and his seniors returned. He was exhibited in the office and get a meal.

East African Introduction

THE REV. J. C. MORGAN, of the Moina Kenya Chaplaincy, tells of an amusing episode during a church service at Ngobi which gave emphasis to the discomfort which church people in East Africa are prepared to endure when they go to church. In this case a small postable harm had been brought along, but the lady who volunteered to play found the pedals rather difficult to manipulate. She enlisted the aid of other ladies who in full view of the assembled congregation bravely got down on their knees and worked the pedals with their hands—while Mr. Morgan adds, "the congregation burst into laughter, not only lustily."

DO Africans make good actors? Many Englishmen in the Rhodesia and East Africa have blown up the theory that Scotsmen make the best golfers and the consternation of the Anglo-Scottish group, an Irishman did the same thing, not so very long ago on the Dalrymple Gymkhana course by beating one of the best of the Scottish players in the final of the Farquhar championship. All of which suggests a sturdy confidence that any group of people are fit to do good at any one time. All the world's golfers, all Englishmen not good cricketers, all Washermen not good boxers, all fishers not good fishermen, not good through angels. But there appears to be a barrier between the two generalisations that Africans make good actors. They are good performers in the late annual sports on the social and economic progress of the people of the Protectorate in a short dramatic instruction, a creative delight in the dramatic play and exercise that the sense of mimicry is highly developed and that when acted by the actor is a self-consciousness in what he is doing, the instinct for dramatic play is well developed in the teaching of major classes and the results are astounding to the normal mind. All sorts of dramatic plays are staged, but the display of sorrow and despair is somewhat when acting in the side of the people who are in the background of the dramatic play.

Africa's Greatest Peril

The Menace of Soil Erosion

It takes hundreds of years to make an inch of top soil; it may take only a few minutes to lose it. Said Mafor Enniffi, a few last week when addressing the East Africa Group of the Overseas League.

Forests are crucially useful in mountains and hills; country, the bush and the trees are only valuable on the plains where they give protection to the soil from the effects of sun and wind. So when forests are destroyed in mountains, where rivers rise, and where the lands are broken by the plough, disaster follows.

History can point to the ruins of prosperous civilisations which have perished in the dust of their misused lands and the mud from their silted rivers. In Africa, the danger is in a tangible form as yet, near the equator, which transforms green and luxuriant lands into Saharas. It will work this way in the rest of East Africa if we do not mobilise all our resources to defeat it.

Let us examine its perils in Kenya. The soil is covered with a few inches of humus, the plants whose trunks are only one inch thick, and whose power to break up and fix a few inches of soil is practically nil. Grass is matted and the soil is left to be swept over by the wind. The soil is left to be swept over by the wind. The soil is left to be swept over by the wind.

The Government cleared a belt of forest for their coffee plantations. After a few years of cultivation, the work of the clearings was abandoned. Further destruction followed, and the forests needed in the year were given little chance to regenerate. The sheep and goats made severe, almost impossible, mountain slopes were gradually denuded, and the flow of streams diminished.

Various Causes of Erosion

But the pace of denudation is not the same for there were natural check-points in the past. Disease, famine and tribal warfare checked human and animal populations. But when Europeans came to East Africa these checks were removed, and boundaries were set to tribal wanderings.

Law and order, medicine and hygiene caused human populations to increase, and veterinary science allowed cattle to increase far beyond the capacity of the land. Those cattle increased from three to six million between 1900 and 1936.

Meaningful knowledge of better agricultural methods has spread a little slowly. True, forest reserves have been declared, but in the past reserves the little natural forest remaining is being rapidly destroyed. Terracing on hill sides has been advised and demonstrated, but steep slopes are still cultivated with no protection from erosion.

The result is a rapid increase in the pace of erosion. The Kenya Land Commission of 1933 reported that in many parts where there used to be grass there is nothing but bare earth. "Such rainfalls falls quickly runs off the hard pan which has formed as it evaporates, and is of far less benefit to the land than it was when the soil was covered with grass. In the Kariba Reserve it is not 100 much to say that the Kariba Reserve had been created where grassing former was none. In the Suk and Samburu country the vegetation is that of almost an unvegetated plain."

In the European Highlands the situation is not too good. Forests have been cleared on banks of streams and lower valleys have suffered. Many mountain streams have become seasonal, or have dried up entirely except to come down in spate after a storm. There is stamping of pastures and the means of tracks to water, leading to the formation of gullies. Native villages are not well supervised, and their goats destroy young trees and bushes. The only means of controlling erosion is by the sowing of grass, a little of which is being carried out. In addition, conditions are arising against accidental grass fires, which could multiply these evils are intensified.

It is not so much to say of Kenya that a country of wonderful natural fertility with a high rain-fall is being ruined and this in spite of the recommendations of numerous reports and commissions. This danger is being met by the Government. In one district an active soil conservation scheme is being carried out by the chief and headmen. In other districts, important schemes are being carried out in the reserves. Soil conservation schemes are being carried out in the reserves. Soil conservation schemes are being carried out in the reserves.

Conservation Essential

Many European farmers, realizing the peril of erosion, are taking other means, taking active measures to conserve soil and water, and are increasing the number of their planted crops. They are also growing a succession of crops to break the soil, and are also growing a succession of crops to break the soil, and are also growing a succession of crops to break the soil.

But the Government is not doing enough. It is not doing enough. It is not doing enough. It is not doing enough. It is not doing enough. It is not doing enough. It is not doing enough.

It is not so much to say of Kenya that a country of wonderful natural fertility with a high rain-fall is being ruined and this in spite of the recommendations of numerous reports and commissions. This danger is being met by the Government. In one district an active soil conservation scheme is being carried out by the chief and headmen. In other districts, important schemes are being carried out in the reserves. Soil conservation schemes are being carried out in the reserves.

It is often thought that something can be done to fight erosion without agriculture. Money is needed, but until a far-sighted policy provides money, much can be done without it. Legislation could be introduced to protect catchment areas and the banks of streams from denudation; forest reserves could be given greater legal security; the above soil erosion could be recognised for what it is—the chief agricultural and economic problem in Kenya today.

It is not so much to say of Kenya that a country of wonderful natural fertility with a high rain-fall is being ruined and this in spite of the recommendations of numerous reports and commissions. This danger is being met by the Government. In one district an active soil conservation scheme is being carried out by the chief and headmen. In other districts, important schemes are being carried out in the reserves. Soil conservation schemes are being carried out in the reserves.

It is not so much to say of Kenya that a country of wonderful natural fertility with a high rain-fall is being ruined and this in spite of the recommendations of numerous reports and commissions. This danger is being met by the Government. In one district an active soil conservation scheme is being carried out by the chief and headmen. In other districts, important schemes are being carried out in the reserves. Soil conservation schemes are being carried out in the reserves.

The Soil Equilibrium of Nature

Mr. G. Gillman, Chief Engineer of the Kenya Railways, said in a recent paper that there exists a very delicate equilibrium comprising soil, climate and natural vegetation. This delicately adjusted equilibrium changes its nature from place to place, soil to soil, and from climate to climate. When even man sows his plants, the crops he destroys natural vegetation and thus he alters those crops in a way and that the other two elements—soil and weather—are not equally brought into adjustment with the new environment, he cannot expect with impunity that his crops will take over the natural equilibrium. We should imagine that the natural equilibrium is not so much to say of Kenya that a country of wonderful natural fertility with a high rain-fall is being ruined and this in spite of the recommendations of numerous reports and commissions. This danger is being met by the Government. In one district an active soil conservation scheme is being carried out by the chief and headmen. In other districts, important schemes are being carried out in the reserves. Soil conservation schemes are being carried out in the reserves.

The ... have a ... of soil ... erosion ...

Misleading Official Returns ... We must not be misled by optimistic reports ...

People will urge that Natives should be educated ... to the problem do not realise the right ...

Major Cavendish-Bonville said that soil erosion was progressing extremely fast in East Africa ...

America's Awful Warning ... An English survey, who has just returned from America ...

... of erosion ... known ... storms of 1934 and 1935 ...

... areas of some of the most fertile lands in America were wiped out ...

... erosion are not ... the ... and ...

... productive land have been irrevocably ... for ... farming ...

Public Opinion Must be Raised ... Dr. Taylor, the American Agricultural ...

... of the ... soil ... Professor ...

Oswald Mosley

Should Read the Joint Party Pamphlet ...

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY now advocates the return of Germany's former colonies ...

Some Conservatives opposed the return of the colonies ...

Africa Not a Cake to Slice

ADDRESSING the Manchester Geographical Society last week, Sir Edwin ...

... Africa ... on ...

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Temperatures in the Tropics

By Malcolm Parsons, Adm.

The Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia. With regard to the question raised by Major R. E. Chessman as to how to take the temperature of the body where the air temperature is over 100° Fahrenheit and when no ice is available to cool down the thermometer, a method which is always possible is to take the temperature of the thermometer by submerging it in a damp cloth and hanging it in a breeze.

The evaporation of the water will invariably lower the temperature of the thermometer unless the air is saturated with moisture. Having got the temperature of the glass above, then shake down the mercury quickly and put the thermometer in the bowl. This is the most satisfactory method of taking the temperature. After leaving it a few minutes to get it out and read quickly before it has time to affect it again.

Yours faithfully,

towards the free exchange and he hopes that the implementation of trade restrictions will follow the same line of no effort to study from the perspective of international trade might be expanded to the interests of bilateral agreements are mutual, and the price paid for the import of vice versa. It should be possible to devise a suitable arrangement whereby trade in both directions might be almost unrestricted so long as an equitable balance is maintained, and without any fear of dumping or of resale price organisation? And if that is to be the case, the facilitation of imports and exports, accompanied by the main export of Government, I would surely be concerned with the knowledge that every important maintain an active Credit Guarantee Department and other institutions, rather than the we need to be expressed in the national trade, the present attached to the export and which is a duty to bear the burden as if we reversed the order of things (both ways) would be fully transferred to the import side. This in itself might provide any restraint which is desirable.

The views of your readers on to include.

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

Sir, From the reference in your last issue under "Notes by the Way," Major R. E. Chessman appears to have had some trouble with his clinical thermometer during his visit to North-West Rhodesia.

His problem was in order to take the temperature of the body where the air temperature is over 100° Fahrenheit and when no ice is available to cool down the thermometer, a method which is always possible is to take the temperature of the thermometer by submerging it in a damp cloth and hanging it in a breeze.

During the 10 years on the coast of British Southland, during the summer months the temperature during the heat of the day ranges between 110 and 120 degrees in the shade. I never found any difficulty in taking temperature.

Yours faithfully, R. E. Chessman, Brochman

Wimpole Street, London, W.

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

Sir, I am writing to you as Chairman of the Institute of Export

Koenigsberg's Guns

And East African Blackde Runners.

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

Sir, I saw your article in the September issue of East Africa and Rhodesia, which dealt with the German ship "Koenigsberg" which was sunk in the Kuni Gulf by the fire of our monitors the crew who had been ordered to the last moment, came back through the water and salvaged guns.

Later, at the Kuni Gulf, where General von Luttwig, Major-General von Deventer and Major-General C. A. L. Berrange (Commanding the 3rd Brigade) with mounted troops, held guns, salvaged a 4.1 gun from the "Koenigsberg" and a few remaining shells. The shells were more outraging the salvaged guns of the "Koenigsberg" which had been dragged through the water by their original gun crews to give them a second chance.

From these shells, the crews of the "Koenigsberg" captured the British land forces in various parts of East Africa. The 3rd Infantry Brigade, composed of two, one at Kani, and the other at Kondea, Kani, and the others were blown up by the "Koenigsberg" themselves after giving a good account of themselves.

On inspecting the reputation of the statement, often made that the ship ran the length of East Africa, it is in fact that when the "Koenigsberg" was captured, the ship was damaged, some shells were salvaged here the description "Kalisfane" was given to the year following the capture of the ship.

Yours faithfully, Major

The views of your readers on to include.

Simulate Exports

Simulation for Readers

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

The simulation is growing that import and export of goods and services between countries must balance, the one must pay for the other. The system of bilateral agreements lends emphasis to this. Yet these agreements do not solve the problem of the continuing parts to a balance of payments which is to be met in other words, their productive capacity is not fully absorbed. It is a matter of balance from the other side, a matter of consuming capacity to attain which need not necessarily interfere with home production, productive capacity and consuming power are therefore idle or restricted on both sides.

It is a matter of balance, short of a world agreement throughout the world decision at the same time to perform absolutely free an import and exports. That is what most people would probably like.

Apart from the recent years and the Governments of England, France and the United States

E. African Group Lyncheon. From Kenya to B.P.C.

The E. African Group of the B.P.C. ... Governor-elect of Kenya and Lady ... have accepted the invitation of the East African Group ... to attend the luncheon in honour of the Rt. Hon. W. A. Dinsby-Cox ... Secretary of State for the Colonies ... on Thursday next, December 3, at 1.15 p.m. ... for members of the group ... other ... guests of members should be sent immediately to the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. E. W. Dickinson, The Courtyard, Littleworth Close, Teshet.

... who served ... from ... year ... to the ... appointed ... to the ... Commission ... later he became ... to the ... He was awarded the ...

Colonial Secretary's Warning

A review of prospects in the Colonial Empire ... Colonial ... in the absence of the major catastrophe of such dimensions as to upset all calculations. I would, however, emphasize the fact that on a long view it is never possible to feel entirely confident in the future of any primary production industry.

Apart from the ever-present possibility of epidemics of pests and diseases, the scientific development of substitutes or the occurrence of a major political crisis, the results of which might be quite unforeseeable, there is always the danger that any industry which is earning a profit will be so attractive to other producers that it will be taken to such an extent as to bring down demand.

In these circumstances would again emphasize and stress the paramount necessity of Colonial producers taking advantage of the present breathing space to improve cultural methods, to reduce overhead charges, to get rid of onerous debts, and generally speaking to reorganise their industrial units so they may meet a falling price if such should occur.

... the normal accompaniment of times of depression, they may do financial ... any ...

I would also advise Colonial producers who are present conditions unable to earn a living to consider their position very carefully. On a long view, competitors may well get worse rather than better, and if producers cannot put their businesses upon a satisfactory footing under present conditions, they would be well advised to consider whether they should not revolutionise their methods of production or seek to revitalize their enterprise.

Many big game hunters have taken one or two Staffordshire Bull Terriers, Central ... and they found them well adapted to attack ... big game. Mr. A. Gratton Smith writes in ... Sporting the Dramatic News.

The Colonial Issue

Lord Stothard's Views

References to Germany's colonial claims ... made in the House of Lords ... during a debate on a resolution ... character of the policy that it had adopted ... were serious factors ... being abandoned and that ... were no longer ... because Germany happened to want so ... that she got into ... doing damage ... that among the ... of ... were being ... the Government was the desirability of ... that we should know early what we were going to do.

We had already about a quarter of the population of the land of the ... and nothing could be more unfortunate than that small nations ... to defend themselves should look practically to Britain for their defence. If we could succeed in keeping inviolate the frontiers of the Empire that would be a big contribution to peace.

News from Uganda

... who ... heads ... together and ... other ... British ... It is not a question of ... the ...

... who is ... the ...

Poland Wants Colonies

... day was ... Poland ... materials essential for industrialisation ... must have access to ... in order to relieve the over-population of their cities.

Even if ... Through an interview with the British newspaper ... the Reich and the necessity of ... to ... Propaganda by Broadcast

On Monday night the Nuremberg station broadcast a play based on the alleged desire of Africans to see German rule re-established.

SAFARI Big Game Hunting and Shooting, Big Game Taming and Photography, Scientific Expeditions, Fishing, Frong's years' experience, now the best game field. Only the most experienced White Hunters ... SHAW & HUNTER, LTD. SAUNDERS BUILDINGS NAIROBI - KENYA COLONY

PERSONALIA

St. Trear, the Wynne is left on a visit to India.

Mr. E. E. ... has arrived in England from ...

The ... of Graham has left Southern Rhodesia for the Cape.

Captain C. ... of the Sudan Defence Force recently visited Uganda.

The Bishop of Central Tanganyika has left England for New Zealand.

Mr. E. C. Howley, a Past Master of a Lodge in Scotland, has died in Nairobi.

Mr. Ion. K. Tucker and Mrs. Tucker have arrived home from Nyasaland.

Each of them will leave ... and ...

... Command ...

... Wigg ... Ltd.

Mr. ... of Nairobi is leaving Kenya to take up an appointment in Palestine.

Mr. ... Wakeford, Tanganyika's Deputy Director of Agriculture, is on overseas leave.

Mr. Alistair Gibb ... of the Wakuani branch of the Anglo-German Society.

... Goodwin ... has been visiting the Johannesburg Exhibition.

General ... gave ... in ...

Mr. E. H. ... of Customs has been appointed Director of Nyasaland Publicity.

Mr. and Mrs. ... S. ... have arrived in Moshi to take over Mr. E. K. Beech's office.

Captain J. ... Mundell has been re-elected chairman of the Aldford Branch of the British Legion.

Mr. ... of the ... has been ...

Mr. ... Secretary of the Umali-Makindu ... and ... Trades Association.

Viscount ... and Viscountess ... have left England for East Africa, and will be away until next August.

Dr. ... A. ... has been transferred from ... to the Northern Rhodesian Health Department.

... of ... has joined the ... of the ...

Captain ... Campbell, officer commanding the R.A.R., is on his way to England from Kenya in the ...

Mr. ... has accepted the Presidency of the ... Club.

Lieutenant-Commander R. ... the ... District Officer has been appointed District Commissioner of Budang.

... was crowned with a ... crown when elected Beauty Queen of the ... as an exhibitor in ...

Mrs. J. H. Brown has been appointed Assistant Controller of the Southern Rhodesian Department of ...

... collapsed ... at ...

... appointed to represent ... of Uganda on the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council.

... Senior Assistant ... of British Guiana.

... who has been a missionary in Kenya for the past two years, has been appointed District Apostolic of ...

... formerly ... of the ...

... Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan, and the ... of ... Anglican Cathedral in ...

Lieutenant-Commander ... and Mr. H. ... have been appointed Justices of the Peace for Northern Rhodesia.

... of the Tanganyika Veterinary Department, stationed at Mtwara, has been transferred to ...

... from overseas ... has been attached to the ...

Captain ... has been transferred to the Northern Rhodesian Department to the ...

Mr. Justice ... has been appointed Acting ... of Southern Rhodesia during the absence of ...

Mrs. V. ... who has been exhibiting her film of Ethiopia in several parts of ... has left for ...

Sir Cecil Hunter-Rodwell, the former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed to the board of Great Universal Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Mrs. Leonard Slater, daughter of Major and Mrs. E. S. Grogan, has returned to India with her two children after a four-months' stay in Kenya.

Om. Blasiro Mwebi Kagwa, whose death was taken place near Entebbe, was the eldest son of the late Sir Apollo Kagwa, Katikiro of Buganda.

The Emperor of Ethiopia was entertained by the London Free Church Guild at luncheon in the City Temple on Tuesday, Sir George Haish presiding.

Mr. J. H. Memell has been appointed to the Southern Rhodesian Commission for the Preservation of Natural and Historical Monuments in Rhodesia.

Mr. H. V. Wheeler has been re-elected President of the Mashonaland Farmers' Association, with Messrs. K. G. Gunn and A. Keaton as Vice-Presidents.

Mr. W. J. W. Bate, whose sudden death at Lumbova we regret to announce, had been in Kenya for a number of years. He was a Freemason.

We regret to learn of the death in a hospital last week of Mrs. Noad, wife of Mr. J. H. M. Noad, Executive Engineer of the Kenya Public Works Department.

The winners of the Rippon have won the 1924 competition of Tanganyika Milk Producers, defeating the Sir Charles Byatt Cup and the Rippon the Samuel Taylor Cup.

The investiture of the Hon. Mr. William Egan as the first Premier of the newly created Prefecture of the Victoria Falls took place this month at Livingstone.

Mr. E. Caley has taken up duty in Southern Rhodesia as probation officer attached to the magistrates' courts, this being his first appointment of his kind to be made in the colony.

Dr. von Heintzmann, Dr. E. J. Finley, of Africa, and Miss Fettes, recently left from Bulawayo for Johannesburg in a hrs. 50 mins. One of the fastest times yet recorded for the trip.

Mr. Harold Kitzmaster, a nephew of Sir Laroche Kitzmaster, Governor of Nyasaland, has been appointed headmaster of Greenfield. He is an old Oxford cricketer and a "ragger" player.

Mr. F. B. Anderson has been appointed an official member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council and the Rev. Canon W. M. Gibbons' appointment has been renewed for another term.

Mr. D. G. M. Befford, senior partner at Messrs. Befford & Co., who have large interests in the Tanganyika sisal industry, is a member of the new Commission of Licensance for the City of London.

Mrs. C. P. Vorder has been elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Salisbury branch of the Theatrical and Society in succession to Mr. L. M. Innes, who has rendered valuable service to the cause.

Mr. J. C. Powrie has taken over the management of the Nakuru branch of Barclays Bank (C. & O.) from Mr. W. C. Cole, who opened the branch in 1927 and is retiring after 4 years in the bank's service.

We regret to report the death in Salisbury of Mr. R. de Vere Cornwell, one of Southern Rhodesia's oldest sportsmen, an enthusiastic collector of dogs, and at one time Chairman of the Rhodesian Field Sports Society.

Mr. A. F. Davidson's residence in the Aberfoyle district has been gutted by fire. His loss including over 1,000 books and many documents and photographic records of early days in the Rhodesias.

Captain N. K. McKee, a director of Koe's Ltds Lusaka, a member of the Main Control Board and other Northern Rhodesian bodies, is on his way back with his family on return from leave.

Mr. Gregor Grant, son of the late Mr. Ian Grant and of the late lady Mary Grant, and Mrs. Elizabeth Ouzgum, daughter of Major and Mrs. A. E. Dudgeon of Nairobi, Kenya Colony, were married in Nakuru last week.

Mr. Henderson's Gilt, Chairman of the Union-Castle Line, who is on the point of leaving to revisit East Africa, the Rhodesias, and South Africa, hopes to return from Capetown on February 10 and camp in Southampton on March 1.

We regret to learn of the death of a lady at the age of 48 in the Scotch Hillier Club, a daughter of the Tanganyika Railway. Mr. Hillier, who died after migration for appendicitis, was recently engaged to take myra, where he had served for 14 years.

Mr. Myvan L. Gury, who recently returned home on his visit to Northern East Africa, Nyasaland, and Southern Rhodesia, and who is the son of Mr. Robert Gury, Chairman of the London Company of the Mozambique Company, was awarded the Red Cross medal by the Portuguese Government.

Sir Harry Lindsay, Director of the Imperial Institute, leaves England tomorrow for South Africa, whence he will go to East Africa early in the New Year. The object of his visit is to develop the educational, scientific and commercial links between the Institute and official and unofficial circles in South and East Africa.

Peter Komange, Nestor of Chief Komange, who gave evidence in London a few years ago before the Joint Parliamentary Commission, is now a post-graduate student at St. John's College, Cambridge. He is the first East African native to go to Cambridge, having already taken his M.A. degree at Cambridge University.

Death of Major Robert White

Major Robert White, who has passed away at the age of 52, died of a heart attack in the early hours of his death, thirty years ago, while in command of the Rhodesia Volunteers in the early days of the Boer War. He was a member of the Rhodesia Volunteers and was in command of the Rhodesia Volunteers when the Boer War broke out in 1899. He was a member of the Rhodesia Volunteers and was in command of the Rhodesia Volunteers when the Boer War broke out in 1899. He was a member of the Rhodesia Volunteers and was in command of the Rhodesia Volunteers when the Boer War broke out in 1899.

White became a subject of much discussion among the documents of the Rhodesia Volunteers. He was a member of the Rhodesia Volunteers and was in command of the Rhodesia Volunteers when the Boer War broke out in 1899. He was a member of the Rhodesia Volunteers and was in command of the Rhodesia Volunteers when the Boer War broke out in 1899.

White's death was a subject of much discussion among the documents of the Rhodesia Volunteers. He was a member of the Rhodesia Volunteers and was in command of the Rhodesia Volunteers when the Boer War broke out in 1899. He was a member of the Rhodesia Volunteers and was in command of the Rhodesia Volunteers when the Boer War broke out in 1899.

White's death was a subject of much discussion among the documents of the Rhodesia Volunteers. He was a member of the Rhodesia Volunteers and was in command of the Rhodesia Volunteers when the Boer War broke out in 1899. He was a member of the Rhodesia Volunteers and was in command of the Rhodesia Volunteers when the Boer War broke out in 1899.

White's death was a subject of much discussion among the documents of the Rhodesia Volunteers. He was a member of the Rhodesia Volunteers and was in command of the Rhodesia Volunteers when the Boer War broke out in 1899. He was a member of the Rhodesia Volunteers and was in command of the Rhodesia Volunteers when the Boer War broke out in 1899.

White's death was a subject of much discussion among the documents of the Rhodesia Volunteers. He was a member of the Rhodesia Volunteers and was in command of the Rhodesia Volunteers when the Boer War broke out in 1899. He was a member of the Rhodesia Volunteers and was in command of the Rhodesia Volunteers when the Boer War broke out in 1899.

White's death was a subject of much discussion among the documents of the Rhodesia Volunteers. He was a member of the Rhodesia Volunteers and was in command of the Rhodesia Volunteers when the Boer War broke out in 1899. He was a member of the Rhodesia Volunteers and was in command of the Rhodesia Volunteers when the Boer War broke out in 1899.

Rhodesia's Early Artists

Paintings for Rivers' Sake

Dr. Rivers, the anthropologist, was a pioneer in the study of the rock paintings of Southern Rhodesia. Mrs. M. L. Taylor said there was no doubt a number of early paintings of the reproduction of them but various illustrations were taken photographs and used in the painting. While a systematic investigation of the shelters was being made by several experienced geologists working under the direction of a leading geologist, the first of these was a painting of a man on a horse, which was found in a shelter in the mountains of Rhodesia.

The paintings were found in a shelter in the mountains of Rhodesia. Mrs. M. L. Taylor said there was no doubt a number of early paintings of the reproduction of them but various illustrations were taken photographs and used in the painting. While a systematic investigation of the shelters was being made by several experienced geologists working under the direction of a leading geologist, the first of these was a painting of a man on a horse, which was found in a shelter in the mountains of Rhodesia.

The paintings were found in a shelter in the mountains of Rhodesia. Mrs. M. L. Taylor said there was no doubt a number of early paintings of the reproduction of them but various illustrations were taken photographs and used in the painting. While a systematic investigation of the shelters was being made by several experienced geologists working under the direction of a leading geologist, the first of these was a painting of a man on a horse, which was found in a shelter in the mountains of Rhodesia.

The paintings were found in a shelter in the mountains of Rhodesia. Mrs. M. L. Taylor said there was no doubt a number of early paintings of the reproduction of them but various illustrations were taken photographs and used in the painting. While a systematic investigation of the shelters was being made by several experienced geologists working under the direction of a leading geologist, the first of these was a painting of a man on a horse, which was found in a shelter in the mountains of Rhodesia.

British Settlement

Addressing the Chamber of Commerce in the town of Empire Settlement, Sir James Barry, Chairman of the British Central Africa Committee, said that the improvement in trade conditions in the colonies would be a great benefit to the British Empire.

Workers' Tribute to Heroes

At the annual congress of the British Empire Federation, the workers of the Empire Federation paid a tribute to the heroes of the Empire. The workers of the Empire Federation paid a tribute to the heroes of the Empire.

At the annual congress of the British Empire Federation, the workers of the Empire Federation paid a tribute to the heroes of the Empire. The workers of the Empire Federation paid a tribute to the heroes of the Empire.

Men's Day

The Men's Day was celebrated in the town of Empire Settlement. The Men's Day was celebrated in the town of Empire Settlement.

Rhodesian amalgamation

Colonel John Brown's proposals

THE Press telegrams regarding Colonel Gore Brown's proposal for the legislative council in Northern Rhodesia for the division of that colony into three separate administrative areas—the railway belt to be amalgamated with Southern Rhodesia, North-Eastern Rhodesia to be added to Nyasaland, and Barotseland to become a fourth High Commission territory (as reported in our issue of November 27)—necessitated themselves to the main points.

We have now received the full text of the speech, one well worth the careful study of everyone interested in East Africa and Rhodesia, and has since been summarised by Broad and unbiased conclusions on various major issues.

There are two races, divided in almost every respect in culture, tradition and outlook, and with nothing but human nature in common, ever eye-to-eye side in any country as he asked. Celebrations and progress may fail, he feels.

The policy of benevolent rule, which has been most fruitful in the past, has now become dead, and the people are now in a process of being brought into the modern world. We are building up a new Rhodesia, and we must express our views on this. The country is divided here, but it is a fact that the main divide is not in the north, but in the south. It is a fact that the main divide is not in the north, but in the south.

The only way to solve this is to have a single legislative council for the whole of Rhodesia, and to have a single administrative system for the whole of Rhodesia. This is the only way to solve this. This is the only way to solve this.

A partnership, not a trusteeship

"In applying my principles of partnership between people of such very different habits I would be careful to allow the partners ample room to get very close to each other. At any rate in the initial stages of the partnership I would divide the territory into three principal areas: Central Rhodesia, North-Eastern Rhodesia, and North-Western Rhodesia."

Central Rhodesia, corresponding to what is known as the Railway Strip, could be a white territory, and would be subdivided into a mining province and a farming province. North-Eastern Rhodesia would consist of the present Northern and Eastern Provinces, and would be a native territory, except in so far as the two settled areas of Victoria Falls and Fort Jameson are concerned. North-Western Rhodesia would consist of the Barotseland Provinces and the country to the west of the Zambezi, and it would be a native territory.

In Central Rhodesia the white man's search would be admitted to be a search for a white man's search. The white man's search would be admitted to be a search for a white man's search. The white man's search would be admitted to be a search for a white man's search.

The white man's search would be admitted to be a search for a white man's search. The white man's search would be admitted to be a search for a white man's search. The white man's search would be admitted to be a search for a white man's search.

The white man's search would be admitted to be a search for a white man's search. The white man's search would be admitted to be a search for a white man's search. The white man's search would be admitted to be a search for a white man's search.

Mr. T. L. Gilnour

Former Manager of Mozambique Company

WE are pleased to report the death last week of Mr. T. L. Gilnour, who was general manager in London of the Mozambique Company in 1904, and in his early years associated with Africa as a reputation as, in the words of Lord Lugard, a sane and most devoted champion of the continent and of its main occupations, both the welfare of Native races.

He was closely associated with various schemes of development, including the negotiation for the construction of the Bulawayo Bridge and was a short-time secretary to the Rhodes Trust. He was an assistant director of the Department of Communications during the Great War, and was an original member of the Rhodesia Association in 1910. He was also a member of the Rhodesia Association in 1910. He was also a member of the Rhodesia Association in 1910.

The news of his death for press we learn with regret. He was a man of high character and a devoted champion of the continent and of its main occupations, both the welfare of Native races.

Your car cannot have all these fine features unless it's a Vauxhall

Independent Springs . . . Controlled Synchro Mesh . . . Nondraught Vibration . . . Body Conformity Seating . . . and an outstanding performance. Also, the poor meters are realising why their cars all feature mesh in motion. Now they say "We're not others' out." We're a Vauxhall.



THE Motor-Mast & Exchange Ltd. NAIROBI

SCRUBB'S
 REGISTERED TRADE MARK
 APPOINTMENT BATH DELIGHT
 Delightfully refreshing and lasting fragrances
 Perfume: Pine, Rose, Lavender and Eau de Cologne
 TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB & CO. LTD. LONDON, ENGLAND



Live for the lovely
SUSSEX
DOWNES



WEAK KIDNEYS

Weak kidneys are the cause of many ailments. They are the source of the blood, and if they are weak, the blood is impure. This impure blood causes a host of ailments, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, and general debility. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are the only remedy that will cure these ailments. They are made of natural herbs and are gentle on the stomach. They will give you new-found health and vitality. You should try them at once. They are the only pills that have been used for 50 years and have never failed.

RELIEF IN 24 HOURS
 In 24 hours you see their quick blood-purifying action. They add your best pain, your weakness will end. No more suffering. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are the only pills that will give you new-found health and vitality. You should try them at once. They are the only pills that have been used for 50 years and have never failed.

DE WITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS

What to Give?

Why not give for the day only? Instead, let your present be one that will give you the most useful and the best throughout the whole year.

TO ANYONE who is interested in Eastern Africa or the Rhodesias, the best place to East Africa and Rhodesia would be an excellent choice.

TO ENTERTAINERS and in London, Africa and De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are the only pills that will give you new-found health and vitality. You should try them at once. They are the only pills that have been used for 50 years and have never failed.

TO COLLECTORS of the most valuable specimens of East Africa, De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are the only pills that will give you new-found health and vitality. You should try them at once. They are the only pills that have been used for 50 years and have never failed.

TO TRAVELERS who are interested in the low-land Africa, De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are the only pills that will give you new-found health and vitality. You should try them at once. They are the only pills that have been used for 50 years and have never failed.

Beautiful estate amidst 23 acres of open country, 10 miles from London. Here on an old stone house in the real sense of the word, among all the comforts of the country with the amenities of a modern city near at hand, with the certainty that the views will never be spoiled by future buildings.



The house illustrated above are typical of the houses on this estate. In price they vary between £1,000 and £5,000 according to size, but they are always delightful homes with the best transport views.

All the modern amenities are provided on these estates. The houses are built of brick and stone, and are finished with the best materials. The gardens are well kept and the views are magnificent. The houses are built on the best of the land and are surrounded by open country. The houses are built on the best of the land and are surrounded by open country. The houses are built on the best of the land and are surrounded by open country.

Write for the full particulars and we will send you immediately, without any obligation, a copy of our prospectus. It will be sent to you immediately, without any obligation, a copy of our prospectus. It will be sent to you immediately, without any obligation, a copy of our prospectus. It will be sent to you immediately, without any obligation, a copy of our prospectus.

EAST DEAN DOWNLAND ESTATE

BRINTON HILL, EAST DEAN, N. HAMPSHIRE, ENGL.

Sudan and Ethiopia

Slave Raids and March

REVELATIONS of intrigues, slave raids and large-scale poaching expeditions by Ethiopians into Sudan territories, regarding which there has hitherto been known in this country, are made in the report, just issued, on the Administration and Finances of the Sudan in 1935 (Cmd. 4277, pp. 64-7).

In April of last year, a British officer, Major T. A. G. ... have been summoned to this town, where he had a personal interview with the Emperor. In his presence he engaged in anti-Sudan Government propaganda, but this was refuted by the British officer. He coincided with the opinion that the Emperor's main aim was the disappearance of the British from the Sudan. He also mentioned the name of Lij Yessu, who he said had proposed to marry the Emperor's daughter and wished to intercede at Khartoum on behalf of his father, who was then still alive. He begged permission to return to his country.

Some of the Sudan courtiers in the ... were imprisoned in the Sudan. ... said the wife of Sheikh ... was released on account of her falling ill, and sent to the Ras Shamal border, where she was met by one of the Sheikh's Khogala sons. She undertook never to enter Sudan territory again.

Chief of the Khogala ... He was particularly anxious to avoid giving any offence. Even his annual beaching party to the ... area did not arrive, but this was attributed to the death of the ... man who usually led the expedition.

In February an Italian ... to meet the Governor of Kassala, in order to ... to investigate charges against the ... Yahia Awad ... had been taken to ... Ethiopian authorities ... following a series of minor raids into Sudan territory between 1934 and 1935. The Ethiopian delegation was not, however, authorized to try such cases, and the proceedings were limited to a determination of his liabilities for goods stolen and for damage to accounts of his detention of Sudan subjects. The ... admitted the liability of ... and ... to a superior court and ... trial.

The British ... Sudan ... that an ... party had ... had been taken over by the ... Government. Later he discovered that five boys of the ... had been kidnapped by the party and brought to ... vigorous protests resulted in the boys being released. Later one of the ... had been left behind in ... condition, unattended to the Sudan ... than 30 elephants, mostly female, ... had ...

Attendant of Ethiopia

... moving towards Gore in Western ... of the Sudan frontier, supported by ... which is flying ... centres of concentration ... the eastern ... and the east ... sounding up bands of Ethiopian ...

... have ... Italy ... King ... will ... supply ... Emperor ... courtier ... Lloyd's discredit ... Assurance Company ... in the Emperor ... a British Court for damages caused by the ... of Addis Ababa.

Colonel E. J. ... in charge of the veterinary ... Ethiopia. During the ... who ... many ... shown pictures ... during the ... of terror.

... prisoners ... considerable ... in the ... annual ... Department ... that ... the ... total ... to ...

Justice in Ethiopia

Deal by British Government

The Friends of Abyssinia (Ethiopia) League has sent the following memorial to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs:

... cover in Abyssinia, and the Italian Government having dispatched military force to ... in Western Abyssinia and other ... conquests. The Friends of Abyssinia (Ethiopia) League respectfully urge that His Majesty's Government, with a view to bringing about peace and order and preventing further bloodshed and devastation, should take the need for the conclusion of an amicable settlement between Italy and Abyssinia pending a final settlement by arbitration. We request that His Majesty's Government should make representations to the Italian Government in this sense, both direct and through the medium of the League of Nations.

The Friends of Abyssinia further urge that His Majesty's Government should facilitate measures whereby Abyssinia may be provided by British agents with Abyssinia as a sanctuary for ... refugees who ... and for ... such ... would permit the provision of the ... needed ...

The Friends of Abyssinia earnestly hope that in order to prevent any continuance of the use of poison gas by Italy in Abyssinia, which has been forbidden by the League of Nations, the Italian Government may be reminded that the use of poison gas is forbidden by international agreement.

The Friends of Abyssinia request the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry to report to the ... of Abyssinia and peoples both ... occupied by Italy. The signatories are: Mr. Vyvyan ... Mr. E. G. ... Mr. David Hall ... Mr. J. Scott Lidger ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ...

TANGANYIKA ELECTRICITY

KENYA AND TANGANYIKA

possess large water-power resources

... power is available in many areas before set-up factories of installing power appliances for your proposals to one of the Company's offices.

... available to large consumers. Very favorable terms can be offered to rural powers in the Tanganyika area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya—3-phase, 50 cycles, 415 and 240 volts. In Tanganyika—3 phase, 4 wire, 50 cycles, 400 Amps, 230 volts or 440 and 220 Volt Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA:

THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRICITY SUPPLY CO. LTD.

THE KENYA ELECTRICITY SUPPLY CO. LTD.

LONDON OFFICE: ... Street, E.C.

HARDINGE

HARDINGE

CONSTANT WEIGHT FEEDERS

2 Type C Hardinge Constant Weight Feeders, each machine feeding one to four large Mill Size of feed approximately 1 Total output 800-800 tons per 24 hours

The above machines and duty are quoted in our order book, and represent

the additional to the most progressive type of mill in the mining industry

An appreciation of the accuracy of constant weight feeding is being obtained by the mining, paper and mill groups

BRITISH THROUGHOUT
INTERNATIONAL
COMBUSTION

LOWREY HOUSE, LOWREY, LONDON, E.C. 2
MAYA LINGNYKA, EAST AFRICA
EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.

FREE DAWSON'S LITTLE RED BOOK Guide to the Press of the World

1000 Titles and Postal Subscriptions
and Foreign Address in the World

DAWSON'S World-Wide Subscription Service

The World's Largest Catalogue of Journals, 1809

SPECIMEN ANNUAL PRICES

Country	Price	Country	Price
Argentina	10/0	France	10/0
Australia	10/0	Germany	10/0
Belgium	10/0	India	10/0
Canada	10/0	Italy	10/0
China	10/0	Japan	10/0
Cuba	10/0	Latin America	10/0
Czechoslovakia	10/0	Netherlands	10/0
Daily News (Newspaper)	10/0	North America	10/0
Denmark	10/0	Literary Digest	10/0
Egypt	10/0	College & Week	10/0
Greece & Turkey	10/0	Scientific Journal	10/0
Holland	10/0	Radio News	10/0
India	10/0	National Geographic Magazine	10/0
Iran	10/0	Radio Times	10/0
Italy	10/0	English News	10/0
Japan	10/0	Atlantic Monthly	10/0
Latin America	10/0		
Netherlands	10/0		
North America	10/0		
Literary Digest	10/0		
College & Week	10/0		
Scientific Journal	10/0		
Radio News	10/0		
National Geographic Magazine	10/0		
Radio Times	10/0		
English News	10/0		
Atlantic Monthly	10/0		

Price includes postage and special rates for special rates for 25 subjects to be specified

WM. DAWSON & SONS LTD
Cannon House, Pilgrim Street, LONDON, E.C. 4, England

SUGAR
MILLS
OF



BALL BEARING
WHEELS & AXLES

STEEL
ROCKERS

ROBERT DAWSON
LEEDS

Branches: Agents Through the World
WORKS AT LEEDS, BURNLEY & CALDWAY
London Office: 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4

40 YEARS
EXPERIENCE
IN
RHOENISH
ENGINEERING

JOHNSON & BLETCHER
LIMITED

SALWAY
SALISBURY
GATCORN
BRISTOL

Of Commercial Concern

Late News Items

A Native cycling race, is shortly to be held in the Territory.

Considerable resources have been made in the Territory of an article of wool at Durban, Natal.

The subcommittee of the East African Study Group has drafted a scheme for a provision of a large dairy cattle.

Creed and Co., Ltd. of Northern Rhodesia, has voluntarily rounded off and Mr. R. N. P. Creed, of London, appointed manager.

The approximate revenue earnings of the Nyasa, Malawi, and Lake Steamer service during the year were £60,222 against £52,277 last year.

A large lot of goat skins drawn from a goat park in Uganda has been sent to England for exportation as to their texture and other qualities.

The revenue of the Sudan Government Railways Steamers during 1933 was £E.1,195,194, compared with £E.895,592 for the preceding year.

Firms of British manufacturers of coronation bags, souvenirs, etc., have been supplied to the various East African territories by the Department of Overseas Trade.

Spence & Lloyd of South Africa, Ltd., a company with extensive business in the Rhodesias, announces a profit of £26,044 for the year ended Dec. 31, compared with £99,555 for 1932.

The British Overseas Steam Navigation Company announces the dividends of a dividend on Ordinary shares of 2 1/2% for the year ended September 30. The annual meeting will be held on December 3.

Exports from Zambuyika during the first nine months of this year totalled £2,144,222 compared with £2,271,354 during the corresponding period of last year. Imports increased from £1,045,210 to £2,438,334.

With the development of the manufactures during the year, exports of manufactures and alloys are into the Territory has declined from 89 tons, valued at £1,170, in 1932 to five tons valued at £1,935 last year. The exports of local manufactures have grown from three tons, valued at £444 in 1930, to 81 tons, valued at £13,467 last year.

Blair, M.S., has visited his 12,000-acre estate last month.

The Egyptian Chamber has asked the British Egyptian Trade.

The cinema performance, the being given in the club of the 100th Anniversary Club.

The new municipal office in the new building on the site of the old W.D. office.

The amount of non-Native poll tax payable in Uganda is to be reduced from 10s to 5s.

The East African Women's League has organized a golf gymkhana in Nioro in aid of the East Ham Fund.

It is hoped that the British Legation guard in Addis Ababa may be withdrawn on or about November 26.

Non-official immigrants to Tanganyika during August numbered 155, of whom 20 were British, 79 Germans, and 88 Indians.

Seven training scholarships have been granted by the Nyasaland Aero Club, which has approved the purchase of a second plane.

The Kenya Coronation Processions Association favours the formation of an auxiliary Air Force recruited from the youth of the colony.

Mr. K. Schmidbauer was killed by a Masai spear which plunged his spear into the heart.

A new yacht has been launched on Lake Victoria by Mr. Stewart Grey of the Uganda W.D. The vessel is a fine specimen constructed by the owner, whose wife made the sails.

The Rhodesian troops are to take part in the Coronation procession in May. It is expected that they will include representatives of the Territorial Defence Force and of the British Army.

At the close of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council business, the Secretary said the Government that a committee should be appointed to draft the estimates, which should be seriously examined by Government.



UNION TRUST COMPANY'S STAFF AT THE JOHANNESBURG OFFICE, LEITHBRIDGE

Bank Trade Report

Bankers' Director, O. G. Melville, has announced that the bank has received a large number of applications for loans from the agricultural sector. The bank is particularly interested in the rubber and cocoa sectors, which are expected to be a major source of income for the country in the future. The bank has also received a large number of applications for loans from the manufacturing sector, particularly in the textile and engineering industries. The bank is also interested in the agricultural sector, particularly in the rubber and cocoa sectors, which are expected to be a major source of income for the country in the future.

Uganda—The rubber and cocoa sectors are expected to be a major source of income for the country in the future. The bank has also received a large number of applications for loans from the manufacturing sector, particularly in the textile and engineering industries. The bank is also interested in the agricultural sector, particularly in the rubber and cocoa sectors, which are expected to be a major source of income for the country in the future.

Rhodesia—The rubber and cocoa sectors are expected to be a major source of income for the country in the future. The bank has also received a large number of applications for loans from the manufacturing sector, particularly in the textile and engineering industries. The bank is also interested in the agricultural sector, particularly in the rubber and cocoa sectors, which are expected to be a major source of income for the country in the future.

Firming Notes for Activities

The firming notes for activities in the agricultural sector are expected to be a major source of income for the country in the future. The bank has also received a large number of applications for loans from the manufacturing sector, particularly in the textile and engineering industries. The bank is also interested in the agricultural sector, particularly in the rubber and cocoa sectors, which are expected to be a major source of income for the country in the future.

The firming notes for activities in the agricultural sector are expected to be a major source of income for the country in the future. The bank has also received a large number of applications for loans from the manufacturing sector, particularly in the textile and engineering industries. The bank is also interested in the agricultural sector, particularly in the rubber and cocoa sectors, which are expected to be a major source of income for the country in the future.

Trade for Tanganyika

Among industries expected to be the Tanganyika Agriculture, which is expected to be a major source of income for the country in the future. The bank has also received a large number of applications for loans from the manufacturing sector, particularly in the textile and engineering industries. The bank is also interested in the agricultural sector, particularly in the rubber and cocoa sectors, which are expected to be a major source of income for the country in the future.

Among industries expected to be the Tanganyika Agriculture, which is expected to be a major source of income for the country in the future. The bank has also received a large number of applications for loans from the manufacturing sector, particularly in the textile and engineering industries. The bank is also interested in the agricultural sector, particularly in the rubber and cocoa sectors, which are expected to be a major source of income for the country in the future.

Protective Plans Good Designs

The governments of the East African Dependencies are introducing a Bill based on a model submitted by the Secretary of State designed to replace the present system for the registration of designs for the purpose of giving protection of the English textile trade. The Bill provides that any design for a textile or printing design in the United Kingdom shall automatically be protected for the design in the Colonies without the payment of further fees. The elimination of local legislation will also have the effect of reducing the cost of the design of State considers the beneficial results of the enactment of the Bill in the English textile trade will be its introduction. The design of State considers the beneficial results of the enactment of the Bill in the English textile trade will be its introduction.

Wages for Growers

Over 250 coffee seedlings were distributed to the growers in the Mwingi valley and the Mwingi hills of the North Eastern District. The seedlings were distributed to the growers in the Mwingi valley and the Mwingi hills of the North Eastern District. The seedlings were distributed to the growers in the Mwingi valley and the Mwingi hills of the North Eastern District.

Assist British Fruit and Growers

The Import Duties Advisory Committee has under consideration the question of giving a preferential rate to the fruit and vegetables from East African countries. The committee has recommended that the duty on fruit and vegetables from East African countries should be reduced to 10 per cent. The committee has recommended that the duty on fruit and vegetables from East African countries should be reduced to 10 per cent.

Frank's New

The new machinery for the agricultural sector is expected to be a major source of income for the country in the future. The bank has also received a large number of applications for loans from the manufacturing sector, particularly in the textile and engineering industries. The bank is also interested in the agricultural sector, particularly in the rubber and cocoa sectors, which are expected to be a major source of income for the country in the future.

EXPORTERS

DAVIDSON & CO. LTD.

IMPORTERS

DAVIDSON & CO. LTD.

BELFAST **NORTHERN IRELAND**

East African Market Reports & Increased Rail Traffic

Wheat—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...
Cassava—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...
Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...

Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...
Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...
Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...

Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...
Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...
Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...

Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...
Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...
Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...

Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...
Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...
Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...

Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...
Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...
Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...

Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...
Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...
Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...

Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...
Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...
Grain—Cassava seed with C. 10035, 3050...

Increased Rail Traffic
 The general traffic on the Rhodesia Railways has on a...
 month of September than in the corresponding...
 month of August through Beira to Southern Rhodesia...
 to Northern Rhodesia 1,050 tons...
 to the north 740 tons, and to the south 1,000 tons...
 from the south 2,400 tons, and to the north 1,000 tons...
 from the north 1,000 tons, and to the south 1,000 tons...
 from the south 1,000 tons, and to the north 1,000 tons...
 from the north 1,000 tons, and to the south 1,000 tons...
 from the south 1,000 tons, and to the north 1,000 tons...

Purses on flying boats
 A...
 will operate...
 will include a...
 to...
 office in the...
 machine.

Rhodesia cut off
 Storms...
 completely...
 wireless...
 in Southern Rhodesia...
 this month, and for...
 about 36 hours the Colony was cut off from the outside world.

Lake Victoria Basin
 Severe damage was done to Musoma buildings in a...
 the velocity of over 60 m.p.h. early this...
 the roads round the town...
 being flooded to a...
 depth of 2 ft.

Llaneros
 The...
 outward bound for Beira...
 left Tibury...
 after a delay of several hours...
 due to a...
 in her propellers.

Be England's trade our own, and we'll
 trade our own.
 only the 10th part of this our nation's
 trade.

—King Edward VIII

Buy the
 British
 quality coffee
KENYA
 Coffee

C/O F. E. ...
 Great Britain ...

WINNING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

Passengers for East Africa and East African Mail

Passengers for East Africa and East African Mail

- Blanchard, C. A.
- November 10 for South and East Africa
- Passengers for East Africa
- John, Mr.
- Fisher, Mr.
- Finmore, Mr.
- Jones, Mrs.
- Knight, Mr. & Mrs.
- King, Miss A. B.
- Lane, Mrs. Stephen
- Parmer, Mr.
- Petrie, Mr.
- Tobias, Mrs.
- Walton, Mr.

Passengers for East African Mail

CHRISTMAS MAILS

Christmas mails for East Africa

Air Mail Passengers

Air Mail Passengers

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

Rainfall in East Africa

Detailed text regarding rainfall statistics in East Africa, mentioning various regions and data points.

Notes for Secondary Industries

Notes for Secondary Industries

New Power for United States Company

New Power for United States Company

Forthcoming Engagements

- South African Federated Road Transport
- Empire Society
- Robert Brooks-Paphos district with Royal African Society
- East African Group Luncheon to Mr. G. S. G. G.
- Annual meeting of East Africa Dinner
- Royal Agricultural & Horticultural Society
- Empire and Agricultural Show in Nairobi
- Kenya and Uganda and Africa Society's annual

When in NAIROBI

Stay at

Old Dallick Hotel

THE FAMOUS RENEGADE HOTEL

THE ONLY HOTEL IN NAIROBI

THE ONLY HOTEL IN NAIROBI

BEIRA

THE CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT

BEIRA provides the ideal sun-bath, even indoors, a glimpse of the African tropics, and all the allure, but without the dirt and discomforts.

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

There are four magnificent beaches with fine white sands, which are so warm but exhilarating during the season. A few miles inland every variety of game and small animals which may be seen by the sportsman with rifle or camera.



LOOK UP BEIRA'S PICTURESQUE BEACHS.

Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, and a delightful resort. The palm trees, bougainvillas and flamboyans are comfortable hotels, clubs, theatres, an excellent golf course, tennis courts, and social sporting clubs.

Beira has become the recognised winter resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and is increasingly reached by sea, rail, and air, it is continuing to grow in popularity with residents and visitors to South Africa, and with the British Overseas.

The town of Beira lies on the coast of the Frelimo Province, Mozambique, East Africa, but in the old Portuguese Kingdom of Sofala, which was the centre of the East African trade. It is a beautiful and healthy town, and a delightful resort. It is a beautiful and healthy town, and a delightful resort. It is a beautiful and healthy town, and a delightful resort.

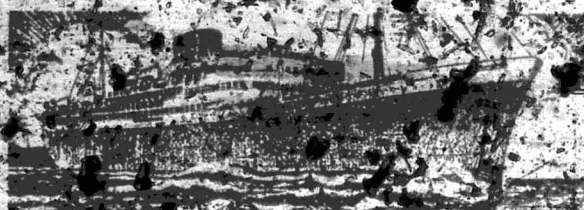
MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY BEIRA

11, AVENUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE, PLACE D'ARMES

10, AVENUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE, PARIS

11, AVENUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE, PARIS

EAST AFRICA AND INDIAN OCEAN



SOUTH AFRICA, WEST & EAST AFRICA

MADEIRA, CANARY ISLANDS, ASCENSION, ST. HELENA & MADRIGUS
Royal Mail Service

REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA
 TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, PALMA (MORCA),
 MARSEILLES, GENOA AND PORT SAID
 From London
 December 24
 January 21
 February 18
 and thereafter every four weeks in the same rotation
 (Subject to alteration without notice.)

THE SOUTH & EAST AFRICAN YEAR BOOK & GUIDE
 1927 EDITION NOW READY
 246 pp. by G. H. S. G.

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office, 3, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3
West End Agency, 1, 22, Pall Mall, S.W. 1

Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow, and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques, Mozambique and Johannesburg

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

BRANCHES IN EAST AFRICA

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

ARUSHA, BUKOBA, CHINGA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, IRINGA, MBEYA, MOSHI, MWANZA, TAFORA, TANCA

KENYA

ELDORET, KAKAMEGA, KITALE, MOMBASA, NAIROBI, NAKURU

UGANDA, NYASALAND, UNJA, KAMPALA, BLANTYRE, LAMBE

INDIA THROUGHOUT

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, SOUTH WEST AFRICA, BRITISH WEST AFRICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES, BRITISH GUAYANA, MAURITIUS, SOFOT, SUDAN, PASTORAL, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, LONDON, NEWSPOL, HAMBURG, NEW YORK

HEAD OFFICE

34 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3

BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA) LIMITED, MONTREAL AND TORONTO

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



Published weekly, 30s. Yearly, post free.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

Thursday, December 11, 1963
Volume 10, Number 49

Editor and Editor-in-Chief
F. S. JOHNSON
Editorial and Publishing Offices
91, Great Portland Street, London, W.1

Matters of Moment
New Printing of Rhodesia
Letters to the Editor
Who's Who
Gilbert

Principal Contents
Personal 385
Taxation in Kenya 393
Rhodesia's New Government 403
London, Australia and General Reproduction Co. 397

MATTERS OF MOMENT

TRIKES, strikes, and a general strike, and even of a policy in British African territories confronted with very similar problems are a constant source of concern to the students of comparative development progress. Their existence would be a logical short-cut under any but a British administration, and of the secrets of the success of which has been its empirical adaptation to local circumstances in different parts of the world. Nevertheless, there are many unnecessary and unwanted differences, the elimination of which would be a good thing in itself. In the last decade, and particularly during the half-decade of depression, a good deal has been done to coordinate policy and practice in certain territories, particularly between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and in the last year or two co-operation and co-ordination between the two Rhodesias and also with the former considerably assisted by the co-operation of the heads of those three bodies, who, had they general public feeling, have made a common approach to common or cognate problems.

It is curious at this stage to find the national leaders of Kenya expressing a desire for the future of their country to be determined by the Government of an "independent Rhodesia" though they have announced in their own programmes the same ideal has been emphasised to conclude that the difficulties of an independent Rhodesia would be so great as to justify his insistence "Who should have problems of Kenya and impossible to solve in Rhodesia." That the

Executive Council of Kenya is numerically a body to discharge its duties effectively can scarcely be questioned; everyone who had extensive personal experience of its proceedings, whether as an official or as an official, concedes that it is more of a debating society than a Cabinet, and that there is little to be said for the membership of so many specialist officers of Government, whose advice, when it is needed, could equally well be given by way of evidence, and whose constant presence and frequent advocacy of pet schemes is a hindrance to decisions of broad policy. We have, however, never heard of any such criticism from Kenya against the continued inclusion of non-official members.

It may be taken for granted that Sir Alan Pim's recommendation will be accepted for the scrapping of the present Secretariat system in Kenya, and its substitution by a **Committee of Government**, each of whom will be responsible for a group of departments. We have three chief executive officers of Government, most clearly to be found in the Executive Council, and the changes in the position which will have to be made will suggest well defined opportunities for complete reconstruction. Usually the majority of settlers and more than a few commercial men in the colony hope to see established an executive council of three, and it is not surprising that the Governor has suggested a body which will be partly native, and which is much more responsible than the existing institutions, and which ought to be a powerful factor in spotting the African and watching its records.

Whether the three non-officials should be appointed by His Excellency from among the non-official elected members of the Responsible Executive Council of the Territory, or by the King's Public Service Commission, is a moot point. It would seem preferable that they should be elected representatives of the community, just because the Governor could not then be accused of selecting sycophants, and also because elected members, if they had agreed to a policy in Executive Council, would be in a much stronger position to win support for it from the country. One thing which could be said is that men who could render efficient public service, and who will not leave their time in present circumstances, would be encouraged by the increased responsibility of such an office to make personal sacrifices if they do not now consider justified. Another is that the non-official committee, being equal with the administration in the formulation of policy, would have a very different outlook upon the affairs of the State. On any major issue on which the two parties could not see eye to eye the non-officials would, of course, be forced to resign. Government will sufficiently strongly to proceed with its own plan, but such occasions would be extremely rare, and the risk of their occurrence should be well worth accepting.

While the clergyman has an obvious right, and even a duty, to make representations on a subject which has stirred his conscience, he, of all men, could be charitable. In his assessment of men and matters, with and without exaggerations, are peculiarly reprehensible when they flow from a priest, to whose words the laity will certainly attach themselves as to those of his own members. A few cases of misguided publicity by missionaries in East Africa and Rhodesia have in recent years done Christianity and the territories a good deal of harm, but that there has been a welcome abatement of clerical polemics, it appears as if the Rev. A. G. Fraser is to be numbered among the propagandists, for he has lately committed himself in public to biased statements for which it is difficult to find rational grounds. If he judged Africa, Rhodesia, but mostly from an English point of view, some conditions would be comprehensible. Considering that he served for some years as a headmaster, then Principal of Trinity College, and then of the great Achimota College of the Gold Coast, it might have been thought that his opinions would be founded in knowledge and common sense.

As made before a Glasgow audience, which having been told that the African would never be given a decent hearing, and heard, according to the Daily Herald, reports of a "responsible newspaper" accepting generalisations that

Articles in the order to get more "development" and "liberty" are a wholesale effort to give Mr. Fraser the benefit of the doubt. His intentions, we decided, after reflection, not to publish strongly critical comments which we had prepared on that speech. Now, the *Standard* has published a full-page article of his which is notable for the violence of its insinuations, the recklessness with which facts and figures are torn from their context to suit particular purposes, and a generally unpractical attitude to affairs.

Mr. Fraser's attack on the Governor, such as "White and the Red" and "Big's" are call others "trustees," begins Mr. Fraser. He gave them to pay the phraseology clever to Governors. We regard it as a disgraceful affront to anybody of men who normally seek to do their duty loyally, and to whom it is better to have some of the elements of criticism, and later come the "clarification" that we have no case on realistic grounds to refuse to transfer our Colonies (and another Power), a course which is not being because we merely transfer to other countries, and it is better than the present one, and in the mind of Mr. Fraser, he can see no difference between the African administration and the "Powers" to be white and of a white future, to be condemned. His panacea is an international administration. Though he does admit that it could not be provided by the Mandates Commission, he naively asks if it is inconceivable that small groups of people, chosen preferably from the non-proletarian Powers, could be entrusted with power under certain conditions.

Having already classed Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Portugal as "proletarian" and "imperialist," apparently, he excluded from internationalists, apparently, by excluded from the "internationalists" of the present. They must be consoled with the thought that the language of the present administration is to be changed, and that, as a result of Mr. Fraser's grace, the present rulers, the Supreme Governor, for possibly another five or six years. Then the peoples, reports from the lesser Powers are to usher in Utopia with the internationalised administration. A man, said by a man, must be a man, said, recent than a score of a man of Kent really clever readers will no doubt appreciate, though they may wish the transfer of State finances, which their minds does not consider very serious. Mr. Fraser will read what Lord Lugard and the other do about African administrative problems he will find an approach as a politician and statesmanlike as it is narrow and reckless, as may be further proved by his concluding sentence that "Africa's development and progress means the smaller, the hands of less omnifotent Civil Service, and a less comfortable Colonial Office."

such a worthy cause which it is easy to make an effective appeal to, the building of a better Africa which will give service to all—African and non-African, lay and cleric, Whites and blacks, does not seem to have arisen. It is a pity that the British and other dependents have a greater influence in British East Africa and the Rhodesias in 1936 than they have in Great Britain itself. The African people are being brought constantly and more to the attention of some set of Commissioners or Commissioners—have set another standard in a splendid standard, and their members are distinguished in particular by any society to assist the African for plain and unadorned to the Colonial Office, it would manifestly be less comfortable if it had to accept responsibility to Parliament and the British public for territories governed by them of all nations except those with the greatest experience of Colonial rule. Surely when Mr. Pender could make some other means of raising discomfite to the Colonial Office, that seems to him so desirable without resorting to the necessity of disrupting the British African Empire and incurring the grave risk of exchanging British ideas of fair play for a more radical claim for a monopoly and a right to an international hotch-pot of conducting national meetings and proceedings, it is surprising to be told that then, of course, there is some reason to be given for Mr. Pender's astonishing outburst.

THE Report on Revenue and Finance for Uganda just issued over the signature of the Treasurer is a comprehensive survey, the results of which are not to be boasted, as is the Treasurer's too often the case with Government Revenue and Finance. The recommendations regarding eight different taxes, licences or fees, are to be promptly adopted and the Government is officially stated that a plan will be taken as soon as convenient to implement the remaining proposals, except those which affect neighbouring territories. The report is prefaced by a memorandum announcing the intention to use the proceeds of a Government which is of such importance to students of East African finance.

It is, however, curious to find the Treasurer of a Government which has long been committed to the principle of income tax criticism. Curious Comment: "I do not recommend on Income Tax the introduction of income tax at this stage, it would be extremely difficult and costly to collect, and the yield would be too small to have an important effect on the revenue. Why should it be difficult and costly to collect in Uganda is not explained, and it will not be surprising if within the next few years Mr. Forrest's fears are proved to have been exaggerated in that respect. An example of the absurd lack of co-ordination in some small matters as large, between the Eastern African Dependencies, is to be found in the statement that whereas some of these territories find it quite satisfactory to be private motor vehicles under their own licence purposes, Uganda uses a different

When the Protectorate's Able Director of Geology would corroborate the very big Dambar and other references to mining we seriously doubt that the East African has written most hopefully in his report, giving chapter and verse for his evidence, the Treasurer asserts that the production of minerals has been proved to permit of the present rate of production for some years. Having thus damned himself with faint praise, he goes on to say that "even during that period a break in the world price of tin or gold, both of which are at a somewhat principal level, might put an entirely different complexion on the revenue from mining, and create a great possibility of an over-production being curtailed. As to gold, the price has risen sharply, meantime, and is rising, and some of the best authorities as to what may happen in the future are predicting that there is every indication of an international restriction agreement being entered into, and the metal market

Now are the statistics more convincing than the opinions. To illustrate the instability of the industry, the figures are given as "the income from total mining revenue" in 1925 was £1,000,000, in 1926 £1,200,000, in 1927 £1,400,000, in 1928 £1,600,000, in 1929 £1,800,000, in 1930 £2,000,000, in 1931 £2,200,000, in 1932 £2,400,000, in 1933 £2,600,000, in 1934 £2,800,000, in 1935 £3,000,000. The comparison we are given is worth noting for the first year, 1925, the revenue was £1,000,000, which was produced on the basis of a 10% yield of the total production, only the refining process from prospecting and exclusive prospecting, and even then the wrong figure is given for 1925, those receipts stated as £1,000,000, as the Treasurer avers. Moreover, the uneven intervals between the years selected make the table useless, and no consideration appears to have been given to the fact that the mining industry of Uganda is in its infancy, and that, quite apart from market fluctuations, it is bound to experience the ups and downs of childhood. Given different prices the mineral revenue for 1935 is variously given as £2,000,000 and £10,228,000, and the estimated figure for 1936 is put at £8,850,000, though no explanation is given of the expected shortfall, we have no reason to anticipate it.

In his recent despatch on Nyasaland labour matters the Secretary of State has placed special stress on the benefits of a dual system of production and mining. African territories which have known mineral resources. There are authorities who believe that Uganda has some important contributions to make to Empire supplies of precious and base metals, and it is surprising to be told that the Government has not been influenced by the reflections of its Treasurer's Department, which is an understaffed, and underpaid, which would be likely to justify itself abundantly, and which has the great advantage of being controlled by a first class man—who, incidentally, happened to be the father of the Kakumbe goldfield of Kenya. The Treasurer, in a possible, has an interest in the remarks to be as derogatory as they appear, and thus analyses, but the data for the examination at their own level, and the

NOTES BY THE WAY

Today's Luncheon:

M. R. OMSKY-GORE, though hardly a statesman, as a state official, has some years shown his interest in the East African Dependencies. He has been given in his honour a day in the annual C.S. of the Overseas League, and the Africans in London, an opportunity of testifying to their pleasure at his appointment as Secretary of State for the Colonies. It will, however, provide the occasion for them to meet for the first time in public, Robert Brooke-Popham, who, by Mr. Omsky-Gore's recommendation, is to succeed to the Governorship of Kenya, and whose name will be associated with that of the Secretary of State as Chief Minister of the C.S.

SCOTS throughout East Africa and the Rhodesias have this week been entertaining friends, as the festival of St. Andrew, but, while the Caledonian Division remain the most important of all annual celebrations by regional societies, they have in East Africa at least, lost much of their poignance of former days. As an illustration of the change which prevailed on such occasions six or seven years ago, when attack and counter-attack were made in St. Andrew's Night speeches, we may recall a dinner of 1930 at which a Governor, visiting to respond to the toast of the "Live in It," looked at the list of names of speakers and remarked, "I don't know any of them." It was, he explained, the first time that anti-Governor speeches had been made, but not so long ago, the immediate past, he would know all the names, now resident in the colony, not one person save Your Excellency.

The Bishop

IN 1885, young Curate, the Rev. P. Crabbe, by the Bishop of Natal, was sent to the Rev. Nathaniel G. A. V. Vice, of St. Michael's, Tyne Hill Park, Bristol, in London. On Monday Mr. Crabbe, with the Rev. P. Crabbe, was consecrated Bishop of Natal in succession to the Rev. G. A. V. Vice, a nephew of Mr. Hayward of St. Andrew's. This interesting link between the two Bishops was made known by the retiring Bishop at the time which led to his successor's consecration. The Rev. P. Crabbe, of East Africa, missionary, and his predecessor, even as many of the new Bishop's parishioners, met to offer him their congratulations and to wish him his new sphere of labour. Bishop Crabbe has a wide reach of many continents of good will and welcome from the people of Kenya, as well as emigrants from Uganda, and from Sierra Leone, who have worked for some years in the mining fields of Natal for the help he had given. Bishop Crabbe mentioned at his consecration, given to his diocese, his "pastors" and that he had been presented by him to friends in Natal, and that a fact, which has impressed many of the Africans in London, the Archbishop of Canterbury, an amazing example of the work of the Church in East Africa. Bishop Crabbe was in London on Kenya in February.

To Africa Chief Secretary

MAJOR DUTTON is to be sent to East Africa on his return to the country to spend most of the next year as Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia. The Government will leave him to actually expect to return to London by air tomorrow, which means that Major Dutton will take over the duties of C.S. as soon as he gets back into harness, and will continue to discharge them not merely during Sir Hubert Young's leave, but also following his return, whereupon Mr. Dutton will be due for Turin. That the duties of Northern Rhodesia will be equal to the calls upon him may be confidently anticipated, for he has an unusually wide personal knowledge of East African affairs. A tremendous worker, understands the other man's point of view, is practical and balanced, and has a wide range of experience gained as private secretary to Sir Hubert Young, when he was Governor of Uganda and Kenya, and to his predecessor in Kenya, Sir Edward Grigg.

Kenya Drifting Out to Sea

WORDS PICTURES can be seen at the last meeting of the Kenya Group in London. Major Crabbe has declared that when flying off the East Coast last during the night, he had seen a ball of Kenya carried sky high, but to any reader who can help to stimulate the public conscience with regard to the present necessity of better methods of soil conservation, is not moved to action by the arresting scene, let him remember the further statements, the fact that the Sahara creeping upon East Africa at the rate of a mile per year, and that the soil is being washed away by the wind, and that an inch of soil, which normally takes hundreds of years to form, is often washed away in a few minutes by a tropical storm beating upon abused land.

Impending Changes

M. R. WADE, Colonial Secretary of Kenya, will, as is understood, retire from the Kenya service in the spring of next year, his departure from Nairobi having been provisionally fixed for about a month after the arrival of the new Governor. Mr. Wade is considered to be a favourite candidate for the post of British Resident in Zanzibar, from which Sir Richard Rankie will soon resign his occupation, which has been marked by his courageous grappling with clove finance and clove marketing problems, which had required his attention.

Charity Begins at Home

The following note appears in the report of the last meeting of the European Education Advisory Committee of Northern Rhodesia: "The Board unanimously agreed that the aims of such bodies could be achieved by the action of its own members." That is evidently the Northern Rhodesian way of saying that charity begins at home. It might have been suggested that an educational advisory committee would be suggested that the bodies in question should operate in cooperation of their own members, not of their members.

New Painting of Mr. Rhodes.

Striking Likeness of Empire Builder

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has the pleasure of publishing the first series of the portraits by Mr. Sydney P. Kendrick for a number of which work is here shown. Commissioned by the Rhodes Trustees to take the posthumous portrait, Mr. Kendrick has produced so striking a likeness of Rhodes, the great Empire-builder whom he never saw—the Trustees considering it a great improvement on the previous one—indeed to preserve the memory of the pioneer in Southern Rhodesia, Colonel Sir Plunket Gordon Athol Bulawayo, Technical School, and the School of Senior School, Bulawayo, and the Rhodes Trustees have decided to give to the public a similar gift.

Mr. Rhodes was a man who chafed at the limitations of a medium for any length of time—a fact which there are very few portraits of that time to show, and those who know him best say that he was a very good likeness.

Such criticism and reservations are not made by the few prominent Rhodesians who have been privileged to see this new portrait in Mr. Kendrick's studios in Warwick Avenue. They have, on the contrary, examined it searchingly and praised it as a very faithful representation of their old friend. Among those who were present, as altogether admirable are Sir James McLoughlin, one of the Beit Trustees, who left a few days ago to join Bulawayo, the Hon. Laurigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, Colonel Frank Johnson, who commanded the Pioneers, who narrowly escaped death on the Shanghai in 1903, Sir Southern Holland, Sir Henry Birchenough, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, and Mr. J. H. Hitchcock.

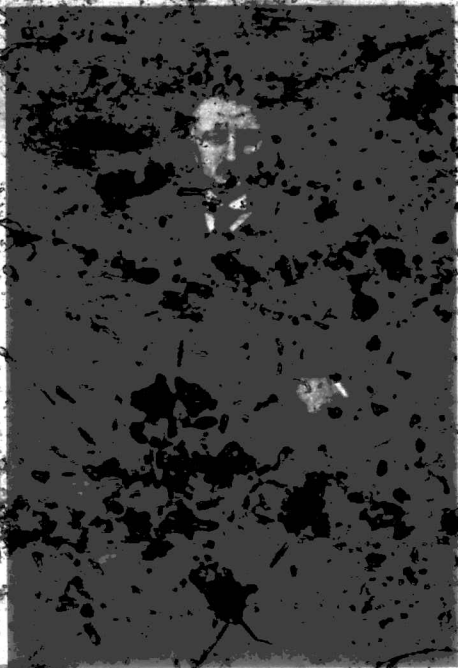
New Art and Impressionism Grow.

Struck with the fact that an artist who never saw the great founder of Rhodesia should have succeeded so triumphantly in committing his personality to canvas when he had no successful contact with the portrait as a rule, we asked him to describe the mode of his preparation of the work.

For almost three months after receiving the commission he did not pick brush to canvas, but occupied his time in procuring all possible data relating to Rhodes's life. He read everything likely to help him to obtain a true perspective of the great man's character, borrowed unpublished material from Rhodes House, Oxford, and drew inspiration from talks with old friends. The biography which most inspired the artist was that written by Sir James McDonald.

Having accumulated all such matter, noted many details, and analysed the impressions received from these various works, Mr. Kendrick shut himself in his studio for three days, so as to be free from all extraneous influences, and then began to evolve on canvas a representation of the face which would answer to every description given in the books and other records, and as equalised by himself after considering every possible item of information.

From that painstaking labour has come an inspired result, one which has given greater pleasure than any previous portrait to those who knew Mr. Rhodes in all his moods.



MR. KENDRICK'S PORTRAIT OF MR. RHODES.

Rhodesian Federation.

Colonel Gore-Browne's Report

The recent part of Colonel Gore-Browne's plan for the federation of Rhodesian States were given in our issue of November 1929.

Now we learn that the proposals have received the unanimous endorsement of the British Political Association, to whom he stated frankly that combined pressure for Rhodesian amalgamation seemed to him so great a waste of effort in present circumstances that it was the duty of his constituents that it should be demurred, he would not deem to doct another vote, and that the Legislative Council. His own attitude, which has been the subject of much discussion, is that the Government should not be asked to surrender any of her present responsibilities.

Colonel Gore-Browne regretted that the Government had not reached the conclusion that the difficulties of representation on the Executive Council, such as they had developed, were not to be regarded as a measure of responsibility. Because of the responsibility given to the Governor, he could not believe that the Government had been asked to do more than to change the Government, as a result of the Governor's discussions with the Secretary of State, he intended to resign the seat in the present circumstances, the position of an ordinary member is a futile one.

African Problems Revisited

By

SIR ALAN, who reviewed several problems of common concern to the white African States and the Rhodesias which he addressed at a luncheon organized by the London Missionary Society for City men. The title of his address was "White Projections in Africa."

The qualities of developing Native areas are not only a matter of making the economic resources of the territories available to the world through European agencies, but he said lead to difficulties, as the exploitation of one side of the dual economy tends to check the progress of the other.

Apart from economic difficulties in connection with the supply of labour, the presence of white farmers or other settlers usually complicated the problems faced by administration, for they often demanded "educational" scientific advice and assistance, educational facilities for their children, and the officials shall be white, and in years of depression such direct and indirect assistance of all agricultural countries have been used.

Some of the services expected in the future of all the developing countries, contained modern administrative machinery, including highly developed scientific services, and the same resources of a state permit on producing very little margin over subsistence level, about 100 million population living on the low European standard, and of a still smaller European community, the primary producers among whom were still largely engaged in developing their farms or plantations, often on banks of commercial dykes, and it is hardly surprising that the direct taxation of the Europeans and Indians should be desirable, more especially when prices were low.

The difficulties were, however, of a financial nature, and that the high rates of freight on the Government railways necessitated by the long haul to the coast, were a major factor in the complaint of excessive taxation and indirect taxes.

Referring to Native taxation, Sir Alan said that the absence of registration except on the basis of extra duties, which might be occupied by a woman who was a burden instead of an asset, was increasingly recognized as a "grave" evil, it was difficult to find an alternative, but she would have to be discovered.

The question involved adapting the Native to the modern world, and the abolition of unimposed duties. But what standard was to be applied? The white missionaries sometimes condemned barbarism, but it is debatable a practice which, or missions have with a view to development gradually in the period of development, and the Government must be clear as to a course of action which its agents had not been engaged in destroying. Experience has shown that it is not possible to even the Native civilization comparable with, though different from, that seen in civilization. It was not difficult to destroy Native institutions and standards of conduct; it was very difficult to replace them by new institutions and standards.

The application of Government towards the provision of education to the vast requirements was a problem in many of the African Native reserves, and he subscribes in meeting initial requirements, and it was not enough to provide for the needs for reasonable "basic" requirements, but to increase the level of cultivation. It is permanent prosperity the land will not be misused.

And the searchless means of education by means of check-erects on full scales, or by other means, might the standard of health and mental capacity of Native races, and has been fully improved, that led to the practical universal provision of health services, and the facilities for health services could be adequately expanded from the resources of the country in which the mass of the population are of a low standard, if at all, above the subsistence standard. It is desirable to be a more effective educational and health services, a great deal more than these, from a point of view emphasized in Southern Rhodesia by naming the Native education department the Native Development Department.

African Education Policies

At least three Native peoples, seen to exist in British Africa, and Eastern Rhodesia and Portugal, had their own ways of dealing with their health and self-sacrificing ways, and been built up in the past. It is not clear, however, as regards the concrete steps as regards

the education of the people, but it is clearly evident that the standard of living in the Native areas has decreased and their land has been destroyed, and that the educational and medical facilities have been "extinguished" and that the conditions for the majority of Native labour in the industries have been reduced to the standard of the best examples at present time, perhaps the most critical problems which still remain for solution.

One aspect of that problem has recently been defined by Lord Leard as a warning on the part which will be played in the future by the so-called "tribes" who have abandoned their traditional ways of life and sanctuaries, and are now the Powers in control of the continent. The new Africa is in the making. The masses of the educated and Europeanized class who depend primarily on the kind of education they receive, on the status accorded to them, and the share they are given in the government.

The door should be opened as widely as possible for them. The civilised African has to be distinguished with the old-time chief, the elders of the old régime, and the new generation of the Continent with the "natives" who are the historical elements that the evolution of African society may proceed smoothly.

Contrasts of White and Black

Lord Leard was dealing with the effects of the new development on African society, and the Native areas, but in those parts of Africa where white men is a substantial element of the population, and where industry have been developed, there are some notable contrasts. The problem has to be dealt with, whether on the question of establishing a working relation between the white man and the developing African, or give the African a fair deal and a reasonable prospect of advancement in the careers for which he is being trained, or merely to be in the actual working of the increasing number of poor whites, and of the probable competition between the trained African and the untrained European. The solution of both aspects of the problem is difficult, and the contrast between the British and the African is a difficult one to deal with. It is not clear, however, as regards the concrete steps as regards the education of the people, but it is clearly evident that the standard of living in the Native areas has decreased and their land has been destroyed, and that the educational and medical facilities have been "extinguished" and that the conditions for the majority of Native labour in the industries have been reduced to the standard of the best examples at present time, perhaps the most critical problems which still remain for solution.

Related Colonial Reports

Criticism of Somaliland Report

East Africa and Rhodesia

Since your issue in your issue of the 17th and 24th I have seen a number of your columns on the delay in the publication of various Colonial Annual Reports. There are several reasons for this delay—some excusable, some not.

The main reason and the most excusable is that in the larger colonies at any rate, it is impossible for the figures and reports relating to finance, Customs and Trade to be completed in some time after the close of the year. On occasions of heavy pressure of work in the Colonial Reporting Office and in the Secretariat.

That production can be accelerated is proved by the action of the Tanganyika Government, who in their Annual Report of 1929 for submission to the Permanent Mandates Commission was published very early in the present year.

In your previous week's issue you noticed my Annual Report on British East Africa, which has just been published, and I set out fourteen points of interest which concerned me. These points had a familiar ring and I dug out my copy of the Somaliland report for the previous year. With two exceptions—the reference to the Italian air line and a notice of Native Stock—fall of these points appeared in precisely the same form in the 1929 report.

I was, and speak in good faith, surprised at the report and compared it with my old one. I suggest the only fresh matter in the new one are a few figures relating to finance and Customs and a paragraph or two on the political situation. I judge that it would be for the same result might have been achieved by the issue of a single printed sheet containing the very few amendments.

No doubt much time and thought were spent on the amendments, but a ten days rather than ten months should have been sufficient time in which to check and print them—especially now that the Somaliland Secretariat is stronger (numerically) than ever before.

The report for a former Protectorate is a year in arrears and for at least six years prior to the Somaliland report was always sent off to the Colonial Office by the Secretary.

Kingdon-T James

Tom Jackson

Prosperity from Sisal

Green Gold of Yucatan

THE PROSPERITY which has been brought about in the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico by the sisal industry is a story of economic success in general deserving the interest of all.

London, 20/11/30

WALTON

(The sisal industry is a long and interesting story which has attracted the attention of the world's press and the following is a summary of its history.)

It was in 1842 that the first sisal plant was introduced upon a small estate in the Yucatan. It was brought from the West Indies by a Spanish settler named Agave. Four years later it was introduced to the Yucatan by a Spanish settler named Agave. The sisal industry was introduced to the Yucatan by a Spanish settler named Agave. The sisal industry was introduced to the Yucatan by a Spanish settler named Agave.

One of the first results of the sisal industry was the introduction of sisal into the United States. It was immediately taken up by the sisal factory substitute used in bird's nests. The sisal industry of Yucatan is worth less than 600,000 miles south of New Orleans was cheap, its production could be stopped up, and it had no natural enemies to interrupt production; no insects, frost, or blights.

Families became millionaires almost overnight. The price of sisal, which had been about 10 cents a pound before the war, doubled in a few months. The crop was raised so cheaply with cheap labour that after the war it was over the simple precedent of a way of living in the Yucatan just as it was in Manila and the Yucatan planter really became a millionaire.

The sisal industry has been an attractive mode of life. It has brought prosperity to the Yucatan and has made the Yucatan a great land. The sisal industry has been an attractive mode of life. It has brought prosperity to the Yucatan and has made the Yucatan a great land. The sisal industry has been an attractive mode of life.

The sisal industry has been an attractive mode of life. It has brought prosperity to the Yucatan and has made the Yucatan a great land. The sisal industry has been an attractive mode of life. It has brought prosperity to the Yucatan and has made the Yucatan a great land. The sisal industry has been an attractive mode of life.

LETTERS FROM LETTERS

The new paper is excellent but I cannot give you my full opinion as I have not seen it. The old one was so easily distinguished and could be read from a back of mail so quickly in one's sitting room to read the latest news of Africa. It is a pity that it is not as good as the old one. It is a pity that it is not as good as the old one.

The Nile and the Lake Tana Dam

Expect Things to be Irrevocable

THE Nile valley, with the construction of a dam at Lake Tana, has long been a subject of interest to agricultural authorities in Egypt and the Sudan, who have feared that such a project would interfere with the great irrigation works in those countries. In the House of Commons Mr. Beck, however, said that the dam would be built on a site which was not responsible for the construction of the Nile. He said emphatically that his advice were asked he would not dream of holding a dam against Lake Tana.

Mr. Beck said that the dam would be built on a site which was not responsible for the construction of the Nile. He said emphatically that his advice were asked he would not dream of holding a dam against Lake Tana. He said that the dam would be built on a site which was not responsible for the construction of the Nile. He said emphatically that his advice were asked he would not dream of holding a dam against Lake Tana.

Mr. Beck said that the dam would be built on a site which was not responsible for the construction of the Nile. He said emphatically that his advice were asked he would not dream of holding a dam against Lake Tana. He said that the dam would be built on a site which was not responsible for the construction of the Nile. He said emphatically that his advice were asked he would not dream of holding a dam against Lake Tana.

Egypt Need Not Care About Sudan

There is a possibility of that happening in regard to Lake Tana, which is the source of the Blue Nile and other Nile waters. If a dam were built across the Nile, the water could be conserved and stored, and the benefit of the financial crops in either Egypt or the Sudan. It is a dam, Egypt need not care whether the dam is built on Lake Tana or elsewhere, she can get the water and the power from the Nile. The Sudan, on the other hand, is in a position to depend on the Nile for its water.

The Sudan has a great dam, it gives her a fine water for fertilizing 20,000 acres, the water is not to be used for anything else. The Sudan has a great dam, it gives her a fine water for fertilizing 20,000 acres, the water is not to be used for anything else. The Sudan has a great dam, it gives her a fine water for fertilizing 20,000 acres, the water is not to be used for anything else.

The dam is a great dam, it gives her a fine water for fertilizing 20,000 acres, the water is not to be used for anything else. The Sudan has a great dam, it gives her a fine water for fertilizing 20,000 acres, the water is not to be used for anything else. The Sudan has a great dam, it gives her a fine water for fertilizing 20,000 acres, the water is not to be used for anything else.

The dam is a great dam, it gives her a fine water for fertilizing 20,000 acres, the water is not to be used for anything else. The Sudan has a great dam, it gives her a fine water for fertilizing 20,000 acres, the water is not to be used for anything else. The Sudan has a great dam, it gives her a fine water for fertilizing 20,000 acres, the water is not to be used for anything else.

It was essential that the Nile valley should be irrigated, and that the Nile valley should be irrigated, and that the Nile valley should be irrigated. It was essential that the Nile valley should be irrigated, and that the Nile valley should be irrigated, and that the Nile valley should be irrigated.

It was essential that the Nile valley should be irrigated, and that the Nile valley should be irrigated, and that the Nile valley should be irrigated. It was essential that the Nile valley should be irrigated, and that the Nile valley should be irrigated, and that the Nile valley should be irrigated.

Tribunal on Sudan Administration

Mr. Philip Munn, British Consul-General in Khartoum, said that British interests in the Sudan could not be measured by commercial balance sheets, and that it was due to the fact that the Sudan was the home of our own explorations and the home of our own administrators in the past, it had always been a British people. He believed that the Sudan would be administered in the future by a British people. He believed that the Sudan would be administered in the future by a British people.

Mr. Philip Munn, British Consul-General in Khartoum, said that British interests in the Sudan could not be measured by commercial balance sheets, and that it was due to the fact that the Sudan was the home of our own explorations and the home of our own administrators in the past, it had always been a British people. He believed that the Sudan would be administered in the future by a British people.

Mr. Philip Munn, British Consul-General in Khartoum, said that British interests in the Sudan could not be measured by commercial balance sheets, and that it was due to the fact that the Sudan was the home of our own explorations and the home of our own administrators in the past, it had always been a British people. He believed that the Sudan would be administered in the future by a British people.

Mr. Philip Munn, British Consul-General in Khartoum, said that British interests in the Sudan could not be measured by commercial balance sheets, and that it was due to the fact that the Sudan was the home of our own explorations and the home of our own administrators in the past, it had always been a British people. He believed that the Sudan would be administered in the future by a British people.

Mr. Philip Munn, British Consul-General in Khartoum, said that British interests in the Sudan could not be measured by commercial balance sheets, and that it was due to the fact that the Sudan was the home of our own explorations and the home of our own administrators in the past, it had always been a British people. He believed that the Sudan would be administered in the future by a British people.

Mr. Philip Munn, British Consul-General in Khartoum, said that British interests in the Sudan could not be measured by commercial balance sheets, and that it was due to the fact that the Sudan was the home of our own explorations and the home of our own administrators in the past, it had always been a British people. He believed that the Sudan would be administered in the future by a British people.

Trans-Nzoia Attractions

Data for New Settler

ONE of the most attractive pieces of direct propaganda we have seen for a long time is the new brochure issued by the Trans-Nzoia Colonisation Committee, South Natal, Kenya. It is illustrated and printed on art paper, it sets out just the kind of information needed by the potential settler, who is told the cost of obtaining a temporary licence, the various crops which have proved successful and what capital the newcomer should possess.

It is inadvisable to assess definitely the minimum capital which may be required by a settler, it is impossible to say what income can be expected from the capital invested, and the value of the land.

Good farming and crop raising is practised in the district from £1 per acre, while the best land is valued at £23. Boys' wages various, good prices, farming costs, and taxes are all set out clearly, as also are the fares from England and South Africa. For the visitor the scenic attractions are well described, while details are also given of those returning up from South Africa.

This pamphlet deserves to bring the Trans-Nzoia district the best worth of its enterprise.

East Africa in the House.

Marshal Graziani's Act of Courtesy

MR. SORESENSEN asked what the steps taken to Addis Ababa to guard the British Legation during the period of the Italian invasion of Ethiopia were recently accepted by the official representative of Italy in Addis Ababa, and whether it was the practice to permit the inspection of His Majesty's ships by the representatives of States in Constantinople by the representatives of His Majesty's Government, and the decision of His Majesty's Government to refuse to do so. Mr. Edjen said that Marshal Graziani's offer to provide transport for them to the station at Addis Ababa to furnish a guard of honour there, and to be present himself at their departure. This offer on the part of the authority in military occupation of Addis Ababa was accepted by H.M. College d'Affaires with the full approval of His Majesty's Government.

Replying to supplementary questions by Mr. Sorensen and Miss Wilkinson, Mr. Edjen said: "It had nothing to do with the question of recognition of anything of that kind. It was an act of military courtesy. So it was understood and so it was accepted."

League of Nations

Replying to Mr. Guy, who asked for the names of members of the African Research Survey, and for details of their remuneration, Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that the survey was being conducted by Lord Hailey under the auspices of a committee of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and that no question of public money was involved. As the survey was not being conducted by the Colonial Office, he had no information as to the remuneration of persons consulted by Lord Hailey, and he was able to give the names of members of the committee.

In answer to a further question by Mr. McEwen, Mr. MacDonald said that under the provisions of the Southern Rhodesia Public Health Act of 1924 a constantly increasing number of cases of white mumps from various sources could be traced to the Southern Rhodesia. The National Registration Act of 1930 authorised the issue of certificates providing for the compulsory medical examination of natives in townships. He was asking the local Government a report as to any action taken under this provision and the results generally.

Affairs, told Mr. McEwen the provision was included in the Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Administration Proclamation of 1934 to make it illegal for a child to exact any work of service from a native employer, which was recognised as permissible under the Forced Labour Convention.

East African Railways

In reply to a question by Mr. Ormsby Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following information concerning the East African railways which have been built in East Africa during the last five years was given:

The total length of these lines and Uganda Railway is 2,072 miles, of which 1,000 miles are owned by the Government on behalf of the Kenya and Uganda Railways. Mombasa Kisumu branch of the Kenya Railways is 530 miles, owned by the Government of Kenya. The Government Development Fund to cover interest charges for two years:

Nyasaland Railway—Blantyre—Salisbury—160 miles. The Government advanced to Nyasaland Railway Co. Ltd. £500,000 to cover the cost of the Nyasaland loan. The Government Development Fund to cover interest charges on Nyasaland Railway for two years.

Mr. Ormsby Gore said: "In August 1935, the Governor of Nyasaland appointed a Commission to investigate gold transactions in the Treasury and to inquire into the funds reflecting upon the conduct of certain officials. The report, issued that there had been no impropriety. I have already authorised the Governor to make a public statement in relation to the report, which will be given at the public meeting of the committee. Mr. Eden told me that the report had approached the secretary of State, and that the services of men employed by the Egyptian Government, whose services would be terminated in the near future as a result of the ratification of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty."

A beautiful estate

AMIDST
23 SQUARE MILES
OF PRESERVED
OPEN COUNTRY
ON THE
**SOUTH
DOWNS**



East-Downs is a beautiful estate of 23 square miles of open country, with a house of 12 rooms, a delightful home with retiring rooms, a billiard room, a spot where you can find all the modern services and one main drainage, gas, electricity, and company's water.

When you come to East-Downs, you will find a beautiful home with a billiard room, a spot where you can find all the modern services and one main drainage, gas, electricity, and company's water.

The house illustrated above is a beautiful example of the love of the English people for the open country.

THE BEAN DOWNLAND ESTATE

For more details and to see the house, please write to the Secretary, East-Downs Estate, 1, The Strand, London, W.C.2.

Statements Worth Noting

WHO'S WHO.

331 - Mr. Leonard Gilbert, F.S.A.A.

If they see the progress of the violent peering of the... province, marvel not at the matter, for he has higher than the highest regard for it.

An able-bodied male Native can always get two shillings a month... the treasurer of Uganda in the... and...

I have always regarded the Sudan as the best governed country in the world... Gazette, M.P., speaking in the House of Commons.

Most of us are far more ignorant of the... than we are... will increase production at the cost... The New Rhodesia

The Gross output last year of the Southern Rhodesia secondary industries is estimated at £3,000,000... M.A. Phillips, in his presidential address to the Southern Chamber of Commerce.

The taxation proposals... such obscure individuals as... who are... H.L. Gurney, in the East Africa Standard.

The coffee processors in Johannesburg are... African Pavlov blend of coffee... Mr. C. J. ... Commission of the East African Provinces at the Johannesburg Bazaar.

The coffee estate spends about £500,000 annually within the Colony... Mr. R. W. Barrett, of Lusitania, addressing the Nairobi Coffee Conference.

Cattle consciousness will have an immediate effect in improving the quality of Native herds, and also, I hope, in beginning the development of the Dead North... Sir Leopold Kitching, in his address as Governor of Northern Rhodesia, addressing the Legislature.

In Northern Rhodesia... an unmarried girl of 21 who has in some useful occupation and thereby contributing to the burden of the territory... Mr. J. H. ... K.C., Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia, in his speech.

Native traders... such traders are... Mr. ... Province of Uganda.

The... Danga... Dar es Salaam, may... fresh... The Tanganyika Standard.

It is... upon primitive people... their own debts... Mr. Mitchell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, addressing the Legislative Council.



Mr. Leonard Gilbert, a partner in the well-known Nairobi accountancy firm of Gill & Johnson, practised in London as an incorporated accountant for several years before the War... Mr. Gilbert was appointed Public Clerk in 1927... Mr. Gilbert was appointed Public Clerk in 1927... Mr. Gilbert was appointed Public Clerk in 1927...

Mr. G. C. ...
Mr. G. C. ...

... the Northern ...
... members do not receive satisfaction in the constitutional ...
... to their constituencies for a mandate.

... Admiral ...
... well known ...
... Southern Rhodesia ...
... home after his recent ...
... to the good progress.

... Mrs. Gladys ...
... for the past 10 years ...
... Chairman of the ...
... for the ...
... She was awarded ...
... Her niece ...

... close for press ...
... of the death ...
... on Wednesday ...
... the former ...
... Zanzibar ...
... for whom ...

... His ...
... will probably start ...
... next ...
... by visiting Zanzibar ...
... in January ...
... has asked that a small ...
... of ...
... should meet him in Bombay ...
... and accompany him to ...
... Africa where ...
... will be joined by Her Highness the Begum.

... Some excellent ...
... close-up pictures ...
... the now famous ...
... strength ...
... were shown in London last week ...
... by ...
... who shows himself to be an expert with the camera ...
... Many of the spots ...
... are astonishingly good for an amateur ...
... which show subs playing with their parents.

... Mr. A. E. ...
... will not ...
... appointed ...
... of the Uganda Coronation ...
... which will be composed of Bishop ...
... Bishop ...
... the Provincial ...
... the Commission ...
... Mr. H. R. ...
... Mr. S. ...
... Mr. ...
... Mr. ...
... Mr. ...
... Mr. ...

... the ...
... the ...
... the ...

... the ...
... the ...
... the ...

... the ...
... the ...
... the ...

... the ...
... the ...
... the ...

... the ...
... the ...
... the ...

... The ...
... the ...
... the ...

... the ...
... the ...
... the ...

Life's Fun when you're fit.

BOVRIL

GIVES FITNESS

Smith Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. R.E.S. & Overseas League

Pioneer Company Now Incorporated

Scheme for Closer Co-operation

MESSRS. SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., oldest merchant house in East Africa, is now able to state shortly to be incorporated in Kenya as a limited liability company with a capital of £500,000. The title of the company will be Smith Mackenzie & Co. (Kenya) Limited, and the office will be at the same address as at present.

The directors of the company are: Chairman, Messrs. G. C. G. Robinson and John H. Jenkins (managing); Messrs. H. H. Robinson and W. F. Jenkins (managing);

Management of the company will continue to be conducted by the working directors (hitherto called partners) of the spot in East Africa, the local board in Mombasa being composed of Mr. G. C. G. Robinson (Chairman) and Messrs. H. H. Robinson, S. H. Bayers, W. Buchanan and N. J. Robinson.

A policy of further active development is here shadowed by incorporation of the company. Next year the company will celebrate its Diamond Jubilee, an event which will feature the greatest party which it played in the earliest days of British administration, trading and settlement on the East African Coast, and the words "Share taken by the partners of the old firm in the public consciousness" and such like of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar.

New Light Plane Club

Accommodated has been formed to invest in the purchase of a light plane club at Saltburg. The Mayor, Mr. L. B. Eredar, has promised not only symbols but something in the way of equipment, support from the Municipality.

Swimming Club's Men's Trophy

A cup presented to the Victoria Nyanza Swimming Club by the Governor is to be used for annually every series of races at the Christmas regatta. Cups have also been presented by the Chief Justice, Dr. Huttiching (the captain) and Dr. Teshile (mate).

Canard Exposed

That the published report of Sir Alan Pim, offered materially from the original report sent to the Secretary of State has been widely rumored in Kenya. In the Legislative Council the other day a Government spokesman declared categorically that no changes had been made, or omitted from the printed version.

Mr. Huggins's View

Addressing the United Party Congress at Durban last week, Mr. C. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said that the only way to settle the question of amalgamation of the Rhodesias was to find what conditions would satisfy the Imperial Government, and then to give a referendum. The Congress passed resolutions urging early amalgamation under the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia.

Resolutions accepted by the Congress, however, the two organizations, the Overseas League and the R.E.S. & Overseas League will be open to the approval of a special general meeting of the latter on the 10th of July or 10th of September.

The Joint Advisory Committee is proposed to be a permanent institution, and its duties include to prepare a joint policy on migration and settlement, or to advise the Government. Resolutions also provide for the consideration of a joint programme of lectures, meetings, educational work, and similar proposals, and for an occasional popular luncheon under combined auspices. And for the Joint Advisory Committee to advise in order to make unnecessary and unneeded any correspondence, proposals for tours, excursions, or projects of which it is to procure new members or start new branches.

Rhodesia's Extradition

As a result of the Southern Rhodesian Government's refusal to extradite the accused, the British Government has announced that the Coronation by a British monarch of the British South Africa Company and the two Rhodesias of the Rhodesia Republics is reported. The Government had decided that the Rhodesians should be extradited to the British Government to make them appreciate as nothing else that they were members of a great Empire. In fact, some of the officers and of Colonel Frank Johnson about the various quarters.

Pan-Yon
PICKLE

It is said that Pan-Yon Pickle is the only one that is so good for you and helps you to digest the food that helps you so enjoy.

Always Get the Real Product



Come, give us your plain-dealing fellows,
Who never from honestly shrink,
Not thinking of all they would tell us,
Selling us all that they think.

(Ancient Song sung at the corner of the Brothers' Company (Embroiderers Company))

WE think

KENYA
Coffee
is the best

So will you!

Kenya Coffee is a product of the Kenya Coffee Board, Nairobi, Kenya. It is a blend of the finest Arabica coffee beans grown in Kenya.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

MITCHELL COTTS

100, 102, 104
WINCHESSEA HOUSE,
OLD BRAR STREET, LONDON, E.C.1

Telegrams: "M.C. 100" London "T. 100" London W. 11 (7)

Let us assist you with
BUYING, SHIPPING, IMPORTS
HARDWARE, MINING MACHINERY,
EXPORTS, PRODUCE, WOLFRAM.

Agents for
MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (E.A.) LTD.
HAIBOBI, NROMEASA, KAKAMEGA,
KITALE, DARE ES SALAM,
Falkland Islands, in the Union of South Africa.



ARE YOU VISITING ENGLAND FOR THE COLONATION?

When you are already touring in from some other country, the facilities are available to extend your Colonization tour to all parts of the country. Whatever your requirements, our cars also makes these and so on. We have a full range of cars with a guarantee of replacement. We will accept your individual requirements. If you desire to, we will accept your car and provide you upon departure.

Equipment consists of a fully insured, motor vehicle of the latest type. It is a very good value for your money. It can be used in any part of the country.

For full details of our services, write for our FREE LITERATURE.

DISNEYBROS LTD.

110, BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1

SERVICE - REPAIRS - SATISFACTION

Under the patronage of
THE ROYAL HONORABLE THE EARL OF EVYING, C.I.G. C.S.I.
C.I.G. I.C. Late Governor of Bengal and Acting Governor-General in India
THE HONORABLE SIR JOHN W. GAMBLE, K.C.B., D.S.O.
THE HONORABLE SIR JOHN W. GAMBLE, K.C.B., D.S.O.
THE HONORABLE SIR JOHN W. GAMBLE, K.C.B., D.S.O.

UGANDA'S leading distributors

DEPARTMENTAL STORES SUPPLYING EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR TRAVEL, TOURS, SPORTSMAN, PLANTER, AND SETTLER.



SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

FORD MOTOR CO.

UP TO DATE SERVICE AND GUARANTEE

UGANDA CO. (TD.)

Symbols of Britain's Prestige

Every part, every inch of a Raleigh is made to exacting standards by the world's largest and best equipped cycle factory. The All Steel construction gives it strength and durability. The design is a beautiful case of styling, and the famous Raleigh finish makes an appearance worthy of the excellence of the machine. In addition, it is the reliability of the Raleigh that it's Guaranteed for Ever.

RALEIGH

THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE



For more details of the Raleigh cycle, write to Raleigh Cycle Co., Ltd., 110, Bond Street, London, W.1.

**FREE DAWSON'S
LITTLE RED BOOK
Guide to the Press of the World**

6,000 Titles and Postal Subscription Rates to Any Address in the World

**DAWSON'S Worldwide
Subscription Service**

The World's Largest

ANNUAL RATES

BRITISH		AMERICAN	
The Times	£ 8.00	The New York Times	\$ 12.00
The Daily Telegraph	£ 7.50	The Washington Post	\$ 11.00
The Daily Mail	£ 7.00	The Wall Street Journal	\$ 10.00
The Daily Express	£ 6.50	The Chicago Tribune	\$ 9.00
The Daily Mirror	£ 6.00	The Los Angeles Times	\$ 8.00
The Daily News	£ 5.50	The San Francisco Chronicle	\$ 7.00
The Daily Herald	£ 5.00	The Boston Globe	\$ 6.00
The Daily Worker	£ 4.50	The Philadelphia Record	\$ 5.00
The Daily Star	£ 4.00	The St. Louis Post-Dispatch	\$ 4.00
The Daily Express	£ 3.50	The Cincinnati Enquirer	\$ 3.00
The Daily Mirror	£ 3.00	The Cleveland Plain Dealer	\$ 2.00
The Daily News	£ 2.50	The Pittsburgh Courier	\$ 1.00
The Daily Herald	£ 2.00	The Kansas City Star	\$ 1.00
The Daily Worker	£ 1.50	The Minneapolis Star	\$ 1.00
The Daily Star	£ 1.00	The Omaha World-Herald	\$ 1.00
		The Salt Lake Tribune	\$ 1.00
		The Denver Post	\$ 1.00
		The Portland Oregonian	\$ 1.00
		The Seattle Times	\$ 1.00
		The Tacoma News-Tribune	\$ 1.00
		The Vancouver Sun	\$ 1.00
		The Winnipeg Free Press	\$ 1.00
		The Montreal Star	\$ 1.00
		The Toronto Star	\$ 1.00
		The Ottawa Citizen	\$ 1.00
		The Hamilton Star	\$ 1.00
		The Kingston Daily Observer	\$ 1.00
		The London Standard	\$ 1.00
		The London Daily Telegraph	\$ 1.00
		The London Daily Mail	\$ 1.00
		The London Daily Express	\$ 1.00
		The London Daily Mirror	\$ 1.00
		The London Daily News	\$ 1.00
		The London Daily Herald	\$ 1.00
		The London Daily Worker	\$ 1.00
		The London Daily Star	\$ 1.00

Includes Double and Special Issues
Rates for S. African Subscribers

DAWSON & SONS, LTD.
LONDON E.C.4 England

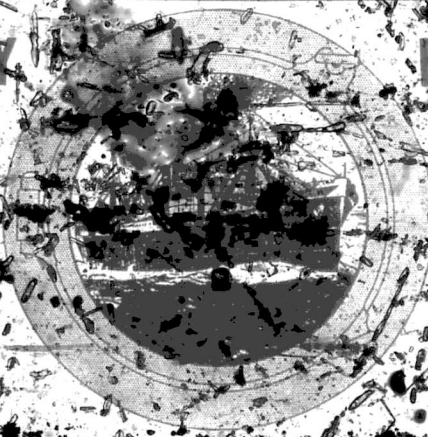
**Tochay
PAINT
lasts
longest**

WRITE PHONE OR
TOCHAY PAINT COMPANY LTD

STON GARDENS
LONDON W.1

MACHINERY

The Ceylon Line and other
steamers call at the
ports of London, Gibraltar,
Lisbon, Madeira, and
Layla, Suez, Bombay,
Dar es Salaam, and
Zanzibar. The vessels on
this line are specially equipped
for dealing with all classes of cargo
and are fully capable
of dealing with heavy
freight up to 120 tons.



CAYZER, IRVINE & CO. LTD.
London - Liverpool - Glasgow

PRODUCE

The Ceylon Line and other
steamers call at the
ports of East and South
Africa to the United Kingdom
and Continent, while a regular
service is maintained between
East and South Africa and the
U.K.A. There are refrigerated
chambers for the storage and
delivery of all Rhodesian
exports, such as the daily
produce and livestock, coffee
and tobacco like other
shipments.

CEYLON LINE

WORLD DOMINION SURVEY SERIES

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Story of its Religious Needs

By EDUARDO MOREIRA

The work of a Portuguese national, it sets forth the latest development of evangelical missions in the East and the status of the problems before the face and the extent of the unmet task.

128 pages, 250 illustrations, 25s. (post 6d.)

World Dominion Press, Founders' Lodge, Midway Park, N.I.

Asiatic Condensed Milk

at the Empire Exhibition

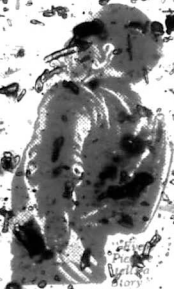
Obtainable at Starbuck's, 13, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2

Traveler's Purifier, for a LONG DRINK (1 imp. gal. & 1/2 Dry) - 1/2 imp. gal. (or Apollinaris)

Wholesale Home Countries for South Africa, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4

Kidneys to Blame

WHEN you have a heavy back aching, head aching, dizziness, muscle stiffness, or when the urine discolours, or you feel weary and tired, and your sleep is disturbed, you should strengthen the kidneys with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Don't waste your money to be well-to-do. You can't afford to be well-to-do until you know your kidneys are trouble-free. Any doctor will tell you that if you are a generally successful man or woman, it is because of the soundness of his or her kidneys. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are the only ones that will do it.



DOAN'S
Backache Kidney Pills

The Harshes they Labour



Everyone will notice the improvement in richness and flavour in your stews, soups and meat dishes, etc., if you add Oxo-Cross.

OXO

LOOK AT YOUR TEETH



OTHER DO!
To regain NATURAL Attractiveness and Sparkle

YOUR SMILE

Don't let your teeth become yellow and discoloured. Use KOLYNS DENTAL CREAM. It will whiten your teeth and give them a natural sparkle. It is the only tooth cream that will do this. It is the only tooth cream that will do this. It is the only tooth cream that will do this.

KOLYNS, CHEMISTS, 11, LOWER WELLS LANE, LONDON, W.C.2
KOLYNS
DENTAL CREAM

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.
LONDON, W.C.2
BAY KEEN
HANS BACON SANDWICHES
UPLANDS
LARD and TINNED MEATS

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.
LONDON, W.C.2
INSURANCE
IMPORTS
PRODUCE

Company Annual Reports

Rhodesia Minerals Company

The annual report of the Rhodesia Minerals Company, Ltd., for the year ending 31st December, 1936, is now available. The report is a most interesting and comprehensive one, and is well worth a study by all those who are interested in the mining industry in Rhodesia.

To me it appears that the best of all the gold fields in Rhodesia is the one at Salisbury. It is mainly composed of a series of small, but nearly horizontal, veins of quartz, which are the result of a long and slow process of deposition in low-angle faults of this kind. It is in these veins that the best samples taken from the field are found. The value of the gold in these veins is not as high as it has been, but it is still considerable. It is possible, however, that small quantities of high-grade ore may be extracted from the veins. The question of the possibility of this has now been held by the Extension Field at Salisbury. The extension field is a series of veins, which are the result of a long and slow process of deposition in low-angle faults of this kind. It is in these veins that the best samples taken from the field are found. The value of the gold in these veins is not as high as it has been, but it is still considerable. It is possible, however, that small quantities of high-grade ore may be extracted from the veins. The question of the possibility of this has now been held by the Extension Field at Salisbury.

The annual report of the Rhodesia Minerals Company, Ltd., for the year ending 31st December, 1936, is now available. The report is a most interesting and comprehensive one, and is well worth a study by all those who are interested in the mining industry in Rhodesia. The report states that the company has been successful in its operations, and that it has been able to produce a profit for the year. The company has also been successful in its efforts to develop the gold fields in Rhodesia, and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future. The report also mentions that the company has been successful in its efforts to develop the copper fields in Rhodesia, and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future.

The Rhodesia Minerals Company, Ltd., has been successful in its operations, and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future. The company has also been successful in its efforts to develop the gold fields in Rhodesia, and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future. The report also mentions that the company has been successful in its efforts to develop the copper fields in Rhodesia, and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future.

The Rhodesia Minerals Company, Ltd., has been successful in its operations, and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future. The company has also been successful in its efforts to develop the gold fields in Rhodesia, and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future. The report also mentions that the company has been successful in its efforts to develop the copper fields in Rhodesia, and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future.

Further chemical analysis was carried out on two bulk samples of the heavy mineral. The results show that the heavy mineral is composed of a mixture of quartz and feldspar. The results also show that the heavy mineral is rich in iron and manganese. The results also show that the heavy mineral is rich in silicon and aluminum. The results also show that the heavy mineral is rich in calcium and magnesium.

Further chemical analysis was carried out on two bulk samples of the heavy mineral. The results show that the heavy mineral is composed of a mixture of quartz and feldspar. The results also show that the heavy mineral is rich in iron and manganese. The results also show that the heavy mineral is rich in silicon and aluminum. The results also show that the heavy mineral is rich in calcium and magnesium.

1	2.95
2	52.95
3	2.54
4	2.84
5	0.55
6	7.85
7	1.06

RICHARDSON & MARTIN
 120, WITTENBERG BUILDING, SOUTH AFRICA
 NAIROBI

The Rhodesia Minerals Company, Ltd., has been successful in its operations, and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future. The company has also been successful in its efforts to develop the gold fields in Rhodesia, and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future. The report also mentions that the company has been successful in its efforts to develop the copper fields in Rhodesia, and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future.

SPECIALISTS IN ALL CLASSES OF BUSINESS
 SECRETARIES
 STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS
 PRODUCE MERCHANTS

This statement is signed by the directors of the Rhodesia Minerals Company, Ltd., and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future. The company has also been successful in its efforts to develop the gold fields in Rhodesia, and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future.

This statement is signed by the directors of the Rhodesia Minerals Company, Ltd., and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future. The company has also been successful in its efforts to develop the gold fields in Rhodesia, and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future.

The Rhodesia Minerals Company, Ltd., has been successful in its operations, and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future. The company has also been successful in its efforts to develop the gold fields in Rhodesia, and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future.

The Rhodesia Minerals Company, Ltd., has been successful in its operations, and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future. The company has also been successful in its efforts to develop the gold fields in Rhodesia, and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future.

The Rhodesia Minerals Company, Ltd., has been successful in its operations, and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future. The company has also been successful in its efforts to develop the gold fields in Rhodesia, and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future.

RICHARDSON & MARTIN
 120, WITTENBERG BUILDING, SOUTH AFRICA
 NAIROBI

Used steel
representing
SECURITY

Specify

UNA-B-BRAND SPECIAL HIGH TENSILE STEEL BAILING HOOPS

You can depend on Una-B Baling Hoops. Made of best British steel, produced in the famous Barrow works, they are rigorously tested to many times the stress of ordinary baling. Most durable and economical.



100% BRITISH

For Corrugated and Wool Baling. Hoops with round edges, 1/2 cut lengths, 100% finished bundles punched for baling. Hoops in great lengths or sets, or with rollers, suitable for all classes of work and under stress. Enquiries invited from jobholders.

Write for sample bundles and full details

BARRON HEMATITE STEEL CO. LTD.
BARRROW, CUMBRIAS, ENGLAND

TRUCKS

MINING MACHINERY OF ALL TYPES



WHEELS & TYRES

LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON

RALEIGH HOUSE, LEEDS

Agents throughout the world
WORKS AT LEEDS, HARBURGH, CALCUTTA
London Office: 11, Tavistock St., Westminster, S.W.1

LEADING BRITISH MANUFACTURERS

ARE REPRESENTED BY

JOHNSON & FLETCHER

- BULAWAYO
- SALISBURY
- GATWICK
- MOIRA

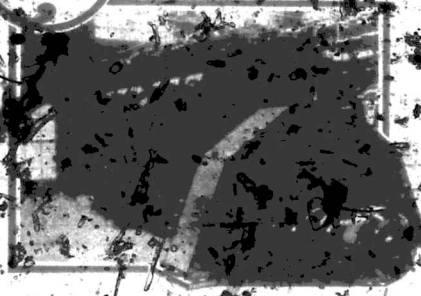
ESTABLISHED 1875



ENGINE-DRIVEN ALTERNATORS

ALL SIZES

for all purposes



2500 KVA. Alternators - poles fixed to periphery of flywheel

50 KVA. Alternators - poles fixed to periphery of flywheel

Send your enquiries to B.T.H.

BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON

THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON COMPANY, LIMITED, LEICESTER, ENGLAND

AGENTS: JOHNSON & FLETCHER LTD., LEEDS
KENYA: R. J. ...
RHODESIA: ...
TANGANYIKA: ...
SOUTH AFRICA: ...

COMPANY REPORTS

Wankie Colliery Company

Sir Edmund Davis's Address

HE thanked Sir Edmund Davis, general manager of the Wankie Colliery Company, Ltd., for his address in London.

Sir Edmund Davis, Chairman and general manager of the Wankie Colliery Company, Ltd., addressed the shareholders.

I particularly wish to welcome Mr. A. R. Thomas here to-day. (Heat Appl.) He entered our service as general manager in 1928 and retained that position until 1934, so that the whole of the wonderful development which has taken place on our property is due to him. Since 1934 he has very kindly consented to remain resident director, and unfortunately, at his own request, he has practically withdrawn. He came to Wankie in attendance and I was able to make satisfactory arrangements with a great deal of ease. He was there for his private pleasure, and he has been very kind to have been able to obtain the use of one of the cottages which he had never had in his life, and we most cordially hope that he will regain his sight in the other eye after the operation in January. (Applause.)

Profit and Loss Account

Our profit and loss account for the year ended August 31, 1936, shows that the total cost of production amounted to £1,060,000 on a total output of 612,407 tons, as compared with £1,765,000 on a saleable output of 470,801 tons last year. Coal and brickmaking charges are included in our general costs, but they are, comparatively speaking, very small, and as they are practically the same in each of the last two years, these comparisons are not vitally affected. I will thus appreciate how we are gradually reducing our cost. I think you will agree that our colliery management should be congratulated upon this satisfactory result.

On the debit side of the balance sheet we have brought in under the heading "Profit and Loss Account," the balance at August 31, 1935, £61,407, 3s. 6d. reduced to the credit side to £59,441 on November 30, 1935, £49,975, leaving a carry-forward of £1,035,276. This sum we have added to the profit for the year, amounting to £133,000, bringing the total up to £1,168,276, from which we had deducted tax at 5% of £58,414, leaving a net total of £1,109,862. After deducting the two interim dividends of 5% each, paid on February 26 and August 17, 1936, which amounted to £55,750, there remains a balance of £1,054,112.

This balance would enable us to pay you your first dividend of 1% and leave you carry-forward interest, but as this would involve a large number of small cheques, we have, on consideration, decided to add this 1% to the first interim dividend, paid in respect of the current year, which I feel sure will meet with your approval. (Heat Appl.)

The Outlook

During the year we have had to face a reduction in our contemplated production owing to the state of the copper market. This has, within the last few months, shown considerable improvement which will be reflected in a gradual increase in sales. So that you should realize that this means to us, may I point out that for the year ending August 31, 1935, we supplied Northern Rhodesia with 100,000 more tons of coal than for the previous 12 months, and for the year ended August 31, 1936, 5,402 tons more.

In our financial year we looked for larger sales of coal, due in the first instance to the additional output of copper in Northern Rhodesia, and secondly to the extension in Southern Rhodesia of supplies of electricity from municipal power stations to mines in their vicinity. Both these previous contingencies have now become a reality, and we have made satisfactory arrangements to supply electricity for mine requirements at Mankwago, where large colliery works are being opened up and equipped. This development should raise the production of coal to 1,000,000 tons.

Most of our European employees have seen in the company's service for a number of years, and are efficient, reliable and contented men. So far as Native labour is concerned, we have in general employment about 1,000 men. A large number of these have also been employed for a considerable time, and appear to be well contented in the work which they do, and for which they have received a fair wage. Herbert Stanley, the manager of Southern Rhodesia, for the trouble he took in the past has been asked to visit our Colliery last month.

not only for the great success which has been achieved in the colliery, but also for his kind recognition and admiration of all we have done for the Native population, which is well housed in large open spaces.

With regard to the production of copper for 1936, I am sorry to say that nothing unforeseen, I estimate at the present time, is likely to be an increase of production, but over my own estimate for 1936, I am sure that such an increase would be well worth the effort, and the railways naturally followed by the roads and ports.

These matters moved, and Lord Lloyd of Dolebrim decided that the directors' report and balance sheet for the year ended August 31, 1936, submitted to the shareholders should be approved and signed and the two interim dividends of 5% each should be paid. I returned to the shareholders' meeting on the shares of the company, making a total of 20% less than last year, but the dividend was 20%.

After the chairman had replied to questions and Mr. A. R. Thomas had spoken, the resolution was carried unanimously. The retiring directors, Mr. William Rhodes and Colonel G. C. Birkett, C.O., were re-elected, and the auditors Messrs. G. G. Brothers and Co. were re-appointed.

London, Australia and General Exploration Co. Ltd

Chairman's Report at Annual Meeting

At the annual meeting of London, Australia and General Exploration Co. Ltd., which took place on Monday, August 10, 1936, at the Hotel Cecil, London, Mr. A. H. Morley, Chairman, presided, who presided, said in the course of his speech:

This is the first occasion on which I have addressed you as Chairman of the company, as Mr. C. A. Adams has retired from the board, and I feel that it is a great pleasure to feel that he has now entered his 80th year, and has been able to retire, and while we all miss him, I feel that we can understand and appreciate his point of view. You will be glad to hear that he is in extremely good health.

Turning to the accounts, you will see that £3,421 has been transferred from the investment fund to enable certain investments to be written off. The carry forward has been maintained at a substantial figure, and it is the aim of the directors to avoid allowing this figure to drop below an amount equal to a penny dividend. The reason for doing this is that we wish to be in a position to continue paying interim dividends when circumstances permit.

This company is a mining finance company, and not an investment company. Its primary business is to finance the early stages of their development, and its primary participation is in the most profitable forms of mining. The holdings are divided into two main classes: quoted and unquoted securities. The quoted securities comprise 46.5% and the unquoted 53.5% of our portfolio, and it is the intention of your Board to increase the proportion of quoted securities as an opportunity offers.

Interest in Base Metals

We are largely interested in the base metal mining industry, and what in recent years we have suffered from the low prices ruling, with a consequent adverse result on our finances, the position to-day is certainly changing. Our Board is interested in our holding in the European Mines Ltd., whose primary interest is in the Radium and Uranium fields, and the Zinc, Cobalt and Silver fields, and the better prices now ruling for these metals, which has resulted in a rise in the value of our investment, and a consequent increase in the value of our shares.

Our interest in the base metal mining industry is also reflected in our holding in the Cornwallis Mines Ltd., which has resulted in a rise in the value of our investment, and a consequent increase in the value of our shares. The Cornwallis Mines Ltd. is a base metal mining company, and its primary interest is in the base metal mining industry. The Cornwallis Mines Ltd. is a base metal mining company, and its primary interest is in the base metal mining industry. The Cornwallis Mines Ltd. is a base metal mining company, and its primary interest is in the base metal mining industry.

Of Commercial Concern

Late News Items

Tenders have been invited for the building of Omari's new station.

The dividend paid to the shareholders of the East Africa Ltd. has been increased to 10%.

An Indian merchant in the employ of the East Africa Co. has opened an electro-plating plant in Dar es Salaam.

Eight floating buoys for the Federal Airways flying boats have reached Mombasa for delivery to Mvayasha and Lake Victoria.

The maintenance of the Mombasa Harbour in good condition was urged at a recent meeting of the Harbour Committee.

Natives of East Africa are considering the making of a cable exhibition on the lines of the Indian success in Mombasa venture.

The 1935 show of the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society will be held on the bank holiday, either next meeting or the following Saturday.

An ethnological unit which the Shell Company proposes to establish in East Africa will employ a number of European and African Natives.

The Coffee Board in Kenya appeals for photographs of subjects connected with the coffee industry or some other phase of life in Kenya suitable for propaganda purposes.

Machine tools for East Africa will have a 10% discount in East Africa sometime next year. A 10% will be a boon in October if the company makes a public statement this year.

At the request of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, the Credit Trade with Natives of Finance has been amended so that credit up to £10 may now be given by non-Natives to Natives in the prescribed manner.

Telium, which imposes a duty on the value of 10% on goods and services in future to pay for a greater part of the cost of the Congo, which large-scale production is being started in the Belgian Province.

Kenya and Uganda Railway receipts for the first six months of the year amounted to £947,395, which was £13,001 in excess of the £934,394 corresponding to the same period in 1935.

Exports from Northern Rhodesia during 1935 exceeded imports by £871,619. Exports totalled £4,774,576, an increase of £223,046 compared with 1934, while imports rose by £114,454 to £3,902,956. Of the imports, 92% came from countries within the British Empire.

Imports to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first nine months of the year totalled 365,886 tons or 28.7% above the total for the corresponding period of 1934. Imports amounted to 558,330 tons for the corresponding 1935 figure.

The annual report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of East Africa draws attention to the enterprise of an Indian firm in founding and developing a large sugar estate and factory near Mombasa, the factory having a distillery for the production of alcohol which is utilised both as motor fuel and as medicinal spirit.

There were 93 European births and 107 deaths in Mombasa last year being respectively 10.5 and 12.1 per cent of the population.

The 1935 Convention of Associations has assured the elected members of its unwavering support in their efforts to obtain a measure of control over government expenditures.

The directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. have resolved, subject to audit, to pay to shareholders an interim dividend of 55 pence at the rate of 10% per annum less tax. War dividends deposited on January 20.

Swalloway Natives would cut down a tree which has been struck by lightning and which has been damaged for any purpose, showing that the Native fear of a tree thus damaged still persists.

As an experiment, a Native officer of the Sudan has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Lieutenant and placed in command of the Omdurman, where a British Assistant Lieutenant was formerly in charge.

The only survivors of a crew of five of the Kenya coast were capsized off the Kenya coast were capsized and taken to hospital in Malindi. They had hung on the wreckage of their boat for ten days during which time they were attacked by sharks and injured.

Two recruits, whose mother was shot in East Africa and who were afterwards adopted by the crew of a battleship and taken to China, were brought home last week on the troopship "London". These two have been taken to the Gambia, Senegal, and the Island, Portsmouth.

★ JUST PUBLISHED ★

A BOOK OF
EXTRAORDINARY INTEREST

RHODES OF THE NORTH

GREEN

SUNDAY TIMES: "This book is the dramatic story told with wit and drama in the best detail of the way in which Rhodes engineered the northern expansion of British territory."

MORNING POST: "This book tells the story of Rhodes in a straightforward way which gives the reader a clearer vision of Rhodes than is obtained in his biographies."

With 5 maps and 12 illustrations.

This book is stocked by most good booksellers and is available in paperback form. Please write to Messrs. G. BELL & SONS, LTD., 1, LONGWALK, PORTLAND ST., LONDON, W.2.

Mombasa Trade Exhibition

Japanese Government to Participate

Has the Japanese Government intends to participate in the Mombasa Trade Exhibition 2007 which will be held in Mombasa from 20th to 25th August 2007. The Japanese Chamber of Commerce in Mombasa, Mr. Humphrey Leung, Chairman of the Section, who presided at the meeting, has received a letter from the Department of Trade, Kenya, regarding the participation of the Japanese Government in the last exhibition and it was suggested that firms from all over East Africa be invited and the attention of the Japanese Government might be drawn to their exhibition, particularly in view of the fact that the Japanese Government wished to participate.

In subsequent discussions it was emphasized that the exhibition was not organized by the Kenya Chamber of Commerce but an appeal could be made to the Japanese Government that as next year's exhibition coincides with the year 2008, they might consider the exhibition as a special year for the British Empire colonies.

Performance of Kenya of State

The Chairman presiding over the meeting of the Section of the East African Chamber of Commerce, held in Mombasa, Kenya, and had the impression that the Government of Kenya should consider the taxation in Kenya before any change was made.

In regard to the interests of colonies in the trade relations between the United Kingdom and the British Empire, Mr. Humphrey Leung, Chairman of the Section, said he had decided to list members of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, at which it was agreed that the present system of bilateral agreements was no longer satisfactory and might be replaced by a system of multilateral agreements as soon as possible with the proviso that after the claims of the exporters were satisfied, anything remaining in the pool should be made available for the claims of exports from British Colonies. The cooperation with the Colonial Office to receive a letter on the subject.

It was announced that before Sir Robert B. Phipps left Kenya he had next to the Government an invitation would be extended to him to visit the Section of the East African Chamber of Commerce.

Major Retailer

Consolidated Retailer, Messrs. J. B. & Co. Ltd. has been formed in Mombasa, Kenya, for the purpose of carrying on the business of retailing of goods.

The new firm, Messrs. J. B. & Co. Ltd., is a partnership between Messrs. J. B. & Co. Ltd. and Messrs. J. B. & Co. Ltd. The new firm is established in Mombasa, Kenya, for the purpose of carrying on the business of retailing of goods.

A new firm, Messrs. J. B. & Co. Ltd., is established in Mombasa, Kenya, for the purpose of carrying on the business of retailing of goods. The new firm is established in Mombasa, Kenya, for the purpose of carrying on the business of retailing of goods.

The new firm, Messrs. J. B. & Co. Ltd., is established in Mombasa, Kenya, for the purpose of carrying on the business of retailing of goods. The new firm is established in Mombasa, Kenya, for the purpose of carrying on the business of retailing of goods.

The new firm, Messrs. J. B. & Co. Ltd., is established in Mombasa, Kenya, for the purpose of carrying on the business of retailing of goods. The new firm is established in Mombasa, Kenya, for the purpose of carrying on the business of retailing of goods.

The new firm, Messrs. J. B. & Co. Ltd., is established in Mombasa, Kenya, for the purpose of carrying on the business of retailing of goods. The new firm is established in Mombasa, Kenya, for the purpose of carrying on the business of retailing of goods.

The new firm, Messrs. J. B. & Co. Ltd., is established in Mombasa, Kenya, for the purpose of carrying on the business of retailing of goods. The new firm is established in Mombasa, Kenya, for the purpose of carrying on the business of retailing of goods.

SAFARI

The Game Hunting and Safari Club, Mombasa, Kenya, has a large stock of modern firearms and leather stocks and ammunition of all weights.

Write by Air Mail for Quotation and Booklet

SHAW & HUNTER, LTD.

SAFARI EXPERTS

SAFARI EXPERTS, KENYA COLONY

When Notoring

Swaziland
Kenya and
Uganda
Tanzania
Rwanda
Kilimanjaro
Mombasa
Nairobi
Dar es Salaam
Zanzibar
Tanganyika
Mozambique
Natal
Cape Province
Orange Free State
Transvaal
Natal
Cape Province
Orange Free State
Transvaal

MANAGEMENT
KISUMU HOTEL

KISUMU HOTEL

Passengers for East Africa Passengers from East Africa

This steamer, *Llandochy Castle*, which left on November 11, carries the following passengers:

- Mombasa*
- Abdeto, Miss A.
 Baxter, Mr. R.
 Bell, Miss Lady
 Bell, Mr. M.
 Bernard, Miss
 Bretuell, Mr. G.
 Brown, Mr. R.
 Bush, Miss M.
 Cassel, Mr. R.
 Caton-Jones, Col. & Mrs.
 Chambers, Mr. & Mrs. F.
 Chapman, Mrs. E. S.
 Glavy, Rev. W. C.
 Collins, Mr. W. V.
 Spote-Brown, Mr. W.
 Lantry, Mr. & Mrs. A. W.
 Harbun, Mr. H. E. A.
 Field, Mr. & Mrs. A. M.
 Galway, Mrs. L.
 Gardner, Miss F. C.
 Gill, Mr. & Mrs. R. F.
 Goss, Mr. S. T.
 Gwynne, Miss C.
 Hayneaves, Mr. & Mrs. H. G.
 Jira, Mr. E. V.
 Inallan, Mr. & Mrs. C.
 Heath, Mr. E. E.
 Hill, Mr.
 Mitchell, Mrs. A.
 Hodder, Miss E. M.
 Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. R. T.
 Jameson, Mr. T. O.
 Kelly, Mr. J. J.
 Ker, Mr. & Mrs. R. D. P.
 King, Mr. & Mrs. A.
 Leary, Mr. D. E.
 Lewis, Mr. W. F.
 Lindberg, Miss P. A.
 McDermid, Miss A. D.
 McKean, Mr. J.
 McLean, Mr. & Mrs. W. A.
 Malenon, Mrs.
 McLeod, Mr. A.
 Maher, Mr. & Mrs. C.
 Marten, Miss V. P.
 McCall, Mrs. M.
 McEwen, Mr. A.
 Millere, Miss S. M.
 Milne, Mr.
 Mitchell, Mr. A. H.
 Mitchell, Miss
 O'Connell, Mrs. M. W.
 O'Leary, Miss D.
 Sumner, Miss E. M.
 Rostlethwaite, Mrs. G. H.
 Powis, Mr. & Mrs. P.
 Passengers marked * disembarked at Marseilles.
- Aden*
- Alchie, Mr.
 Robertson, Miss A.
 Robertson, Miss J. M.
 Sait, Miss M.
 Sait, Mr. & Mrs. R.
 Scraggs, Mr. S. W. O.
 Seaton, Mr. R. B.
 Shelton, Mrs. A. G.
 Smith, Mr. & Mrs.
 Smith, Mr. & Mrs. A. B. O.
 Smith, Mr. W.
 Spry, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Suryan, Miss E.
 Tamm, Mr.
 Walter, Mr. & Mrs. M.
 Walters, Mr. E. M.
 Ward, Miss
 Williams, Mrs. B.
 Williams, Miss
 Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. C.
- Aden*
- Harr, Mr. & Mrs. F.
 Evans, Mrs.
 Josephine, Sister
 Lindeman, Mr.
 Quinn, Miss
 Barry, Sister
 Roberts, Mr. R.
 Septhill, Sister
 Thomason, Sister
- Aden*
- Tear, Captain L.
- Day of Sail*
- Butterworth, Mr. H.
 Broughton, Mr. J. W.
 Call, Mr. C. W.
 Collins, Mr. E.
 Deakin, Mr. D. M.
 Holmes, Miss
 Shields, Mr. A.
 Such, Mr. & Mrs. F. S.
 Walker, Miss E.
- Beira*
- Buchanan, Miss G. V.
 Farlow, Mr. & Mrs. C. E.
 Leaton, Rev. P.
 Jenkins, Miss E. E.
 Lindsey, The Rt. Hon.
 MacCallister, Miss A.
 Matthews, Mr. S.
 Newton, Sir J. J.
 Thompson, Miss M. S.
 Varney, Miss F.
 Wade, Mr. P. L.
 Wilkinson, Miss L. E.
 Passengers marked * disembarked at Marseilles.

This steamer, *Llandochy Castle*, which arrived in London on November 11, carries the following passengers:

- Aden*
- Allen, Miss R.
 Allison, Mr. W.
 Bell, Mr. & Mrs.
 Blackie, Mr. C.
 Boreas, Mr.
 Caldwell, Mrs. B.
 Carier, Mr. C.
 Chataway, Mr. J. H. H.
 Chataway, Mrs. E. C.
 Clark, Mr. C. V.
 Croft, Mrs. M.
 Dargalns, Mr. C. T.
 Donard, Mrs. Mrs. L. D.
 Demier, Mr. A. E.
 Deason, Mr. & Mrs. E. B.
 Dobson, Mr. & Mrs. W.
 Dykes, Mr. J. W.
 Edwards, Mr. F.
 Fortester, Mr. M.
 Fortester, Mr. & Mrs. R.
 Fuller, Mr. & Mrs. A.
 Gilchrist, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Goldberg, Mr. & Mrs. S.
 Gray, Mr. E.
 Greener, Mr. & Mrs. B.
 Goss, Mr. C.
 Harold, Mrs. C. W.
 Passengers marked * disembarked at Marseilles.
- Aden*
- Havett, Mr. A. V.
 Hewitt, Mrs. J.
 Jones, Mr. E.
 Kemble, Mr. D. H. A.
 Leitch, Mr. & Mrs. M.
 Lees, Mr. J. S.
 Maunice, Mr. & Mrs. G.
 Maxwell, Mr. A.
 McCallum, Mrs. P. C.
 O'Connell, Mr. & Mrs. T.
 Quinn, Mrs. K.
 Smith, Miss A. S.
 Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. T. S.
 Smith, Mr. & Mrs. G.
 Thomas, Mr. J.
 Tracie, Mr. P.
 Tully, Mr. J. R.
 Wadley, Mr. P. J.
 Wainman, Miss J. D.
 Wood, Miss
 Wood, Mrs. M.
 Wright, Mrs. B.
 Wright, Mr. O. V.

Air Mail Passengers

OUTWARD passengers by the air mail which left Croynon on December 19, included Mr. Koningsby, for Khartoum; Mr. Boves, for Entebbe; Mr. Bassallo and Mr. J. H. Newick, for Nairobi. Passengers due to leave tomorrow include Mr. W. B. Preston and Mr. P. E. Schöfer, for Entebbe.

INWARD passengers on November 19 included Mr. G. C. Goss, from Dodoma, and Mr. Goss and Mrs. B. Goss, from Entebbe, while the machine which left on November 20 brought Mr. O'Connell, Mr. H. E. Morley and Miss Stella Goss, from Kisumu, and Mr. J. H. Goss, from Nairobi.

INWARD passengers who arrived on November 22 included Mr. Sennitt, from Broken Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Opton, from Mbeya; Captain and Mrs. Allison and Lady Stratheden, from Nairobi; and Mrs. Melberon, from Kisumu.

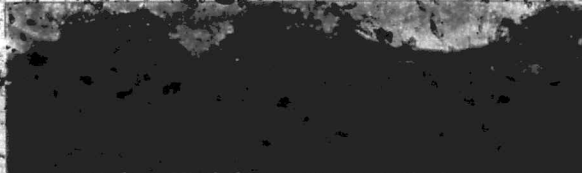
East African Mail

MAIL FOR Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar is sent by the G.P.O. London, at 5 p.m. on Dec. 10 per s.s. "Rawalpindi," and Dec. 17 per s.s. "Mooltan."

INWARD mails from East Africa are collected on Dec. 5, and 14 p.m.

The last air mail for each East African port, except before Christmas, leaves London on Dec. 19.

When in NAIROBI stay at



The Norfolk Hotel

THE FAMOUS rendezvous for SAFARIS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

What to Give?

Why send gifts to the only magazine that your present will interest, inform, be useful, and be kept throughout the whole year?

TO THE NEAR INTERESTED IN EASTERN AFRICA: If you are interested in Eastern Africa, a year's subscription (90s) will give you the best of the news and information that would be an excellent choice.

TO ENTERTAINERS: The lightest Africa and the best of Europe, Captain P. G. Williams, writing with his own experience gives you a 13s. 6d. year free.

TO AGRICULTURISTS: "Mixed Farming in East Africa," "Cattle, Goats and Coffee Growing" (13s. 10d.) would prove invaluable.

TO LOVERS OF VERSE: "Rhythms of the Old Zaireau" by R.E.M. (12s.)

For more information, write to East Africa and Rhodesia, 21, St. Paul's Church, London, W.C.1.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Metal and Mineral PRODUCTION

Gold	£2,537,385
Asbestos	£1,289,376
Chrome	£3,246,574
Coal	£4,900,361
Copper	£2,873,583
Silver	£57,002
Iron	£15,305
Platinum	£468,280

TRADE AND EXPORTS

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S TRADE AND EXPORTS IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES INDICATE THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF THE COUNTRY AS A SOURCE OF SUPPLIES TO THE WORLD.

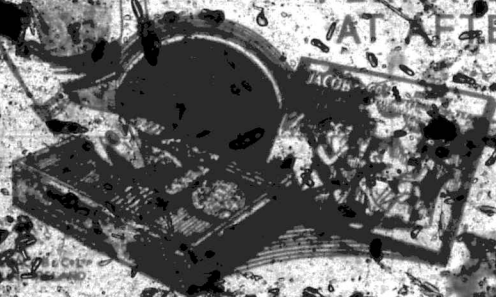
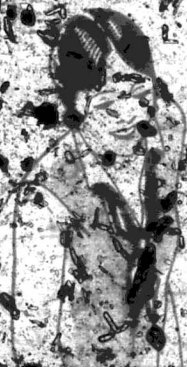
SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Year	Value in Pounds	% of Total	Total Pounds
1924	1,000,000	19.1	5,230,000
1927	2,000,000	11.2	17,700,000
1928	3,095,000	19.5	15,800,000
1929	2,000,000	19.3	10,300,000
1930	5,000,000	19.2	26,000,000

For full particulars apply to the HIGHER COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA, Rhodesia House, 249, Strand.

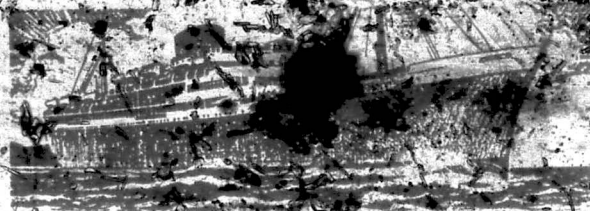
Jacob's BISCUITS

ARE WELCOME ON ALL OCCASIONS BUT PERHAPS ESPECIALLY AT AFTERNOON TEA



ASK FOR CHOICE ASSORTED FAMILY ASSORTED ASSORTED CREAM BARNIVAL ASSORTED AFTERNOON TEA ASSORTED

WEST AFRICA AND EAST AFRICA



SOUTH AFRICA, WEST & EAST AFRICA

MADEIRA, GANES, GARDENS, ASCENSION, ST. HELENA & MAURITIUS
Royal Mail Steamer

REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA
 via TANGIER, GENOA, PAERL, MAJORCA,
 MARSEILLES, GENOA AND PORT SAID

From	December 24
Landaff Castle	December 24
Llangibby Castle	January 18
Landoverly Castle	February 18

and thereafter every four weeks in the same rotation.
 (Subject to alteration without notice.)

THE SOUTH & EAST AFRICAN YEAR BOOK & GUIDE
 1924 EDITION NOW READY
 2/6 (by post 3/-)

Direct Cable Service between New York and South and East Africa

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 3, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4
 West End Agency: 125, Pall Mall, London, W. 1

Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester and Bristol
 and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Mombasa and Johannesburg.

SAFARI

Big Game, One and Shot, the Game Film
 and the Whisky, Science, Expeditions, Fishing
 From 25 years experience in all the game
 fields. Only the most experienced White Hunters
 employed.

Experts in all matters of modern hunting and all
 the latest and most effective methods of
 all ammunition for all weapons.

Write to the Asst. Manager, Nairobi, Kenya.

SHAW & MORTIMER LTD.

NAIROBI P.O. BOX 20 DOLONY

EXPRESS

THE EXPRESS TRANSPORT CO.
 MUMBAI - NAIROBI

TRANSPORT CO. MUMBAI - NAIROBI

EXPRESS TRANSPORT CO. MUMBAI - NAIROBI

DIAPHER

WRITING INKS
 INK POWDERS

GEMS, CARBONS, TYREWRIGHTS, CARBONS
 MARKING, PASTES, STENCIL INKS

Have a Waterbury's Pen and Stationery Shop in your City
 13, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4
 1, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 6
 1, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 6
 1, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 6

THE WATERBURY PEN AND STATIONERY CO. LTD.
 13, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

TRAVEL KIT

FOR ROAD, RAIL, AIR or SEA

ALL NECESSARY REQUISITES
 OBTAINABLE FROM
 THE TRAVEL KIT CO., LTD.
 THE STRAITS HOUSE,
 NAIROBI

Catalogue free on request