

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 16, 1937

Volume 14 (New Series) No. 251
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson.

Principal Publishing Offices:

94, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Telephone: Museum 7170 & 7370.

Cables: Limitabre, London.

6d. Weekly, 30s. yearly, post free.

Air Mail Edition: 1s. Weekly, post free
to British East, Central and South Africa.

Principal Contents:

Matters of Moment
Notes by the Way
Clairvoyance, E. Harris
Interviewed
German Colonial Claims
Tomb East African Boy
Empire Coffee Growing

Letters to the Editor
Who's Who?
Background to the
East African
Bank of East Africa

MATTERS OF MOMENT

TWO MORE PROOFS that Germany is determined to do with scant regard the declared willingness of the British Government to consider in an open-minded manner the question of the provision of some suitable outlets for the Reich has been gratuitously advertised by a Nazi hierarchy. The official Anglo-French *co-unique*, it will be remembered, declared that the Colonial question could not be considered in isolation, which clearly meant that there must be readiness on the part of Germany to assist in a peace agreement for the achievement of which a return to the League of Nations was generally assumed to be necessary. When the French Ministers visited London after Hitler, General Frang, and other prominent Nazi leaders, they reiterated the argument that Germany has a right to her stolen Colonies, and would therefore accept nothing in return for them, and that there is no alternative but to appeal to the German people by Bavaria even to elect a German Foreign Minister, in the recent past through Berlin, for quite recently it was reported that he was informed by Baron von Neurath during their brief meeting that Germany has not the slightest intention of making any concessions to the foreign nations, and the complete necessity of the present situation. This was done with a pride on the part of the German hierarchy.

As to the desirability of Germany's return to the League of Nations, the Official News Agency announced in Berlin on Sunday night that a return of Germany to the League would never again come into consideration. "We have never undertaken so much on her return to Geneva, for, as we have pointed out, it would have been perfectly easy for Germany to buy her membership of the League as part of the price of some Colonial settlement, and she has not done so, walk out again at her first convenient opportunity. She has shown a tendency to adopt such tactics, doubtless on account of the bargain she has made with Italy, but this cynical gesture will not be lost upon the British public, which cannot but be satisfied thereby in its resistance to any idea of one-sided surrender, or alternative ploys and threats. The British public has so little understanding of the Colonial issue that by a misunderstanding of the German attitude, they have been won to sympathise with Germany, and to the point of generosity in action, but it is all assuredly not done before the eyes of blackmail. Since more by their speeches German leaders have cast away their opposition, they have revealed something of German motives, and the psychology of other nations, and the public have been able to know the truth.

It is not surprising that the German hierarchy should be so determined to do with scant regard the declared willingness of the British Government to consider in an open-minded manner the question of the provision of some suitable outlets for the Reich has been gratuitously advertised by a Nazi hierarchy. The official Anglo-French *co-unique*, it will be remembered, declared that the Colonial question could not be considered in isolation, which clearly meant that there must be readiness on the part of Germany to assist in a peace agreement for the achievement of which a return to the League of Nations was generally assumed to be necessary. When the French Ministers visited London after Hitler, General Frang, and other prominent Nazi leaders, they reiterated the argument that Germany has a right to her stolen Colonies, and would therefore accept nothing in return for them, and that there is no alternative but to appeal to the German people by Bavaria even to elect a German Foreign Minister, in the recent past through Berlin, for quite recently it was reported that he was informed by Baron von Neurath during their brief meeting that Germany has not the slightest intention of making any concessions to the foreign nations, and the complete necessity of the present situation. This was done with a pride on the part of the German hierarchy.

It is not surprising that the German hierarchy should be so determined to do with scant regard the declared willingness of the British Government to consider in an open-minded manner the question of the provision of some suitable outlets for the Reich has been gratuitously advertised by a Nazi hierarchy. The official Anglo-French *co-unique*, it will be remembered, declared that the Colonial question could not be considered in isolation, which clearly meant that there must be readiness on the part of Germany to assist in a peace agreement for the achievement of which a return to the League of Nations was generally assumed to be necessary. When the French Ministers visited London after Hitler, General Frang, and other prominent Nazi leaders, they reiterated the argument that Germany has a right to her stolen Colonies, and would therefore accept nothing in return for them, and that there is no alternative but to appeal to the German people by Bavaria even to elect a German Foreign Minister, in the recent past through Berlin, for quite recently it was reported that he was informed by Baron von Neurath during their brief meeting that Germany has not the slightest intention of making any concessions to the foreign nations, and the complete necessity of the present situation. This was done with a pride on the part of the German hierarchy.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE coffee industry has as far as only the best Brazil's new policy of swamping world markets with her coffee at any price which it will realise, but to grow in East Africa, India, and Jamaica must expect to be crushed by the full force of this storm, which, though it has been threatened for years, has burst with unexpected force upon us, which has long disregarded the omens of its coming. What has now happened was inevitable sooner or later, has been suggested again and again in these columns in the past year, and with those gloomy prophecies was coupled the reminder that the best possible defence was quality of production on the part of the individual planter who could in that way alone raise himself above the competition which might one day threaten to engulf the European or Native producer of those low-grade *arabica* or *robusta* coffees which the market regards as comparable to the Brazilian article. The Native producers of Tanganyika and Uganda are certain to be severely hit, but, having no heavy overheads to carry, they can beat the blow with an equality impossible of emulation by European planters in the same territories.

What can be done about it? The bodies representing producers in East Africa and merchants in different parts of the Empire will doubtless lose no time in considering what case can be submitted for an increase in the rate of Imperial preference. Canada, for instance, a large market for the middle and lower grades of East African coffee, already gives the highest preference within the Empire, namely three pence per pound, but it might be possible to entice the further assistance of the Government of the Dominion in order that that market may be retained. Again, in the discussions now proceeding in regard to an Anglo-American trade agreement, the position of Empire coffee growers should not be overlooked. In the commercial sphere, as distinct from the political, it may well become necessary to ask the railways to carry coffee at much reduced rates, and to invite similar concessions from the shipping companies, both of which, if a good case were presented, would assuredly do so. For an industry in which so many millions of capital have been invested, which has for so many years expended vast sums in land, and ocean freights, and which requires temporary protection from a cataclysm beyond its own powers to control.

EVERETT WASTON, we have proposed the establishment in each of the Eastern African Dependencies of a body on the lines of the Native Welfare Committee, which for the past few years, as a precedent, has been inter-departmental, functioning in Nyasaland. A Commission Required. The protectorate of small area but fertile, sin. ideas. Hitherto there has been a lack of co-ordinating officer to reform the Secretary of the Colonies having the Parliament expressed general

approval that a suitable Committee of the Governors of the territories, and local officials within them, study the local conditions, and then to the advantage to be derived from the provision of similar machinery. The Nyasaland Committee, composed of the Senior Provincial Commissioner and the Directors of the medical, agricultural, education, and forestry services, advise the Government of the preparation of balanced development schemes, co-ordinates the work of the several Departments, promotes co-operation between them, and prevents or at least minimises that inter-departmental competition which is sometimes a handicap to progress and a reproach to an Administration. We should like to see added to the Committee some carefully chosen non-officials, not necessarily members of the Legislative Council. An experienced missionary, a successful settler and a Business man of broad views could contribute knowledge of the problems from new angles, and encourage judgment from a non-departmental standpoint.

That the establishment in each Dependency of such a Committee would be timely is attested by the latest medical and other reports, which indicate that a new spirit is stirring among the Natives. In some areas the tendency is faint, but still discernible; in others it is pronounced and obvious. This new spirit is made evident in well-built huts of brick or even stone, sometimes as clean inside as some European dwellings, with tidy compounds round them, decent sanitary arrangements, and inhabited by folk enjoying a better balanced and more varied diet. Diet is recognised as of very great importance today in the betterment of the African, as of the European.

With increasing knowledge and a broader outlook, medical men are no longer content to treat symptoms; they strike at the far sanifying root of disease. The cooperation of the old doctors, hard and well as fit worked within the limitations of the knowledge of his day, has given place to those who find their contact with other departments of Government coming closer and closer. Their demand for a fuller and more varied diet for the Native involves a meat and milk ration, which requires the aid of the veterinary services; their advocacy of vitamin-bearing green vegetable foods calls for the aid of the agriculturists; the provision of pure water supplies, the correction of water-courses, and mosquito and rat destruction impinge on the province of the Conservator of Forests; and every one of these work makes the administration of a multitude of ways the need for greater co-operation between departments. The result is that wherever a committee is set up to consider such a matter and a rational plan could develop, the object of expense and use of labour which would produce better results.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Revisiting East Africa

FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS Mr. W. McHardy has been the representative of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Commission, and in that capacity has done a great deal to encourage holiday travel in Eastern Africa generally, for neither the Kenya system nor Uganda to represent a new view or a new view in such matters. Great changes have occurred in that decade, and Mr. McHardy leaves England to-day to revisit that part of Africa which he served for nearly twenty years, latterly as Acting Traffic Manager and Administrative Superintendent. The purpose of the visit is to discuss various matters with the Administration to reverse once more the view of the railway systems of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, to make himself acquainted with present hotel, motor transport, and other facilities for tourists, and to return by the Nile river, so that he may speak from personal experience of these matters regarding which he receives an increasing number of inquiries year by year. Mr. McHardy expects to be back in London about the middle of April, and in the meantime Mr. J. B. Cameron, former Assistant Superintendent of the K.U.R., will deputise for him.

Predicting Rainfall

RAIN is of such vital importance in Africa that any reliable means of predicting its advent and amount is of interest. A few years ago a meteorologist in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, noticed that of the previous six years the mid-winter had been followed by wet Novembers, and the mid-winter by dry Novembers. Mean mid-winter temperatures are based on the hourly records from June 20 to July 21. This year a prediction founded on this method has proved correct. The cold mid-winter was followed by a rainfall quite below normal, except in one place, Anzoburu. The science of meteorology is exceedingly difficult, the factors involved being many and often obscure. The empirical method, like this should prove fairly accurate, it will be a great boon to farmers in Mashonaland, and may lead to similar investigations elsewhere. But another 25 years must elapse before the method can be really reliable.

Curiosities of Audit

THE SUM OF £1,000 has been paid for the Eastern Municipality by the District Treasury, Nairobi, and £150 by the Sub-Accountant, Eldoret, is recorded by the Acting Auditor of Kenya for the year 1936, and the surprising thing about that £1,000 is that the Municipality remained unaware of the over-payment. However, the audit officer eventually spotted the error, and Eldoret had to repay the money. The error occurred in the following manner: a check for £1,000 was drawn on the 20th of the month of November for the rate and poll tax in the that town of 100, but which was sent to the ground only cost of £100. The error was discovered, the clerk had to refund £1,000, the clerk, the and the balance was written off with the approval of the Secretary of State.

Mowers, Mowers!

AS MICEFORD describes the horse case, the h.p. hay motor, so the membership of cutting the lawns of the Kenya Golf Club can be dubbed as too many multiple-unters-mowers. A trade exhibition gives an album photograph of the line of boys, each equipped with a small rotary grass-cutting machine, and a command, apparently of two head boys, in the ranks of the mowers. By the left, mowers, mowers!

Cousins Under the Skin

THE REV. A. E. ALLEN, addressing the youth rally of the Bradford Baptist Missionary Council, amazed his audience by talking on the passion of the African for medicine—not, medicine, but he can get nothing to take internally, said the padre, the Native insists on being given something to rub on externally; so the Mission kept a tub of vaseline handy to satisfy his craving. In fact, the African's remark, like his white cousin's, since dental doctoring was established in England, the amount of medicine consumed has been colossal, amounting, in sum, literally to hogs-heads.

The African and Coal

WHAT will the Natives do? Fasier asked than answered. He may claim "custom," and he will-headed about, the custom of his father being explanation enough for him, though unsatisfactory to the European; or he may be too imaginative in his desire for progress. Have the East Africans in a platinum mine in each Africa, the boys are given free coal with which to cook their meals and bake the firewood, which they love to sit in the evening and talk; and they are glad to do it. At Eldoret in Rhodesia coal, though not freely obtainable, yet the employees will not use it, insisting on buying wood, which is much dearer. What? No one knows.

What Better Christmas Gift?

For a shilling a week readers in East, Central and South Africa can now receive "East Africa and Rhodesia" (with four or five copies of publication in London) in the complete edition of the week, but printed on Bible paper to reduce weight and also mail postage.

Everywhere in East Africa and the Rhodesias who is keenly interested in the world needs this the most edition—the first published by any magazine in the world in connexion with the reduced Empire and the world.

To readers of public life, enterprising business and professional men, alert agriculturists and growers, the information of a week's news in a few days must be of great value.

It will make an admirable Christmas gift. The cost is 10p per annum, by mail postage included.

Rhodesia and East Africa

Minister Welcomes Inter-Territorial Contacts and Co-Operation

CAPTAIN THE HON. T. E. HARRIS, Minister of Agriculture and Lands in Southern Rhodesia, arrived in London on Monday, 12th, with a strong belief in the value of personal contact, arrived in London on Monday, 12th, primarily for the purpose of establishing direct contact with the leading people in this country, and especially in the purchase of Rhodesian tobacco, maize and other products.

"I want," he told *East Africa and Rhodesia*, "to make it clear to the Mother Country that Rhodesia is anxious to sell more and more of her agricultural products, especially her tobacco, and meet in the great home market, and that it is her wish and determination to improve her marketing and other methods if it should be necessary in any particular case."

Improved Marketing of Tobacco and Meat

Already we have given ample proof of that desire by the establishment last year of our local auctions, and the decisions to take over the cold storage company in April next, and Field tells us that we have greatly improved the quality of our meat in the recent past, and to have the confidence that we can continue with that growth, and thereby increase our sales in the English market. This decision in the near future of local storage accommodation in Beira will be of material assistance, and the Rhodesian Government and Rhodesian farmers welcome the prospect of an early beginning of building for that purpose.

But we appear to be quite satisfied with our auction system in Salisbury, and our growers have certainly good reason to be. There is, indeed, most gratifying unanimity among those interests. We have, you are aware, a Tobacco Board, composed of three representatives of growers and three representatives of the trading side, under the chairmanship of the Secretary to the Department of Agriculture, who, however, has no vote, and, in the case of serious disagreement between its members, has no check instruction from the Government. When I tell you that I have not been approached once during the current year in connexion with the proceedings of the Board, you will appreciate that harmony will prevail.

As to maize, the crop which was recently reported to give us an export of about 1,250,000 bags, an easy record in fact, it is quite possible that shipments may have been fully 20% above the best figures of the past.

Royal Commission Welcomed

The Minister was naturally not disposed to discuss in any detail the Royal Commission which is to visit the Rhodesias and to establish ways and means to improve the conditions of closer co-operation between the territories and the same emphasis to be placed on the decision of the Imperial Government to seek the advice of an impartial body of experienced men who were warmly appreciated in the three constituent States affected.

The secret members of the Commission merely by the wish to strengthen the Empire, he commented. "There is little disposition to split hairs, or to seek some financial or economic advantage at the expense of the other fellow in a neighbouring British Colony."

improving solutions of such problems as regular trade routes and demands.

It is a fair attempt to forecast what the Commission may recommend, it means that there are obvious areas in which closer co-operation and co-ordination have everything to recommend themselves, and that the territories concerned will accept your suggestion in a recent leading article that they should begin at once to prepare their case for submission to the Commission.

There is need to see people in Africa to clarify their own minds, to pool their views, and to look at the whole subject from the standpoint of those who will shortly arrive amongst them in the capacity of judges. The announcement that the Imperial Government had decided to accept the reiterated request of my Prime Minister for an inquiry was made after I had left Rhodesia, and I truly hope that active steps are already being taken in Africa to encourage thorough study of the evidence which will be tendered to the Commissioners.

Need for Inter-Territorial Co-operation

On the broader question of inter-territorial co-operation, informed opinion in Southern Rhodesia recognises the value from the Rhodesian standpoint of the extension of the sphere of our power to cover Rhodesian matters so effectively. East Africa and Rhodesia have so much in common that there must be great advantages to both parties in having their problems and achievements examined and recorded together.

In regard to agriculture, generally, to human and animal health, to Native administration, education, transport policy, and in many other connexions, a great deal can be gained, and is being gained by spreading knowledge between the territories, promoting the exchange of visits, and enabling each to benefit from the experience of the others. The idea of water-tight compartments has been exploded.

Take locusts. None had the worst form of die-hard would argue that our right to hunt should be to wait until flying swarms cross our frontiers on their way to ravage European and Native crops. Manifestly, the right policy is to attack them in the home stage, however distant from our own country that may be at the time. Inter-territorial co-operation in policy, science and research, in theory and practice, and so it is in many questions which are less spectacular but no less important. The best results are to be obtained.

Captain Harris will spend Christmas in Devon and sail again at the end of January for Cape Town, en route to Salisbury.

To Readers in Africa

How much better if you had read this issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia* you might have done by now, writing for one year Mail Editor will be only one shilling weekly for a year free. Order it now.

German Colonial Claims Opposed

By Influential Patriotic Organisations

WIDESPREAD OPPOSITION to the question of the British-mandated territories in Germany was declared on Monday in a meeting of the House of Commons of the Parliamentary Committee of the Empire Industries Association, of which Mr. A. C. G. is chairman.

All the speakers agreed that the strategic security of the Empire, international relations, the welfare of the British and Native inhabitants of the countries in question called for a decision which, moreover, could make no material contribution to peace in view of Germany's reiterated refusal to treat the matter as part and parcel of a general settlement of outstanding international problems.

On Tuesday evening a similar resolution was passed by the Primrose League after an address had been given by Colonel Sandeman Allen, M.C. Further details of these two meetings cannot be furnished as both were of a private character.

Inside Germany

A correspondent recently in Germany has pointed out that when just before Lord Halifax left Berlin for England, Herr Hitler declared that Germany would shout louder and louder for Colonies, which she might expect to get back in some six years. The German Press, doubtless by order, abstained from mentioning the period mentioned, but did record the Fuehrer's statement that the difficult part of the preliminary work had been accomplished, namely the creation of a great German army which threat, curiously enough, was omitted by some of the pro-German British newspapers.

The same informant has had evidence that an important part of the campaign for Colonies takes the form of addresses to the workers in factories and mines. Sometimes thousands of these workers are summoned to such gatherings, from which the Press is excluded, and at which a foreigner can make note of incitements not intended to be heard abroad. In this way a sense of national injustice is being inculcated in the people, including women and young men and girls.

Germany and South Africa

In the few days the controlled German Press has been allowed to deny the assertion of General Smuts that the Reich had formally renounced her claim to the return of South-West Africa.

The leading Nazi organ, the *Voelkischer Beobachter*, wrote: "The German Government, without asking the Germans in South-West Africa, concluded an agreement with the Union recommending the Germans to be naturalised, without however giving up their German citizenship. There can be no question that Germany ever concluded in this agreement a special arrangement about the return of the Colonies, thereby renouncing her Colonial claims in South-West Africa."

The truth is that the agreement negotiated between the South Africa and the German Governments declared: "Recognising that the future of South-West Africa is now bound up with the Union of South Africa, and that it would be a wise policy for the German nationals in that territory to follow in their own country, Africa, and to be prepared to use their influence with

these nationalities to induce them to accept Union citizenship under a general naturalisation law of the Union, and to advise them not to exercise their right of declaring themselves outside the citizenship. It will be hailed with great satisfaction by the German Government, and I feel sure by the German people generally, that a complete understanding has been arrived at."

That undertaking was given in a letter addressed on the name of the German Government to General Smuts on October 23, 1923, by Herr de Haas, the chief negotiator on behalf of Germany.

Speaking in Keating's room on Friday night, Dr. Goebbels, Minister of National Enlightenment and Propaganda, said he did not know when Germany would obtain Colonies; he only knew that she would obtain them. The English had got into the habit of describing Germans as "have-nots"; it was rather patronising, they would "have-nots," but would not remain so.

Points from the Press

The *Observer*, on Sunday Mr. J. L. Garvin waxed caustic at the suggestion that Colonial concessions to Germany would create new risks and perils overseas, but, instead of examining the matter thoroughly, contented himself with writing:

"The Germans are ready to agree not to militarise the Natives. Not to raise that issue again is in every way their own interest and especially their colonial interest. Already we have the German naval treaty. Sea-power, therefore—the one decisive guarantee of security overseas—could not be altered. In the air-arm the Reich could not be at an advantage anywhere overseas except through our own fault. We should be stimulated and kept up to the mark."

Herr Hitler wants to restore vigorous enterprise in the Colonial field, but not to plant large white populations overseas. His aims are no menace to any of the Dominions, when in their part, ought not to create a situation which does not exist. So far from being capable of becoming a vital threat to the Empire, German Colonies would be hostages to fortune.

According to the *Sunday Times*, little importance need be attached to the reports from Berlin that Germany is in no need for making concessions in return for Colonies. "There will certainly be no one-sided arrangement, nor can there be any question of concessions to Germany by Britain alone. It is a question of the Colonial Powers, of which this country is one. We should no doubt be prepared to make our contribution, if others would do the same, but not otherwise, and if Germany were prepared to co-operate in some worthwhile European settlement. The aim to co-operate will be essential on both sides."

In the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* Captain Gathorne Hardy wrote:

"Germany in responsible official positions will give currency to the view that the conquest of German Colonies was a breach of the treaty obligations of the General Act of the Berlin Conference, 1885, dealing with the Congo Basin."

The basis of this charge is the opening article of Chapter I of the General Act. Article I reads: "The Powers, signing this Convention, have

or protectorate in the region the option of proclaiming themselves neutral, in which case, but in no other, the territories of the Act would respect such neutrality. The only Power which, in fact, exercised this option was Belgium, which studiously refrained from hostilities in Africa until her neutrality was violated by Germany in August, 1914 when the German steamer Hedwig Von Wissmann bombarded the port of Antwerp on the coast of Tanganyika. So much for Article 19.

Article 11 concerns the case of a signatory Power becoming involved in the war, but it is pretty well understood that it contemplates a case where none of the Signatories would be belligerents. The article is designed to facilitate the neutralisation, during the war, of the territory within the treaty zone of the Power in question, but again there is

no judicial precedent, and no consent of the Powers and of the other belligerents of the First World War. Since the consent, which a belligerent was clearly entitled to withhold, was for "no great reasons," neutrality in fact accorded no obligation to those neutrality powers under its articles any more and under Article 19.

It thus appears that the only country guilty of violating the Berlin Act was Germany herself, and the whole charge is a mere *ex cathedra* which refers to the treaty itself, in the light of demolishes. Certain London newspapers have published telegrams from London and other cities in which Germans have been accused of plotting to bring Province of Tanganyika and their business searched on suspicion of concealing machinery parts. There is at present no confirmation of the story.

Joint Board Stands Firm

Difficulties of Treating With Germany

NO BRENDA. The Executive Council of the Joint East African Board decided at its December meeting, amidst its wrangling, against the renewed German claims to Tanganyika Territory.

It was generally agreed that the *communiqué* issued after the visit to London of the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of France fairly expressed the views of the two Governments, and the public on which, for the first time in a "official British" announcement, was raised "the Colonial question." The members were unanimously of the opinion that Germany has not the slightest intention of contributing to the peace settlement, a fact which Great Britain and France will be forced to recognise within a few months.

The point was made that the British desire of compromise, by which both sides to a transaction yield something and receive something, is not understood by the German mentality, which is more respect for power and for the man who is strong enough to take what he wants. Recent speeches of Herr Hitler, General Goering and other Nazi leaders were quoted to show that Germany today regards her armed might as the strongest Colonial argument, one which Great Britain could never

Danger of One-Sided Capitulation

There is a recognition that the British public sincerely desires a peaceful settlement, and that a growing section of the nation, because it knows very little of the real issue at stake, favours peace at almost any price, quite overlooking the fact that a one-sided surrender would do nothing to win German gratitude, but would most certainly result only in causing German contempt.

Every speaker emphasised that any arrangement which might involve the possibility of Germany's return to any part of Africa must necessarily be the safeguard of a general settlement, but nobody present believed Germany willing to contribute adequately to a settlement which would mean an era of assured peace.

It would, for instance, be a matter of folly for Great Britain and/or France to agree to surrender any overseas territory unless at the same time the other cause of international discord is removed. There were territorial claims in Europe which were the subject of bitter re-consideration between various countries, and it was pointed out that such other

matters as disarmament and Germany's return to the League of Nations, and a whole host of other problems which demanded attention at one and the same time.

Further, it was the opinion of some of the German understanding at its face, that Herr Hitler had indeed said quite candidly that he would break any pledge if he considered such a breach to be in the best interests of Germany. While such a doctrine prevailed, it would manifestly be impossible to come to an understanding with the Reich, to talk of an agreement with a peace, or an unaggressive Germany could be one thing, but to make unilateral concessions to National Socialism Germany could but what its appeal for its conquests.

The urgent importance of education the public of this country, as to the realities of the situation was stressed, and the earnest desire voiced that some new organisation, of a non-party character, should be formed to make known the truth, dissipate the ignorance which prevails, and so often finds expression in the Press, and co-ordinate action for the support of the Government in its determination to make one-sided capitulation.

The Responsibility of East Africans

All concurred as to the importance of a firm stand by all who speak for Eastern Africa. The territories and those who had connected with them made up their minds long ago that the surrender of Tanganyika Territory must never be permitted, and the British Government was consequently entitled to expect solidarity at this critical juncture from East Africans, who should realise the duty of continuing to express their strong views, and also that this rests upon them the responsibility to do everything in their power to spread enlightenment and to stiffen opinion in Great Britain.

Since much of the discussion was of a confidential nature, its trend is indicated only in broad outline and then in an impersonal way.

Among those who took part were Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P. (Chairman of the Board), Colonel Sanderson Allen, M.P., Sir Montague Barlow, Sir Theobald Chambers, Lord Cranworth, Mr. A. S. Leeson, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. Geoffrey Peter, Mr. H. H. H. M. P., Mr. D. H. M. P., and Mr. H. H. H. M. P.

The agenda will have been taken in South Rhodesia, said the Prime Minister, if the League Commission is to be given the same qualification with further Rhodesia, and as far as possible.

Empire Coffee Growing

Effects of Brazil's New Policy

THIRTY three-tenths of the world's present production of coffee is monopolious.

Brazil's refusal to look after the surplus alone any longer means that every coffee-producing country will have to do its share, probably with very serious consequences for many growers. Experiments in the United States and Germany have sought some use for the surplus coffee instead of its having to be burnt, but, so far as we know, without results. Unless some such use is found, of Nature checks her own abundance, a fall in price seems inevitable, until a balance between supply and demand is restored through the elimination of uneconomic production.

The struggle and misery entailed before 39% of the whole production of a permanent, as opposed to an annual, crop is discontinued is too appalling to need elaboration.

There remains as a remedy an all-embracing agreement to regulate supply and offtake. What are the prospects of such an agreement?

Forty-six countries produce coffee, including those with low costs, thanks to a low standard of living; those who are already being protected, or will be so hereafter, through the abolition of taxes and depreciation of their currencies; and those who enjoy none of these advantages and must face the crisis as best they can. Into this last class, unfortunately, fall most of the white planters of British Empire coffee.

Starvation Prices in Prospect

The second group includes by far the largest and the most influential planters, and for them every thing possible is being done to protect their productions in the respective national interests of the countries concerned. To such measures, obviously, there can be but one end, a starvation price for coffee. But in such a prospect may also lie a solution.

Meanwhile, millions of money invested in coffee plantations, have already sunk alarmingly, and Empire producers will naturally ask what means of support they may expect to protect them as much as possible against the disastrous consequences of this slump.

Quite apart from this aspect, the wider outlook upon our National and Imperial interests points to the importance of maintaining the Empire coffee-growing industry, even in the case of a deep depression, both because it may well justify an inquiry into the steps necessary to protect it now, when its existence may be threatened.

In recent years the well-being—indeed, the existence—of part of the coffee-growing industry of the whole world rested upon Brazil's restriction of her supply, so that the fundamental position was not artificial, and full of uncertainty as to the future. Such benefits, therefore, as accrued to Empire and other coffee growers were an opportunity for them to make provision against the possibility of rainy days in the future.

Five weeks ago Brazil decided to end these restrictions, and adopt the principle of competition in her external coffee policy. By reducing her export tax and making concessions in her rates of exchange for coffee she has caused the

export prices to fall more than 50% overnight without affecting the price to her growers. Thus, she has freed her policy which was no doubt based on wider considerations than coffee alone, but which, as to coffee itself, was ill-advised and economically unsound from the start. The only surprising part is that this policy could be carried out as long as it was, 1906 and 1937 will stand out as milestones in Brazilian coffee history as marking the beginning and the end of its cycle of restrictions.

The Importance of Quality

Whenever local conditions permit, the production of the highest quality of coffee should be the aim of all planters, because the extra cost is small compared with the premium obtainable for fine quality over medium sorts, and fine qualities offer greater resistance to a fall in prices. Happily there is every indication that this is appreciated and that the industry generally is advancing to greater efficiency than ever before.

Native growers in British East Africa produce some fine quality *arabica* coffee in the mountain districts on Kilimanjaro, Mount Elgon and elsewhere, and important crops of the *robusta* variety at the lower altitudes in Tanganyika and Uganda. The majority of these coffees find ready markets within the Empire.

Empire producers enjoy the unstinted support of Colonial Agricultural Departments and research stations, and from experience from my repeated visits to British East Africa it is a pleasure to bear testimony to the patience and efficiency which agricultural officers bring to bear on coffee planter's problems. They, so less, deserve our admiration of their enterprise and of their grit in carrying on as they do in the face of many difficulties and uncertainties.

Editorial reference is made under Matters of Moment to the present position of the East African coffee-growing industry. *E. A. and Rhodesia*.

African Air Mail Subsidies

To provide for the continued operation of the air mail services between the U.K. and East and South Africa pending the establishment of the Empire air mail scheme to include India, Burma and Malaya, an agreement is to be concluded between the Secretary of State for Air and the Postmaster General and Imperial Airways for the extension of the African agreement until June 30 next.

Subsidy will be payable out of the Air Ministry works in respect of operation after December 31, 1937, at the rate of £10,000 per annum. As remuneration for the carriage of mails in accordance with the terms of the existing agreement, the Postmaster General will continue to pay the company an additional £60,000 per annum. It is hoped that the Governments of the participating countries will continue their subsidy and postal contributions on the existing basis during the extended period.

It is also proposed to extend till June 30, 1938, the agreement with Wilson Airways, Ltd. for the operation of a landplane service between Cairo and Lusaka on regular terms to the existing agreement.

The Peace Memorial Museum, in Paris, has acquired from the Post Office an important collection of 1914-18 stamps, which can be seen only on application.

From a translation from a paper on "The Coffee Industry, with Special Reference to the Dominions and Colonies," read by Mr. G. C. Schuler to the Royal Society of Arts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Oxford Group in Kenya

Putting Christianity Into Practice

By the Editors of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

SINCE the reading of the Rev. Ronald Allen's paper, I feel I must write from this up-country district, 200 miles from Nairobi, to say that the movement which he has popularised is no longer a vague vision having no clear idea of its form, but is, with us here in East Africa, already a concrete reality, operating in many of our districts, as in at least 50 other countries, and supported alike by clergy and laymen, old and young, rich and poor, and every-where.

This movement asks for no subscriptions, has no roll of membership, no entrance fee, no badge of office, no distinction of race or creed and its only qualification for membership is a sincere desire by the individual to be useful to God for the furthering of His Kingdom. The only preparation is a complete realisation of the necessity of building up a new world order on a basis of absolute honesty, absolute purity, absolute unselfishness, and absolute love, in the things of the spirit, as well as in the ordinary daily things of life, and the determination of the individual to run his life on these lines, in all his dealings and in all his thinking, under the guidance of God.

This new determination, as it has been called—not a new denomination—completely obviates the possibility of which Mr. Allen speaks, of anyone having to "fall back upon some private undefined and generally undefinable idea of God, and of their place in the world, in relation to Him," because in this new movement the individual is shown the utter simplicity and the practical way, of building up that relationship with God. Now, through the individual listening in daily to God, for the thoughts He gives and the orders He sends, His plan for the world can be revealed, instead of, as formerly, by trying to establish the relationship, by talking to Him daily, through prayer only.

Mr. Husband and I are coffee planters who, like most others, have been experiencing all the troubles of the post-war world—economic, financial, social, and the ever-increasing anxiety about our future security and the education of our small but growing family. Owing to the badness of the roads and the immense distances, the visits of our chaplain, though welcome, are infrequent.

But now that the Oxford Group has reached Kenya, small groups of this Fellowship are springing up, where Christians of all denominations, creeds and race are meeting together, to talk together of the things of God, and not only to talk, but to do. This would not have been possible previously amongst laymen, for we were too reserved and shy, but we were all spiritually the poorer for that lack in our lives. In Songhor I meet as often as we can—we are a very scattered and far-flung community, and have to conserve our pride of petrol. We meet sometimes in the grass, thatched shacks, or else in our homes, and this practical Christianity, this new vision of the things of God, as affecting us in every detail of our daily lives, of gaining amongst us, in a few hours, the ordinary man's insight into God, and the extraordinary things, how the ordinary man can do the things of God, is a revelation. We have had a number of similar visits to our own district, which

is about 200 miles from Nairobi, and these visits were most gratefully attended, and they always by the same local section of the community, for the holding of a series of an ever-increased event, attended also by a growing number of people throughout the district, people who were never aroused by the intermittent services, were they ever persuaded to attend them, to care for the things of God, but who, through the coming of the Oxford Group to Songhor, have been made to realise that each individual has his own responsibility to his fellow men as a minister of God, and a dispenser of God's will. We are all learning now how to make use of our individual resources—of time, money, training, talents, and personality—as God from time to time directs us for the common good. This is not something which we have read as happening elsewhere to other people. We are seeing it working out at our very doors, in our own homes.

Our Holy Party held at Nairobi I recently heard a layman (a white) guests assembled there, but since his coming into contact with this Fellowship he has been "fisher of men for Christ" and has been out busy, not only with his flock but with his head-ache in helping those people to a fuller and more true realisation of God in their lives, people who have, through the Holy Spirit, first been awakened and then by his laymen friends in the Fellowship of the Oxford Group. Thus has "the movement from within assumed form and substance."

Songhor, I.

Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,
A. L. HERRIES.

Italy and Ethiopia

Major Polson Newman's Address

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

SIR, I was glad to read your report of Major Polson Newman's address to the Royal Empire Society, for, almost if not quite alone among British writers and speakers in Ethiopia, he has consistently upheld the credit of the Italian régime. Criticism of his attitude must first consider his credentials, which are sound. He has a good record as a soldier and traveller; he knew the country and its peoples before and during the war, and he has certainly seen much more of it since the war than any other British subject. In fact, he has seen it all, thanks to that nation which he rightly declares has completely revolutionised conditions in Ethiopia.

His address was a perfectly straightforward story of what he had actually seen; moreover, he displayed neither bias nor particular enthusiasm for the Italian rule, except for their policy of never taking land from the people.

That declaration, which sounds admirable—like Missions' tender regard for autochthones by never calling them "Natives," but "peoples of Ethiopians"—is a little difficult to understand. In urban or "high" areas, where cultivated lands are fairly well demarcated, Nuboth's remark may be safe from application, but is there not in Ethiopia the "shifting cultivation" common elsewhere in Africa, and in those no-titled lands?

It is always good to hear both sides of a case and many of our readers must have the same impression that the British Press did not serve the public well in connexion with the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. Had the heavens been kinder, the national judgement would have been swifter.

London, N.W.

Yours faithfully,
G. F. GRAYSON.

Bush Telegraph No Myth

African Powers of Telepathy

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

SIR:—I have written a letter on this subject a good deal longer than he may imagine. I have read several letters by know-alls who poo-poo the "bush telegraph" in East Africa. There's news again, and with a property in Australia, the sheads station, are connected with the town 50 miles away, and with out-stations 30 miles in the opposite direction. Out-station employees were forbidden to use the telephone except when speaking to myself or the manager. They were not in touch with the outside world, yet they very frequently asked, "Has such and such happened." They frequently anticipated events by days.

There are, in fact, several varieties of "bush telegraph," not confined to Africa by any means. Drums are undoubtedly used; the Red Indians and the earlier peoples in North America used smoke signals; so did the Australian aborigines.

There is, however, in all bush dwellers, whether white or black, a certain "bush sense" which, due to the fact that their minds are free of worry and a multitude of affairs, which, in any certain, enables them to pick up messages by telepathy, and there is another means by which Africans obtain information, possibly by dreams, by benevolent witchcraft, or (through Divine Providence) in short, Sir Oliver Lodge and Conan Doyle know more than many who criticised them.

Nairobi, Yours faithfully,
Kenya Colony

The Schoolboy's Paradise

Should Latin and French Be Taught?

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

SIR:—The triumph of Mr. Huggins's education policy in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament is being followed by some interesting interpretations of it in the schools.

Mr. H. G. Livingston, headmaster of Milton School, Bulawayo, has first defined the terms "academic" and "modern," as applied to education, in a clear and succinctly starting manner. An "academic" course, he explained, leads up to public examinations, whereas a "modern" course has no public examinations at the end of it—a classification which should produce a tremendous demand from English schoolboys to be moved as soon as possible to the scholastic atmosphere of Southern Rhodesia, for if one thing clouds the happiness of school life in England it is the blur of examinations, and terminal tests to the metric.

Mr. Livingston's elaboration that the modern educational course will see some boys "from the standpoint of unsuitable examinations" will not surprise a fifth-grader, who will maintain that all examinations are unsuitable. He has not already said in his paper, "I do not think it is enough of the classics to quote a Latin text." Then he is told that the modern course omits both Latin and French, and he naturally begins to wonder how he will manage to get his Latin and French boys to find out "to a certain extent" that all boys are really ignorant, and where they are only in a "certain" way for his and his people's benefit. Seriously, it is not Latin and French, but the way of studying them, and the way of teaching them, that is the genius, comprehended and appreciated, if the last sentence, upon

which I have been so far disregarded. For generations normal French was the official language of the country and the speech of the upper classes. The assimilation, which came later, has left a very deeper impression on the vocabulary. There is no need for boys to learn to write Latin verse of the Roman epoch, but a sound, if elementary, grounding in the language is essentially a medium of culture.

As for French, there should be pity for any youngster deprived of the opportunity of studying a foreign language. To speak and write correctly, it is true, but to read and understand, which is the real test of wit, clarity of statement and meticulous accuracy of construction have been embodied for the delectation and instruction of the world at large.

Yours faithfully,
Oxford K. R. P. PROCTOR

The Chagga Disturbances

Recurrent of the Trouble Forecast

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

SIR:—I may be permitted to express the opinion that the article on the Chagga disturbances that appeared in your edition of November 11 contains only the truth?

It is incorrect to state, as Mr. Mackenzie Kennedy, then Acting Governor, stated to the Chagga in Moshi in July 1924, there is no alternative between co-operative marketing and, if I may employ the term, chaotic marketing. He knew, or should have known, that there is a working alternative in controlled marketing, which works well in the matter of groundnuts and is acceptable not only to the Natives but to traders. I am prepared to accept the argument that co-operative marketing is the most desirable method, but, as Cromer pointed out in a pregnant passage, "It is wiser to put up with an imperfect reform carried with Native consent than to insist on some more perfect measure executed in the teeth of strong, although often unreasonable, Native opposition."

The Tanganyika Government has fallen back on the age-old excuse that the disturbances were caused by a few agitators. If that is really so, why was it necessary to demonstrate in the plains, dispatch to the scene a large force of police under their Commissioner, hold a company of the R. C. in readiness and inflict wholesale imprisonments and deportations? Government cannot have it both ways.

My information, gleaned from official as well as unofficial sources, is that a feeling of great resentment prevails amongst the tribesmen, and that a recrudescence of the trouble must be expected sooner or later. And one has only to read the Hansard record of the debate on the Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill held in Dar-es-Salaam last April to realize how perturbed the unofficial members of the Legislative Council were concerning a state of affairs that has considerably worsened since then.

It is not only the Native Administration in Tanganyika, but perhaps many some wise reflections on the agitators in Southern Nigeria and suggest that, when ever a "bush" trouble arises it is the duty of the Government concerned to hold an impartial and impartial inquiry into the facts. If the Tanganyika Government has any conscience, it cannot afford to ignore a survey which would not only be of benefit to the Government but also to the Natives, by leading them to a more peaceful and orderly state of affairs.

Yours faithfully,
Oxford

OUR BOOKSHELF

Answers to Your Problems**A Really Indispensable Handbook**

MAJOR HOWE appears to juggle the author, Major (ret.) J. Orde Browne, an expert of 20 years' experience in East Africa, to claim something approaching omniscience within the limits he has set himself.

From articles on motor-car and pump and taps to articles on carpenter tools to building a bridge from houses to explosives on all such topics he has got a mass of information. That is good; what is better is that it is not the usual "cookbook" stuff, but interesting writing readable with pleasure, clearly based on personal and practical knowledge of facts and every subject. He is specially helpful in matters regarding which the amateur, overlooked and left under the collar, bungles the job—particularly in Africa and other young countries, where professional assistance may be hundreds of miles away.

For instance, there is the matter of taking in laying out the plan of a building. It seems a little too small. How true? That is obvious enough with a plan in the first stage of building in England, but how many amateur builders realise and remember it in Africa?

Not everyone knows that Africans push instead of pulling a saw; but Major Orde Browne is observant and he warns you, "jest, you" workmen buckle and break the cross-cut saw upon which you are relying to get your timber "planked." Take off the wooden handles, he suggests, and substitute rope handles and wooden handles; then the "boys" will have to pull, and in time they will learn how to handle the saw properly.

Inquire Within Upon Everything

You know that a blow lamp takes old paint off a floor. Were you aware that it heats and disinfects and sprays for killing bugs, ticks and other pests in the cracks of brick, stone, and for getting rid of spores of mould and for when replacing decayed timber?

Washed tap water run clockwise, and a man has lost his temper. Did you know that?

A filter, unless kept scrupulously clean, may be a positive death trap. It is not, of course, but still ignored by hundreds of otherwise sensible people.

Can you tell, offhand, the exact size and lay-out of a lawn tennis court? Are ambitious discussions have been known to rise over the point when an out-lying station has resolved to make such a court? Major Orde Browne supplies details, complete with diagrams, and instructions for levelling the court, again with diagram. He even goes particulars of a cricket pitch, recognising that few cricketers, even among the keenest, could plot the position and bowling courses accurately without such aid.

These, taken at random, are only a few items out of thousands, literally thousands, in Major Orde Browne's handy volume.

His medical advice, so modestly given, has been valued by the late Director of Medical Services in Kenya for information on explosives by Major General W. S. Dobbie, R.E.; his instructions for preserving plants and trophies by the managing director of Messrs. Rowland Ward; and a book so small enough to go into a side pocket is bound

bound and clearly printed, in short, has all the essentials of a real *vide mecum*.

The illustrations, mostly line diagrams, by Mr. S. Milford, add to the value of the work. On page 63 are three tiny drawings illustrating the lifting of a heavy weight from a boat. Fig. 2 shows the weight in the boat ready to be lifted; fig. 3 shows it lifted up. But you can't reach the article; the water level of the boat in fig. 3 is drawn proportionally lowered, and the boat rides high, as it should.

This is a really valuable, comprehensive, satisfying, practical and entertaining book, which, while exceedingly useful to anyone in Great Britain, may be described without exaggeration as really indispensable to anyone in Africa—or, for that matter, in Ceylon, Malaya, the West Indies, or anywhere overseas. A. L.

First Man to Cross Africa**From East to West**

East Africa and Rhodesia noted recently that there was no biography of Captain Verney Lovett Cameron, R.N., the first man to cross Africa from east to west, "a fine piece of travel and exploration which, beginning at Bagamozi in February, 1873, finished at Benguela in November, 1875." In the course of that great journey, he solved the problem of Lake Tanganyika's outlet, explored and surveyed the southern extremity of the lake, proved conclusively that the Lualaba was the headwater of the Nile, and, by tracing the watersheds of the Nile, Zambezi and Congo rivers, was able to indicate the principal hydrographic basins of Africa for which important contributions to science he was awarded the Royal Geographical Society's gold medal.

Major Robert Horan has now written an excellent account of Lovett Cameron's life and work under the title "African Odyssey" (Hutchinson, 18s.). He gives not only an interesting picture of the man himself, but also of the conditions of Africa at that time, the powers and character of the Arab traders, the disturbed and dangerous state of many parts of the country, the intolerable delays in travel resulting from native methods and avarice in bargaining, the constant sicknesses which impeded all *saftiris* and the influence of Livingstone in East and Central Africa.

While living in the famous Kwihara house at Embayeni near Tabora that Lovett Cameron learned the news of the great man's death and laid his body. The crisis of his own journey was thrust upon him: since Livingstone was dead the purpose of the expedition was no more, and Lovett Cameron might justifiably have returned to the coast with the body. But there was still Livingstone's box of papers to be recovered, and so he decided against return and set out upon the journey which was to end in Portuguese Angola long after he had been given up as dead. The book is worthy of the epic of African endeavour which it describes.

Wargens of the Wild. By T. C. Britches (Murray, 7s. 6d.).—A popular account of wild animal sanctuaries all over the world, illustrated by some really beautiful photographs. One of a hippo is a close-up of the closest. The text is spiced with anecdote and makes amusing and informing reading. A record of what is being done—not too soon to preserve wild life from extermination.

The Cape-to-Cairo Dream.

Sir R. Williams the "Faithful Collaborator."

DR. JOSEPH C. RAUHAEL, Ph.D., has just published through the Columbia University Press "The Cape-to-Cairo Dream: A Study in British Imperialism." It is a book of more than 500 pages, which will make a strong appeal to East Africans and Rhodesians, who, if they do not agree with all that the author writes, will feel that she has made a serious endeavour to present an impartial study of the many controversial matters which must needs figure in the story. The international rivalries which sprang from the endeavours of men of different races to secure for their own country land on the African continent are explained in the light of new knowledge, and in the dispassionate atmosphere possible to an American observer who writes long afterwards, and who clearly believes that the British record was been one of which any nation would be proud.

The narrative bristles with the names of men who have left their mark upon the world. Livingstone, Baker, Speke, Emin Pasha, Joseph Thomson (misspelt Thompson), Lovell Cameron, Lugard, Sharpe, Johnston, Kitchener, Pingo, Stears, Karl Peters, Jackson, Kitchener, Marchand, King Leopold, Cromer, Bismarck, Stanley, Sir William McKinnon, Cameron, the Greys, the Moffats, De la Rive, Rhodes, Jackson, Alfred Beit, Barney Barnato, and a whole host of lesser men cross and recross the pages. Merely to recall some of the names is to bring to mind to indicate the vitality of the story, for these were mortals who shaped events for good or ill.

The Diliberate Cape-to-Cairo Policy

The final chapter, entitled "The English Influence of the Idea," summarises the views of the writer, who lists as her five chief Cape-to-Cairo imperialists Rhodes, Kitchener, Kikk, Johnston and Lugard. Dr. Raphael is not persuaded that Great Britain pushed a definite Cape-to-Cairo policy, though outsiders caused her to do so, while the belief that this country was contemplating an Empire from the Cape to Alexandria influenced the operations of other Powers, especially Germany, as far back as the early sixties of last century. It was as an economic, not a political, project that the British were interested in the Cape-to-Cairo line of communication.

Thwarted by the many in his plans for a British-owned railway from the Cape to (Zambia) what was then German East Africa, Rhodes devoted his energies to securing the line through the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, and emphasis is laid on the devotion of his able collaborator, Sir Robert Williams, in bringing to fruition the dreams of the great empire-builder. As told by Dr. Raphael, the story runs thus:

Robert Williams had been successful about this time (1900) in securing from the Belgian King a grant of the prospecting rights for minerals over a large area of the Katanga district of the Congo State adjoining Northern Rhodesia. As a result of these concessions, Rhodes and Sir Robert Williams, the successful negotiator with the railway problem, the two men studied the map of Africa.

"That is the way we will go (Rhodes said, pointing through the Congo State), but your mineral concession is only for thirty years, it is too short. Get King Leopold to extend it to ninety-nine years. The British public loves a ninety-nine year lease. The King will agree to this, he will not let me down. I will get a sort of line (Cape-Durban)

route, and when you have done all this you will be able to give me a share of your minerals to assist me with my railway."

Williams went to King Leopold and did obtain an extension of the mineral concession together with a railway concession. He had secured a concession from the King for the construction of a line from the Belgianian front through the Congo State to the Nile. He offered this to Rhodes together with a half share in the mineral rights which he had also obtained from Leopold. Rhodes's financial supporters, however, would not see to the terms. Sir Robert Williams attributed the failure of the scheme to Beit, who was behind Rhodes. "Beit," he said, "demanded, with an extravagant share of the mineral rights of Katanga (not only of mine, but also of King Leopold's) as the price of bringing the railway forward to the Congo frontier, that the scheme fell through."

Germany Tries to Quash the Scheme

Behind Beit he saw German machinations. The Germans, he claimed, were particularly anxious to quash this Cape-to-Cairo scheme, and one of their agents went to Brussels to put a spoke in Williams's wheel. "Germany," he thought, was even then scheming to secure the Congo State, and the British Government was too blind to see it, and too supine to realise the vital importance to the British Empire of Rhodes's great scheme."

Rhodes died shortly after the failure of the above transaction, but not before Williams, his faithful collaborator, had promised to do his best to see his line north.

"The War in Abyssinia," by Pietro Badoglio, with a foreword by Benito Mussolini (Methuen, 30s.).—A complete translation, with nothing omitted, maps, pictures or text, of Marshal Badoglio's book published in Italian a year ago. Though primarily a work for military specialists, civilians will appreciate the accuracy of detail, the splendid panoramic maps, the accounts of the battles, the soldier's estimate of his enemy, and the clarity of the narrative. Straight forward and without undue bias, this book will take its place as an historical document.

"The Bushveld Doctor," by J. C. Leopold (Cape, 40s. 6d.).—South African Dr. J. C. Leopold was appointed, 22 years ago, medical inspector of schools in the Transvaal, and also was posted to the Bushveld, where he was called in this determination to combat the folk who came to love and trust him. The book tells of good stories, some of most primitive but successful surgery, and of other and homely incidents of a pathetic and homeless people. It is a modest but convincing record of what devoted service can accomplish.

"European Beginnings in West Africa," by J. W. Blake (Lansdown, 10s. 6d.).—Gold and slaves drew Europeans, particularly the Portuguese, to visit and to colonise West Africa, and Mr. Blake has done good service by his research into the history of European exploration of the African coast in the fifteenth century, the reality of the Powers, and the background for the story of Christopher Columbus and his projects. With obscure material the author has recovered a surprising amount of information about a vital century for Europe and the Royal Empire Society, for which the book is published. It is to be regretted that Mr. Blake's "Imperial Studies"

Progress in Rhodesia

Items from the Governor's Review

SIR HUBERT SAUNDERS, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, in his annual report to the Governor-General, dated in the first of his conclusions on the two Rhodesias would be that during the year ending January 1 next, the local administration would shortly be introduced into the British Protectorates. A Conference of the British and African Commissioners from the two Rhodesias, the appointment of a second Vice-Governor, and the local requirements and objectives of the establishment of the combined Court of Appeal for the two Rhodesias and possibly other matters which are so urgently required, and the reorganisation of the secretariat would be recommended by the Commission.

The experimental Finance Committee, containing five elected members, was to become permanent. The Committee was to review the question of taxation; within two years the territories would, it is excellently hoped, be promoted to a status which has been justly criticised. Labour legislation might be necessary, as was reconsideration of the scales of heads of departments.

It had been decided that boys' and girls' boarding schools should eventually be situated in a bush which offered the advantages of a healthy situation removed from town surroundings yet with the convenience of being near a centre of the territory's life and work, thus giving the staff a wider sphere of interest and a wider social life than a town could provide. Other advantages were that scholars could be addressed by distinguished visitors to the capital, attend formal ceremonies, watch sporting events, benefit from the facilities for attending a diving workshop, and have the best hospital treatment. As an interim measure the Codrington Boys' School would be transferred from Mazabuka to the buildings in Choma now occupied by the girls; a second school would not be built until the boys had outgrown the Choma accommodation, as the girls have now done.

The Governor referred to the "conspicuous success" with which Mr. Lockhart, the Treasurer, had discharged his duties, and congratulated him on his promotion to Financial Secretary in Kenya.

Problems Facing Uganda

During Governor's Review of Affairs

NOT OFTEN is a personal matter raised in the report of a Governor at his annual review. In the address of the Governor of Uganda, Sir A. Merrick, opened the seventeenth session of the Uganda Legislative Council, the outstanding item in his speech was the announcement of the retirement next year of Mr. E. J. Wastland, the Director of Geological Survey in the Colony, and to whose advice and experience the Acting Governor had paid a warm tribute. He also spoke appreciatively of the Financial Secretary and Accountant-General, Mr. A. C. Forrest, and Mr. J. H. Allen.

Customs revenue is expected to yield 10 per cent above the estimate, but will fall in 1938, as is indicated by the fall in cotton prices to £200,000 in the anticipated average revenue during the next year.

For the improvement and expansion of Native agriculture the Government is providing water supplies, better roads, and improved methods and higher standards of fencing, cleanliness, and cultivation. These are being introduced slowly but surely. Walls are being built in the northern areas, being financed

by the Government. The Government is also providing water supplies for the Native population, and is providing up to £100,000 for the improvement of the roads. The Government is also providing for the improvement of the roads, and the price of meat is being fixed.

Reference is made to the Traffic Control Board established in connection with the coordination of transport in Central Uganda and Tanganyika to handle export exceeding for the first time a value of £200,000 in a year; to the Committee appointed to inquire into labour resources and requirements, with a view to reducing Native taxation to the level of the prison and police services; and to the fact that landing grounds at Putiaba and Masindi should be ready for use early in 1938, while new landing grounds are to be provided near Masaka, Mbale, Gulu, Fort Portal and Lwetoobya.

Sir Harold MacMichael

His Promotion Welcomed

To know Sir Harold MacMichael is to know a man who will take up the post of High Commissioner in Trans-Jordan is to put the matter with about twenty great relief, says *Evening Britain* in the East.

The High Commissioner designate is a real soldier. He has written and lectured much on the Sudan; he holds the Burton Memorial Medal. But he is no pedant. He is indeed typical of the best products of one of the finest services in the world, the Sudan Political Service, which has won the admiration alike of the friends and critics of the British Empire.

If anything could reassure the Arab world, particularly, and the Islamic world in general, that the problems of Palestine will be handled sympathetically, they need only refer to the Bedouin and the fellahs of the Sudan for their opinion of Sir Harold MacMichael. Similarly, all non-Arabs might refer (and find a like answer) to the non-Muslims in the Sudan.

Sir Harold has in short, precisely the record to which may naturally be added new but hitherto chapters on Palestine, chapters which we may not unreasonably hope will be the brightest in the post-war history of that unhappy land.

Developments in Nyasaland

Sir Harold Kinnaird was prevented by illness from presiding over the recent session of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, and his address was read by Mr. K. L. Hall, Chief Secretary, who welcomed the establishment of a bonded auction floor in the Protectorate, and the formation of the B.C.A. Company on its arrangements in the cultivation of soya beans, the export of some 3,000 tons of which was expected this year, and announced that a Nyasaland Labour Commissioner would reside in Salisbury from the beginning of 1938 to watch the interests of Nyasaland natives in Southern Rhodesia.

Protecting Wild Birds

Wild birds are to have increased protection in Nyasaland. Hitherto Natives have been allowed to take birds for food during the close season, but a new Bill forbids this, and prevents Native employees on private estates, who cannot be prosecuted for trespass, from shooting or taking wild birds without the permission of the owners or occupiers of the estates.

Statements Worth Noting

332 Mr. Gerald Percival Saben

"I turn thee into my shield and into my sword, for I am desolate and afflicted." *Job 1:19*

When quite young, rhinoceroses are very docile and playful. On reaching maturity, however, they become untrusting, wild and dangerous. *Mr. G. Boulenger, in "The London Zoo."*

The real object of Native education in Northern Rhodesia is to improve the village school. *The Director of Native Education, addressing the Methodist Synod.*

A few days and one has seen the colonial birds, it would be years before one could see one had seen all the birds that haunt the hills. *Mr. W. Alston, in "Wanderings of a Bird-lover in Africa."*

An innovation in the form of cooked food for the labour three times a day in place of the normal evening issue of uncooked rations has been introduced. Much success. *Tanganyika Agricultural Report, 1930.*

It would be a very rash man who would prophesy that Uganda is another El Dorado but on the other hand it would be foolish to deny the immense natural riches of the area. *Mr. Leonard G. Brown writing in "Sands, Clays and Minerals."*

The maxim that healthy conditions mean an efficient labour force is not yet fully appreciated (on estates). The European himself has suffered from ill-health, yet it has not been realised that the more healthy the conditions under which labour live, the more healthy will the employed be. *Nyasaland Medical Report, 1930.*

Though the tale (of 1936) is one of unprecedented progress and development in the Nyasa and Central Provinces, it is also a tale that hinders and holds with apparent enlightenment, matches the secret power of Laibonism and witchcraft, the root of which are deeply seated in the life of the people. *Report on Native Affairs in Kenya, 1936.*

Lutembe, the tame crocodile on Lake Victoria is very slow on land, although his jaws still move in lightning-*fast* for the shutter-speed of the camera. When the fish supplied to the game boys was finished, the boy took hold of the animal's tail, turned him round, and wheel-barrowed him back into the lake. *Miss Ida F. King, writing to "The Field."*

The Masai have reported to the District Commissioner at NGONG that many times at sunrise and sunset they have seen lions on Finch-Hatton's grave in the hills. A lion and lioness have come there and stood or lain on the grave for a long time. It was fit and decorous that the lions should come to Denis's grave and make him an African monument. *Karen Muxen, in her book, "Out of Africa."*

Hitler is in a position to exploit all the capacities of sacrifice and heroism that are so fine in the German people. That is what makes the German position so tragic. The nation has been duped. It may be reborn, it may be as new Germany, but unless it learns the habit of political and economic collaboration in international matters, it is a nation confronted by the ultimate ruin and disintegration. *Professor H. H. Roberts, in "The Hottentots, that Hills and..."*



Copyright.

It is to be thanked for having provided the Central Board of Kenya with the first two members of the administrative staff. During a holiday visit to Nyasaland, Mr. H. H. Bull was appointed to the post of the District Commissioner, London, and recommended to the Board. Mr. G. P. Saben, who had worked with him for six years in Iraq, where they were colleagues on the administrative and fields staff of the Iraq Petroleum Company.

Soon after taking up his duties in Nairobi Mr. Saben realised the inadequacy of the existing statistical information on East African areas, a situation which he set himself to remedy. He set out wide objectives for these statistical surveys, successfully secured the establishment of a monthly bulletin, which he edited with ability and vigour, much more alert and informative journals and sponsored publications usually are, are received rather than welcome in that respect, not that it was established, it is able to the East African Colonies industry.

Mr. Saben and his wife, Joan, came to the East African Colonies in 1924, and he went to Iraq in 1926, and to Kenya in 1934. He is a keen player of squash and golf, and has a number of books to his credit. He is a member of the G. P. Saben Club, his motto being said to be the despote of opposing arguments.

Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Japan Runs Risk—The past months have provided scores of cases of Japanese responsibility, all on the same kind of fatal pattern: outrage, petty butnaga. It seems clear that a country more jealous of its national honour should so slight a value upon the elementary necessities of international conduct. It seems equally obvious that the Japanese fighting services should be so careless not only of their good name, but of their reputation for efficiency. A ordinary bad warship may excite the admiration whose shells killed over a dozen British soldiers on the borders of the International Settlement, but a plan of mere technical misallocation can exonerate the leaders and the factories which went deliberately into action against British and American warships over the east coast. Their performances were of the type which might have been expected from untrained crews in a revolutionary war during a South American pronunciamento of the last century. But the sinking of the *Essex* and the attendant incidents are an indelible stain on the honour of a Power whose armed forces once boasted a peerless tradition. It begins to look as if the average Japanese officer on service in China barely equals in the creation and in the carrying of a small boy with a gasp.

Vulnerable London—How vulnerable London is to what can be done to protect us from attack. Now, as yet, has any realistic intensity, power, variety, and continuity been displayed. Nor has a limit to the expansion of our Forces been anywhere approached. London's vulnerability is, unfortunately, greater than that of any other capital, not only because of its size and density, but also because it contains nearly 20% of our population; Paris and Berlin, for instance, contain only 6% and Rome only 7%. The defence of its concentration areas at the Government's door will be a dominant factor in any war. Even if shelters are provided in all the houses of London is built, London is our greatest support by far, handling about a third of our sea-borne trade in its 1,400 acres of docks, and is therefore vulnerable to gas poisoning of stored food, and having a narrow river approach which will be impassable. What good are gas masks if we eat poisoned food? A square mile contains the numerous bureaux, many of which modern conventional warfare cannot be carried on. Vulnerability can be lessened but it obviously cannot be removed, even if a gas poisoning involved permanent dispersion. It is a mighty city, but one whose vulnerability is a

Japan's Plans—With the fall of Nanking the Japanese seems will not pursue Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek into the interior of China. To do so would be to court the disaster that befell Napoleon at Moscow. If Chiang Kai-Shek refuses to come to terms the Japanese military occupation will have to continue and funds will have to be raised by taxation to support the Army. For the sake of China it is in his personal interests, Chiang Kai-Shek will before long be compelled to sue for peace. Without arms and with no money, he is bound in time to give up the fight. But he may remain the spearhead of Communism in China, though I do not say he is a Communist.

Modern Chivalry—Modern war is between nations and not between professional fighting men. It is that, essentially, every adult citizen is a potential war worker. It is impossible to be sure of our planes hitting a particular part of a town and in any case the docks, warehouses, shops, and offices play an essential part in the national life. If an enemy could blister, say, a million of us who are old, or very young, or the need for taking care of these activities would seriously impair the nation's fighting power.

Horrible Case in Italy—An aviator of the Italian army in Spain, interviewed by a representative regarding the bombing of civilians, replied: "I admit it is inhuman, but war is not efficient unless such methods are employed. We criticised the Germans for the atrocities committed in Belgium; we were unjustified. To day we recognise that it is necessary for their example. The need for destruction of civilians, the maiming of soldiers, nerves, relaxation of discipline, and reduction of combat efficiency." *La Voce d'Italia*, Paris.

The *Statesman* has been added to the list of subscribers to the *Mail Edition*. Subscriptions and orders follow.

Russia Polls—An election in Leningrad showed proper pride in the measures taken to make voters happy and comfortable during their short sojourn at the polls. The election was held in the door under a red arch, one which was inscribed "Welcome to Voters, by a police official, who said, "Good morning" and led him to the register through a hall decorated with portraits of leaders and slogans in favour of the Constitution and the new happy life. Children of women voters were taken to a special kindergarten room where white-robed girls read to them and gave them free sweets, apples, and toy balloons to play with during the 10 to 20 short minutes while mother exercised her civic rights. The elector was then led to a curtained room adorned by primulas in pots—by another official who invited him to draw the curtains tight "because ours is a secret ballot." *The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*.

Air Minister and Commons—Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher has called attention to the desirability of the Secretary of State for Air being a member of the House of Commons. Commander Fletcher has a caustic tongue, and did not spare either the Air Ministry or himself representing it on the Treasury Bench. He recalled the late Sir John's shortcomings as a Parliamentarian and was scathing about the present Secretary, who a day or two before had answered a question involving the term "B.N." and had then confessed that he had no idea what these letters meant. The Prime Minister's reply was largely irrelevant and he made quite a mistake. He tried to justify the present position by referring to it in both Socialist and Conservative quarters of State, and was well peer. Sir John's shortcomings were considerable and he was not the slightest bit of a member of the Commons. The Air Ministry has not become one of the great spending departments and that its principal spokesman should be a member of the Commons.

The Statesman

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

In a Sentence: I have no use for defeatism. — *Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.*

Committees keep minds but waste hours. — *Lord Trent*

Stalin can talk but he cannot stop the truth. — *Leon Trotsky*

Subsidies are an unsettling factor in industry. — *Sir Edward Glegg, M.P.*

The discretion exercised by our Press justifies the liberty it enjoys. — *Lord Ho*

We cannot have a hot war until peace is declared. — *Mr. James Griffiths*

Ventilation in English coal-mines is far superior to the British. — *Mr. A. Short, M.P.*

To be negligent in well doing is bad politics as well as bad religion. — *Sir Alec Bailey*

One day justice will be done to Lord Swinton for his work at the Air Ministry. — *The Prime Minister*

Peace and tranquillity is susceptible to advertising treatment as canned goods or tobacco. — *Sir Peter Bennett*

Really useful political reforms are seldom proposed because they cut across districts of party politics. — *Dean of St. Paul's*

Manchester is distinguished by its unshakable and its invincible authority to humbug. — *Lord Chichester*

The Premier is a well more enterprising and more individual than government departments. — *Mr. C. S. Williams*

Japan is trying to establish permanent peace in the Far East through close co-operation with China. — *Mr. Katsu K. Kawanaka*

It is not necessary to make the English court ugly to make it healthy or keep it insanitary to preserve its loveliness. — *Mr. P. H. Jones*

The declaration of leaders in the League of Churches Church asserts an absolute and unqualified belief in God and that the Christian Church should be responsible for the world's peace. — *The Rev. Canon G. G. G. G. G.*

It is not necessary to make the English court ugly to make it healthy or keep it insanitary to preserve its loveliness. — *Mr. P. H. Jones*

It is not necessary to make the English court ugly to make it healthy or keep it insanitary to preserve its loveliness. — *Mr. P. H. Jones*

Army Council Changes. The principle followed in the mechanization of the Army in the disaster zone is the substitution of mechanical for animal power, which maintains the old formation whereas mechanized warfare requires new forms. This can be readily understood by considering that where there is no front behind which auxiliary troops, such as artillery and trains, can be protected, each troop must be organized to protect itself. Secondly, the vehicle supplied being the most essential for cross-country use, the Army is being put into a steel jacket and robbed of its power to manoeuvre either to avoid or give a blow. — *Captain R. Kennedy*

Better American Outlook. Any substantial improvement in the London market has always an advance in continental prices and this depends to a very large extent on America. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the week has been the better undertone of the American market, which appears to resist stubbornly any fresh adverse business news. The opinion is now gaining ground more freely than a poor showing of business indices and the decline in industrial activity has been entirely discounted by the market, and that provided the more conciliatory attitude of the Administration towards the business is maintained, a more optimistic view of the market outlook is justified. Great support has been forthcoming for the Government's plan to build section while new regarding the market outlook in the industry. The outlook is more encouraging. — *The Financial Times*

The Mediterranean. The percentage of British imports which pass through the Mediterranean is a little under one of the whole import trade of the Kingdom and of this, some 11% originates in the Mediterranean countries. The total value of these goods is £1,000 million and would not be a slight item. It is still being held at 10% or 11% of the total value of the goods imported from the east of the Empire. — *Admiral Sir Harry Richmond*

Stock Exchange prices mean prices of representative stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange. A Ford index to conditions in the main sections of the market.

Consols 2½%	75 10 0
Kenya 5½%	100 0 0
Kenya 10%	100 0 0
N. Rhodesia 8½%	100 0 0
Nyasaland 8½%	100 0 0
N. Lab. Riv. 5% A. 1947	100 0 0
Road. Riv. 3½% 1947	100 0 0
S. Rhodesia 8½%	100 0 0
Sudan 5½%	100 0 0
Tanzania 5½%	100 0 0

Industrial	
Brit. Amer. (10) (£1)	3 13 0
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	1 3 0
Brit. Ropes (20) (6d.)	2 11 11
Courtaulds (£1)	2 5 0
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	4 14 11
General Electric (£1)	3 16 9
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	4 15 0
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	4 4 44
Int. Nickel Canada	2 13 0
Prov. Cinematograph	1 18 6
Turner and Newall (£1)	4 1 3
U.S. Steel (£1)	3 5 0
Ud. Steel (£1)	1 17 0
Unilever (£1)	1 17 11
United Tobacco of S.A.	8 7 6
Vickers (10s)	1 4 0
Woolworth (5s)	3 8 6

Mines and Oils	
Abaconda (\$50)	6 2 6
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s)	2 18 11
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	2 0 0
Anglo-Iranian	4 0 0
Burmah Oil	5 15 9
Cons. Goldfields	3 13 9
Crown Mines (10s)	15 0 0
De Beers (50s)	1 16 3
E. Rand Cop. (50s)	8 7 11
E. Rand Prop. (10s)	2 17 6
Gold Coast Sel. (5s)	2 4 0
Johannesburg Cons.	3 2 6
Mexican Eagle	1 12 7
North Mine (10s)	3 16 3
Revd. (10s)	3 8 1
South African (100 fl.)	37 0 0
Stell.	4 15 0
Sub. Nigel (10s)	9 15 0
West Wits. (10s)	7 5 0

Bank, Shipping and Home Rates	
Bank of East Africa (10s)	2 0 0
Brit. India 5½% pref.	104 0 0
Char.	6 2 6
E.P. Discretion	9 0 0
G. W. (10s)	62 10 0
Hongkong & Shanghai (10s)	2 8 0
I.M. (10s)	23 5 0
London & Lancashire (10s)	11 5 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	14 12 6
South Africa (10s)	1 8 2

Rentals	
Am. Dutch (10s)	1 1 0
Am. (10s)	1 1 0
Am. (10s)	1 1 0
Am. (10s)	1 1 0
Am. (10s)	1 1 0

Air Mail Edition available with Eastern Hemisphere Readers. This edition is available to subscribers in the Eastern Hemisphere. — *The Financial Times*

OBITUARIES

Mr. L. Greenway, of Armani Gardens, Cape Town, has been appointed to the post of

Mr. H. McCowan, based on his return to Durban, has been appointed to the post of

Mr. A. M. ... passengers for Kenya by ...

Mr. ... Colonel W. T. ... Shorthouse, has been appointed to the post of ... in London.

Mr. and Mrs. ... Rabinson recently returned from Capetown to Ndolo.

Mr. Samuel and Lady Wilson left England last week for a visit to South Africa.

Captain A. McDonald, Senior Plant Pathologist in Kenya, has been appointed Director of Agriculture in Cyprus.

Mr. W. H. ... Senior Entomologist is acting as Assistant Director of Insect Research in Tanganyika Territory.

Lord Trenchard was the guest of honour at last week's meeting of the Rhodesian branch of the Overseas League.

Mr. B. J. Ratchiff, of Tanganyika Territory, has been appointed secretary to the Inter-territorial Languages Committee.

Professor ... Leiper's pending research on bilharzia in Southern Rhodesia is to be financed by the State Lottery Trustees.

Mr. A. E. Filbey, a journalist who recently returned from London to Capetown, is on his way back to the Belgian Congo.

Mr. S. H. Govandas, a member of the Central Legislative Council of India, is studying industrial and social problems in East Africa.

Mr. ... Cole, who has visited the Sudan on a number of occasions, has been appointed Chairman of the Milford Docks Company.

Mr. R. R. Murray, who recently retired after many years service in Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. ... Murray are now residing in Edinburgh.

Mr. E. ... Marble, with a score of ... in ... ranges, won the first championship shoot at the annual meeting of the Lusaka Rifle Club.

Mr. ... Colonel W. A. ... has been elected Chairman of the Northern Rhodesia Society for the Prevention of ... to Annual ...

Mr. ... Manager of all ... branches of the ... bank of South Africa, ... in Cape, ...

Mr. D. ... of ... in ...

The ex-Crown Prince ... in Liverpool ... the English language, of which, at present, it is barely grounded.

Major-General J. J. B. Tapley, who has retired from the office of Director-General of Veterinary Services at the War Office, has been appointed to the post of ...

Miss ... Forsyth, of the C.M.S. in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Bukoba to ... Captain W. McKee from ...

Mr. ... Archibishop ... Westchester, who ... the ... in Rome on Monday.

Lieutenant Colonel F. E. Robins, D.S.O., resident director in Rhodesia of the British South Africa Company, has left for the Cape on his way back to ...

Mr. ... G. ... who won £10,000 in the Southern Rhodesian State Lottery, has invested the money in property in the Colony, in which he intends to settle.

The Rev. ... Jefferson, who spent five years in German East Africa during the War, has addressed a meeting of the British branch of the British Legion in East Africa.

Three charity matinees in London, organised by Mrs. Frank Worthington, formerly of Northern Rhodesia, have recently resulted in a profit to the charities concerned of £3,530.

Dr. Parry Jones, the entomologist engaged in research work at Mazoe, is on leave in Swansea, and following his marriage to Miss Ethel Smith-Jones on January 3, will return to Southern Rhodesia.

Some remarkable bowling was seen at the annual cricket match between the Lusanga Indians and the Roan Club, J. M. Patel taking 3 wickets for 5 runs for the Indians, and A. Packer 3 wickets for 5 runs for Roan.

A record buffalo head shot in East Africa is claimed by Major J. J. Bosman, of Florida, South Africa. The spread measures 56 inches, the previous largest being 53 and 52 inches. The horns to the horns measure 40 inches, and the girth 10 inches.

The example of settlers in Rhodesia and East Africa generally in collecting water from the roofs of their houses might be followed, suggests Mr. F. A. ... of the Erijskay Island in the Orange Free State, who complains of a shortage of water.

Mr. ... of the ... for the past 30 years a member of the Transvaal Bar, has been appointed Judge in Southern Rhodesia. He is the son of Mr. ... of the ... Bank, ... and ... scholar from Southern Rhodesia.

Earl of Devonport, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Director of the recent Education Commission for Africa, leaves England to-day for Australia to represent the British Government at the celebrations in conjunction with the 20th anniversary of the arrival of the first British settlers.

For 21 years on the staff of a cyclone which Miss E. F. Maywell was honored at the annual prize giving with a cheque and a luncheon basket. The presentation was made by Sir H. H. Stanley, who remarked that he had met her, as Miss Mitchell, 20 years previously, when he was Resident Commissioner.

In the lawn tennis championship finals of the Lusaka Gymkhana Club, Mr. S. Dewdney won the men's singles, Mrs. H. McKee the women's singles, H. Sleetwood and S. Dewdney the men's doubles, Mrs. W. Dimoline and Mrs. Bowden the women's doubles, and Colclough and Mrs. Dimoline the mixed doubles.

Mr. A. T. Harpham, A.M.C.E., has been appointed chief engineer of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs in Southern Rhodesia, in succession to Mr. T. R. Jeppe, C.E., F.R.S.E. Mr. Harpham joined the Service in 1902 and was a member of the special staff which accompanied the then Prince of Wales during his tour of Rhodesia.

Mr. T. Williamson, whose work as a pioneer of aerial survey in Africa has taken him over all the Eastern African Dependencies and the Rhodesias, has returned to England. He is an instructor of the Royal Air Force at Farnborough, and in 1922 had as a pupil Lawrence of Arabia, who was entered as "second-class craftsman" there.

Sir Arthur Lawrence, Governor of British Somaliland, was received in audience by the King one day last week when His Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, the dignity of K.C.B.E. having been granted to him on January 1, 1924. His Majesty also invested him with the dignity of a Knight Commander of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. H. S. Smith, Director of Education in Uganda and former Director of Native Development in Southern Rhodesia, leaves London to-morrow for the Cape in order to spend a fortnight's holiday in the Drakensburg district, before returning to duty in Uganda in the first week of February. On his leave he spent some two months in America, where he attended a conference on African education, and visited Hamilton, Berkeley and Yale Universities.

The Anglo-South African Rifle Association is giving the annual Rifle Association's annual match for the 1924-25 season. The winners of the 1924-25 season were the 1st F. F. Rifle Club, 1900, 1st Ordnance Rifle Club, 1901, 1st A. A. Blowers, 1906, K. D. Suda, 1907, 1st R. A. Rifle Club, and American Rifle Club, 1913. The 1924-25 season was a record year, which contained the highest score in the history of the match and that of Northern Rhodesia.

Bishop Bullen

The Rev. H. G. Bullen, M.C., Assistant Bishop of the Sudan, who was killed last week in an airplane accident in Southern Sudan, was a missionary of strong personality and noble character in which he had served in Africa on a well-earned reputation for leadership. In Northern Nigeria, where he served for nine years from 1902 to 1911, he completely changed the relations between his country and Government, as a result of which Bishop Bullen invited him to become his assistant in Egypt and the Sudan. He was consecrated in Paul's Cathedral in 1925, and had since spent much of his time in the Southern Sudan, where his death will be felt as a personal loss by all who were associated with him. The death was caused by the crash of an R.A.F. plane in which he was travelling to the Flying Officer's Club, Richmond, also last his in Bishop Bullen is survived by a widow and daughter.

The Late Bishop Brandson

The interment of Bishop Brandson took place at Yala on December 2, pontifical services being celebrated by Bishop Stam in the presence of Europeans and Natives. Father Brandson arrived in East Africa in 1892, hekked from Nairobi to Kisumu, and for many years worked in the Kavirondo area, where his sympathetic co-operation in any way for the advancement of the people and the country won him many friends. Appointed Prefect Apostolic of the Mill Hill Mission in the Congo in 1915, he returned to East Africa in 1922 as the first Prefect Apostolic of Kavirondo. The work made such rapid progress under his guidance that in 1923 the Prefecture was raised to the Vicariate of Kisumu, and Monsignor Brandson appointed the first Bishop. Consecrated Bishop in November of that year, he had a most strenuous time in Europe lecturing and interesting friends in Kenya, where he arrived back in October, 1934. Against time himself wholeheartedly into the work, and in the following June, whilst in Nairobi on medical business, he had a stroke, died and was buried in the top of a deep valley, that the mortal remains of his predecessor should be one so ardent for the welfare of the people should be taken to rest in Yala. It has been proposed by many of his friends that a memorial be raised to the late Bishop Brandson. Subscriptions should be sent to P. O. Box 50, Kisumu.

Mr. W. C. Harrison died suddenly in Southern Rhodesia, last week at the age of 57. Brigadier General Sir E. Delme-Radcliffe, who died in British Columbia last week at the age of 72, was attached to the S.A.F. in Uganda in 1897 and led the successful expedition to the Lango country in 1901. Later he served on the British Commission for the delimitation of the Anglo-German boundary West of Victoria Nyanza.

Mrs. E. Boyanna, Miss L. B. Armstrong, who died suddenly last week at the age of 40, was the foremost exponent of the phonetic system among the languages in which she speaks. She was a graduate of the University of London, and was a member of the Phonetics Society. She was a Reader in the Department of Phonetics, University College, London.

Prosperous East Africa

Points from Trade Commissioner's Report

PROSPERITY HAS RETURNED to British Eastern Africa. That fact, well known to our regular readers, is the theme of the Report of Mr. A. E. Pollard, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar on the trade of the territories from April, 1935, to June, 1937. The Report, published at its 6d. by H.M. Stationery Office.

The total aggregate value of the import trade in 1937 was £11,929,914, or more than £1,000,000 in excess of that in 1935. Kenya and Uganda imports increased by nearly £730,000, and Tanganyika's by £1,000,000, the increase being mainly due to greater quantities of goods not to higher prices.

The phraseology is remarkable for an official report. In Kenya and Tanganyika, in particular, the recovery of certain branches of agriculture, especially in the sphere of European activity, is probably without parallel in the history of the territories. The time is worth noting.

The value of the combined domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda was a record (£8,354,774), also was that of the sisal export from Tanganyika (£1,873,312), cotton (£640,625) and gold (£480,790); while new high levels of production were recorded in that territory for cotton (11,274 tons), rice (6,913 tons), groundnuts (2,780 tons) and ghee (713 tons). The rise in the world price of sisal played a large part in the recovery for that crop, represented 41.5% of the total value of Tanganyika's domestic exports, and 48% of those of Kenya.

Favourable balance of Trade

There is a visible favourable trade balance of nearly £7,000,000 in Kenya and Uganda, and of nearly £2,000,000 in Tanganyika, imports not keeping pace with exports. If re-exports are included, the favourable balance for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar was altogether about £5,000,000.

For the second year in succession all four territories had surplus balances: Kenya, £2,600,000; Uganda, £800,000; Tanganyika, £1,760,593; Zanzibar, £26,000. Real revenue were buoyant: the Kenya and Uganda Railways' total net receipts being £1,013,023 (against £779,461), and those of Tanganyika totalling £568,120 (against £43,376).

In the financial year 1936 the British Empire took 50% of the domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda, 52% of those of Tanganyika, and 58% of those of Zanzibar. Imports from the British Empire into these territories were respectively 50%, 49.8%,

and 53.6%. The proportion of trade done by the United Kingdom as compared with her chief competitors in Kenya and Uganda, U.K., 82%; Japan, 15.9%, had been practically the same in 1935, in Tanganyika, U.K., 23.8%; Japan, 24.4%; India, 18.4% (in 1935, 26.2%, 23.2% and 20.1% respectively); U.K., 21%; Dutch East Indies, 15.9%. There was very little change from 1935.

The competition continued to be marked, and the principal items of trade recorded, e.g., iron and steel, cement, machinery, soap, haberdashery, motor soap, bicycles, parts and accessories, tin, tin cans, and tins, and bicycle tires and tubes.

The import of a large good market for Japanese machinery, as well as cement, iron and steel,

and zinc, has improved its position relative to Kenya and Uganda. In 1935 was valued at £60,250, and in 1937 at £1,000,000. Japan's share was 10.1% of the total goods imported; Japan's share was 10.1% of the total goods imported, the share of the U.K. being only 16.1% in value (16% in 1935). In woolen and worsted goods Japan's position as the principal supplier now appears to be established, the average cloth value per yard of Japanese cloth imported into Kenya and Uganda being 2s. 8d. as against 3s. 3d. for the U.K.

No cement has yet been imported into Kenya and Uganda for trade purposes, and out of 666 cwt. of mineral hardware landed in the Protectorate, 651 cwt. were of Japanese origin. In artificial fibre goods Japan increased her import (excluding Zanzibar) from £1,000 and 28,700 sq. yards in 1935 to £1,000 and 28,700 sq. yards in 1937. The total value of Japanese cloth imported into Kenya and Uganda was £257,700, or 103,866 doz. pairs of shirts and 103,866 doz. pairs of trousers.

Germany Cannot Complain

Certain German imports also showed an advance during 1936, especially in Tanganyika, though how much of the trade was due to barter arrangements is not clear. There was a visible balance of trade of more than £400,000 in favour of Germany, and that 40% of the imports from Germany were outside barter. In this connexion Mr. Pollard makes the pungent remark that "the critics of supposed German export cannot see the mercy by other countries whose industries receive no such assistance." Germany had almost a monopoly of trade in spirits of allis, keepers, etc., for estates and houses. German machinery imports of all classes into Tanganyika increased by 63% in value.

The U.K. was improving its import trade and holding its own chiefly in the following lines: "Alc. beer, etc.; confectionery, cigarettes, pottery (all classes), glass, plate and sheet iron and steel, iron hoop, nails, bolts, etc.; tubes and pipes; wire and wire goods; iron sanitary ware and locks; electrical goods and apparatus; agricultural machinery and parts; industrial machinery and parts; weighing machines; disinfectants and insecticides; paints and varnishes; common soap; paper and cardboard; bicycles; motor cars (7 to 14 h.p. for urban use); motor cycles; fertilisers and manures; toys and sports goods." Particular attention has been paid by British importers to disinfectants, insecticides, paints, varnishes and drugs and medicinal preparations.

The air mail service with East Africa is recorded to have conferred a great boon on all business men.

FOR SALE FOR SISAL GROWING

10,672 acres of Freehold Land, and 2,000 acres of Leasehold Land, situated approximately 35 miles from Dar es Salaam, suitable for Sisal cultivation. The main property covers a stretch of about 10 miles along the Tanganyika General Railway.

Apply to Mr. A. E. 282, 50 EAST AFRICA ROAD, RHODESIA, or to Mr. Fitchfield, Street, London, W.1.

Research at Long Range

But Some Crumbs for the Planters

EXPERIMENT FOREST can exist on a desiccated soil, says declares Dr. H. N. Story, Acting Director of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amami, in the Ninth Annual Report, dated 1936-37, on the Station (H.M. Stationery Office). This is an anomalous difficulty for locust grass; moreover, the naturally low fertility is largely lost when the forest is felled and the soil is denuded, even if reserves that might provide fertility in the future. That is one of the crumbly of wisdom—and how many plantations have become derelict in ignorance of it. For the ordinary man which fall from the table as it were, of the long range research that is the object of Amami and Amami is the skill and attention of its staff.

In publications on the provisional soil map of East Africa, upon which all the soil chemists of the East African Dependencies had been working, was a feature of the year 1936. Mr. G. Milne of Amami, not only prepared the map, but wrote the memoir accompanying it. Nevertheless, the agriculturist seeking practical information upon a locust problem in Africa will be disappointed, as indeed he is warned in the introductory text: "Africa is so huge in area that this map is no more than a foundation for more detailed work, such as is being carried out by Mr. Milne in the Usambara mountains."

Experiments at Kwamoro

An experiment that should be of very real practical value to the planter in the future has been begun by the redevelopment of the Kwamoro Estate belonging to Amami. The object is to ascertain whether profitable plantation industries can be established on the old Usambara heathings, no new felling of the natural forest being allowed. Coffee, cinchona, mangoes and Durio have been planted out in the 250-acre area cleared of the locusts and heath previously shaded. Definite results may be expected for "many years," but will be valuable when achieved. Manure will play an important part in the experiment.

The entomologist, Mr. F. W. Kirby, who has been occupied with that part of the coffee estate, has also the greatest, Mr. J. D. G. Jones, who has been engaged on the agave and cones, has also been engaged on the agave and cones. Mr. Jones has prepared a valuable dictionary of plant names and the standard names of the plants and their uses. Mr. Jones has also prepared a list of the interesting and useful plants of the area.

The Story of the locusts and their diseases in plants were continued, but the present state of the experiments is not yet known. Mr. Kirby has also prepared a list of the plants which are most useful for the purpose of shade. The superintendent of the plantation, Mr. J. M. Rogers, who has no special interest in the locusts, is planting out a number of trees, and has also been engaged on the locusts. Mr. Kirby has also been engaged on the locusts and their diseases in plants.

The spreading of false information is made an offence by Bill which has passed the first reading in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, and which provides that anyone circulating statements or rumours intended to disturb public tranquility and to cause two years' imprisonment.

Locust Invasion Predicted

Swarm to be on Locust Control

A GRASS WASHING of locust invasion in the Desert Locust, *Schistocerca gregaria*, Fossilalis confirmed in the latest bulletin issued by the Committee on Locust Control and already the Imperial Institute of Entomology has advised all countries threatened by the invasion to be on their guard against the appearance of flying swarms, however small.

The threat comes from the Sudan-Arabian area, where a tendency of long solitary locusts to form swarms was noted during 1936 on the Red Sea coast. In the winter of 1936-7 some locust swarms appeared in the Sudan and long breeding festers; two swarms appeared in Jordan in April last, and others in Libya, an unusual occurrence.

During 1936 all the eastern and south-eastern countries of Africa remained free from the African migratory locust (*Locustana migratoria* Forsk.) and the decline of the Red Locust (*Schistocerca schimmaria* Germ.) was very noticeable, though there is even a station that lost to the territories south of the equator will continue to export locusts in swarms for at least another two or three years. A very unexpected development occurred in April, 1937, when young swarms of this locust, bred in south-west Uganda, migrated northwards, an unprecedented event. By August some of these swarms had reached the northern provinces of the Sudan.

Full details of these events and of the excellent work done by the Imperial Institute of Entomology, to which is entrusted the international control of the locust problem, will be found in the pamphlet, published by H.M. Stationery Office at 3s. 6d. net.

THE TOUGHER THE WORK



The better they like it!

Why settle for a truck that won't do more than nothing but a Bedford. Fine rubber bodies, fast moving chassis, frame and axle, six-cylinder engines, enable them to do the most gruelling work. In the extensive range of Omos there's a Bedford to fit your business. We shall be happy to demonstrate the model best suited to your needs.

- 1100 cc. distinct chassis type
- 1200 cc. and extensive range of other models
- 1200 cc. and extensive range of other models
- 1200 cc. and extensive range of other models

Bedford
VANS AND TRUCKS

BEIJER LTD. NAIROBI
MOTOR MAINT. AND EXCHANGE LTD.
Nairobi, Mombasa, Malindi, Kisumu, Saisani, Mombasa

Questions in Parliament

Constitutional Advance in N. Rhodesia

ASKED by Mr. Omsby for details of the changes recently effected in the constitution of N. Rhodesia, Mr. Omsby said that he had consulted with the Governor and had approved the proposal of the elected members of the legislature that the members of the cabinet should be appointed by the Governor and that the members of the cabinet should be appointed by the Governor and that the members of the cabinet should be appointed by the Governor.

He had also authorized the members of the cabinet on major questions of administrative and financial policy served by members of various advisory committees and are represented at the annual conference of Provincial Commissioners. The representative of the official members would be included in his composition.

Mr. Omsby asked for details of the amendment of the constitution of N. Rhodesia to provide for the establishment of a Standing Finance Committee, and in particular, whether it was intended to have the significance assigned to it by the elected members who moved the legislative council.

Mr. Omsby also asked that the Standing Finance Committee was established in order to avoid an opportunity of consultation with the elected members of the legislature in the preparation of the draft estimates of the Professions and in the consideration of any proposals for expenditure not covered by the annual estimates. The creation of a Standing Finance Committee in Northern Rhodesia "backed" a further advance in the process of securing a Her Majesty's Government and consultation with representatives of the Northern Rhodesia community on major questions of financial policy.

A list of the names of the members of the Government last year... and the grants made from the Government... the Government of Northern Rhodesia... the Government of Northern Rhodesia... the Government of Northern Rhodesia...

E.A. Service Appointments

- The following appointments, promotions and transfers were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during November:
- Mr. A. P. C. Lewis to be Registrar of the High Court, Zanzibar.
- Mr. J. H. Burbrook to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Uganda.
- Mr. G. W. B. Bateman, I.D.S., to be Dental Surgeon, Malawi.
- Miss M. Ghosh to be Nursing Sister, Tanganyika.
- Mr. M. C. Williams to be Senior Probationer, Uganda.
- Mr. G. M. W. to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nyasaland, to be Assistant District Officer, Southern Rhodesia.
- Mr. J. McDonald to be Senior Plant Pathologist, Kenya, to be Director of Agriculture, Kenya.
- Mr. G. M. Diphant, Registrar of the High Court, to be Assistant Registrar, Northern Rhodesia.
- Mr. A. J. Burtland, Senior Inspector of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Chief Inspector, Malawi.
- Miss E. S. Brock to be Nursing Sister, Tanganyika, to be Nursing Sister, Zanzibar.
- Mr. E. E. Denton, Senior Health Assistant, to be Health Officer, Nigeria, to be Health Officer, Tanganyika.

TRUST YOUR DENTIST
-he saves KOLYNOS



FOR CLEAN WHITE TEETH and HEALTHY MOUTH

...with a remarkable... and a bitten... without harmful... cleaning action... KOLYNOS is... on a dirt... and make... the desired... it... always... from your... or St...



For Comfort Cuisine and Convenience

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BEDROOMS
COMFORTABLE DUNGEON
TABLE BOOKING
CELESTINE SPA

Keep the Kidneys active!

...the kidneys need flushing... taking... when the... the kidney filters... Doan's Pills... they... of the... healthy...

New Viceroy of Ethiopia

Duke of Aosta on Way to Addis Ababa

The new Viceroy of Ethiopia, the Duke of Aosta, cousin of the King of Italy, was to sail for East Africa on December 15 for the Italian cruiser "Zara".

Marshal Graziani, late Viceroy of Ethiopia, has been given the title of Marchese di Neghelli by the King of Italy. Three new appointments have also been made in Italian East Africa, Dr. A. Ceculli being appointed Governor-General, Dr. F. De Felice to Governor of Somalia, and Dr. C. D'Adda to the Governorship of Eritrea.

Italian prisoners who fled to Jerusalem after the Italian Campaign are being offered free passages and positions in Ethiopia. Although many are starving and only a few have secured work in the new country, only three of the 60 men, women and children are reported to have accepted the offer.

As a result of the endeavours of the Italian Government to separate the Ethiopian Church from the Coptic Church, a committee of leading members of the Coptic Community in Egypt has been formed to defend the rights of the Coptic Church.

Special Propaganda Wireless Receivers

Italians are practising new propaganda methods in Africa. Mr. A. Erno, a specialist, writing in the *New Chronicle*, says that small wireless sets with a carefully limited wave-length, so that only propaganda from Italian sources can be heard, are distributed in places which are but a fraction of the actual cost of production. He believes there are many of these sets in Egypt, where rumours that the Duke now on his way head-quarters of the war are very effective. The effect is increased by the knowledge that Italy has a large army in Libya. How many of these sets have been distributed in Italian East Africa is not known.

Six officers, one C.O. and 11 men were killed in a police operation in Italian East Africa during the week ending the 10th. One C.O., 21 men and 51 were killed from disease or other causes.

Reports about the Italian and French writer-chiefs in the Paris Campaign and Italian troops in Ethiopia are being constantly attacked and that they have been dismissed from 2,000 to 3,000. The attacks are made by the officers that they are the troops' enemies and that there is a danger to the country.

Gold Shooting

In two high shooting matches in Bulawayo, the 2nd Battalion, Rhodesia Regiment, beat a visiting team of the South African Force 11-30 (750 to 750) and 31-73 (600 to 600). The remainder of the team also beat the South Africans by 11-10.

Italian Construction and Equipment

The Italian report of the Sudan Construction and Equipment Committee, 1931, states that of the total issue of £540,000 43 per cent was debenture stock. £200,000 has been allotted. Further stock to the value of £250,000 is being drawn for. The demerit on 31st December 1931, when the outstanding balance will be £280,200. The Italian stock and other works have been under the process of this committee. The committee is also working on the Sudan construction and equipment.

Indian Benefit of Cloves

Zanzibar Loss of £30,000

The new Resident of Zanzibar, Mr. G. H. H. Hall, said in his Budget speech on Tuesday that in spite of a bumper crop of cloves, the fall in receipts from the clove export duty was not less than £30,000 as a result of the suspension of the duty following the boycott imposed by Indians who were unwilling to cooperate in the working of the scheme of re-organisation of the industry which was now the law of the land. The Budget, however, could balance. Legislation is to be introduced in Zanzibar to provide for compulsory clove export and defence precautions against air raids.

Defence of N. Rhodesia

Sir Leopold Moore, commanding in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, last week said the army used by the Rhodesia Regiment were of a high standard, having lost in the Chinese and the Great War. The underscription of the hon. Secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies being charged with the defence of Northern Rhodesia and asserted that the local government and commander-in-chief should be maintained.

Prizes for African Books

The International Institute of African Languages and Cultures announced prizes for books written by Africans in the Bemba and Nkutu languages. Manuscripts must be between 100 and 500 words, and must reach the Institute by 31st December 1938. One prize will be awarded in each language. Further particulars are obtainable from the Institute at Millbank House, Wood Street, London, S.W. 1.

Cheetah Racing Started

Three cheetahs brought from Kenya to England some months ago by Mr. Gandar Doss, of the Romford greyhound track, on Saturday night. In the first race Helen met two others and a flying start, and was nearly 350 yards ahead before the dogs left their traps. She rapidly increased the lead, and broke the track's 565 yards record in 16.07 seconds, compared with the dog record of 16.01 seconds. In the second race one cheetah was up when the other gained a good lead. In the last race a cheetah covered 355 yards in 13.54 seconds.

Pan Yan



FOR HOLLY GOOD MEALS!

For there is the extra special flavour of Pan Yan, there's a digestive quality. Pan Yan makes you eat more and live longer. It's safe for you to do so!

Of Commercial Concern

Drought in Southern Rhodesia is beginning to affect the mines and rivers are drying up all over Matabeleland.

Import traffic handled by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first nine months of 1937 totalled 123,676 tons, against 92,835 tons.

Representatives of the hotel industry in Rhodesia and the Union have established a Hotel Association of Southern Africa, with headquarters in Johannesburg.

Rhodesian Railways have filed particulars of the £2,000,000 debenture stock authorised by resolution of February 11 and secured by trust deed dated November 18, 1937. Of the stock authorised, £1,400,000 was issued in February 27, 1938. The Colonial Assurance Company is the trustee.

Imports into Southern Rhodesia during the first eight months of this year totalled £5,438,000 against £7,152,000 during the corresponding period of last year. Exports during that period totalled £7,050,000 compared with £6,488,000. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco rose by nearly 70%.

Northern Rhodesia nearly doubled its export trade in August last, and more than doubled that for the whole 8 months, ending August 31. The figures were for August, £1,041,000, against £536,243, in August, 1936; for the 8 months, £8,660,554, against £3,766,161 in 1936. Imports in August were valued at £365,917, against £293,948, in August, 1936, for the 8 months, £2,468,828, against £1,479,705.

News Items in Brief

Kenya's K. C. Moore, member of the new House of Representatives, has denied the rumour that a poll-tax is shortly to be introduced.

The report of the Committee appointed to examine the labour situation in Tanganyika Territory has been presented to the Government.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has proposed to increase the number of seats in the Legislative Council from 12 to 15. The Government has also proposed to increase the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly from 12 to 15.

Great success in the success of advertising the Victoria Falls and other tourists is being effected in the advertisement. During the year more than 100 visitors started at one hotel alone.

Two films, one showing a day in the life of a soldier and his wife, and the other depicting a social plantation, were shown at the 12th film festival of the Empire Theatre, London, Institute.


A well-illustrated journal, "Africa in Africa" describes the continent through East Africa and Rhodesia of Mr. A. Gray, the editor, and the magazine is devoted to the affairs of the continent.

Immigrants into Southern Rhodesia during October represented the highest number for any month since March, 1936. 2,200 persons were admitted of whom 210 were British, 10 arriving from the United Kingdom.

"Ombud" a weekly Native newspaper, has been discontinued, and has been succeeded by "Chani" a weekly, a penny monthly journal issued by the Standard Printing and Publishing Company, Blantyre. Some of the articles are printed in Chikunda and Ngoni.

Anna's Hostel, the first private hospital to be built in Southern Rhodesia, has been opened by the Rev. Stanley. The building has cost £30,000. It is connected to the "Blue Sisters" of the same company in many parts of the world.

Perse, the Kenya buffalo, presented to London Zoo in 1924 by Captain Keith Caldwell, died on Monday. The animal was kept as a pet for some years at Government House, Nairobi. Since coming to the Zoo he had repeatedly attempted to escape. He is the father of the buffalo calves, some of which are in Whipsnade.



POWER for INDUSTRY!

KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA

Cheap power is available in many areas. Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances refer your proposals to one of the Companies' offices. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to small growers in the Tang area.

Rates: In Kenya and Uganda—3 phase, wire 50 cycles 44 and 240 volts.
Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts, or 240 and 220 volts Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA:
THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
Kenya—Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret
Uganda—Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja
THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam
THE DAR ES SALAAM & SOUTHERN ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Morogoro, Kilimanjaro, Moshi

LONDON OFFICE: 45, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4

KENYA

BRITAIN'S MOST ATTRACTIVE COLONY

Healthy climate

Reasonable living costs

Excellent social amenities, schools and sport for all kinds

Government of Kenya

General Office, Government Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London W.C. 2

Kentans' Big Ore Reserves East African Goldfields, Ltd.

£465,000 Written Off Investments

Proposed Issue of New Debenture Stock

The annual report of Kentans' Gold Areas, Ltd. to September 30 states that the total ore reserves now amount to about 600,000 long tons of an average value of 57 dwt.

Owing to the fall in share values of other companies in which Kentans has considerable interests, the directors have deemed it advisable to write off £465,000 from such share holdings, so that a debit balance of £404,402 is carried forward. In view of the state of the company's finances, the directors, managing director, and mining engineers have agreed to waive their fees as from October 1, 1939, until the position improves. Steps have also been taken to reduce all other expenses.

Sir Robert Williams & Co., the company's mining engineers, state in their report to September 30:

Geita Mine.—Development on five different levels on vertical elevation intervals of 150 ft. comprises: Geita 24,586 ft.; N.E. Extension, 2,820 ft.; and Lone Cone 1,495 ft., totalling 28,701 ft., including 13,827 ft. of driving. The average length of ore over the various levels on Geita 24,586 ft. is of an average value of 47 dwt. over 65 in.; on the N.E. Extension, 466 ft.; av. 47 dwt. over 58 in.; and on Lone Cone, 428 ft., av. 65 dwt. over 86 in. Ore reserves on the three sections total 274,123 long tons av. 52 dwt. or after allowing for 10% dilution, 251,330 long tons av. 54 dwt.

Nine bulk samples totalling 380 tons, were put through the test pilot mill, two being from oxidised and seven from sulphide ores. Tests proved that the ores are amenable to straight cyanide treatment, and that fine grinding will be necessary to free all the gold for satisfactory extraction. 98% extraction should be obtained.

Ridge 8 Mine.—Development on three levels total 5,003 ft., including 1,875 ft. of drivings of which 657 ft. was in ore, av. 40 1/2 dwt. over 49 1/2 in.

Mawe Meru.—The total work amounts to 2,854 ft. on 11 levels, 75 ft. and 70 1/2 ft. on the 150 ft. level. This includes 2,295 ft. of driving, of which 500 ft. av. 31.6 dwt. over 66 in. Ore reserves total 25,479 tons, av. 27.8 dwt.

600,000 Tons Averaging 57 Dwt.

This the total ore reserves on the three properties amount to about 600,000 long tons av. 57 dwt. after allowing 10% for dilution. A central mill at Geita is recommended to treat all three mines, it also being recommended that the Ridge 8 and Mawe Meru mines should be purchased from the Tanganyika and Zambesia companies so that they shall be under one company.

£2,650,000 will be necessary to purchase the properties, erect power plant and mill to treat 500 tons a day, and the local terminal development of the three mines and the main transportation to the Saragura area. After these levels of development are provided for, development and further expansion of the Saragura area is estimated at £2,000,000. Work could probably take 18 months to erect a mill which, in addition, from the three properties, should treat 400 tons per day, av. 250 dwt. over all test, 33.85 per ton; av. value 11.2 dwt.

The first year's working should show a profit before depreciation of £250,000. Depletion of high grade ore from Mawe Meru may reduce profits in the second year. Subsequently the mill capacity could be doubled at a comparatively low cost to treat lower grade ores from Geita. This may lead to a temporary decrease in profit, but the increased cost of working should result in a gradual improvement and later ore reserves might justify a mill with 1,000 ton daily capacity.

In the Saragura concession 85 sq. miles have been abandoned, and in addition to the Star and Comet prospects other promising prospects warrant further examination. One includes Prospect No. 3 (Allways), where a lead of 100 tons of 150 ft. long has been discovered, and extending from the Mayote grade has been opened for 50 ft. with a prospect of 25 ft. from Geita. Also a lead of 20 tons in shattered ferruginous quartzite has been discovered. A small shaft has been sunk 100 ft. to a level of bullion content 21.6 oz. fine gold per ton, obtained by hand-dollying and panning surface. The gold values in Prospect No. 3, 2 miles W. of Saragura, are estimated at 7 dwt. in high vein, and 10 dwt. in low vein. The annual working is to be held in addition to day

in delivery of a crushing plant erected by East African Goldfields, Ltd. This is to be the first of a series of plants provided for the year for the operation of the mill, and additional working capital has been provided to cover expenditure until the mill can be brought into operation. In view of the consent of the existing Five Year Convertible debenture stockholders, it is therefore proposed to issue 600,000 of Prior Lien debenture stock secured on first floating charges on all the company's assets. This stock will carry interest at 7% and be repayable at 105% on May 30, 1940.

A circular to shareholders states that in view of the necessity of extending debenture stockholders to consider a resolution granting the right to create this priority stock, the directors desire an indication of the likely extent of the response to the offer of Prior Lien debenture stock, so that such issue will be made unless the company is assured of £20,000 additional working capital. The issue will not be underwritten, and certain large shareholders have offered to subscribe £10,000, provided other shareholders subscribe £10,000. If each shareholder will subscribe for an amount of Prior Lien debenture stock equal to the amount held by him, the necessary funds will be provided.

The Saragura mine owned by the company is already developed to a capacity of 1,000 tons a year. Five months' supply of ore is stacked ready for milling. Ore reserves of 80,000 short tons averaging 60 dwt. equal to a two years' supply, are blocked out, and partly proved and indicated ore reserves are estimated at 200,000 short tons, sufficient for a further five years' production. The estimated ore reserves at Geita and Ridge 8 total over 1,000,000 short tons.

Development undertaken has assured ore reserves to supply the mill for over 10 years. The gross value of the ore reserves at Saragura, Geita, and Razorback mines is estimated at over £2,000,000. Operating profits during the first two and a half years are estimated at over £200,000 annually.

RICHARDSON & MARTIN LTD.

WHITEWAYS BUILDING : SIXTH AVENUE
NAIROBI

SPECIALISTS IN ALL
CLASSES OF
INSURANCE

SECRETARIES

STOCK AND SHARE
BROKERS

PRODUCE MERCHANTS

LAND AND ESTATE
AGENTS

WIDHAM-RICHARDSON & CO.
ARMADORES HOUSE : BURNING STREET : NAIROBI

Latest Progress Reports

Rhodocorp Annual Report

Rogers Mine.—Output for November of 1,200 tons of concentrate, 350,000 pounds of gold.

Wankok Mines.—Milled in November 1,200 tons of ore yielding 100,000 fine gold, revenue 13,840, profit 2,418.

Tati Goldfields.—During November 1,200 tons of ore were milled. Estimated mine profit 1900. The low tonnage was due to examinations to produce maximum of mines.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.—During October 1,200 tons were milled, yielding 500,000 fine gold and 60,000 silver. 25 tons of sands were cyanided, yielding 67,000 fine gold and 10,000 silver.

Rhodesia Reserve Mills Development.—Production of ore has been suspended until the water level of the Mbuluzhi/Dahs rises as the result of rains, which are expected at any time. Vanadium production and construction work is not affected.

Globe and Phoenix.—Output in November 1,000 tons treated for recovery of 250,000 fine gold, profit 1,850, taking total of 885,000 oz. Development: 2nd level driven 27 ft., av. 6.0 dw.; 10th level driven 10 ft., av. 7.0 dw.; 11th level driven 58 ft., av. 1.0 dw.; 27th level sunk 60 ft., av. trace; 30th level driven 10 ft., av. trace.

Rosherpan.—During November 3,014 tons of ore were crushed for a recovery of 1,000,000 fine gold. Development: 3,450 ft. On the Horseshoe, No. 7 level W. Swinze, from 70 to 95 ft., av. 33.8 dw.; over 30 in. the first 20 ft. being sunk on top test. No. 6 level S. crosscut towards new reef; struck in diamond grid hole, reached to a level of 55 ft. from the main shaft.

Tanganyika Central Gold.—November results: Milled, 1,470 tons, yield 802,000 oz., value, 25,880, profit 2,740. Shafts sinking deep in. The consulting engineer's report issued with the accounts states that development footage during the year was 1,648 ft. In fixing the 5th level erratic values were encountered, very high values being found in proximity to the shaft, the result of which it has been difficult to estimate the ore concentration between the 4th and 5th levels with any degree of accuracy. High values were met with in the 5th level, but in the 4th level are of a lower nature and a case arose where the level in this same area collapsed to expose large headframes, owing to the fact that the shaft and steel headframe were lost on the 6th level. The shaft when that vessel was mined in the 4th level, the replacements were made but have not yet been delivered. As a result it has not been possible to carry out the programme of shaft sinking referred to in the year's report. Output is estimated to be 15,800 tons of an average of 10,000 dw. per ton over an average of 10,000 dw. per ton. The ore is being put in the containing plant, the rate of production of ore shoots of high value have been encountered on the 5th level, as far as the 5th level are contributing into the lower level of the mine. The ore shoots have been rapidly encountered at depth, the work for the year is distinctly a surprise.

Rozende Mines

A dividend of 50% has been declared by the directors of Rozende Mines, compared with 21% a year ago.

Rhodocorp Annual Report.—The annual report to July 31, 1967, shows a profit of £2,200,000, which with £7,156 brought forward, totals £15,145,000. The total production of gold during the year was 1,517,450 fine gold, a condition of which the directors are satisfied. The directors are of the opinion that the company has a good future and should be supported. The directors have also recommended a dividend of 50% on the basis of the profit for the year. The Mine profit at the end of the year is £2,200,000. The improvement in output and the increase in the value of the mine has during the year totalled 1,200 tons of 6.0 dw. per ton. The report also gives details of progress in other companies in which Rhodesia Corporation has important interests, including East Rand Consolidated, Spaarwater Mining Company, West Spaarwater, West Vlakfontein Gold Mining Company, etc. During the year the company sold 6,000 acres of land in Southern Rhodesia.

Tanganyika Central Gold

The accounts of Tanganyika Central Gold Mine for the year ended June 30 show a net profit of £2,740, compared with £8,000 for the preceding 12 months, to this has been added the balance brought forward from last year of £2,792, making £5,532. The directors have decided to transfer £2,708 to a special account for capital expenditure in excess of working capital provided.

Territorial Outputs

Gold exports from Tanganyika during October totalled 6,644 oz., valued at £35,631, of which 3,864 oz. came from the Lupa goldfield.

Mineral production in Uganda during November was as follows: Gold, provisional weight, 1,604 troy oz.; tin ore, 41 long tons; tantalite, 1 long ton.

Mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during October was as follows: Gold, 68,170 oz.; silver, 13,047 oz.; coal, 91,310 tons; chromite, 25,161 tons; asbestos, 4,707 tons; tin, 17 tons; tungsten concentrates, 33 tons; lead, 4 tons; antimony, 28 tons; mica, 2,402 lb.; and iron pyrites, 2,558 tons. The last-named mineral is mined and traded in Northern Rhodesia as required, to meet the demands of the copper mines, where it is used as a flux in smelting.

Mining Personalia

Mr. R. Davis, M.Inst.M.M., is homebound from Uganda.

Mr. Campbell-McNeill, who has for some time been engaged in mining in Kakamega and Saragura, is at present in London.

Mrs. L. R. Baxter, of Broken Hill, and Mr. Robert B. Taylor, of Kakamega, have been admitted to associate ship of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr. C. Pitt is to resign his position as general manager of Rhodesia Corporation of Tanganyika. He has been succeeded by Mr. R. Short, Parkes, the present assistant general manager.

Mr. H. E. Wren, former secretary of the Rhodesia Corporation, which has interests in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed a director of the company. Mr. A. E. Pitt has been appointed secretary in his stead.

GREAT ZIMBABWE

THE MOST MODERN HOTEL IS

SHEPPARD'S

OUR PLEASURE IS THE COMFORT OF OUR GUESTS

SISAL & SUGAR TRUCKS

MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES

HUDSON RAILWAY MATERIAL

WHEEL BEARING WHEELS & AXLES

STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON

RALETRUX HOUSE LEEDS MEADOW LA

Branches and Agents throughout the World

SOLE AGENTS: INDIA, CALCUTTA

Latest London Share Prices

	Last week	This week
Andhra Syndicate (5s.)	31.0d	31.0d
Bushfield Mines (10s.)	38.0d	38.0d
Case & Motor (12s. 6d.)	108.0d	108.0d
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	38.0d	38.0d
East African Goldfields	12.0d	12.0d
Exploration Co. (10s.)	12.0d	12.0d
Fanti Consolidated (5s.)	118.0d	118.0d
Galbait Gold Mines (7s.)	20.0d	20.0d
Job and Senemus (5s.)	38.0d	38.0d
Gold Fields (Rhodesia) (10s.)	38.0d	38.0d
Kagera Mines Ltd (5s.)	18.0d	18.0d
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (5s.)	18.0d	18.0d
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	18.0d	18.0d
Kenton (10s.)	38.0d	38.0d
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	18.0d	18.0d
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	38.0d	38.0d
Kimberley (10s.)	38.0d	38.0d
Leonora Corporation	61.0d	61.0d
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	28.0d	28.0d
London Australian & Genl (2s.)	38.0d	38.0d
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	38.0d	38.0d
Luri Gold Areas (5s.)	38.0d	38.0d
Mashaba Assets (10s.)	38.0d	38.0d
Nchanga Consol (10s.)	38.0d	38.0d
Rezele (10s.)	158.0d	158.0d
Rhodesia Broken Hill (20s.)	48.0d	48.0d
Rhodesia Katanga (20s.)	48.0d	48.0d
Rhodesia Minerals (20s.)	48.0d	48.0d
Rhodesia Anglo American (10s.)	218.0d	218.0d
Rhodesian Corporation (20s.)	48.0d	48.0d
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	168.0d	168.0d
Rhokana (51)	618.0d	618.0d
Roan Antelope (5s.)	38.0d	38.0d
Rosefield (5s.)	28.0d	28.0d
Selection Trust	38.0d	38.0d
Sherwood (10s.)	38.0d	38.0d
Tanzani Gold (10s.)	38.0d	38.0d
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	38.0d	38.0d
Tanganyika Concessions (51)	38.0d	38.0d
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	38.0d	38.0d

	Last week	This week
British E. A. Consol (10s.)	38.0d	38.0d
British South Africa (15s.)	38.0d	38.0d
Central Line Sista (10s.)	108.0d	108.0d
Consolidated Sista (10s.)	108.0d	108.0d
East African Land (10s.)	38.0d	38.0d
East African Steel Plantations (10s.)	38.0d	38.0d
E.P. Power & Lighting (51)	38.0d	38.0d
Impresso Air (10s.)	38.0d	38.0d
Leas & Co (10s.)	38.0d	38.0d
Lewa Deft. (10s.)	38.0d	38.0d
Mozambique (10s.)	38.0d	38.0d
Port of Beira (10s.)	38.0d	38.0d
Rhodesia Railways	38.0d	38.0d
Sista Estates (5s.)	38.0d	38.0d
Sudan Plantations (New) (51)	38.0d	38.0d
Victoria Falls (51)	38.0d	38.0d
Prnt. (51)	38.0d	38.0d

GENERAL

K.C.C. Outlook

Addressing a general meeting of Kenya Consolidated on October 31, the chairman, the Hon. A. C. Hoey, said the results from the end of the financial year had been of a most encouraging nature. The chairman and engineers had therefore recommended continuation of development along the same lines for several months, and subject to the satisfactory conclusion of their negotiations for the securing of further capital, the board had recommended accepting the recommendation. It was most unfortunate that owing to the exhaustion of funds work had to be suspended on October 31, but meantime the roads were being kept free of water. The geological and prospecting of the 1,000 sq. miles had been completed.

Just one way of using the Superspeed Sleeve-Valve Jackhammer!



The new Climax Sleeve-Valve Streamlined Jackhammer was specially designed to meet conditions in the Rand goldfields where it has already been enormously successful. This is just another example of the exact adaptation of the drill to the work which characterises each Climax model. May we please send you details of drills designed for your conditions?



Kavirondo Gold Mines, Ltd.

Chairman's Address at Annual Meeting

The second annual general meeting of Kavirondo Gold Mines, Ltd., was held on Tuesday, the 10th of July, at 5, Princes Street, London. Mr. W. J. Fraser, Chairman of the company, who presided, and Mr. W. D. Dodgson, a well-known expert on the subject, were also present. Mr. Fraser's address was very disappointing at the start, although it was, as usual, well illustrated by a number of valuable diagrams. He accordingly dealt almost entirely with the department of Koa, which is considered the most profitable reefs on the Kakamega property, and to which ore has been opened up in the neighbourhood of Jitsania and other sections.

Working began in mid-July. By the end of August gold absorption was completed and the mill in full working order. Gold production for September and October averaged £3,200 per month in value, working costs in Kakamega exceeding this figure by £230. Cyanide treatment is expected to start shortly, thereby improving the gold extraction.

I would like to refer to the concession made to the mining industry by the Kenya Government's decision to reduce the 5% royalty on gold proceeds for two years as from October 1. The consideration thus shown by Government is much appreciated. During the course of stopping the reefs mentioned interesting developments may occur. Already at Mtama, in opening up a slope drive between the 30-ft and 350-ft levels, a duplication of the reef has been exposed, which may mean that work on the 350-ft level was not on the best position. Further work will show whether or not this is the case. Ore is also being mined from Turnbull reef, and this

also may increase our knowledge of an area, in which so much work has been done. The whole stream has been tributary to the Shyva gold.

At Koa Mulumbu work has been repeatedly interrupted by water and pumping troubles. In spite of the determined efforts progress in sinking the main winze has been disappointingly slow. Steps have been taken, whereby it is hoped that these troubles will soon be overcome.

At Chusim, in No. 2 Area, where payable ore was disclosed above the 100-ft level, the reef is being explored at that level, which was developed below the fault. In other parts of this area, a general reef found in length is located by winzes and a programme of winzing at 100-ft intervals is in hand. The shaft has been deepened to 175 ft, and the second level has been sunk and the drifts are being drained. It is expected to be ready for operation about the end of February.

While there have been disappointments in the matters of development and delays in carrying out the work, it is believed that good values will be found in depth. Every effort is being made to run the mine as economically as possible and to get operation on a basis of costs being covered by gold returns, so that development can continue in depth without unduly depleting the company's cash resources. By this means it is hoped that we shall before long see better results.

Conditions have not been easy—there has been a scarcity of labour due to competitive sources of employment, and the heavy water met with has taxed the resources of the staff, but I am very pleased to bring to your notice the excellent work done by Mr. W. J. Hughes and his staff.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

ON BUSINESS OR ON PLEASURE

YOUR TRAVEL IN EAST AFRICA CAN BE MADE SWIFT AND SMOOTH BY THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA.

THEN BUSINESS CENTRES linked by regular, speedy and comfortable train services.

FOR TOURISTS full services to the game reserves; the excellent fishing caverns on the inland seas—and for tourists seeking new further afield there are through connexions with the Sudan, the South and the Belgian Congo.

WHILE if you are contemplating SETTLEMENT in East Africa, the Railways can take you in comfort to the fertile and healthy farming areas.

A Railway Dining Car

BEFORE travelling in East Africa, the Railways tell you how you can see your journey.

THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

The Railways of East Africa are managed by the Kenya Railways Corporation, Limited, which is a public company limited by guarantee. The main office is at Nairobi, Kenya. The principal agencies are: Kenya Railways Corporation, Limited, Nairobi; East African Airways Corporation, Limited, Nairobi; Kenya Tourist Corporation, Limited, Nairobi; Kenya Industrial Corporation, Limited, Nairobi.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)

San John Caulcutt's Address

The 15th Annual Meeting of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) was held in London last week. John Caulcutt, Chairman of the Bank, who presided, said:—

You will all regret that Mr. Tritton, having been advised by his doctor that he should curtail his business activities, has resigned the Chairmanship of the board, but we are glad that he is retaining his directorship and will remain a member of the London Committee. Your board have elected me to be Chairman, and shall endeavour to continue the successful work of my two predecessors, the late Mr. Woodhouse and Mr. Tritton.

Mr. W. A. Goodenough, the son of our first Chairman, has been elected Deputy Chairman, and Mr. A. B. Gallet is to be a Vice-Chairman. Mr. Emil Puschi, one of our senior directors, has felt that he should restrict his activities and has resigned his directorship. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Clarendon has been elected a director, and H. E. Mansel Chafik Pasha and H. E. Neguib Mahdi Bey agreed to be advisory directors in Egypt, but the latter has since been re-appointed Minister of Education in Egypt, and has accordingly resigned his advisory directorship.

Having the pleasure to be the Vice-Chairman, Sir Edward Dawson, and the late Mr. Charles Wood, former Chairman of the Colonial Bank, and a director of Barclays Bank, since its inception until 1933. Sir John and Sir Edward Leisk, Chairman of the East African Bank, visited this country last week, and the latter is a director in the Bank. Sir John is expected to be in the country in the next part of the year.

The Balance Sheet

The Chairman's report on the balance sheet as at 31st December 1937 is a specimen of the other accounts amounting to £60,000,000. The net circulation, at £45,540,000, shows an increase of £154,000, while acceptances, etc., on account of customers, at £5,712,000, is a decrease of £1,200,000. The assets, shown in the money at end of business at £7,010,000, and £1,000,000 of bills discounted, at £7,000,000, is a decrease of £1,000,000. The assets, shown in the money at end of business at £7,010,000, and £1,000,000 of bills discounted, at £7,000,000, is a decrease of £1,000,000. The assets, shown in the money at end of business at £7,010,000, and £1,000,000 of bills discounted, at £7,000,000, is a decrease of £1,000,000.

In South Rhodesia trade conditions have been generally unimpaired, and there is considerable activity in mining operations. The value of the goods exported from town properties has been very high, and the building trade has been active, especially in Bulawayo, and Salisbury. Existing secondary industries have made considerable progress, and several new industries have been established. In Africa, considerable progress has been made in the iron and steel industry, and in the copper industry.

recently to a higher level, and the increased demand owing to the removal, in January, 1937, of the restriction on production, materially benefited the mines. The price of copper has since fallen, and a measure of recovery has since been composed, as from the end of November, the present level of quotations for the metal shows an appreciable rise, compared with the points previously reached.

As a result of trading conditions generally, have been maintained on a steady level, although the lower prices realised for this season's Native dye-fibre had the effect of reducing the foreign trade throughout the country.

Improvement in Trade—Africa

The improvement in general conditions in East Africa has been fully maintained, and the year covered by our accounts may be described as a prosperous one. There was an all-round increase in production and the figures of domestic exports show a marked improvement. As compared with 1936, when the combined domestic exports of the three principal territories in East Africa fell to approximately £2,500,000, it is interesting to note that in 1937 the total had increased to £2,871,000, and it is hoped that the year 1937 will also show a satisfactory result. Import statistics also record a decided increase. Imports of raw materials for 1937 of all the three territories of East Africa exceeded estimates by satisfactory margins, and present figures tend to show that 1937 will be equally favourable. The total exports from each of the three territories have increased.

Our Kenyan branch of the Bank was opened in Kisumu, Kenya Colony, in the last year, and the number of our branches in East Africa has increased. It is a pleasure to report that the business of the Kenyan branch has been successful, and that the bank has been able to expand our representation in these territories and to make adequate provision for banking facilities wherever the growth or prosperity of a territory may demand such facilities. The business of our branch in Egypt and the Sudan has been well maintained during the past year, the cotton crop in these countries has been satisfactory, and the price of cotton has been high. The bank is pleased to be able to provide banking facilities for the merchants of these countries, and to be able to provide banking facilities for the merchants of these countries.

Net Profit of £431,200

The profit and loss account shows a net profit of £431,200, compared with £401,102. A further sum of £10,000 has been carried to the reserve fund, which now stands at £2,225,000, and £7,000 has been carried to the premises account.

The dividend at the rate of 8½ per annum on the qualified Preference shares, and 5½ per annum on the 10s and 15s shares, less income tax at the rate of 10 per cent, in the £, in all cases, will be paid in January, and the board propose to recommend the payment of a final dividend at the rate of 3 per annum on the Cumulative Preference shares, and at the rate of 6½ per annum on the 10s and 15s shares, less income tax in each case at the rate of 10 per cent. The dividend for the year, therefore, will be 14s 6d per share, plus the rate of 6½ per cent, and accounts were unanimously approved.

Market Prices and Notes

Zanzibar, 65 to 70
 Sellers quote for shipment
 Absentian, 1055, 1050, 1050, 1030

Sidra, 1075
 Zealand, 1005
 274, 1285
 285, 285
 285
 285
 285

Zanzibar, 1005
 Dec. 15
 Dec. 15
 1055, 7(d)

How demand and prices generally were
 new 1005
 A 1005
 B 1005
 C 1005
 Peaberry 1005

Tanzania

A 1005
 B 1005
 C 1005
 Peaberry 1005

1005
 1005
 1005
 1005

Following the decision of the Brazilian government to reduce the export levy on coffee to 10% the coffee export of Kenya has advised planters to adjust their ideas of value to conformity with the substantial decline in world coffee prices. The effect of very heavy Brazilian and Colombian sales in America are likely to fall as a result of very heavy Brazilian and Colombian sales. The planters are warned to be careful to avoid lowering prices. Generally, provided that care is exercised in buying very fine quality of coffee that

Sisal, 1005
 1005
 1005
 1005

1005
 1005
 1005
 1005

1005
 1005
 1005
 1005

1005
 1005
 1005
 1005

1005
 1005
 1005
 1005

1005
 1005
 1005
 1005

1005
 1005
 1005
 1005

1005
 1005
 1005
 1005

1005
 1005
 1005
 1005

CABLES: AFRISISAL, LONDON

TELEPHONES: AVENUE 106, 2004

AERICAN SISAL & PRODUCE COMPANY, LIMITED

78-79, GREAT ST. HELENS, LONDON, E.C.3

Commercial Agents

KENYA SISAL COMPANY, LTD.

MASONGALI

The Brand of Quality

BUILDING MATERIALS

If you require anything in the way of building material or hardware you will find the African Mercantile Co. at your service. Write to stockists.

African Mercantile Company Limited
 9, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

SISAL TESTATE EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE AT COMPETITIVE PRICES AND ON 60 TO DATE INFORMATION OBTAINABLE FROM

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORR. LTD.
 LONDON and EAST AFRICA
 MOMBASA, NAIROBI, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM

Passengers for East Africa.

The "Mandala," which departs for East Africa, and is scheduled to arrive at Mombasa on the following day, carries the following passengers:

- Mombasa.**
- Alley, Mrs. Mrs. B. D.
 - Allen, Mr. E.
 - Barrett, Miss J.
 - Barnes, Mr. J.
 - Birkbeck, Mr. P.
 - Birrell, Miss S. M.
 - Brough, Mr. J.
 - Butcher, Mr. A.
 - Carroll, Mr. W.
 - Carter, Mr. J.
 - Edwards, Mr. J. H.
 - Evans, Mr. W. L.
 - Foley, Mr. & Mrs. W. S.
 - Gilbert, Mr. F. M.
 - Gillilan, Mrs. M.
 - Griffiths, Mr. G. S.
 - Hans, Mr. E. H.
 - Hare, Mr. & Mrs. F. T.
 - Holloway, Mr. J.
 - Imbesi, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. I.
 - Kenno, Mr. M. E.
 - Lloyd, Mr. C. L.
 - Lloyd, Mr. H. S.
 - Lyman, Mr. M.
 - MacGill, Mr. & Mrs. R.
 - Marles, Lieut. Col. N. J.
 - Mason, Mrs. Stacey.
 - Mayer, Mrs. E. P.
 - McElduff, Mr. R. S.
 - McKillop, Mr. A.
 - Mills, Mr. A.
 - Murray, Mr. H. M.
 - Nicolson, Mrs. J.
 - Nicolson, Mrs. M.
 - Penrice, Capt. D.
 - Pennfather, Mrs. D.
 - Perkins, Miss B.
 - Rickford, The Hon. Dorothy.
 - Shipp, Mr. C. E.
 - Phillips, Mr. D.
 - Phillips, Mr. H. E.
 - Porter, Mrs. R. E.
 - Samuel, Mr. & Mrs. J. V.

Passengers marked * join at Marseilles.
Passengers marked * join at Port Said.
Passengers marked * join at Malta.

The market in the East Africa region has been very quiet since the beginning of the year. The main reason for this is the fact that the market has been very tight, and the supply of beans is very limited. The market is expected to remain tight for some time to come.

Beans.—Steady. Mombasa, 1930, 1030; 1931, 1030; 1932, 1030. Nairobi, 1930, 1030; 1931, 1030; 1932, 1030. Kenya, 1930, 1030; 1931, 1030; 1932, 1030.

Member & Carton.—Members of the East Africa and Rhodesia Chamber of Commerce have decided to hold a general meeting in Nairobi on the 15th of the month. The meeting will be held at the Hotel Nairobi, and will be attended by representatives from all the chambers of commerce in the East Africa region.

Mitchell, Dotts & Co., Ltd.—The annual report of Mitchell, Dotts & Co., Ltd., for the year ended 31st December 1932, has been published. The report shows a net profit of £2,407.08, and a total dividend of £2,407.08. The company's assets are valued at £15,000, and its liabilities at £13,000.

Cedars Railway.—The report of the Cedars Railway and Development Company for the year ended October 31, states that the Cedars Railway has been operated for the purpose of passenger and goods traffic throughout the Sudan. The company's revenue for the year was £1,200, and its expenses were £800. The company's assets are valued at £10,000, and its liabilities at £5,000.

HOW MANY BEANS TO AN AGRE?

Poor beans put only half as much credit on the books as good ones. Quality coffee will always get its price, and proper preparation can enhance the market value of even the best of beans.

THE NAIROBI COFFEE CURING CO. LTD., NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY
is always glad to receive your orders.

Passengers for East Africa, Passengers from East Africa

The s.s. "Umba," which is owned and operated by East Africa Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has the following passengers to...

The s.s. "Umba," which arrived in London from East Africa, has the following passengers from...

- Mr. J. L. ... Mrs. L. ... Miss L. ... Mr. D. ... Miss L. ...

- Mr. G. ... Mrs. G. ... Miss G. ... Mr. H. ... Mrs. H. ...

The s.s. "Tanganyika," which is owned and operated by East Africa Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has the following passengers to...

The s.s. "Tanganyika," which arrived in London from East Africa, has the following passengers from...

- Mr. A. ... Mrs. A. ... Miss A. ... Mr. B. ... Mrs. B. ...

- Mr. C. ... Mrs. C. ... Miss C. ... Mr. D. ... Mrs. D. ...

Passengers for East Africa, December 11, 1927. The s.s. "Umba," which is owned and operated by East Africa Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has the following passengers to...

Passengers from East Africa, December 11, 1927. The s.s. "Umba," which arrived in London from East Africa, has the following passengers from...

When in NAIROBI stay at The Norfolk Hotel THE FAMOUS RENDEZVOUS FOR "SAFARI" FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

UNION-CASTLE LINE ENCIRCLES AFRICA



Weekly Mail Service to SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

SAILINGS EVERY 4 WEEKS TO EAST AFRICA

via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal

LIST OF SAILINGS

Ship Name	Departure	Arrival
Vernon	1st Dec	1st Dec
Anglo	15th Dec	15th Dec
Castle	29th Dec	29th Dec
Arundel	12th Jan	12th Jan
Dunvegan	26th Jan	26th Jan
Durbridge	9th Feb	9th Feb
Durham	23rd Feb	23rd Feb
Dunvegan	7th Mar	7th Mar
Durbridge	21st Mar	21st Mar
Durham	4th Apr	4th Apr
Dunvegan	18th Apr	18th Apr
Durbridge	2nd May	2nd May
Durham	16th May	16th May
Dunvegan	30th May	30th May
Durbridge	13th Jun	13th Jun
Durham	27th Jun	27th Jun
Dunvegan	11th Jul	11th Jul
Durbridge	25th Jul	25th Jul
Durham	8th Aug	8th Aug
Dunvegan	22nd Aug	22nd Aug
Durbridge	5th Sep	5th Sep
Durham	19th Sep	19th Sep
Dunvegan	3rd Oct	3rd Oct
Durbridge	17th Oct	17th Oct
Durham	31st Oct	31st Oct
Dunvegan	14th Nov	14th Nov
Durbridge	28th Nov	28th Nov
Durham	12th Dec	12th Dec

HEAD OFFICE: 1, FINSBURGH ST., LONDON, E.C. 2
 NEW YORK AGENTS: 125 WALL MALL, N.Y.
 Branches at Southampton, Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow N. and at Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Marquies, Beira, Mozambique, Freetown.



STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

Bank of Africa (Incorporated in the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD)
 Bankers to the Imperial Government and South Africa and to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Head Office: 60, LOMBARD STREET
 and 77, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 65, LONDON WALL, E.C. 3
 NEW YORK BRANCH: 100, WALL STREET
 ST. ERIC BRANCH: Northumberland Street, NEWCASTLE
 HAMBURG AGENTS: 20, SCHLESBURGER STRASSE

The Bank has Branches in:

- KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZAMBIA
- NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND
- and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTH WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, ETC.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited FINANCES TRADE IN EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, ZAMBIA, UGANDA, KENYA, TANGANYIKA, ZAMBIA, NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND, SOUTH WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.
 The Bank is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the EXPORT PRODUCE CENTRES.
 THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD.
 It is essential for all those who have the least intimation, direct or indirect, of a bona fide African matter to contact the Bank through its London Office.
 Trade and Commercial Relations.
 RALPH GIBSON, London Manager.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 23, 1937
 Volume 94 (New Series)
 Registered at the Post Office

6d. Weekly. 30s. Yearly, postage free.
 Air Mail Edition is Weekly, postage free
 to British East, Central and South Africa

Founders and Editors

Editorial and Publishing Office

25, Great Tower Street, London, W.C.

Telephone: Museum 2770-4

Telegrams: Lightbulb 254909

Principal Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Christmas Fare	348	Latest Mining News	467
Matters of Moment	357	South and Rhodesian	
East African Section		Mining and Land	472
Movements	360	Recent Gold Areas	
Personalia	362	Mitchell, Cotts and Co., Ltd.	

We wish

All our Readers
 at Home and Abroad

A Right Merry Christmas
 and
 Health and Happiness
 throughout

The New Year

For Eastern Africa and Rhodesia

Progress and Service

To those who Bear the White Man's Burden
 Strength and Recognition

To all who strive to Link the closer
 Our Territories with the Homeland
 All Power

CHRISTMAS FAIRE

True Words, My Masters

- MR. DUNSTON AWAMS, Nairobi — Cold handle
 MR. ALGERSON, temporarily in London — Deeds not words
 THE REV. ROBERT ALLEN, Kenya — Allowed free play to righteous indignation
 THE RT. HON. L. S. AMERY, M.P., London — as a beacon on a hill
 MAJOR G. H. ANDERSON, Nairobi — Cool and imperturbable
 CAPTAIN J. G. ARONSON, Nairobi — Drink the devil's brew
 THE REV. DR. A. W. ATHERTON, London — To whom the burdened heart may pour forth its sorrow
 MR. FRANK ALEX. LUANSHYA — Made for a time of crisis
 MR. F. J. BAGSHAWE, Tabora — Large was his family
 SIR ABE BAILEY, on the High Seas — I could a tale unfold
 MR. R. E. H. BAILY, London — Unity is strength
 MR. F. G. BANKS, Fort Portal — Animals are sometimes not agreeable friends
 MR. H. R. BARBER, Salisbury — In all things charity
 MR. J. F. BARGMAN, Nairobi — Not easily daunted
 MR. R. DELA BIERE BARKER, Rufiji — Far from the madling crowd
 SIR MONTAGUE BARKLOW, London — Exercised both brevity and wit
 MR. H. H. BEARDSLEY, London — O'er the Indian Ocean's reach
 MR. JIMMY BEESTON, Njoro — To make his feet march he never was lag
 MR. P. BELLIS, Nairobi — Found his favourite beverage in patent medicine
 MR. P. BERT, Nairobi — Fat and fat and feeling
 MR. ROBERT BIRCH, Masalani — chiel's an' a' gae
 MR. BIRCH, Nairobi — Bearded like the patriarch
 MR. DONALD BIRCH, Nairobi — Rhodessa — Who knows a word of medicine is ill or well
 MR. A. L. BIRCH, Nairobi — Unremitting action
 MR. GORDON BIRCH, Arusha — Helping many dogs o'er stiles
 MR. GORDON BIRCH, Nairobi — Let the house be builded
 MAJOR D. BIRCH, Mombasa — Should foreign foe be right out coast
 THE H. A. BIRCH, Nairobi — Beating the road for the rest
 MR. G. BIRCH, Nairobi — All the new record of the street
 MR. W. BIRCH, London — Lost the scent of the hands
 MR. W. A. LAKE BOWEN, Maitire — Must be a few of our ancient liberties
 MAJOR H. BROWN, Dar es Salaam — In the sessions
 COLONEL J. W. BRADY, M.P., Bulawayo — Know that freedom's cause is strongest
 CHIEF-MINISTER SIR ROBERT BROOKS-PHILLIPS, Governor of Kenya — Deeds done for his country in the embattled field
 MAJOR K. A. BROWN, Nairobi — By chariot and horse I go happily
 MAJOR G. BROWN, M.L.A., Shiva Ngandu — Myself in the country side
 MR. R. B. BROWN, Salisbury — By men for his worth admired
 MR. L. BROWN, Resident Commissioner in Swaziland — Well, ever there's a about meeting of full
 MR. H. C. H. BULL, Nairobi — I unfurled my sails
 MRS. D. BURNETT, Salisbury — Must have travelled in the realms of gold
 SIR JOSEPH BYRNE, London — Confound that politics
 MR. A. J. CAMERON, Wimbledon — Who showed on the way
 MR. DONALD CAMERON, London — Communicated light and instruction
 MR. R. S. CAMPBELL, Nairobi — Path's great adventure varied
 SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, London — So prosperity upon thy banks
 MR. R. C. CAMPBELL, Nairobi — A policeman does not a happy one
 MRS. C. CAMPBELL, Nairobi — My place is in the corridors of life
 THE RT. REV. G. A. GARDNER, Bishop of Central Tanganyika — Far from the cry of the humble
 MR. THEODORE CHAMBERLAIN, London — Not easily provoked
 MR. F. P. CHAMBERLAIN, London — In straightening words and law
 MR. HENRY CHAPMAN, Bulawayo — By cheerful and ready assistance
 MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN, Latimer — I am athirst for far-away things
 MAJOR WARREN CLARK, Dar es Salaam — Foolish legislation is a rope of sand which perishes in the twisting
 MR. INACO CONFORTI, Cholo — Sometimes feel languishment for skies Italian
 DR. W. K. CONNELL, Dar es Salaam — Said both his speech
 MR. G. CONSTANTINE, Njoro — I take woman
 MR. G. A. COOPER, Khartoum — Romance ends in the fields of enterprise
 SIR ALBERT COOK, Kampala — Reading makes full man
 MR. S. COOPER, Mombasa — No Delia of Justice is injustice

Mr. E. J. COFFEY, Lusaka. "Kindness is a gold mine."
 Mr. DAWN COLEMAN, Bulawayo. "The world is a vast wilderness and a vast truth."
 Mr. HUGH COLEMAN, Nairobi. "Where water runs, there are words."
 MRS. W. G. GORDON, Rustenburg. "The words are the life of the world."
 Mr. F. J. GORDON, Nakuru. "Make pellicle and pure the river of political propaganda."
 Mr. G. BERESFORD CRADDOCK, Dundee. "The bath of life."
 LORD CHURCHILL, Gaudisburg. "The hills are formed and days well spent."
 Rev. A. SHIRLEY CHAPMAN, Southern Rhodesia. "His rightful place as poet-priest."
 The Hon. J. L. CRIPPS, Pondicherry, Madras. "The happiest range of unobstructed prospect."
 Mr. M. CRISP, Mombasa. "The goods in the shop window."
 Mr. HENRY RICH CRISP, M.P., Bournemouth. "We must speak first."
 Mr. F. W. H. CROSSLAND, George, Chunya. "The city is soiled and sinful, I say."
 Mrs. C. CUMBERBURN, London. "In lavish realms his agents now."
 Mr. MARCUS DAN, Musoma. "Fitted of water years of trails and treasure."
 General Sir J. G. DUNN, London. "To ride to a foot and to speak the truth."
 Mr. W. DAVIS, Chikanga. "Secrets of a fine financial spot."
 Mr. J. S. DAVIS, Ghelemam. "Absence makes the heart grow fonder."
 Mr. FRANK DE LANABE, California. "If you can wait and not be tired by waiting."
 Mr. G. GORDON DENNIS, Huddersfield. "The abundance of the heart the mouth speaks."
 From Kenya to California.
 Mr. S. DENNY, Lusaka. "The pen that scribe is not in vain."
 COLONEL W. A. DIBBET, Lusaka. "Look to your priming, men."
 Mr. FRANK DIXON, Zomba. "Thanks for the nameless and the vast unknown."
 LORD LLOYD OF COLONNAN, London. "Bore marks of an abundant sea."
 The Hon. J. DOUGLAS, Salisbury. "The world has more eloquence than speech."
 Mr. ALGERNON DOYLE, Dar es Salaam. "Deliver me from the clamour of the multitudes."
 DROUGHT, Mombasa. "Helping the weak in their need."
 Mr. N. DUNN, Gibraltar. "Newspapers are a public curiosity."
 Mr. H. G. DONOVAN, Limbe. "Your fallow is a device for making the world smaller."
 Mr. G. DUNN, Nairobi. "Opportunity knocks."
 Mrs. E. A. T. DUTTON, Lusaka. "Zeal the guide."
 Mr. BARFORD, Nairobi. "A good book is the best of friends."
 Mrs. W. H. KEANS, Mombasa. "Our land is a mountain."
 Mr. R. EDDIAN, Nairobi. "I preach the word."
 Mr. E. K. FEGGS, Nairobi. "Accomplish merit and ability."
 Mr. W. F. FLEMING, Salisbury. "It is in tenacity."
 Mrs. A. M. FLEMING, Salisbury. "The physical there?"
 Mr. H. C. FLEMING, Salisbury. "You have the heart and the brain and are busy and amused."
 J. FLOOD, Downing Street. "The heart is a hand by benevolence."

MAJOR W. E. FORAN, Reading. "Travel implies a journey."
 LADY E. FOX, Salisbury. "A single-minded devotion to truth is the rightful guide to life."
 Mr. J. B. FERGUSON, Secretary, East African Governor's Conference. "Attending by slow degrees."
 GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FURS, Kenya. "Through adventurous wars urged his active star."
 Sir P. D. H. FRY, M.P., Southern Rhodesia. "Unseen devotion to a woman's cause."
 MAJOR J. H. BAILEY, Bairo. "I am with his friends."
 Mr. GEORGE GARDNER, London. "A sign for the times."
 Mr. D. G. GARDNER, London. "When the Wardrobe is empty."
 Mr. STANLEY GIBBERT, Yale. "The most certain sign of wisdom is a continued change of mind."
 Mr. ALISTAIR GIBBERT, London. "A horse, a horse, my lord, my lord."
 Mr. J. GIBBERT, London. "The liver she is heavy."
 Mr. R. GIBBERT, Nairobi. "A man with a sword and a shield."
 Mr. GILMAN, Dar es Salaam. "Many lines have a hand and survived."
 Mr. V. A. C. GIBSON, Mombasa. "The brotherhood of man is the north."
 Mr. ORRIN GIBSON.
 The Hon. G. A. GIBSON, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies. "My words with wide-winged influence."
 Major R. GIBSON, Bulawayo. "Fellowship is heaven."
 Mr. A. L. GLASS, Nairobi. "Nothing but by labour."
 Sir WILLIAM GOWERS, Chief Crown Agent. "My rights here is none to dispute."
 General Sir HERBERT GOWERS, London. "I have so much to give."
 Mr. A. C. GIBSON, London. "Happy and contenting happiness."
 Colonel L. R. GRAY, Mombasa. "Recall the other clerk and part of your terms."
 Lieutenant Colonel M. GREENWOOD, London. "Forced in stormy fires."
 Colonel G. C. GRIFFITHS, Nairobi. "I have your researches."
 Major W. G. GREGG, M.P., Kenya. "Make public speaking less, mealy-mouthed."
 Lieutenant Colonel E. G. GREGG, M.P., Charter. "A narrow khaki ke."
 Captain L. GUILBERT, Kampala. "Common-sensicality."
 The Hon. H. G. GUY, Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan. "Make strength to comfort man's distress."
 Mr. J. H. HORNALL, M.P., Resident in Zanzibar. "He had trouble."
 Mr. K. HALL, London. "Coming on official business."
 Mr. H. HAWKINS, London. "It is difficult that which can be done."
 Mr. HUGH HAWKINS, Nairobi. "Billie."
 Mr. H. HAWKINS, Nairobi. "Woods the ear."
 Mr. H. HAWKINS, M.P., Minister of Education in Rhodesia. "A friend to mankind."

SEASONABLE FRIVOLITIES

CHRISTMAS is the time to find the one who ever everybody eats, where problems of what to eat, how to eat it, and what the eaters. Dickens (our Hampton) euphemistic Christmas can't find after eating to break the only in the world.

Elephants and inferior economies of all been **Becoming** good will. The problems, however, **Carnivorous**, go farther and reach deeper. From trusteeship for the

mus, logically be extended to the animals, which, to whom we stand in the positive of the S.F.F.P.O.T.F.O.T.E., the R.S.P.C.A. and other worthy bodies unweariedly assert. Marcanet avoid his responsibility, and we therefore direct the attention of the world at large and, in particular, of the League of Nations—which must make time to act suitably and with alacrity to a phenomenon which promises to have results both far-reaching and revolutionary. The awful truth is that elephants are becoming carnivorous. One of the most reliable authorities put it on record some years ago that the African elephant occasionally indulges in a carnivorous diet; now it has been proved that in Burma elephants browse on dead hillmen and tigers, and, on one instance, killed and eaten a woman.

Everyone, from the Secretary of State to the kitchen boy, seems just now to be interested in the problem of African nutrition. Consider the elephant. No one denies he is a great eater. But what is he eating? The sort of food that Mr. Bismarck might produce on one of his big morning

ing, "I'm an explorer what they called 'brachy'—brachy, this 'dangul'—'eve' is pronounced. He walks as a shamble, and his rear view is quite a sight. Otheris, is like a blooming, made of 'paulin.' Compare the Massi, who, even in and blood. Slim, you'll see. So, for all the globe-trotting novelists who've seen two or three, and thus earned titles as authorities, they have enthused over their 'brachy'—'eve.' Why? Because meat consists of practically 100 per cent. protein. Now protein means pure nourishment and the 'brachy'—'eve' is 'you Paunch and not Paunch,' as the advertising slogan would say.

qualifier with the Department of the Future, and of spending the day gazing there, and a hundred pounds would not get you food for the day. Why? Because you require to keep the dominant 24 hours' machine working at the Future, order, and then, out of the

his veins, line with the food, the books, and be fit. His food will be meat, and his that habit look, so distressing to the dietitian; his paunch will be a mass of what those "stomach emblings" or "stomach emblings"—that nowadays betray his poverty to the hunter. Of course, he will also be gifted with that nimbleness of walk so characteristic of carnivores; in time, he may learn to do like a gazelle, so adding a novel and important element to the African scene. It should be visible, one a credit to the landscape, instead of appearing a shaggy blot on the picture. The living remainder of the ages when art was embryonic, and when lines of beauty were still unstudied.

The lions in the Tokyo Zoo are to be fed on rice and vegetables, the national food of Japan, which is to be administered by two specialists in dietetics; and the change of food is expected to improve the condition and temper, but to free them from internal parasites. The idea of the

lion as a strict vegetarian is, we admit, new to us, but it is not without its appeal. The Japanese are a gentle, healthy, and artistic race, much given to gazing rapturously on cherry-blossoms and contemplating miniature gardens. Now vegetables contain abundant vitamins, so essential to health, and "roughage," as Sir Arbuthnot Lane rather embarrassingly emphasises. Are not our greatest men vegetarians? Names, no names—forgetfulness of which rule leads to pack-drill—there are G.B.S., M.H., B.M., and a cousin of ours once removed who runs a vegetarian restaurant (see advertisement pages). All first-class men, who are a disgrace to the world. (So why not vegetarian lions?)

It can't be said that the carnivorous lions of Africa are a credit to the alimentary sources of a really magnificent continent. They are too emaciated and scrawny, "erring-Plump and gutted as a skinned mangel," a pleasant "Tommy" during the East African Campaign described one day, and during an evening stroll in the ruddy shrubbery. As for the Massi, who, be it repeated, live almost entirely on meat and blood, are they not perfectly portrayed by the expression "thin as a haddock with lung trouble," coined by our foremost British humorist? The Tokyo Zoo lions will be followed with the greatest interest by all lovers of wild animals, which does not necessarily exclude Zoo authorities. For one thing, the food is cheap. Soon we shall hope to see a pair of Tokyo lions, or a winking pair, as they please, there, just one hand on the wheel, will be difficult to provide, and will come with a wide berth to a practical possibility of short on sleep.

SEASONABLE FRIVOLITIES

CRISTAL is the time of eating. The time when everybody eats, when problems of what to eat, how to eat it, and what the Charles Dickens our champion eueptic Christ is fan to after

Elephants and interior economies of all man of becoming food with. His problems, however, only as, go farther and reach deeper. British trusteeship for the Natives of Africa must logically be extended to the animals of Africa, to whom we stand in the position of trustees, as the Secretary of the R.S.P.C.A. and other worthy bodies unvarnishedly assert. Man cannot avoid his responsibility, and he therefore direct the attention of the world to these matters in particular, lest the day will come when such a phenomenon which promises to have results both far-reaching and revealing. The awful truth is that elephants are being killed in numbers. One of the most reliable authorities on record a year ago that the African elephant occasionally indulges in a carnivorous diet; now it has been proved that in Burma elephants subsist on dead hillmen and tiger kills, and one has lately killed and eaten a woman.

...the Secretary of State to the kitchen... must now be interested in the problem of African nutrition. Consider the elephant aesthetically feeds a Meat Makes You... stake resembling the son of Sleeter and design... Epstein might produce on one of his dead mornings... in fact, exactly what... a haybag... his danger... was... a shambler... the quack... friend... of far-paulin... meat and blood... at least be so, for... have seen... and the... authority aren't... caused... lately grace... one... per cent... protein means... of no... it... Punch... advertising... twice...

...visualized with... Instead of spending his day... of green... elephant... of... off...

...for twice...

his veins... with the... of a bush... and be fit... his... and lose that flabby look... his stomach will disappear, and with it... stomach rumblings... or is it... grumblyings... that howl... betray his presence to the hunter. Of course... will grow... with that... of walk so characteristic of carnivores... may learn to leap like a springbok, to add to a... and enchanting sight to the African scene. In short, he will become a credit to the landscape, instead of remaining a shapeless blot on the picture, a living reminder of the ages when art was embryonic, and when lines of beauty were still unstudied.

The lions in the Tokyo Zoo are to be fed on rice and vegetables, the national food of Japan, which is to be administered by two specialists in dietetics; and the change of food is expected to not only to improve their condition and temper, but to free them from internal parasites. The idea of the lion as a strict vegetarian is, we admit, new to us, but it is not without its appeal. The Japanese are a gentle, healthy, and artistic race, much given to gazing rapturously on cherry-blossoms and contemplating miniature gardens. Now vegetables contain abundant vitamins, so essential to health, and "roughage," as Sir Arbuthnot Lane rather embarrassingly emphasizes. Are not our greatest men vegetarians? Naming no names—forgetfulness of which rule leads to pack-drill—there are G.B.S., A.M., B.M., and a cousin of ours once removed who runs a vegetarian restaurant (see advertisement pages). All first-class men, who make a noise in the world. Why not vegetarian lions?

...It cannot be said that the carnivorous lions of Africa... to the alimentary system of... by magnificent continent. They are too... and... "stringy... as... "pleasant... Tomm... serving... the East... African... described... which he met... during an evening stroll in the... "rudy... rubbers." As for the... who be it repeated... are they not... portrayed by... a... trouble... our... animalist?... the... would be followed... the greater... of wild animals... "so... things... the food... the... with... with...

...with... with... with...

the Spotted Lion

Rather More Than Somewhat

EARLY ONE AFTERNOON I am in the time for a game of Klob with Good Time Charley which is the very first time I am in the Bronx Zoo at that

I make a line with my fingers the horses in the first of scratch, quite some and when I am in my jeans I hear the G's scratching quite some more so I am in the Bronx Zoo, where a man named Larry the Coaster and little Moe and a lot of other guys who are apt to be rough more or less somewhat with a guy who is full of scratch like I am.

So I feed peanuts to the bears and tobacco to the monkeys, and am pulling the hairs out of a fat lion's tail when I hear a huge hello, and there is Sub-gun Olly the high shot from Chi who is full of potatoes, in fact, he just has all the potatoes in the world except a few Henry Ford pinches before Olly gets into business.

Well, Olly speaks to me as follows:
"You mutt," Olly says, "you don't know better than to go pulling hairs out of a lion's tail. The only lion you can pull his tail is the British lion, and you can pull his tail good, but," he says, "you pull the tail of a Bronx Zoo lion and he is liable to spit at you."

I wish to say I do not argue with Sub-gun Olly, who is a guy who cools off a lot of guys when he is strong-arm man to Al in Chi, and feels rude if he goes out without a John Roscoe under each arm-pit. I can see he is now well rodded up, so we talk very friendly back and forth about lions, and such.

"There is now no guys to cool off since the G-men get so busy," Olly says; "I think I shall like to go pulling hairs out of a lion's tail, before my shooting gets sloppy work," he says, when up comes a little squirt of a guy who does not give me a big fello, which is a nice time for if a guy does not give a hello he is liable to seem rude more than some what the guys like Sub-gun Olly. I see Olly reach for his holster, but the little guy tells Olly like this:

"I see you gentlemen are interested in lions, and maybe in shooting them; now if you go along with me you can shoot at the lions in the world and then some." So we go with him to Sam Murphy's place on Forty-ninth Street, which is a swell joint, and there the little guy puts out a pan and says to me:
"There is now nothing in Africa," he says.
"There is not too big, but you can go to Africa for them, I will take you to Africa," he says, and you can shoot not only lions, and I see Olly talks like Limey in the Bronx Zoo, but a deer and a whole zoo full of other animals," says with a nod of his smile and a nod of his head.

Well, I am in the time for a game of Klob with Good Time Charley which is the very first time I am in the Bronx Zoo at that

low fello, but you want what to fire ever shoots? Well, I am against the law, and I am greatly opposed to the law who violate the law; but there is something to be ever shoots yet, not Teddy Roosevelt nor Chrysler nor even the Prince of Wales.

So Olly's eyes bug out, and he is hopped up more than somewhat, and he asks the little guy what it is that no one ever shoots yet, not even the Prince of Wales.

"A spotted hog," says the little guy, very low indeed, "and I am the only man who can take you where you can shoot a spotted lion, which will make you very well for a doll and maybe worth a million dollars," he says.

Now Olly falls for the spotted lion, and everything is fixed with the little guy who will take Olly to Africa to shoot a spotted lion and bring him back and grabstake him and pay all the expenses Olly will get up in advance.

That will get you back ten G's," the little guy says, and Olly, who is full of potatoes and Sam Murphy's swell liquor and is sitting on top of the world, peels off five coarse C's from his big roll to clinch the deal. At the moment I am full of scratch, but I am not paying any dough to shoot lions even if they are as spotted as Johnny Cassidy's mug when he sleeps out at Miami.

This is the last I see of Sub-gun Olly and the little guy for maybe five weeks. Then one day I am on Forty-ninth Street and run into Olly and the little guy, and Olly is looking all peaked up and full of fello, but the little guy is nervy and looking every which way, quite some. Olly gives me a huge hello, and I ask him how he comes out with his spotted lion. So we go into Rosenbaum's restaurant and sit in a corner and order up a little java and Olly tells me as follows:—

"It's a good story," Sub-gun Olly says, "for I get my spotted lion and I have here in this grip the skin which makes a swell coat for a doll and is worth maybe a million dollars."

First [Olly says] we go in a big steamboat almost as big as Wall Street and longer, at that, and there I find Izzy the Chimp who is riding the tubs, and I do not give Izzy a hello, for I do not wish to let other G's to know what I know about Izzy the Chimp. But I speak to him in my stateroom, and fix a percentage which is by no means small.

And when we get to Southampton, which is a week, Izzy hands me a bunch of scratch, quite some, and I am feeling good till the Customs boys ask me if I have any rods. Now I figure I am going to Africa which is a tough place, and I am full of rods and other wild animals and such, and I am hopped up well rodded up; so I tell the Customs boys I have no rods.

Well, I am in the time for a game of Klob with Good Time Charley which is the very first time I am in the Bronx Zoo at that

The Customs guy is sore up and hands me back my C. Note and goes through all my baggage from soap to nuts and he punches me all over and the two sawed off I have against coats. Further more, the copper fans me and hits my two Roscoes. So when we get into our automobile I feel as naked as a jay bird and all sweaty and hot, so the little guy tells me, just about one hour ahead of the sneezer. "I see that cops in England cannot take a joke as they can in this man's town."

Then [Ollly says] we fly off in a plane all over Europe and Africa. "I am sick all the time, for I am scared of heights anyway since a doll bets me I will not lean over the edge of the Woolworth Building and spit into Broadway. Every time we go down we have good eats, for the flying company is swell and the cats is good, though we do not have any goulash or cold borscht, at that, which is a most refreshing matter in hot weather, such as is going on at the time."

But I am still sick every time we go up, and the little guy gets all sore up and asks me why I eat so much, when I am sick all the time, and I tell him like this. "This trip sets me back, and I say, 'and as long as my cats is well, eat them if I am sick all the time.'"

At last we hit the city, which is a little squirt of a thing if the cops are high hat about it. The little guy sends his scouts will stick around every place in a swell joint and talk back and forth with the Limeys. Though I do not tell them about my old hot pants against the law to do a thing, the Limeys are in a worse way than in England, quite some.

In about a week the little guy comes to me in the swell joint and tells me very low that his scouts have found where there is a spotted lion, but I must go out at night to get him so the gendarmes, who is all around, will not see us. It is moonlight when we go out in a truck with an engine, coon driving and two coons behind. The little guy tells me is for skinning the spotted lion quick so the gendarmes our get away.

And we see a spotted lion pulling a piece of meat. The little guy says his scouts have found and the little guy says I go with a gun for all my cats are away back with the Customs-bug in South Africa, and I figure I am no Annie Kelly with a rifle, though with a Sub-gun or a Roscoe or a .44 off I sure can do on any guy and on a spotted lion.

When the spotted lion is dead, the coons skin it quick, quip some, and rub in some dope and roll up the skin and pack it in a grip, and the little guy says we must catch the first thing next morning so we can get away.

The next day we go to Paris and some home in a French boat so we get to get away, Limeys who are not as good as the police for having the skin in a spotted lion.

This is the story of how we got now we go to find the old Doc Cheeseman and he knows all the skins and he will be glad to make a swell price for a skin that is worth a million dollars.

Now all his cats are set, there are three cats in a sack and I see they are here they are in a sack but he gets in a sack and I see they are in a sack. The Doc Cheeseman is out, such as my hats, robes and coats and rat skins and deers

hides and a stuffed gorilla in a corner which might be a first cousin of Sub-gun Ollly, at that.

This Doc Cheeseman is an old guy with spectacles and a full set of white whiskers, and he looks at Ollly and his grip and asks me gently what he can do for us.

"Well," says Ollly, "I have here what no one ever shoots, not even the Prince of Wales and," he says, "I wish you to make it into such a skin for a doll, for it is worth," he says, "a million dollars."

Now the Doc looks interested more than anything, and he tells Ollly like this:

"I do not know what the Prince of Wales never shoots," he says, "but it may be a bunyip, or some such, and that is sure worth a million dollars. Now what," he says, "is the big idea."

So Ollly opens his grip and rolls out the spotted lion skin and grins. "A spotted lion," he says.

The Doc peeks at the skin, and then he peeks some more, and then he busts out laughing, teebly and hahing and hearty, then he takes the skin, specs and pulls at his whiskers so he can laugh some more, and he laughs and laughs and laughs.

"You boss," he says, "you mind. That is not the skin of a spotted lion," he says, "that is the skin of a spotted ana. And," he says, "if you can find another one maybe he will give you a million dollars."

Well, Ollly is just naturally all turned up at this, so he reaches for his holster, but of course his Roscoe is away back with the Customs-bug in England and he tells the little squirt of a guy, but he is sick and talks the wind while Ollly and me are chowing the fat with the old Doc and make himself very hard to catch.

Personally, I ease myself towards the door and get outside of it for I never wish to have any trouble, especially when Sub-gun Ollly is played for a sucker, so I do not see everything that comes off, but the next week I hear that Ollly is in the sneezer, which shows that there is some scabbles round the Doc Cheeseman's joint and that Sub-gun Ollly has a huge lot more than somewhat.

DAMMU RUKON

A Cry from the Past

IN THE PIONEER DAYS of Rhodesia it was a poor township that did not start its own newspaper, and in spite of difficulties of transport and uncertain delivery of goods ordered, put up a good fight for publicity. A correspondent sends in the following, which he found in some old issue yellow with time but still with a "punch."

"We begin the publication of the *Happy Place Herald* with some few difficulties on the way. The type printer whom we bought our outfit for the printing office failed to supply me with the ink and case, but I will be pleased to supply you with it if we can get any. I am mistaken if you do not still carry or two ago. We have made up the missing letters, and will have to get them without them in the name. We don't like the name, but it is so spelling, and better than the name, but a mistake will happen in the next regular publication, and I hope the printer will be able to get the ink and case (sound) and I will be pleased to supply you with a phasing of the sort. I hope you will be pleased to supply me with a phasing of the sort."

The Berlin-Rome Axis Bent Some Striking Escapades

Hitler and Mussolini Split

AS WE GREATLY PRESUMED that we had already gone to Press but the office boy had had to stop the machines when it was necessary and what the Head Printer had to say about it plenty. We have received most important and reliable news from Europe and we must get it in so far as our small readers at least will hear it a fortnight before the rest of the world.

It seems that Herr Hitler who is very fond of the substitute of German as making of all sorts of things from butterfat to rubber. The signor Mussolini a person which was made entirely of substitute in substitute of leather, substitute leather, substitute iron body substitute steel springs and substitute that is a most difficult word to spell on the typewriter, he got to work it. Unfortunately he seems to have sent a substitute letter with a German, of course, and when the Duce got into the car first the tires burst and the car got into the ditch and the engine got before it and the Duce was nearly burned to death.

The Duce is not the sort of man to stand for that and the large Berlin axis Got badly bent. In fact our correspondent in Rome says it is rather like a cork-strew just now.

Mussolini at once sent a wire to Herr Hitler, the oneword "Erstz" and the German Government today fact it has been expurgated from the German dictionary by order of the Minister of Culture who looks after these things. It means "bogus" in English which is the case. The furer who is a Dictator and when some came back with language which our correspondent repeated on the phone to him, the office boy who took down the message because everyone else was out doing some Xmas shopping it sounded like a basketfull of puppies, and then I told I would not listen as I was trying to be a better boy, but I had to type this as they teach me not to be afraid of anything in a newspaper office.

MUSsolini who was suffering badly from a headache the accident still had a boy to say but he had forgot the classical authors for words strong enough to say what he wanted to say and for a moment bad going to call her Hitler, but the secretary did not mind as she does not know Latin. The office boy in the last word and told the Duce that for 2 bites of sausage he would cut the Berlin-Rome axis with his paper knife for it is the axis of locusts was only made of erstz stuff anyway.

That put the lid on it and we say the Duce and the Nordic gentlemen have definitely split. Me the office boy I have had to type this report, because the others here who do not finish their shopping, I see that if they do not look very far for the line of opinion he was also in agreement but more worse than the Head Printer has made some of his mistakes of his own as well as some in my typewriter. But it must go in the same way to watch the Parachutes and the German.

Outstanding Moments Recalled

NOTHING APPEALS more to the stay-at-home reader than tales of narrow escapes from death by those gallants who, equipped with a ticket to Africa in one hand and a rifle in the other, charge into the unknown.

Mrs. A. S. Pennington, C.M.G. (Colonial Civil Service, ret'd.), says: "Curiously enough, during my long service in East Africa, my closest escape from death was from a coconut. I was coming out of my house one day, followed closely by a boy, a stalwart Negro, when down came the coconut, forty feet at least. It missed me by a foot or two, but got Malinga right on the top of his head. Fortunately it was a young nut, well lapped with milk, which we quaffed gratefully."

Daisy Pearty's story of a snake: "I happened to be in the warm sunshiny fair with the beauty of the serpent that tempted Eve, shequered, shining, and I crept away my shapely shooting-boots, making no sound on the virgin turf, and so to safety. But had I, bare-foot, trodden on that snake, if it had been awake, and if it had been poisonous, I should have been struck, my tender flesh would have swollen, my blood would have blackened, my health would have been corroded with the poison, and then a terrible death. The horror of that moment and the relief of my wonderful escape come to me in my dreams."

Colonel Snapperly writes: "There was a lion out of the veldt for my sundry had noticed, and not twenty yards away was the lion crouched to spring, his claws tearing up the earth, his eyes glaring, saliva dripping from his bloody mouth. And I was helpless, I had run out of cartridges as I had, overslept myself. It seemed as if my last day had indeed come, for the lion gave the three waves with his tail, which is the invitation to a mortal combat. I awaited the inevitable."

Then, to my amazement, a young lion cub ran past me and engaged the first lion in mortal combat. The cub leaped and flew here and there; at last the first lion turned and fled. It seems as if I was better off; but I was wrong. The second lion panted for breath; he looked at me; raised his right paw in salute and strolled away.

Then I recognized him. He was the cub of the two cubs I had found the year before and sent to the Zoo. I can only conclude that in his gratitude for life as spare on the veldt and times as worse as that raising a family is, he is trying to do for himself as it is for the middle class, my friend's friend, and that he once and for all giving his progeny to a place where they would have every care and attention, plenty of regular lions, be safe from lions, and be happier than he could ever be in Africa.

Envoys

Gave me and crackers in the winter. I got His kind wishes and frolic now are done. We have heard him, great us, and so on.

Of this sort the best thing is to be in a Gravelly field. The best thing is to be in a Gravelly field. The best thing is to be in a Gravelly field.

If you have enjoyed our Christmas Fare, would you like to suggest one for more items for next year?

Scheelite in Rhodesia

Discoveries of scheelite in Rhodesia at the present time is something of a surprise proportion than what are reported from other parts of Rhodesia. A study of some of the reports into the Geological Survey Department, the mining correspondent of the Rhodesian Times, says that the mineral continues to be found in various places in the country, apparently in considerable quantities as they can and price by no means easy to continue a search for kinds of country. The difficulties of the search may include many of the same factors which have been found in other parts of the country, but the mineral colour, however, is sometimes quite white, which is not at all unusual. It occurs in the same kind of granite as with the other minerals, lead and magnetite.

Kenya Oil Prospects

Count Serra has applied for a licence to prospect for oil in Kenya on behalf of the Kenya Exploration Company, now in course of formation.

Tanganyika Minerals

A circular to shareholders of Tanganyika Minerals, Ltd., states that negotiations for additional capital have been successful, and that further securities for £5,250 have been issued to provide for the installation of the necessary plant and power plants. It is hoped that the work will be in operation by the middle of 1957.

Rhodesian Corporation

At the annual meeting of Rhodesian Corporation last week, Captain H. B. Jameson, Chairman of the company, said that the Fred mine on which a profit of £24,028 was made during the year, had given a wonderful little mine, and should continue to yield good results for some years to come. A very encouraging feature was that whereas in the past level there were three sections of par ore, now at the rate they had, the sections, and values were even better.

Latest Progress Reports

Thomson. — Output from Flamingo mine during November was 100 tons of gold; crushed to 20 tons recovery 100 oz. gold of 100% value. The monthly report states: "Kawitanga, a small member of the development zone temporarily suspended during overhaul of pumps. Spona's, Tsimba and Judson's contracts of 60 days' duration are being made to stop the Thimbiti lode. Tsimba's contract is for 120 days, of which 25 ft. is 0.277 oz. of substance, and the remaining 95 ft. is 1.23 oz. over 0.01 oz. of substance, which will average 1.6 dwf. up to 10 ft. from the sub-level, and 2.6 dwf. ore were mined yielding 31 tons of gold." "No. 2 Area" has had level 11 ft. rise on Chausu vein (depth to 11 ft.) giving 10 ft. 15 hard ground, and ground from level 11 ft. giving 10 ft. 15 hard ground, development for month 118 ft.

The Finance Committee last week fixed the first quarter of 1957 at 70% of the standard. Delegates from the Belgian Congo were invited to carry forward from 1957 under the agreement, plus certain additional tonnage up to an approximate total of 11,500 tons in all for 1958.

Victoria Falls Dividends

Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Companies announce payment of the following dividends: On one preference share 10% dividend of 3s. for half year ending December 31, 1957, and further dividend of 1s. being the participating rights for 1957; plus 10% dividend on preference shares of 1s. in respect of 1957. These dividends which will be paid on January 15, at the same rate as for last year.

Luliri Reconstruction

The reconstruction scheme submitted by the directors of Luliri Gold Areas, Ltd. was adopted by the shareholders last week. It provides for the formation of a new company, with a capital of 2,100,000 in 100 shares. Present shareholders are entitled to apply for one share credited with 1s. 10d. paid up in respect of every share now held. Captain A. H. Moreing said that Messrs. Col. T. Taylor and H. L. Krause both advised the provision of the new capital as likely to bring the Danrobin and Shaddock mines to profitable production.

Territorial Outputs

During November Kenya exported 6,831 oz. of gold, of which 3,735 oz. came from Kakamega. The total value of gold exported from the Colony during the first 11 months of 1957 is valued at £440,000. Mineral exports from Northern Rhodesia during November were: Copper, 28,710 tons; zinc, 850 tons; lead, 55 tons; manganese ore, 188 tons; vanadium, 16,002 lb.; cobalt, 206,388 lb.; mica, 785 lb.; gold, 278 oz.; and silver, 1,000 oz. Mineral exports from Tanganyika during October were: Gold bullion (unrefined), 6,644 oz.; diamonds, 451 carats; tin ore, 3 long tons; mica, 267 tons; mica waste, 10 tons. The gold was obtained from the following districts: Mbeva (alluvial), 2,790 oz.; (free), 1,274 oz.; Mpororo, 1,366 oz.; Singida, 7,160 oz.; Morogoro, 12 oz.; and Mwanza, 42 oz.

GAILEY & ROBERTS

LIMITED

for

POWER TRANSMISSION APPLIANCES

- "SKEFF" PLUMMER BLOCKS
- "GRIPOLASTIC" BELTING
- "GRIPOLY" BELTING
- B.T.R. "HIGH TEST" BELTING

PULLEYS, SHAFTING

ONITE

Harding Feet NAIROBI

BRANCHES

NAIROBI ELDORET KISUMU
JINJA KAMPALA DAR ES SALAM

N.V. VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHIEPVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ

MOLLAND-AFRICA LIJN

PASSENGERS - CARGO

CAPE SERVICE

CAPE TOWN, NASSAU, BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURINHO MARQUES, BEIRA

REV. JAGERSFONTEIN HAMBURG AMSTERDAM ROTTERDAM ANTWERP

Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1

SUEZ SERVICE

MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, SUVA, SUDAN, JENNA, MOMBASA, TANZANIA, ZIMBABWE, DAR ES SALAM, PORT AMBELA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, LOURINHO MARQUES, BEIRA

Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1

MOLLAND-AFRICA LIJN, Rotterdam

London and Rhodesian Mining & Land Company

Viscount Ribbentrop's Address

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company, Ltd., was held in London on Friday, the 17th, at the Grosvenor Hotel, when Viscount Ribbentrop, Deputy Chairman, presided.

Mr. R. R. Merton, O.P., representing the secretaries (the African Investment Trust, Ltd.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' reports, the Chairman said:

"In the absence of Sir Abe Bailey, your chairman, who left for South Africa this morning, it falls to me to take this message. You will wish to express with me our sympathy for Sir Abe Bailey in the serious operation he is recently undergoing and to express the hope that the courage and endurance which has shown throughout will enable him to recover his health and to continue to guide the destinies of your company for many years. (Hear, hear.)"

"With your permission we will take the report and accounts as read, but before making recommendations on the position of our company, as a successor in the deputy chairmanship to the late Lord Lurgan, I wish to refer to the fact that we have sustained by his death. Lord Lurgan was on the board of the company for 17 years and for the last four years he held the position of Deputy Chairman. His colleagues wish me to bring to your attention and their appreciation of his assiduous attention to your interests, he will be greatly missed by everyone. (Hear, hear.)"

"In accordance with a suggestion made last year, we have given in the accounts the comparative figures in respect so that shareholders can very easily see exactly how this year's figures compare with the previous year.

Sources of Revenue, Profit and Dividend

Our profit at £137,713 compares very favourably with the previous year at £125,560. This increase is due to there has been a falling off of about £2,700 on the tin and smaller revenue from tin-bearing royalties, but we are able to set this off by credit of profit and loss, for the first time in 12 years, a profit of £1,000, namely, £2,200 profit on sale of shares calls for no comment, but interest and dividends at £72,835 again shows a steady increase, the figures for the previous three years being £67,000, £65,410, for 1935 £51,848, and for 1934 £44,883.

The cost of administration shows an increase of about £100,000, and this is due to the fact that the cost of the tin and smaller revenue has increased, but the two items are being set off by the profit of £1,000. The revenue we receive in the form of tin royalties from South Africa, considerably more than pays for the whole cost of administration of the company in London and South Africa, and as has been pointed out to you in the previous years, this means that the company is run at no expense to the shareholders.

To the profit for the year, £137,713, we have to add £43,000, the balance brought forward after the deduction of the final dividend for 1936, giving a total of £180,713. This amount has been dealt with by the distribution to the shareholders of £180,000 amounting to 10% absorbing £200,000. An amount of £27,000 odd has been written on investments down to the market price in those cases where the book figure exceeded that figure, and in addition, £20,000 odd has been written off in connexion with mining operations abandoned and a further £2,000 odd for depreciation on machinery, plant, equipment, etc., making the total £180,713.

With regard to the company's assets, we have to include £1,000,000 in the distribution of the final dividend, and it is to be noted that this amount has been paid in full to the shareholders, and the balance of £1,000,000 is now held in the hands of the company. The amount of £1,000,000 is now held in the hands of the company, and the balance of £1,000,000 is now held in the hands of the company.

The next important item in the accounts is the valuation of the tin and smaller revenue. The valuation of the tin and smaller revenue is based on the market price of tin at the end of the year, which was 10s. 6d. per lb. The valuation of the tin and smaller revenue is based on the market price of tin at the end of the year, which was 10s. 6d. per lb. The valuation of the tin and smaller revenue is based on the market price of tin at the end of the year, which was 10s. 6d. per lb.

Cam and Motor Company

I now turn to our various share interests. The Cam and Motor Company has again had a successful year, and dividends amounting to 0s. 10d. share were received by us for the current year, the interim dividend as at December 31st will be 4s. 6d. compared with 4s. 6d. in December 1935. The profit before taxation is £10,000, and the total income is £10,000, an increase over the £8,000 of the year 1935, in spite of upwards of £600,000 tonnage having been drawn from the reserves during the year, while values remain approximately the same.

At the annual general meeting of the company it was resolved that the Motor Lode had now been inspected at the 24th level, and that work at this horizon was now proceeding. A cable proceeding early this month giving the position as at the end of November reported that what was known as the 'B' reef of the Motor lode had already been driven on for a distance of 252 ft. having lifted 12.3 dwt. over 31 in., and the 'A' reef in the same level had been driven on for 107 ft. assaying 7.0 dwt. over 25 in. We look for steady dividends from this important interest for many years to come.

The Rezende Company paid dividends amounting to 0s. 10d. per share on the 15s. shares during their financial year, and for some months past very good developments have been reported, the main features being the excellent results on No. 16 level of the old Rezende mine and on No. 4 level of the Liverpool mine.

The South African Coal Estates (Witbank), Ltd., have had a satisfactory year and dividends amounting to 12½% on our holding were received by us. The company reports an increase in the tonnage sold of 46,000, in spite of the operations having been affected by shortage of trucks.

The Transvaal Consolidated Mines, Ltd., report shows that the profit earned during the year was very much the same as last year, and two dividends amounting to 1s. 6d. were declared.

The African Investment Trust, Ltd., report a profit of £33,317 for the nine months ended June 30 last compared with £21,778 in the previous 12 months, and that company has again declared a dividend of 1s.

The Dominion Tobacco Company again reports an increase in business. The accounts show that a dividend could have been paid, but the accumulated profits are being retained in the business so as to strengthen the position.

North Charterland Exploration

A new company, known as the North Charterland Exploration Company (1937) Ltd., has been formed with a capital of £300,000 in 600,000 shares of 5s. each to take over the whole of the assets and undertaking of the previous company. This new company has been registered in Rhodesia, where your company act as secretary and manager. The present issued capital consists of 3,000,000 shares of which 1,750,000 were allotted for cash. We participated in the underwriting of the cash issue to the extent of £100,000. The company has ample funds and a thorough organisation of the company's affairs has been carried out. The first report of the new company has not yet been issued.

Mining and Real Estate Interests

Turning now to the mining interests, the report given in the report are interesting, showing that the general activity in Rhodesia in connection with mining in 1937 is that we attract no less than 32 small properties dotted about all over the country, but no sufficient receipts from which we receive a royalty. The royalty received is quite small and you will observe from the accounts that we have a debit on this to the credit of profit and loss £12,375, as against £6,025 in the previous year. I may explain that this royalty revenue is arrived at after writing off in reduction of the property account 25% of the gross tribute royalty received. The total royalties received were about £15,500, which compares very favourably with 1936, when we received about £12,000.

During the year our engineers have visited and inspected numerous properties, none of which could be recommended to us as mines of promise. In one instance only did we participate in a proposition which appeared to have some prospects—namely, the Inez—but after a good deal of work had been accomplished, the result was so disappointing that the option was abandoned. We shall continue our policy of looking for mines with prospects, hoping that sooner or later we shall be rewarded.

Turning to our real estate, I have already dealt with the acreage and the sale made during the year. Our stand holding is very much the same as last year. The net surplus on rentals shows a slight falling off this year, due to the cost of repairs and renewals on some of the buildings belonging to us.

Better Farming Outlook

With reference to our farming and ranching interests, I have a much better tale than we have been able to present for some years. The health of our herds has been much better. The birth-rate last year was approximately 62% and the death-rate approximately 3%, compared with 56% and 15% in the previous year. During the year 2,049 head were sold at an average of approximately £4 15s. per head. This price compares favourably with the £3 18s. per head averaged in the previous year. There is a possibility of doing even better this year, for prices since June have risen, and, in reply to a cable enquiry yesterday inquiring as to the latest position, we are advised that good rains have fallen and that the position is excellent. I would however remind shareholders that there are still six months to run before the close of our financial year.

I have now sketched shortly the progress made during the year in regard to the more important interests held by our company, and I have no doubt that shareholders will be satisfied, not only with the advance shown all along the year, but also with the general policy of cautious enterprise being pursued by the board which has secured these results.

I would wish to voice the board's special thanks, and I think I can claim to speak on behalf of shareholders as well, to Mr. Meldrum and the staff of the African Investment Trust, Ltd., who are our secretaries, also to Mr. D. V. Brown, our general manager and resident director, and to the staff who are bearing the burden and heat of the day in Southern Rhodesia.

Conversion of Shares into Stock

An extraordinary general meeting has been called to be held immediately following these proceedings. Your directors, in putting together the resolutions to enable certain changes in the articles of association to be effected, have considered their adoption of these questions will permit the issue of stock in place of shares. The conversion of shares into stock will have a great deal to do with the transfer department, and each will make it quite clear to shareholders that their shares in the company will not be affected in any way.

The new stock will be equivalent in all respects to the old shares, and neither the capital assets, nor earning capacity of our business will be affected, and in putting forward these proposals we are only following the example of many other important companies. We specially engaged a solicitor for the stock has been prepared and to ensure accuracy and as a protection against fraud, we shall continue our practice of having all stock certificates checked and certified as correct by the transfer auditors. I hope the proposals will be referred to you and that the resolutions will meet with your approval.

I now have to note that the report of the directors, together with the annual statement of the company's accounts to 31st 30, 1937, be received and adopted.

Mr. John W. Bailey seconded the resolution, which, in the absence of question or comment was carried unanimously.

The dividend payments already made were confirmed, the retiring directors Viscount Elibank, Mr. H. B. Spiller and Mr. M. Bailey, were re-elected, and the auditors Messrs. Fuller, Wise, Fisher & Co. were re-appointed.

At a subsequent extraordinary general meeting resolutions were passed approving the conversion of the company's shares into stock.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and directors, and the wish was expressed that the confidence of the shareholders should be conveyed to the members of Lord's Bureau's staff.

The proceedings then terminated.



COUNSELL'S LUSAKA HOTEL

is the leading hotel in the MIDLANDS

EXCELLENCE IN SERVICE
COMFORTABLE ACCOMMODATION
DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS



NORDBERG

MANUFACTURING COMPANY
BUSH HOUSE LONDON, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: LITTLE HART 7221
CHARLES V. NORDBERG

FACTS ABOUT LIGHTING



Table Lamp

For light in the Tropics, lamps must be especially ruggedly dependable. These lamps were fulfilled by the Tilley Lamp and it covers the demand for which it is increasing year by year in the British Dominions, Colonies and other parts of the world. Burn ordinary kerosene under pressure and hold enough oil for 10 hours. Safe to wind and rough use. No flame, no chimney—no smell. Absolutely safe in hot areas.



Stove Lantern

TILLEY KEROSENE VAPOR LAMPS & LANTERNS

Give light of 300 candle-power for 6 hours for 1d. Tilley Table Lamp gives a clean white, steady light. Burns cleanly, even when wicking is a draught, without hissing noise. Tilley Stove Lantern is suitable for all open outdoors after dark. Equally useful indoors. Cast-iron body, stood down on feet by hand. Unaffected by weather, never tapers. Strongly made of hot-rolled steel.

Obtainable from the following Agents:

- Anglo-Baltic Timber Co., Ltd., Nairobi, Kenya
- The African Co., Johannesburg & Cape Town
- London & S.W. Bulawayo, Rhodesia
- African Lakes Corporation, Abetotibi, Nyasaland
- and all Colonial Outfitters at home. Any difficulty, write direct to:

Enquiries for District Agencies invited.

TILLEY LAMP CO., LTD., HENDON, N.W. LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORTERS

Exporters of Wattle Bark, Native Grown Coffee, Groundnuts, Shell, Hides, Gostakins, etc.

AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

Branches: Importers of Hardware and Building Materials, Tins, Canned Goods and Spirits. Specialists in Cash and piece goods for Native trade.

IMPORTERS

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.
P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA

Branches: NAIROBI, DAR ES SALAAM, ZANZIBAR, TANGA, LAMU, LINDI

London Office: 22, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3

AGENCY FOR

DRUMMOND FLETCHER, LTD.
MADISON SQUARE, LONDON, W.2

MAKERS OF THE CELEBRATED

DSP. SPINNING MACHINES

FOR ALL PLANTATIONS



No more of this

No more Dry Rot Damage! No more costly renewals. Every plank, every timber, absolutely immune to decay and fungi. What would you not do to feel this confidence in your property? Yet you can obtain this confidence very easily and cheaply. Have all timbers and woodwork treated with Atlas A Wood Preservative—either by immersion or brush-painting—in that one simple operation that is rendered positively simple and safe. Good too, is the risk of attack by Termites or other gnawing insects, while the fire hazard has been reduced to negligible proportions. The timber becomes stronger and more resistant to wear. In fact, many native timbers regarded as useless can be employed profitably after treatment with Atlas A. This preservative should not be confused with other products, being non-volatile, its action is positive and permanent. It is particularly economical, for it is applied in concentrated form and used at high rate of dilution with water. Write now for descriptive literature and interesting Reports on Dry Rot and other tests made with this preservative.

Particulars and supplies obtainable from Harbison & Hughson, Ltd., Box 854, Bulawayo

ATLAS A
WOOD PRESERVATIVE

Supplied in 1 and 5 gallon packages

500 Mfrs. of ATLAS A PRESERVATIVE, 101, Upper Circular Road, SINGAPORE

Mitchell Cotts and Co.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton's Speech

The ordinary general meeting of Mitchell Cotts and Co. Limited, was held on Thursday last at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Chairman and Managing Director, who presided, said:

The profit for the year, which includes the net profits of subsidiary companies, whether distributed or not, amounted to £41,558, out of which directors' fees, taxation, and Preference dividend absorbed £13,239, leaving £28,319, as compared with £20,805 for the preceding year. Your directors recommend a dividend of 10% less than absorbing £15,000, and leaving £14,019 to be added to the carry-forward.

Turning now to the balance sheet, the only change of notes as compared with last year is the reduction amongst the liabilities of a bank overdraft of £29,623. This sum was borrowed for the purpose of financing the purchase of Thebes Steam Ship Company Limited, by our principal subsidiary company, Mitchell Cotts and Co. (South Africa), Limited.

As I mentioned in my report, we have acquired a 100% interest in this company, and the effect of this acquisition on the combined net assets of the group is reflected in the statement of net assets appearing in the directors' report, which shows a substantial increase in the assets of the group at cost, as compared with last year.

General Trading Conditions

As regards general trading conditions, our export coal business from Durban, has been considerably handicapped throughout most of the year, because of the very great pressure on the South African railways, which has prevented them from giving facilities to the collieries to get coal to the port in anything like adequate quantities. Local and bunker coal business has been equally affected, but because of the position as to export coal, which I have stated, our coal figures for the past year are not so good as usual. It is gratifying to find, therefore, that in spite of these conditions, we have been able to show the figures in the accounts which are before us.

The successful operation of our London steamship companies have largely contributed to these results, and it is pleasing to remember that, as the year of these two steamship companies ended in December last, the full benefit of the improvement in freights is not reflected in the parent company's present accounts.

Profits have certainly in the past few weeks fallen away somewhat, but our steamers have fortunately secured good forward freight contracts on their books. It is not in any case a good management, that the present reduction in freights is well beyond temporary, and that as a most important matter, we shall see a further increase of former high amount, and that the losses of former years will be recovered.

Our business in the coal and shipping branches, under conditions which are generally very satisfactory, are well maintained, and it is gratifying to find that the results of our operations in these branches are well maintained, and that as a most important matter, we shall see a further increase of former high amount, and that the losses of former years will be recovered.

Mr. Fraser, the Chairman, said: "The year ended in 1917 has been a very successful one for our year ended in 1917. We have secured all the shares in the Fraser, Brown, and Co. (South Africa) Limited, and you are all aware of the work and the new increase of our capital to provide for this purchase and for possible other similar developments. We are convinced that this acquisition will not merely be advantageous in itself and a source of increased profit to our company, but that the association with this important and well-established company in South Africa and elsewhere will bring strength and numerous other advantages to our company, just as I trust that the association with us will provide extra strength and facilities for further development of this associated company in East Africa and elsewhere."

The operations of our associated company in East Africa and elsewhere, since the 31st of December last, when their accounts closed, have been a small profit, and we hope that this company will be a source of profit for East Africa as a whole.

The real estate which we acquired a year ago has perhaps met with rather more difficulty than we expected, but we do not regret the purchase. The price of real estate in the colony unfortunately fell that of so many other primary commodities, has stopped some, but it is believed that a majority of the applications directed to the Government for the acquisition of the company in Vancouver finished in the year to date, and that with a reasonable profit, and this fact is a great gain to say it has done very well. All this, and the fact that we have likely to control, has shown a considerably increased profit. The managing director is convinced that by some means or other, a proportion of this profit can be very substantially increased, and plans to this effect are now under consideration.

Staff Pension Scheme Instituted

We cannot but enjoy the support of a loyal and active staff, and we had to find that we have now seen the way to institute a pension scheme which will, if all possible, be possible to increase the morale and devotion of our staff, who have always appreciated the facilities provided by the directors for this end.

In conclusion, I say to your directors, will in due course consider the question of an interim dividend, which would be satisfied as to the amount made in the year ended in 1917. The reports and accounts were adopted and the proceeds of the year were a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors, and staff.

STEEL ROLLERS
TUBES & DRUMS
MINING WAGONS
OF ALL TYPES



STEEL SHEET
LOGS MOTIVES

ROBERT H. HURSON

BRITISH
LEADS
SLOW
LANE

Branches and Agencies at: London, Glasgow, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, and other ports.

BEIRA

THE CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT

BEIRA provides the ideal holiday for every tourist—a glimpse of the African tropics with all its pleasures but without the usual inconveniences of the tropics.

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

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



Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, and nestled among the palms, lawns, and fountains are comfortable hotels, a picture theatre, an excellent golf course, and many other amusements and social sports and clubs.

Beira has become the recognized winter season resort of the Portuguese, Nyasaland, and being also reached by sea, rail and air, it is attracting increasing numbers of tourists and visitors from South Africa, and from visitors from overseas.

The Port of Beira is now the outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, out of the Mozambique, Zambezi, Limpopo, and the Copper Belts of Nyasa, and across the mouth of the important shipping traffic of the Copper Line of Northern Rhodesia, and the shipping and mail routes call regularly at the Port, which has the magnificent and modern

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY **BEIRA**

DA RUA DA BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA, LISBOA

UNION-CASTLE LINE ENCIRCLES AFRICA

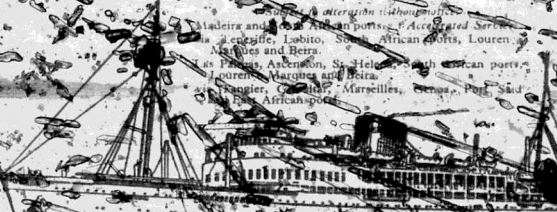


Weekly Mail Service to SOUTH AFRICA
 via Madeira
 SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA
 SAVINGS EVERY 4 WEEKS TO EAST AFRICA
 via Mediterranean, Red Sea and Canal
 Cargo Service between South and East Africa

LIST OF SAILINGS

Ship	Departure	Arrival	Ship	Departure	Arrival
Uganda	Jan. 1	Jan. 14	Uganda	Jan. 28	Jan. 31
Uganda	Jan. 1	Jan. 14	Uganda	Jan. 28	Jan. 31
Uganda	Jan. 1	Jan. 14	Uganda	Jan. 28	Jan. 31
Uganda	Jan. 1	Jan. 14	Uganda	Jan. 28	Jan. 31

HEAD OFFICE: 3 FENCHURCH ST. LONDON, E.C. 3
 WEST END OFFICE: 125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1
 Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, London, Manchester and Glasgow, and Capetown, Durban, Mozambique, Natal, and Johannesburg.

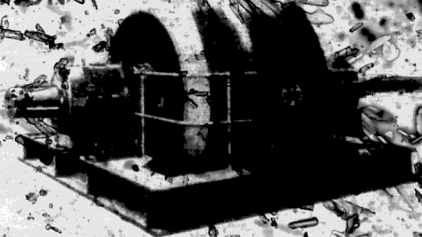


Madeira and other intermediate ports to South Africa
 Accra, Lagos, Sierra Leone, Freetown, Monrovia, and other West African ports
 Port Said, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, and other East African ports



ELECTRIC MOTORS

FOR DRIVING HEAVY PLANT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



6,600 volt Cascade Induction Motor 10 H.P. at 420 r.p.m. or 390 H.P. at 330 r.p.m. with Cascade connection

4,500 H.P. 11,000 volt, 300 r.p.m. 95% efficiency Synchronous Induction Motor

For all kinds of LARGE ELECTRICAL MACHINERY
 Write for your enquiries

BTH RUGBY

THE NATIONAL ELECTRIC HOUSING COMPANY, LTD., RUGBY, ENGLAND
 NEW YORK: J. G. S. Co., Inc., 100 Broadway, N.Y.C.
 LONDON: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 BIRMINGHAM: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 MANCHESTER: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 GLASGOW: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 CALCUTTA: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 BOMBAY: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 RANGOON: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 MADRAS: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 COLOMBO: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 SINGAPORE: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 PENANG: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 KUALA LUMPUR: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 JOHANNESBURG: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 DURBAN: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 CAPE TOWN: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 PORT ELIZABETH: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 PORT JOUBERT: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 PORT NOLAN: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 PORT WATSON: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 PORT GARDNER: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 PORT CHARLES: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 PORT GARDNER: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
 PORT CHARLES: J. G. S. Co., Ltd., 100 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4