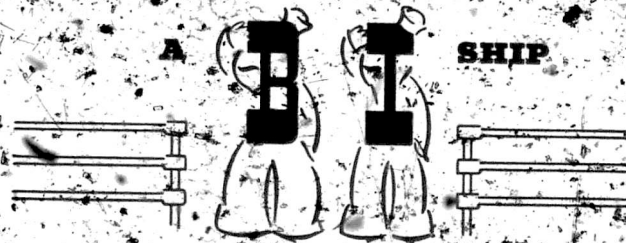


EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 14, 1939.
Volume 16. (New Series) No. 795

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly post free.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper.

You'll feel
WELCOME ABOARD



**REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY
SAILINGS FROM LONDON
TO AFRICA VIA SUEZ**

*Tickets interchangeable with Unyam-Cattle,
Blue Funnel-Shaw Savill Joint Service,
Ellerman and Bucknall, Holland-Africa Line
and K.P.L. also with Imperial Airways.*

From the moment you step aboard we do our level best to spoil you — not in an embarrassing way, of course, but just sufficient to make you feel really like a guest.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.1. 130 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. LONDON AGENTS: Gray, Dawes & Co., 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. FREIGHT: Gellie, Hankey & Co. Ltd., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.3. MOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. BEIRA AGENTS: Allen, Wack & Shepherd, Ltd.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.

P.O. BOX 128, MOMBASA

and at

NAIROBI DAR ES SALAAM
ZANZIBAR TANGA LAMU LINDI

London Office: 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3

AGENTS FOR

DRAKE & FLETCHER, LTD.

MAIDSTONE ENGLAND

MAKERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"D.F.P." SPRAYING MACHINES

COFFEE PLANTATIONS

WHITE COLONIAL UNIFORM

MADE TO MEASURE
from material approved
by the Crown Agents

SPECIALLY SHRUNK

TUNICS AND OVERALLS, GORGETS, BUTTONS,
SWORD-BAG, GILT SWORD KNIFE,
BELT AND FROG, HELMET, HELMET BADGE,
MESS WELLINGTONS

All articles are of regulation pattern, and the prices are commensurate with quality. Price Lists on request.

GRIFFITHS, MCALISTER

16, WARWICK STREET, LONDON, W.1



STANDING

STARTING

RUNNING

NEW SHELL MOTOR OIL

stays on the job!

BRANCHES IN KENYA
 NAIROBI and KILINDINI

THE EAST AFRICAN COFFEE CURING CO., LTD.

DEALERS OF
 EAST AFRICAN
 and
 CONGO COFFEES

BUILDING MATERIALS

If you require anything in the way of Building Materials or Hardware you will find The African Mercantile Co. at your service, with stocks at

London
 Zanzibar
 Dar-es-Salaam
 Nairobi
 Kampala
 Mombasa
 Butoka

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY LIMITED
 15 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

ESTABLISHED 1897

JOHNSON & FLETCHER
 LIMITED

**ENGINEERS
 TIMBER MERCHANTS
 CONTRACTORS**

BULAWAYO SALISBURY
 GATOOMA NDOLA BEIRA

**TRANS-ZAMBESIA,
 CENTRAL AFRICA,
 AND
 NYASALAND RAILWAYS**

THE LINK BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYASALAND

Passenger Trains leave Beira Mondays and Thursdays. Coast-bound Trains leave Blantyre Sundays and Wednesdays.

RETURN FIRST-CLASS TOURIST TICKETS AVAILABLE THREE MONTHS FOR SINGLE FARE

London Office: 3, Thames House, Queen St. Place, E.C.4

National Bank of India
 Limited

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on the 23rd of March, 1875.
 Established in Calcutta 27th September, 1863.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya (B.E. Africa) and Uganda

Subscribed Capital £4,000,000
 Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
 Reserve Fund £2,200,000

Head Office
 26, BISHOPSGATE,
 LONDON E.C.2

BRANCHES

ADEN	KANDY	MISURU
ADEN, Steamer Point	KARACHI	MOHABARA
AMRITSAR	LAHORE	NAIROBI
BOMBAY	MADRAS	NAKURU
CALCUTTA	MANDALAY	ENTEBBE
CANNING	NUMERA	JINJA
CHITTAGONG	ELVA	KAMPALA
COCHIN (India)	RANGOON	DAR ES SALAAM
COLOMBO	TUTICORIN	MWANZA
DELHI	ZANZIBAR	TANGA

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers in all places where it has correspondents, and collects Bills of Exchange, collects Pensions and generally transacts every description of Eastern Banking Business. The Bank receives Deposits for fixed periods, not exceeding one year, at rates to be obtained on application. Trusteeships and Executorships also undertaken.

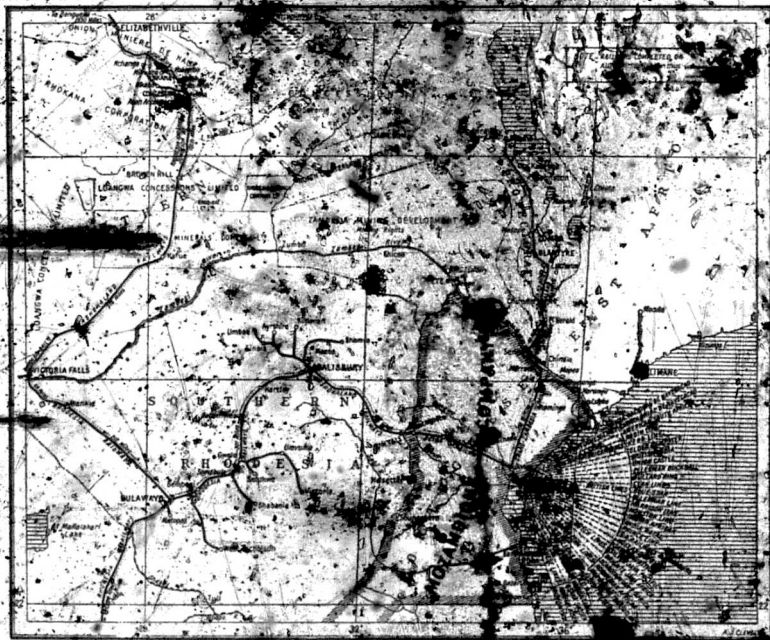
BEIRA

THE CHARMING BEACH RESORT

BEIRA, provides the ideal sought by every tourist of the African tropics, with all its allure, but without any of its discomforts.

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

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



Yet Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, and nesting among the palm-trees poinsettias and flamboyants are comfortable hotels, a talkie theatre, an excellent golf course, tennis courts and social sporting clubs.

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

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

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY BEIRA

3, THAMES HOUSE, QUEEN ST. PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

10, MARCO DA BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA, LEBON.

57, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN, PARIS.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

MAIL SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

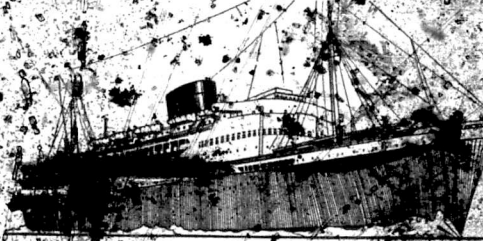
Sailings to WEST, SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

Also DEPARTURES FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS via Mediterranean and Suez Canal

R.M.M.V.	London	Singapore
M.V.	Mid. Dec.	Mid. Dec.
R.M.M.V.	—	Late Dec.
R.M.M.V.	—	Late Dec.

Mail Vessel to Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban
Calling Ascension, St. Helena, South Africa, Arts, Lourenco Marques and Beira

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South & East Africa



For particulars of Sailings, Rates and Passage Money, apply to
HEAD OFFICE: 3, FENICURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3
 Telephone: 2500
 West End Passenger Agency, 225, PALMALL STREET, LONDON, W.C. 2
 Telephone: 5711
 Agents at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow and St. Domingo, West Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, Swakopmund, Beira, Bombay
 Agents in India, Ceylon, T. A. BULLOCK & CO. LTD., AMSTERDAM, JOHN BEECHER & CO., ROTTERDAM, KUYPER & VAN DER LINDEN, BRUSSELS.



PRESERVES
as well as
CLEANS
your teeth

The key to your health is to clean your teeth twice a day every day. Dentists advise KOLYNOS because it not only makes your teeth shine and attract attention, but also protects them against decay. It is the most economical tooth paste because it lasts so long. You will be surprised to find how long a tube of KOLYNOS will last. Get a tube from your Chemist or buy one today.



MADE IN ENGLAND.
KOLYNOS
 DENTAL CREAM



CROSSLEY PREMIER GAS ENGINES IN BRAZIL

Crossley Premier Gas engines have for many years been used in all parts of the world for power in all types of generation. They have now shown their reliability by running for a year without a single stop. The above illustration shows one of the latest types installed at the Santos Tramway and Light Station, Brazil.

This is a 4 crank, overhauled, six-cylinder type of 60 b.h.p. at 300 r.p.m. direct-coupled to a 100 k.w. dynamo.

It is supplied by two Crossley gas producers, also of the same type.

CROSSLEY PREMIER
 Gas Engines

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 17, 1939

Volume 16 (New Series), No. 755

Weekly 30s. Yearly post free

Registered in the G. O. as a Newspaper

Principal Editor and Editor:

John

Editorial and Business Offices:

51, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

Telephone

Cables: Limitable

Principal Contents

	PRICE		PRICE
Matters of Moment	283	War: Expert Views	289
The Territories and the War	285	War: Found States War	290
The Colonial Problem	287	Personalities	292
Leahon's Progress and Plans	288	East African News	294

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE COLONIES are affording a lead to other countries in their planning programmes. Sir John Maitland in Rhodesia also gave as his reasons for retreating the impossibility of assessing the length of the war, the variation which may be imposed on our four countries, and the varying conditions in general conditions probable in our colonies. In Southern Rhodesia, the islands are, similarly, without any doubt, the most prepared representations have been made during the past three months. It has been emphasised to the advantage of the colonies that their failure to reach a quick agreement at the close of the planning season will prove the onus of making their own way. It is not a question of money-making to be solved, but of employing man-power in accordance with the real needs of the Empire. In the territories, as throughout the Dominions and Colonies, generally farmers have been told that their duty is to continue production and the chief reason for the introduction of conscription in Southern Rhodesia was the need to prevent agriculturalists from joining the Forces. It is obvious that the maintenance of Colonial production will be a powerful reinforcement of Great Britain's war effort. With the war in its sixteenth week, patriotic farmers have reason to expect that public guidance should have been afforded them in order to ensure maximum results from their own and that of their

employees. It is curious that the many members of both Houses of the British Parliament who have close contacts with the Overseas Empire should not have criticised the Government's plan according to the needs of the case. Those who do not be fully informed of the imperial authorities, and it is they alone who can and must indicate what each British territory can best provide in the way of raw materials, minerals, and manufactured articles.

THE COLONIES will be grateful to the Secretary of State for having seized his opportunity in the House of Commons the other day to discuss and point out some of the Colonial objections to various assumptions which are the bed of the Government's present postulate in Great Britain, State on the land with which *East Africa and Colonies*. Rhodesia has dealt editorially weeks ago with the subject in the last few months. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's speech was reported in our last issue and it may be said that the Dominions, the Colonies, the British Empire, and various neutral States have all the right to be consulted in regard to the so-called Colonial problem. The castigator of the imperialist for his cavalier references to imperialism and something about the maintenance of British Colonial rule. It is not surprising that the duty of Great Britain to the people of the Colonies for ultimate self-determination, and laid it down that Dominion and

The Colonial Problem

Archbishop of York Criticized

OWD STONEHAVEN, who has so often clamoured East Africa spoke some plain words to advocates of internationalism in the course of a debate on war aims in the House of Lords last week. Saying that the aims of Germany are the same as in 1914, the destruction of the British Empire, Lord Stonehaven added that the splendid rallying of the Colonies now is also a repetition of 1914. He pointed out the intense on this occasion, and particularly marked among those nations inhabiting the Crown Colonies and Mandated Territories, who, according to the suggestion of the Archbishop of York, are to be handed over to some international authority.

The suggestion of handing over alien territories to an international authority is surely one of the meanest things it is possible to imagine. Nothing is a finer tribute to the intelligence and wisdom of the men and women who have given their lives to the conduct of the war than the tremendous rise in the status of the Colonies. And are we to be the only people to hand over these men—for whom we have a trust—on it is to be suggested, as 770,000 miles also of the Colonial possessions of France, Belgium, Portugal, Italy and Japan?

Else Betrayal of British

In a letter to the *Times*, *The Morning Post* or *The Daily Mail* he wrote—

The Archbishop of York suggests that partnership in Colonial responsibilities under an improved and extended Mandate system would be open to a Germany which accepts the foregoing conditions and can be relied on never to put an alien race as the Nazis have treated the Jews.

An examination of the Archbishop's record in the usual books of reference fails to disclose that he has had any first-hand experience of Africa. If the labours under that handicap allowance can be made for his ignorance of the actual living work which our Colonial administrators and settlers have done in Africa, but such ignorance ought not to cause him to refrain from making a suggestion which is contrary to the spirit of Point 5 of the Four Big Principles set down by President Wilson in his speech to Congress on January 8, 1918, and still more so Point 2 of the President's speech of February 11 of the same year, viz. "peoples and nationalities are not to be bartered about as if they were mere sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and mere things."

The outstanding success not only of our own administration of huge tracts of Africa, but of the administration of other European nations there, is due to what, for want of a better name, may be described as its characteristic enlightened paternalism. The Natives have come to rely upon their European masters as their friends and protectors. They appreciate that security and a rapid rise in standards of living have been the result of the policies of government which have been followed. They have developed a real sense of loyalty to the countries whose representatives have been their masters.

To substitute the present suggestion for a continued experiment in the paternalistic policy would mean to say to the millions of loyal fellow-subjects

in an article in *The Economist*, which thus concludes a three-column examination:—

Britain now has need of the Empire's help, and our own methods have created the impossibility of forcing it. We must see to it that the uncomplaining support of the Colonies is well rewarded; goodwill and co-operation, even loyalty, can only be reciprocal. If we fail now, this Empire must break up into a welter of nationalism, making international co-operation impossible in this age.

"The Colonies have ties with us which are real and the result of generations of effort. We have learnt to speak the same spiritual language. To break or weaken these links would be a mortal setback for civilisation. We must be prepared when the war is over, to put as much effort and thought and treasure into the unfinished building of a prosperous liberal Empire as ever the Elizabethans or the Pilgrims or the Victorians did."

Emphasis is rightly laid upon the freedom which characterises the Colonial Empire, upon the absurd misinterpretation of the word Imperialism upon the word Imperialism, and upon the need for a sustained policy of long-range investment in the Colonies.

Sir Archibald Sinclair's Views

The full text of the speech delivered to the Oxford University Liberal Club by Sir Archibald Sinclair is now available, and we quote the following passages with a distinct Eastern Africa bearing:—

"The Colonial problem must be tackled, and I should like to see how we may be able to strengthen the Mandate system so as to provide that all African Colonies shall be under it, with guarantees for the principle of trusteeship both for the Natives—which implies that the political, social and economic welfare and development of the Natives shall be the first principle of Colonial policy—and also for civilisation, which implies our reversion to the Free Trade principle of equal access to the markets and raw materials of Colonial territories for the merchants and traders of all nations."

"Neither in this nor in any other country, certainly not in France or Germany, is opinion prepared to accept the principle of the international government of Colonial territories. The people of this country cannot in my judgement—and I do not believe that they are willing to relinquish their responsibilities for the economic welfare, social and political progress of the peoples of our great Colonial Dependencies, who are standing by us so loyally in this fateful juncture in the history of our Empire and of the world—but I would suggest that we should try to secure agreement to the constitution of an African Council on which all nations with substantial interests in Africa should be represented, and through which Colonial policies should be co-ordinated and international co-operation should be fostered."

"Then as quickly as possible we must demolish all the barriers that impoverish our civilisation spiritually and materially, barriers of the mind and intellect, barriers to intercourse, travel and migration, barriers to trade and commerce, and so let us advance towards the liberal ideal of the free movement of capital, goods and men over the face of the globe. Let us seek nothing for ourselves that we do not seek for others, freedom and justice for ourselves, but freedom and justice for Indians too, and for Poles and Czechs and Germans."

Fiftieth Week of the War

Uganda's Progress and Plans

Sir Philip Mitchell's Survey

Answers for the despatch was provided by Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, in a speech to the Legislative Council, for he emphasised that the Protectorate has a very promising cotton crop in prospect for sale in normal markets at better prices than an excellent coffee crop has been sold recently. The sugar, timber and rubber are in a strong position; that local tobacco growing should maintain its place; and that in general, a firm foundation has been laid for a sound forward policy.

It was he said as a producer of raw materials and a consumer of manufactured goods, especially those of Empire origin, that Uganda can best contribute to the British war effort.

Income Tax to be Introduced

Though he had hitherto opposed the introduction of income tax in Uganda, he believed that that country should now fall in line with Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, especially as there was continued development of companies in Uganda, notably those engaged in the production of articles previously imported.

Income tax—the scales of which have not yet been finally settled—will not apply to Africans because, with few exceptions, the only Natives concerned would be in Buganda, where they already pay high taxation to their Native Government. The flat rate of poll tax will however, revert to 40s. the minimum in force until 1939.

As a special war measure, the one cent per pound taken on the cotton tax this year is to be re-posed, and Native Administrations have readily consented to reimburse the Government for certain services rendered in their own districts and costing about £17,000 annually.

This extra taxation enables the authorities to budget for a revenue of £1,929,000, approximately equal to the highest revenue of the past. Ordinary recurrent expenditure has been put at £1,514,000, including £100,000 for defence, the Secretary of State having decided that each of the East African territories should pay towards the cost of the military preparations in East Africa an annual contribution to be decided by means of a formula not yet finally approved; it is not expected that Uganda's share will exceed £100,000, as against a normal peacetime expenditure of £70,000.

An Increasing Market for British Motor Vehicles

Re-surfacing with modern bituminous material all major roads—from Kenya to the Congo and from Tanganyika to the Sudan—is now considered necessary, and it is proposed to spend £80,000 from surplus balances on this project within the next seven years, as it is a far better policy to spend the money as capital and enjoy first class roads, rather than let it dribble away on wasting assets and eventually be compelled to spend all over again.

This plan moreover is regarded as relating directly to the country's war effort, since wherever good roads exist British motor vehicles are at once in great demand. Sir Philip expressed confidence that Uganda offers a large and ever-increasing market for British lorries and cars.

He drew attention to the great improvement in the amenities of Kampala and its residential suburb of Entebbe—a happy phrase, calculated to commend itself greatly to the non-official public. There was, said His Excellency, a great future for Kampala.

(Concluded at foot of next column)

Questions in Parliament

Calamitous Fall in British Exports

Some disturbing facts concerning Great Britain's export trade were given by Mr. Clement Davies, M.P., who was a member of the Colonial Empire Marketing Board, in a speech in the House of Commons last week. He said:

On September 2 Germany lost 40% of her exports. Our export trade was done with this country, France and the Dominions, and 23% with neutrals to whom she can no longer export. Her total export trade on the average of the last three years was £268,000,000. The average export trade of this country for the last three years was £178,000,000. Of her £268,000,000 of export trade Germany lost £118,000,000 on September 3.

What have we done in the meantime to capture that export trade lost by Germany? Have we done anything to increase our exports? Have we done anything to increase the exports which we need for our foreign exchange, and which will have to buy goods we must import, both in food and raw materials? When the figures of our exports came out I am sure there was not one man in this House who did not get a shock. Germany lost 46% of her exports. In the two months September and October we lost 42% of our export trade. It may well be asked: Which country is besieged?

I can understand a drop of 25% in our exports of food, drink and tobacco, and of unrefined oils and fats of 76% in wool, 74% in and in raw materials 32%. Those goods were needed by us. But why has there been such a drop in the export of manufactured articles? Iron and steel there has been a drop of 40%, cotton 43%, machinery 53%, tin cans and hardware 37%, cotton yarns 28%. The total loss for the two months is £34,550,000, or 42%.

Colonies and Censorship

Mr. Duckworth asked what arrangements existed for the operation of a Press censorship in the Colonies, and whether matter sent from this country to the Colonies and from the Colonies to this country has to be censored at both ends.

Mr. MacDonell replied that there was some censorship of the Press in almost all Colonies, the degree and method varying according to local necessities. Press matter sent from this country to the Colonies was censored in the U.K. Representations had been made on the question of double censorship, and he was consulting other Departments with a view to seeing what relaxation was practicable. There was no censorship in this country of Press matter received from the Colonies by cable or mail, though telegrams connected with the war received by Press agencies were submitted for censorship before release.

The Institute of Export has adopted a resolution urging the Government to adopt a more energetic policy for the promotion of export trade and emphasising the need for a special organisation within the Government for the co-ordination of efforts for the expansion of exports.

He said that he fully developed architecturally, aesthetically, economically and socially by the business community.

There was one welcome word of warning, that cases of "engineering" which the public was expressly requested to report would be rigorously suppressed.

The War: Expert Views

Scandinavia's Danger.—The attack on Finland is only the first step in a considered plan worked out between the Soviet and German governments. It is the prelude to an attempt to overrun Scandinavia and in particular to open up a line of air and submarine bases along the fjords of Norway from which to press an attack upon England across the North Sea. The subjugation of Denmark—

Germany's task—is probably also intended so as to complete this formidable line. There are three factors in this scheme in our favour, and which may between them change the whole face of the war. The first is the faulty timing of the Russian attack; their advance has been delayed. The second is the strong feeling this Communist advance to the west has had upon influential Germans. The third is the outburst of indignation from Europe, and especially Italy, at the Russian coup, which is recognised to be a threat to every civilised European.

—*The "Weekly Review"*

Mussolini's Dilemma.—Mussolini cannot afford to allow Russia to descend on the Balkans, and the most recent threat of the U.S.S.R. to Rumania must be giving him a headache. If the Berlin-Rome Axis had remained quiet, firm he would not have objected to sharing the Balkans with Germany, but the inclusion of Russia as Germany's partner has upset his plans. There is little doubt that Russia and Germany intend to put pressure on the Balkans, and Mussolini will then have to take his choice. Although he will take no official steps he will behind the scenes work in every way to bring about the cessation of hostilities on the Western Front preparatory to trying to organise a crusade against the Bolsheviks. In this he will have the active support of Spain. In fact, next spring it would not surprise me to see Italy and Spain threatening the Allies, demanding that we stop the war against Germany to save western civilisation from the Bolsheviks. We must not suppose that the Berlin-Rome Axis is entirely broken. It is greatly strained, but exists. For years Mussolini has told the Fascist Grand Council, *"L'Impero Britannico è un mosaico"*, that the British Empire can be pulled to pieces very easily. From what I hear recent events do not seem to have made him change his mind.

—*The "Affairs News-Letter"*

How The Finns Fight.—The Finnish troops on the northern front are fighting in a temperature of 20 degrees Centigrade below freezing point. All are using skis, wear white uniforms, and are armed with quick-firing pistols. Transport of war material is made by sledges, slung like cradles, drawn by six men in front with two at the rear. Heavy guns are transported on sleds of centimetres wide, drawn by the small Finnish horses. Operations are carried on in the darkness of the northern winter. Light is required only for shooting. For this reason in every platoon there are two of these "searchlight men" as they are called, who wear a powerful reflector hanging from their necks. Once in contact with the enemy the searchlight man is left alone and brings the reflector into play, penetrating the darkness for about 500 yards ahead. The other soldiers, hidden among the trees in the shadows which flank the illuminated zone, advance rapidly and unperceived towards the dazzled enemy, firing their pistols effectively at short range. —*The "Milan" "Corriere della Sera"*

Finland's Epic Fight.—The Finns are making a wonderful stand. It is an example that will have wide repercussions on some other threatened nations. They, too, will take their lives in their hands rather than surrender. If there were 20 millions of Finns instead of four they would be unconquerable. That fight against odds of 50 to 1 will be remembered for ever as one of the kindling epics in the history of liberty. The Finns have doubled their credentials for freedom. It is impossible not to believe that their happy morning will come again. They might keep up a formidable resistance for months. We must conceive climatic severities harsher than those of Napoleon's retreat. The nights are very long. By now the snow is two feet deep and will be deeper. As yet the ice is thin. As it hardens the Finns mean to sow it with mines. The Finns, with all their famous cleverness of mind and mood, are the greatest intelligence, activity, and contrivance of a people who know that against fearful odds they are fighting the fight of all their long and stern history to call their Native and their own and to save their souls alive. To adapt Pitt's great words, they fight to save themselves by their exertions and the world by their example.

—*Mr. J. I. Gwyn, "Observer"*

New Nazi Manoeuvre.—When it is asked why nothing is happening in this fifth phase of the war, the answer is that something is happening which may well prove decisive. The account Mr. Churchill gave last week of the war in what for us and our Allies may well be its most critical phase. But the enemy has to respect himself to the conclusion that this form of warfare will nothing him the success he needs; where will he look next? His mind seems to waver between (1) joining Stalin in his marauding expeditions; (2) using him to intimidate the Allies and diverting their wrath to Russia. So the German inspired Press starts a new theme. "See, they say, what a monster we have unloosed in our Russian pact! He is destroying Finland; will crush the Balkans, conquer Turkey; march through the Middle East to India; plant his revolutionary flag over all the world. Look out all of you, France, Britain, Turkey, Italy! Either come to our side and make your peace with us, or we will get him on to you. Stalin has up to it, picks his quarrel with Stalin, the accepted German ally, sets up his puppet State, threatens Rumania, ramps up the regulation stories about the aggressiveness of lambs and the atrocities they may perpetrate on wolves. Germany cannot protest; she can only even matters by using hectoring language to the Western neutrals." —*Mr. J. A. Spender, "The Sunday Times"*

Germany's Petrol Reserve.—Germany has for years been acquiring more petroleum than she consumed; in 1936 the surplus was 1,500,000 tons, and the general conclusion is that 6 or 7 million tons may have been stored meantime. How far will Germany have to draw on that, and how long will it last her? With the war static and severe economy in civil use, she is probably increasing her reserves. Her wartime consumption in an active year is put at 12,000,000 tons. Nearly 90% of her imports are being stopped by the Allied blockade, and her home production seems still to be below peacetime requirements of about 6,500,000 tons. The German stocks might last two years, but they will more probably be exhausted in little over a year—a year, of course, of far more active warfare than prevails at present! —*The "Spectator"*

Finland's "Gibraltar." — Petsamo is something like a Finnish Danzig in the present struggle. It is connected to its motherland only by a narrow corridor. In peacetime, it is of no value to Russia. If the road or rail connections, and is served merely by a few rough tracks. Russia has many other Arctic ports besides Murmansk and Archangel, and these are served by rail, but should Russia be at war with Germany or any great sea power Petsamo could easily be converted into a second Gibraltar, holding the key to Murmansk and all the trade of the White Sea. The harbour cannot be bombarded from the sea; it is immune from mines and submarine attack, and, with a neutral Norway to the west and no road, it would be easily defensible against land attack. To Finland herself, Petsamo has always been of importance, for should she be at war with a Baltic Power she would still have this Arctic exit to the outer world. One little drifter with depth charges stationed at the entrance was a full protection from submarines in 1917. A few 6-in. guns mounted on its commanding cliffs would render sea attack a very difficult proposition, even from a powerful fleet in 1939. — *Captain R. A. W. ...*

An Example to Follow. — One of the most successful of Mr. Lloyd George's innovations in 1916 was to gather round him in Departments in Whitehall men of mark from outside the narrow circle of Westminster. When he called Mr. Fisher to the Education Office from the University of Sheffield he placed the control of British education for the first time in the hands of a first-rate historian and educationist. Mr. Prothero, the late Lord Birnie, took charge of the Ministry of Agriculture; his record compares brilliantly with that of many transient and embarrassed shanties of recent years. Lord Ashfield (Sir Albert Stanley) took over the Board of Trade and handled with consummate skill railway and transport problems. Sir Eric Geddes embodied all the qualities of push and go required to thrust official obstacles aside. Lord Rhonda straightened out the problems of food shortage when the U-boat menace was at its worst. Lord MacLay, as Shipping Director, provided new food ships to take the place of those which the U-boats sank. They did their job well, and if need be others of equal capacity could be found to do the same. — *M. J. B. Firth, Daily Telegraph.*

Identical Peace Aims Essential.

We hesitate to foresee the inevitable divergence which is bound to arise between our peace aims and those of the French. We must face the fact that what the French people desire to obtain from this war is physical security. I entirely agree with them. Their aim is to obtain such physical guarantees as shall render a fourth invasion impossible. We on our part prefer to indulge in Utopian abstractions and are painted and irritated when the French ask us what we really mean. Yet, since the Germans will only win this war if they manage to induce France to make a separate peace, an identity of purpose seems essential. We are doing enough to achieve that identity. There is something more important than a sense of occasion; it is a sense of danger! — *Mr. Harold Nicolson, in the Spectator.*

Tell The Neutrals. — "In view of the unrest in the Low Countries and in Scandinavia because of the British blockade, if I were head of the British Ministry of Propaganda I should take advertising space in the newspapers of those countries to set forth quietly and factually the reasons for the blockade and the necessity of it, and do it without bitter recrimination or name-calling. That would make friends where the Allies need friends. The plight of these little neutral countries is getting progressively worse, and if the war goes on a long time the suffering and exasperation of these countries that are being ground between the upper millstone of England and the nether one of Germany are certain to become dangerous." — *Mr. O. G. Willard.*

German Army's Attitude.

Whoever speculates on the revolt of German officers or German generals against the Government is making a fundamental misjudgment right from the start. They have always been an executive force without an independent will. To-day more than ever they advocate continuation of the war. In the last resort they all obey the Fuehrer for they know that he is the Imperialist's saviour. — *Inside Nazi Germany.*

Avoiding Private.

The need for such a measure in taxation would be increased if the Chancellor had proposed that the Government would take possession of any increase over the profit standard, whether for companies or private individuals. There would be the necessity for such a heavy increase in taxation to give the necessity for an extensive organisation to investigate prices, and the necessity for a Profiteering Bill; gone the necessity of bringing in a Bill at the end of the war to regulate people's private incomes and success tax on the increase; gone many of the difficulties confronting employer and worker concerning wages; and finally, gone the justifiable heart-burning over the contemplation of the difficulties in forcing of those whom patriots, ardour, age, fitness, or the fact that they did not happen to be a reserved occupations, placed in the front of battle, and those whom duty, age, luck, or trade occupation allowed, to stay at home and make as much money as possible. We should then have a free nation, waging a war for freedom and justice, with no possibility of private gain. — *Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, Chairman of Tube Investments Ltd.*

Assisting Exporters.

To achieve any substantial increase in exports it will be necessary to provide an incentive which will make an irresistible appeal to individual manufacturers. The simplest form would be to exempt from E.P.T. and income tax profits attributable to any increase in a manufacturer's export turnover over the figures of, say, 1938. By this means the present inertia would be overcome, and every manufacturer would rack his brains for additional export outlets. This freedom from taxation should be granted in respect of such proportion of the total profits of the business as the increased export turnover bears to the total turnover, thus avoiding accounting complications and making it worth while for manufacturer to export even at bare cost. Increased export trade stimulated in this way would attain the vital objective of increasing this country's holding of foreign exchanges and so its ability to pay for imports. — *Mr. Kenneth A. E. Moore.*

Background to the

the War News

Opinions Epitomised. — The essence of courage is disinterestedness. — *Dr. H. R. Lige*

We have mastered the necessary things which is not really. — *Vice-Admiral Osborne*

Communism is a religion rather than a set of political beliefs. — *Mr. G. D. H. Cole*

The corps of officers of the French Army teams with men possessing the gift of leadership. — *Richard Capell*

British morale seems to perk up every time a British ship is sunk. — *Mr. A. Kennedy, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain*

Czechs call the German Protectorate the "Protectorat" which in Czech means "for the time being." — *Free Europe*

This is a war of endurance, unequalled in the history of the British people. — *Mr. Horé Brilshka, M.P., Secretary of State for War*

It is a mistake to calculate into our fighting strength that they are not fighting. — *Field Marshal Lord Milne*

During the Great War Norway, though she was not a belligerent, lost 20% of her merchant fleet through German actions. — *Mr. C. C. Annon, M.P.*

We must not expect to maintain our standard of living. We must joyfully embrace and welcome hardships and privations. — *Commander King-Hall, M.P.*

If we are to rally the neutrals of Europe to our common cause, we must find a prophet to hold up the standard of Liberty, to sound the trumpet of Freedom. — *General Sir Hubert Gough*

The German mine sowing is about the lowest form of warfare that can be imagined. It is like the I.R.A. leaving the bomb in the parcels office at the railway station. — *Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

The British people are calm, determined and serious. This is the most important effort they have been engaged in since the days of Queen Elizabeth. — *Mr. R. B. Bennett, former Canadian Prime Minister*

Only when people realize that they will have to pay for the sins of the rulers they choose or tolerate can there be any security in a democratic regime. — *Dr. A. F. Pollard*

We are finding the industries of this country interfered with by controllers, sub-controllers, and sub-sub-controllers, appointed all over the place, spinning spawners and monkey-wrenches into the industrial machine. — *Sir Warren Fisher*

Mr. Amery, a man of energy and experience, perhaps the most successful Colonial Secretary since Joseph Chamberlain, sits on the back bench. The country is not making the best use of its resources. One of them is Mr. Amery. — *The Evening Standard*

Our House of Commons is very old-fashioned. The forms, the words, the garb that we wear, are much as they were 250 years ago. We have not here the glitter of the Grand Theatre, where Mr. Speaker Goering is to be seen perched foodily on a sort of catafalque. — *Mr. Wedgwood Benn, M.P.*

Taking into account the conditions obtaining on the Western Front, it does not seem that General Gamelin has not done all that he humanly could. But a really effective censorship is fully equal to concealing all the essential characters of any operations. — *The Spectator*

The Allies are showing the enemy a chink in our armour, a weakness that he will not be long in seeking to exploit by sowing doubts and mistrust between France and Britain. It is not enough that both our nations should be rendering of their best; each people must know it of the others. — *Mr. Simon Marks*

It is not sufficient that we have got back to the August level of our export trade. We have to do far more. We face an expenditure of £2,400,000,000 a year, practically the whole production of this country. In the last war we could run into debt. In this war we have only the production of the country with which to pay our way. — *Colonel J. H. Wood, M.P.*

Stock Exchange. — Latest mean prices of representative stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange after an index to conditions in the main sections of the market.

Consols 2 1/2%	67 17 0
Kenya 5%	105 15 0
Kenya 3 1/2%	90 0 0
N. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	98 0 0
Nyasaland 3%	90 0 0
Nand Rhys 5% A. debts.	81 0 0
Rhodesian Debts 3 1/2% debts.	82 0 0
S. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	92 10 0
Sudan 5%	107 7 0
Tanganyika 4%	105 5 0

Industrials	
Brit. Amer. Tobacco (A)	4 10 0
British Oxen (A1)	3 11 3
British Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6 6 0
Courtaulds (A)	15 6 0
Dunlop Rubber (A1)	1 7 0
General Electric (A1)	3 15 3
Imperial Chemical Ind. (A1)	1 9 0
Imperial Tobacco (A1)	5 16 0
Int. Nickel Canada	5 12 0
Int. Chromatograph	15 0 0
Turner & Newall (A)	3 12 0
S.S. Steels	
United Steel (A1)	1 1 3
Ugilever (A1)	1 40 9
United Tobacco of S.A.	11 7 6
Vickers (10s.)	16 6 0
Woolworth (5s.)	3 6 0

Mines and Oil	
Anaconita (\$50)	7 12 6
Anglo Amer. Corp. (10s.)	1 13 0
Anglo American Investment	10 6 3
Anglo-Burmian	2 10 0
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	10 9 0
Ashanti Goldfields	3 5 0
Bibiani (4s.)	1 5 0
Blyvoor (10s.)	6 0 0
Burmah Oil	3 0 0
Consolidated Goldfields	5 5 0
Crown Mines (10s.)	14 1 3
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	5 12 6
East Dhaga (10s.)	1 2 3
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	2 6 3
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2 6 3
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	15 9 0
Grootevlei	4 2 6
Johannesburg Consolidated	1 12 3
Klondorp (5s.)	3 12 0
Kwana (2s.)	1 30 0
Leadburr	1 9 0
Maricvale (10s.)	16 0 0
Maru (5s.)	8 0 0
Mexican Eagle	3 0 7 1/2
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	1 2 10 1/2
Rand Mines (5s.)	1 12 3
Randfontein	1 0 0
Royal Dutch (100 lb)	3 12 0
Shell	1 12 3
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	1 18 0
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	1 6 0
S. A. Towns (10s.)	1 6 0
Sh. Anglo (10s.)	10 5 0
Witwatersrand (10s.)	12 6 0
West Wits (10s.)	3 5 0
Wesport Holdings (5s.)	10 10 0

Bank, Shipping, and Home Rails	
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	8 15 6
British India 5% pref.	84 0 0
Chartered	6 1 0
E.D. Reclamation	2 9 0
East Western	34 0 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	82 10 0
L.M.S.	12 7 6
National Bank of India	28 10 0
Southern Railway def. ord.	12 0 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	12 45 0
Union-Castle 6% pref.	15 0 0

Plantations	
Anglo-Dutch (A1)	1 7 3
Linggi (A1)	1 4 0
Lat Pau Asiatic (2s.)	3 10 0
Malayanian Pl. (A1)	1 12 9
Rubber Trust (A1)	1 15 10 1/2

PERSONALIA

Mr. E. Murray Wilson has been elected to the Ntola Town Council.

Major O. A. Flynn is now in charge of the internment camp in Dar es Salaam.

Major C. S. Smitth has been appointed a Labour Inspector in Tanganyika.

The foundation stone of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Nkara, was recently laid by Mr. Mazzieri.

Mrs. B. Scott Faine, wife of the famous speed-boat designer, is on holiday in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. Watson-Smith has been elected this year's Chairman of the Ndola Golf Club, of which Mr. E. M. Wilson is Captain.

Mr. E. A. U. Coxen has relinquished the editorship of the *Sudan Herald*. He has been succeeded by Mr. Anthony Comanichalos.

A son was born last week to Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd, wife of Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, M.P., who has visited East Africa.

As forecast by *East Africa and Rhodesia* a few weeks ago, Mr. D. E. Blunt has now been officially appointed Director of Agriculture in Kenya.

Mr. Eric Welch, who has been on active service in France for the past couple of months, has returned to England for a short course of instruction.

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, last week unveiled in Kampala a statue of the late King George V. It is situated in front of the High Court.

Major F. T. Stephens, who was appointed Nyasaland Labour Officer in Southern Rhodesia some little time ago, is now on military duty in Nyasaland.

Mr. L. Bishop, former manager of the Savoy Hotel, Beira, and now manager of a Mombasa hotel, has been spending a brief holiday in South Africa.

Colonel Denys Reitz, Minister for Native Affairs in South Africa, spent a few days in Lisbon last week on his way back to the Union, following his visit to this country.

The appointment of Mr. J. F. G. Troughton to be Deputy Financial Secretary in Kenya has been gazetted. He was for some time in charge of the Empire broadcasts of the B.B.C.

Captain W. S. Sulben, who has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police in Kenya, began his service in West Africa, and has latterly been Commandant of Police in Cyprus.

Sir Malcolm Watson, director of the Ross Institute, who recently visited Southern Rhodesia to advise on anti-malarial measures, will shortly leave London for India and Ceylon.

Sir Henry Chapman, former general manager of Rhodesia Railways, and now a director of that company, has been appointed a member of the London Committee of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

Mr. G. J. Chanson, who has for some time been in charge of the economic department of the Colonial Office, has been appointed an Assistant Under-Secretary of State, with effect from January next.

Mr. John Marshall, who recently sat in the Nyasaland Legislative Council as an alternative member for Mr. W. Hait Bowde, who was absent overseas, has now been appointed an extraordinary member of the Council.

Mr. R. Cortwright has been re-elected President of the Rodin Antelope Golf Club, which now has 320 members. The club captain is Mr. A. McCann, and the executive committee is composed of Messrs. S. Chandler, G. du Plessis, N. L. Parke, A. Cole and J. Coleman (Senr.).

Sir Alfred Edmund Pease, Bt., of Pinchinthorpe House, Guisbrough, who had travelled widely in East and Central Africa during the past forty years, left settled property valued at £10,272, which, with unsettled property already valued at £4,664, makes a total estate of £14,876.

Sir Adolphe Abraham has left England by air for Cairo and Khartoum to act as official visitor of the Examining Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to the Medical Faculties of Egypt and the Sudan. He expects to be away until the end of January.

Robertson F. Gibb, who is well known to many of our readers as the former Chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, last week presented to the Chamber of Shipping, of which he is President, an ivory gavel embellished with the arms of the Chamber in silver.

Mr. Patrick Donner, M.P., who has taken a keen interest in East Africa since visiting the territories some years ago, is now a pilot officer with the R.A.F. He is a son of Mr. Ossian Donner, one of Finland's richest men, the first Finnish Minister to this country, and now a naturalised Englishman.

Professor Ifor Evans, who has travelled extensively in tropical Africa, and some years ago wrote "The British in Tropical Africa" and "Native Policy in Southern Africa," has resigned his position as head of the Intelligence Unit of the Ministry of Information, which he joined at the outbreak of war.

Among the members of the Select Committee on National Expenditure set up by the House of Commons to examine current expenditure are the following M.P.s who have shown interest in African problems: Sir George Schuster, Sir John Shuttle, Sir John Wardlaw Milne, Sir Percy Harris, and Sir Ralph Glynn.

Mr. R. A. Arundell, whose appointment as Assistant Chief Secretary in Uganda has just been gazetted, was first appointed to Tanganyika in 1927 and has since served in the Utehe and Bukoba districts. In 1935 he was seconded to the Colonial Office, and in 1937 he acted as Secretary to the Nyasaland Financial Commission under Sir Robert Bell.

Obituary

Mr. M. G. Kok, who had lived in Gwelo for 25 years, died recently.

Lady Manson, widow of the late Sir Patrick Manson, the famous expert in tropical medicine, died recently.

We regret to learn of the death in Cholo at the age of 65 of Mr. F. Beaman, who settled in Nyasaland after the Great War.

Mr. H. J. J. Brummet, of Nanyasha, who died recently in Nakuru at the age of 60, had lived in Kenya for the past 17 years.

Mr. J. R. Gannon, who settled in Nyasaland after serving with the South African Forces there during the Great War, recently died in Johannesburg.

Mr. Frederick Wynne, who was a member of the 1892 Column, died recently in Bulawayo. He was accorded a semi-military funeral at which many of his fellow pioneers were present.

We regret to announce the death in Switzerland of Mr. Llewelyn Powys, who lived in Kenya before and after the Great War, and wrote "Ebony and Ivory" and other works. He had long suffered from tuberculosis of the lungs.

Kenya has lost its oldest European resident by the death in Kisumu at the age of 97 of Mr. F. Al Pellham-Hooks. After an adventurous life in America—he first went to Canada in a sailing ship in the early sixties—he reached Zanzibar in 1874, and thereafter made Eastern Africa his home. In the early days he worked on the building of the Uganda Railway. Since the Great War he had lived in Kisumu.

Africans and

Mr. G. C. Latham, addressing a lunch-hour meeting of the London Missionary Society in London last week on "The Cinema and the African," said that the important fact to be borne in mind was that we now have a unique opportunity in large parts of Africa, almost untouched by the cinema, to use it constructively in the interests of the people, and to avoid some of the evils which have accompanied its introduction and exploitation in the West, in India, and elsewhere. If this opportunity, which will not last long, is to be seized before the cinema is exploited by people whose interests are solely economic, it is vital that the taking and display of films in these areas should be in the hands of Christian Governments and people who have the true interests of the African at heart.

African Languages

The School of Oriental and African Studies report for the 1938-9 session states that research on Nyanja is taking place: the Nyasaland Government has selected a Nyanja chief to be sent to England; and with him, Dr. Tucker, Mrs. Ashton and Miss Honikman will work on an analysis of the spoken language. The School hopes later to publish a monograph on the phonetics of Nyanja, of which little is known; the monograph will be illustrated with record-presses on the tones, and a sketch of the grammar. Miss Honikman has written an additional chapter for the late Miss Armstrong's book on the "Phonetic and Grammatical Structure of Kikuyu," and a pamphlet on the pronunciation of Kikuyu with gramophone records, is in the press. The report of the Department of Languages and Cultures of Africa pays tribute to the team work of Dr. Tucker, Mrs. Ashton and Miss Honikman.

E.A. Service Appointments

The following appointments are announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

Mr. G. G. Cowley, to be Agricultural Officer, Kenya.

Mr. G. J. Dawkins, to be Agricultural Officer, Nyasaland.

Mr. H. W. T. Webb, to be Agricultural Officer, Nyasaland.

Recent promotions and transfers include the following:

Mr. R. D. H. Arundell, formerly District Officer, Tanganyika, to be Assistant Chief Secretary, Uganda.

Mr. J. H. G. District Officer, to be Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. H. G. Droughton, District Officer, to be Deputy Financial Secretary, Kenya.

Mr. D. E. Blunt, Director of Agriculture, Nyasaland, to be Director of Agriculture, Kenya.

Mr. C. J. McGregor, Agricultural Officer, to be Senior Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. A. H. Webb, Chief Justice, Sierra Leone, to be Chief Justice, Tanganyika.

Captain W. S. Fulloch, Commandant of Police and Inspector of Prisons, Cyprus, to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Kenya.

Mr. A. T. Tate, Inspector of Police, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nyasaland.

Mr. C. J. Benson, Assistant Inspector of Police, to be Inspector of Police, Nyasaland.

Mr. C. H. H. Coleman, Collector of Customs, to be Senior Collector of Customs, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. A. Poots, Superintendent of Prisons, to be Assistant Commissioner of Prisons, Kenya.

Mr. P. A. G. Gummer, Accountant, to be Deputy Controller of Customs, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. D. B. B. Harris, Inspector of Police, to be Chief Inspector of Police, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. R. Haller, First Class Gaoler, to be Assistant Superintendent of Prisons, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. N. C. Macleod, Assistant Inspector of Police, to be Inspector of Police, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. S. E. McNeil, Assistant Superintendent of Prisons, to be Superintendent of Prisons, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. H. G. Milne, Assistant Inspector of Police, to be Inspector of Police, Tanganyika Territory.

Lieutenant P. Vaughan, Marine Officer, to be Collector of Customs, Tanganyika Territory.

Adds dash to the dish!

Pan Yam

PICKLE ★

LATEST MINING NEWS

Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd.

ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS for the future of Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., are disclosed in the annual report for the year ended September 30.

The managing directors' report states that the Geita Gold Mining Company, controlled by Kentan, began production in January 1, and that during the remaining nine months of the financial year 58,677 tons crushed yielded 18,530 oz. fine gold. The cost of production, before depreciation worked out at 32.03s. per ton. Gold production is improving, and for October totalled 3,401 oz. from 7,979 tons milled. Orders for plant to increase the mill capacity to 600 tons per day, have been placed, and it is expected that the enlarged plant should be operating about the end of October, 1940. The estimated cost is about £106,000, which it is proposed to meet out of the proceeds of gold sale. Ore reserves on June 30, 1939 totalled 860,000 tons averaging 5 dwt., and just 711,697 tons averaging 5.78 dwt. on September 30, 1938.

On Prospect 30, which has been acquired by the Geita Company, surface tracing indicates an ore body 630 ft. long, consisting of several orebodies which join in places to form bodies up to 80 ft. in width, and giving an average grade of 8.4 dwts. A programme has been laid out for exploration and development down to No. 2 adit level, on the level approximately 300 ft. below the outcrop. Work was temporarily suspended on the outbreak of hostilities, but has now been resumed. Development results to date on No. 1 winze are: 20 ft. to 82 ft., av. 8.4 dwt. over 60 in.; 82 ft. to 117 ft., no payable values; 117 ft. to 162 ft., av. 8.7 dwt. over 60 in.

KENYA CHRONICLES LORD CRANWORTH

"There is plenty of variety alike of time, space and subject in Lord Cranworth's book of recollections. He starts with his first visit to Kenya in 1906, when pioneering was pioneering. He finishes with two interesting chapters on Kenya now and Kenya's future. In between we have the days of prosperity just before the Great War, the war-time days, the slump after the war. The whole book is studded with pen pictures of interesting things seen and people encountered." —*The Birmingham Post.*

Illustrated 16s.

MACMILLAN

Prospecting of the special E.P.L. of the Saragaha Development Company, which expired on July 21, has been completed, and the company now holds, or has applied for, a total of 26 claims covering all the promising occurrences. The pilot mill purchased from the Geita Company has been reconditioned for the treatment of available ores by amalgamation, and during the year the gold shipments of the company totalled 2,092 oz. fine gold.

After crediting £2,837 in the profit and loss account, that sum being a proportion of the amount previously written off shares in the Kimitigini Gold Mining Company, Ltd. (in liquidation), and now recovered, the credit balance for the year is £1,102, and the debit balance carried forward has been reduced from £521,850 to £420,748.

Lord William Percy was recently elected to the board of the Kentan Company.

Chakwenga Disappoints

REPORTING on progress on the Chakwenga gold prospect in Northern Rhodesia, Dr. J. A. Bancroft writes in the annual report of Rhodesia Minerals Concession Ltd., that all work done at Chakwenga was directed to determine whether payable values extend far enough below the water level within ore-body "B" to ensure that the primary ore can be mined profitably.

Additional driving and cross-cutting on the 230 ft. level amounted to 276 ft. and 305 ft. respectively, while on the 300 ft. level drives were extended 30 ft. and cross-cuts 360 ft. This work proved that ore-body "B" on the 230 ft. level is irregular in shape, with a length of 55 ft. in area of 420 sq. ft. and an average grade of 3.5 dwt. of gold per ton. On the 300 ft. level this ore-body has split into two smaller bodies of irregular outlines, one of which has an area of 145 sq. ft. with an average grade of 5.8 dwt. and the other an area of 136 sq. ft. averaging 2.8 dwt. per ton.

At the surface ore-body "B" is 100 ft. long and averages 40 in. in width with 14 dwt. gold per ton. At 80 ft. depth it is 100 ft. long, 6 ft. wide and averages 5.88 dwts.; and at 150 ft. it is 130 ft. long, 73 in. wide and averages 4.74 dwt. Comparing the dimensions and grade of ore-body "B" on these upper levels with the results obtained on the 230 ft. and 300 ft. levels in No. 2 shaft, there is no encouragement to extend these workings to greater depths or to do further work at depth on other smaller orebodies on the property.

Work done to date suggests that the ore reserves amount to about 30,000 tons averaging 4 to 5 dwt. per ton. Because of their irregular outlines and steep dips with relatively gentle plunge of 20 to 30 degrees, the mining of these orebodies will present difficulties, and cannot be accomplished without considerable dilution with practically barren wall rocks.

Gold Price in S. Rhodesia

Mining interests in Southern Rhodesia are pressing the Government to remove the gold premium tax and substitute an increased income or profits tax. The Hon. J. H. Smit, Minister of Finance, has now issued a statement declaring that the Government has decided to adhere to the present tax, under which the Treasury takes the realised price of gold in excess of 150s. per oz. as the point for any increase above that price was directly due to the war, and was a war profit which the Government undertook to prevent. If the costs of mining rise, the basic price may be raised, but that position has not yet occurred.

Kenya Consolidated

BETTER news of operations in the field is given in the annual report for the year ended May 31 last of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., it being stated that considerable progress has been made in equipping and opening up the Kitere mine. Captain W. J. G. Gates was given charge of all operations carried in the year; 669 oz of fine gold were recovered from Kitere and Magor in April and May; the Loharian mine, having been provided with milling machinery, is now in steady production; and encouraging results are reported from a limited amount of development work undertaken to increase the company's ore reserves.

Mr. Michael Haskel has resigned the office of managing director but continues a member of the board, from which Mr. C. S. Bell has resigned. The directors are now Mr. A. C. Hoey (Chairman), Major Cavendish-Bentinck, and Messrs. J. L. Riddoch and Haskel. The London Committee is composed of Sir Neville Pearson, Sir Percy Winn Everett, and Mr. Leopold Kessler.

The issued capital (following the reconstruction) is £292,863; loans from Banti Consolidated and Mr. Haskel amount to £5,443, and there is an outstanding 8% debenture of £12,500 (raised at the cost of £2,500 and secured as a first charge on the undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital). Among the "fixed assets" appear prospecting, development and general administration expenditure, £262,809; plant and machinery, £27,913; stores, £8,761; and debenture cost, £2,649. Sundry creditors (including directors' fees and salaries and unpaid wages) total £6,126.

The analysis of overhead expenditure shows that the three members of the London Committee drew £400 in fees; that directors' travelling expenses totalled no less than £339; and that an executive director (not named) was paid £160. Two rather ambiguous entries suggest that the directors' fees last year were £500, but that they intended to take only £150 for the year under review.

The general meeting is due to be held in Eldoret on Wednesday next.

Wankie Colliery Progress

COAL sales of the Wankie Colliery Company for the year ended August 31 increased by 43,135 tons to 973,082 tons, but revenue fell from £534,000 to £426,400, and the profit after crediting £23,000 from general reserve, was £180,000, against £268,000. Income tax took £67,400, leaving £73,000, subject to the final dividend of 3d. Depreciation of £55,000 is provided from general reserve, which now stands at £127,000. The estimated coal reserves are 18,356,000 tons. Coal sales for the first quarter of the current financial year have averaged 96,500 tons a month, against 84,000 tons in 1938-39.

Consolidated African Selection

Consolidated African Selection Trust, Ltd., a company interested in Northern Rhodesian copper, reports that, principally owing to smaller sales of diamonds, net profits for the year ended June 30 last fell from £374,474 to £266,054. The tax free dividend for the year is cut from 15% to 10%.

Nigel Van Ron Reef

Operations of Nigel Van Ryn Reef, Ltd., resulted in a profit of £5,077 for the year ended September 30, compared with a profit of £13,580 for the preceding 12 months. The directors propose to pay a dividend of 2% (against nil), to write £1,000 off loans, add £3,500 to reserve, and carry forward £3,650.

New Rhodesian Goldfield

Mr. E. D. Aman, of the Southern Rhodesian Geological Survey, reports that he recently discovered goldfield in the Nyadjena Reserve, about 50 miles S.E. of Fort Victoria, is unique in the Colony as being the first location of gold in appreciable quantities in a granite area well beyond the known belts of the basement schists. Two claims are being worked, one having yielded gold valued at £8,000 during the past year.

VISIT THE BELGIAN CONGO

- Fascinating and Interesting
- Good Facilities for Comfortable Travel
- and at Moderate Cost!

Descriptive material and practical information will be sent free of charge on application to—

Office National du Tourisme de Belgique (Colonial Department),

48, Place de Brouckere, Brussels,

Belgium.

Official Representative in the Congo

Office du Tourisme Receptif au Congo Belge,

Boite Postale 28, Costermansville (Kivu)

Belgian Congo.

Kavirondo Gold Mines

A net profit of £2,849 for the year ended June 30, 1939, compared with a net loss of £19,844 last year, is shown in the annual report of Kavirondo Gold Mines, Ltd., which discloses a reasonably strong financial position and reveals encouraging development results.

During the year 22,418 tons of ore were milled at Kakamega and Charsu, and 2,072 tons were treated by hand, for a total recovery of 7,381 oz. fine gold.

Receipts from sales of bullion were £53,780, while sundry revenue brought the total income up to £54,266. General expenditure in Kenya and London amounted to £45,466, showing a profit on revenue account of £8,800, while purchases on buildings, plant and machinery charged to capital account were £2,157. The net profit of £2,849 is carried forward, reducing the debit balance to £29,759. Cash resources on June 30 were £26,744, and there were stores and material in transit valued at £10,966.

Ore reserves at Kakamega on June 30 were 26,995 tons, averaging 9.7 dwt., and in addition there were 1,545 tons of concentrates in stock of an estimated value of 21 dwt. A new 245-h.p. unit has been ordered to augment the existing supply of electric power. Ore reserves on the Charsu and Boscaru veins on June 30 were estimated at 10,671 tons, averaging 8.2 dwt. gold. Development results are encouraging at the deepest points on the Kora Mulimu and Charsu centres, and there is sufficient ore to supply both mills for two years, states the superintendent, Miss J. Hughts.

Though not specifically mentioned in the directors' report, it is of interest to note that the accounts show the directors' fees at £350, compared with £612 last year, while the item in respect of salary of managers, secretaries, accountants, clerks, office rent, etc., has been reduced from £1,750 to £1,000.

Belgian Congo Tin

As Belgium is not allowed to import only the average of its tin consumption over the last three years, tin-producing companies in the Congo are shipping only the amount of cassiterite required by the Société Générale Métallurgique de Hoboken to produce the permissible tin tonnage. The balance of the tin is melted at Manono, in the Kasanga, by the company, which is to enlarge its smelting apparatus.

Kassala-Mashaba Dispute

The Kassala (Sudan) Gold Mines, Ltd. report on September 30 announced that negotiations during the year resulted in a loss of £1,645, due to the joint venture to £20,131.

The directors recall that last year they advised termination of the lease of their mining properties in the Sudan and later sold the plant to their former chief manager, Mr. M. J. Bishop, for £500.

Accordingly, directors of the Kassala Company had cooperated with and received the wholehearted cooperation of the Mashaba Company in endeavours to re-establish the operations and finance of that company, and matters were progressing slowly but substantially until July, 1938, when, says the report, the Mashaba Company terminated its friendly relationship, which it has not since been possible to re-establish.

This adverse result is reflected in the value of the Kassala Company's investment in shares of the Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Company, Ltd., which at the market price of the shares in July, 1938, showed a considerable profit to the Kassala Company. As soon as your board realised what was occurring, they decided, as a precaution, to sell the company's shareholding. Although then involving a loss, this loss would have been very much greater had not prompt action been so taken, as is evident from the present price of the Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Company shares.

Despite the course of events, your directors to-day retain in stronger degree the hopeful opinion originally formed of the potentialities of the Mashaba and Honeybird properties, as investigations made during the year have confirmed that, properly worked, they should prove large producers of the grades of asbestos greatly in demand. In consequence, the debentures of the Mashaba Company, which form a first charge on the properties, have been retained.

During the earlier stages of the close operation of the Mashaba board with the Kassala Company, the financing needed necessitated negotiation of certain loans for which the lenders insisted that the Kassala Company had to undertake responsibility, and for which they required security by way of deposit of part of the debentures held. These loans, which appear in the Kassala balance sheet at £4,492, have been reduced to some £3,350. The events of the latter half of the year have caused the lenders to establish their positions with these securities, but your directors (of the Kassala Company) are assured that it is not intended to realise the position against your company, except in the last extremity, which it is hoped may yet be avoided.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTION

Germany's Claims to Colonies

by F. S. JOELSON

Editor of "East Africa & Rhodesia"

"By far the most comprehensive and best documented statement of the case against Colonial Surrender."—*The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P.*

"An invaluable source of reference, and a very comprehensive account of the whole situation."—*Lord Hailey*

HURST & BLAKETT, 816

L.A.S. Report

London, Australian and General Exploration Co., Ltd., announces in its annual report for the year ended July 31, 1939, a net profit of £5,877, making the debit balance to be carried forward £5,219. The accounts show investments at £23,845 (at cost and directors' valuation, less reserve), loans, less reserve £7,048, debtors £411, and cash £1,399. Issued share capital remains at £217,553, creditors appear at £8,370 and secured loans at £14,000. Development on the properties of the gold mining companies in which the company is interested (the majority being in East Africa) are stated to be satisfactory.

Lochies' Annual Report

Net profits of £79,083 for the year ended June 30 are disclosed by the annual report of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company, Ltd., comparing with £75,000 during the preceding 12 months. After paying £25,624 brought forward and deducting £50,000 in respect of interim dividend of 5% (£25,000 in respect of a final dividend of 5% and writing off £3,580 in respect of mining operations abandoned), there is a balance to be carried forward of £26,031. The directors have utilised £25,000 from general reserve to write down certain investments, leaving a balance to the credit of the reserve account of £10,000. The market value of the quoted investments on June 30 was £567,623, and the remainder were valued by the board at £144,776, making a total of £682,399, a surplus of £26,031 compared with the figure at which they appear in the company's books.

Tanganyika Diamond & Gold Company Progress Reports

The annual report of the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Company, Ltd., for the year ended June 30, states that since the last report all gold claims and prospecting areas remaining after the sale of the company's main properties to South and Central Africa Gold Mines, Ltd., have been abandoned, with the exception of one, that to the Lupa area which is being mined. The work has stopped on the company's diamond prospect, the lease on which has been let on tribute. South and Central Africa Gold Mines, Ltd. in which the Tanganyika company holds 70% of the share capital, has shown an average monthly profit of £2,120 from its mine in Tanganyika during the period July, 1938, to September, 1939. At the Malieveld mine in the Transvaal, while some months showed a small profit, the loss over the same period amounted to \$1,500, but with the new plant, which is now completed and which will shortly be in full operation, it is hoped to recoup this loss. The accounts show a debit balance of £258,089, investments (at cost) amounting at £5,710, of which £314,271 refers to unquoted securities.

Mining Personalities

Mr. A. J. F. Allen White, of Mutulira, is spending his holiday in Darford.

Colonel R. Bruce Hay, Chairman of Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Company, has returned home from a visit to the property of the company.

Mr. W. H. Geikie has been elected a director of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., and New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd.

Captain N. W. Diggle has resigned from the board of London, Australian and General Exploration Company, Ltd. The vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick, who was also appointed Chairman of the company on the resignation of Captain Diggle. Mr. Morefing from that position.

Sheewood. Since November 1, 1939, 8,400 tons crushed, revenue, £3,872; costs, £7,526; profit, £1,601.

Wanderer. During November, 39,400 tons milled yielded 4,399 oz. fine gold; cost per ton, Rs. 41; per oz., Rs. 70; profit, £12,186.

Cam and Victor. During November, 23,000 tons were crushed; revenue, £51,277; costs, £23,615; profit, £27,662; madding, £2,500 from excess grade.

Kenya Gold Mining. During October 1939, tons were milled, 2,145; fine gold and 58 oz. silver. The balance of 2,200 tons of sands were milled, yielding 76 oz. fine gold and 93 oz. silver. Total output, 521 oz. fine gold and 71 oz. silver.

Tanganyika Central Gold. During October 988 oz. fine gold were produced from 2,190 tons; value, £7,787; profit, £2,260. In the quarter ended September, 30 development totalled 749 ft., of which 195 ft. were sampled, and of which 58 ft. were payable with an average value of 19.2 dwt. over 77 in.

Rosterman. Progress report for November, states that during the month, 4,000 tons were milled, for a recovery of 4,686 oz. fine gold. Estimated value, £14,162; working expenditures, £6,843; development, £1,541; converted strip plus, £6,608. Capital expenditures, £227. Development, No. 2 footwall reef, No. 10 level. W. drive advanced 100 ft. to total of 440 ft., averaging 29 dwt. over 67 in. Reef 270 ft. W. extended 85 ft. to total 135 ft., averaging 18 dwt. over 31 in.

Territorial Outputs

The mineral production of Uganda during September included 1,289 oz. of unrefined gold and 30 long tons of tin ore.

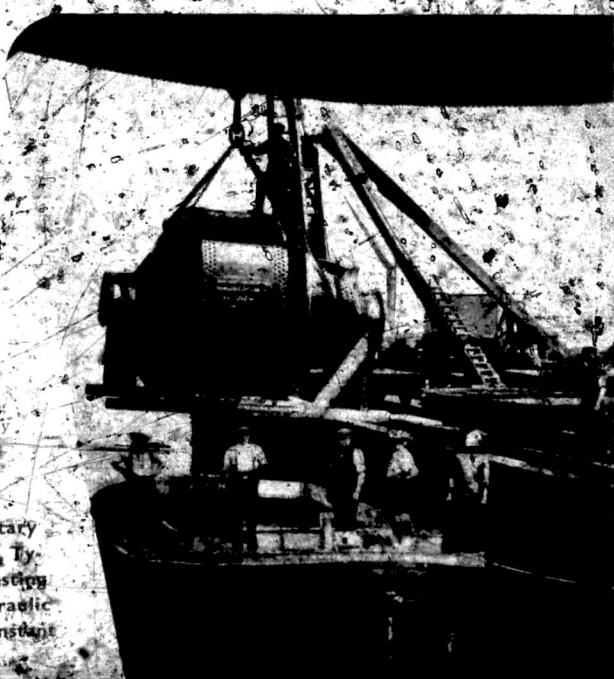
The mineral production of the Netherlands for the first seven months of the year totalled at D. 1,244, compared with £33,635 for the corresponding period of 1938.

GOLD MINING.

The photograph shows a large Hardinge Ball Mill which was recently shipped abroad. Sizes range from 1 1/2 to 40 feet diameter, and capacities from 100 to one thousand tons per day. Low operating costs and easy replacement of balls without stopping the mill make the Hardinge Mill extremely popular.

Other products include:

- Hardings Thickeners, Rowac Rotary Filters, Hummer Electric Screens, Tyrock Mechanical Screens, Rotap Testing Sieve Shakers, Vaseal Pumps, Hydraulic Classifying Plants, Hardinge Constant Weight Feeders.



Arusha Plantations Report Of Commercial Concern

ARUSHA PLANTATIONS, LTD., state in their annual report for the year ended June 30 that the trading loss for the year, before providing for depreciation was £5,812. After adding interest, directors' fees, debenture trustees' remuneration and interest on debenture stock, amounting altogether to £1,281, leave for depreciation £5,099, and balance brought forward of £7,928, there is a total loss of £23,991, against which the directors have transferred the premium on shares and debenture stock amounting to £1,627, leaving a loss to be carried forward of £22,364. The directors have waived their fees.

No sisal was produced during the year. It had been intended to resume production in March, but the board was advised that it would benefit the estate to rest it until the end of June. The plantation has been in full production since the beginning of July, and the output for the year is estimated at 800 tons. During the year 73 tons of coffee were harvested from the Themti estate and 7 tons from Lolondo. Five hundred acres were planted with sisal on Themti estate, bringing the total under sisal at Themti to 4,300 acres, with 500 acres under coffee at Themti and 214 acres at Lolondo.

Northern Rhodesian Trade

Northern Rhodesia's external trade for the seven months to July 31 resulted in a favourable balance of £3,173,008. This is slightly more than in the corresponding period of 1938. Exports totalled £5,762,972, mostly sent overseas, and imports £2,589,964, of which £1,607,386 came from Southern Rhodesia. Minerals produced in these months were valued at £952,684, an increase of £118,026 as compared with January-July, 1938.

Messrs. James Finlay & Company, who have tea-growing interests in Kenya, announce the payment of an interim dividend of 5%.

The amount of British and Indian currency which can be taken out of Kenya by individuals has been limited to £10 sterling and 50 rupees.

The Shabari Power Station has been opened in Southern Rhodesia, this being the tenth station to be opened in the Colony by the Electricity Supply Commission.

Kenya coffee exports to South Africa have increased greatly since the outbreak of war. In one fortnight recently five vessels arrived in Durban carrying coffee from Mombasa.

The activities of roaming elephants in the Kasama district of Northern Rhodesia are to be controlled. Mr. Carr, of the Government Elephant Control Department, has now taken charge of such work.

The Government of Kenya is budgeting for a deficit of £50,000 during the coming year, in spite of greatly increased taxation. The shortfall is attributed to an expected decrease in customs revenue.

An Anglo-Egyptian Chamber of Commerce has been established in London, with offices at 75, South Audley Street, W. 1. Lord Greenwood, the Chairman, appeals to all interested in Egyptian trade to support the work of the Chamber.

The Government of Nyasaland has intimated its agreement to the application to the Protectorate of two International Labour Conventions, which are concerned with the regulation of written contracts of employment for indigenous workers, and penal sanctions for breaches of contract of employment by indigenous workers.

Tenders were recently invited by the Custodian of Enemy Property in Tanganyika for the annual lease of the Turiga Timber Concession, together with all machinery, appliances, housing and other buildings at Mtibwa saw-mill, in the Morogoro district. The concession area, covering about 120 sq. miles, contains nearly 7,000 tons of standing *moule* timber, besides large quantities of *ninga*, *mungazi* and other species.

Manbré and Carton, Ltd., who have sugar growing interests in Kenya Colony, announce a net trading profit for the year ended September 30 of £57,480. The directors recommend payment of an additional dividend to ordinary shareholders, calculated at the rate of 13% per annum, making 18% for the year and absorbing £149,067, distribution of £149,067 among holders of the deferred stock, and other allocations which leave the carry-forward at £216,772, subject to payment of bonus to staff.

New Mining Pump

Many East African mining companies have installed the Vaseal pump, manufactured by International Combustion, Ltd., which has published a most interesting illustrated brochure concerning this machine, the life of the wearing parts of which is from 10 to 30 times that general with metal pumps.

No sealing water is required by reason of the construction of the pump, which ensures a suction at a gland under any operating conditions. All wearing parts are completely covered with a soft corrosion-resisting rubber. Another advantage is that this pump runs without a shut-down so much longer than the normal period. A further interesting development of the company is a metallurgical filter and constructed that all drainage takes place on the outside and is completely free of internal pipes.

The whole of the drum is made in one piece, thus avoiding cost and transport. Particulars and drawings are obtainable from the company at International Combustion, Ltd., London, W.C.1.



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 sisal growers in the Tanganyika area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya and Uganda, 3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles, 45 and 100 volts.
In Tanganyika, 3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles, 450 and 220 volts; or 440 and 220 volt 3 phase Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA
THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
 Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Uasinchi, Kisumu, Entebbe, Jinja.
THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
 Dar es Salaam and Tanga.
THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
 Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kilimo, Mtwara, Morogoro.

LONDON OFFICE: 66, Queen Street, E.C.4.

Market Prices and Notes

Cloves—Zanzibar spot, c.i.f. per lb. 8s. 15. Madagascan spot in parcels 24d per lb. c.i.f. 2038 8s. 7d. 1937 8d. office. Last week's London auctions there was good competition for Tanganyika (Mbeya), and firm prices were realised. New crop Kenya also sold at steady prices.

Tanganyika—Kilimanjaro, Nos. 60 to 104s. seconds, 71s. 10d. Kilimanjaro, thirds, 71s. 10d. 70s. 6d. Peaberry 85s. 10d. 11s. per cwt. Kenya—A. 185s. 6d. to 80s. B. 80s. to 60s. C. 174s. 6d. to 77s. Peaberry 85s. 10d. per cwt.

Uganda—Bugisu, new crop, firsts, 69s. per cwt.

Cotton—There has been a sharp advance in price. American middling being now 8 3/8d. and good to fair East African 8 3/8d. per lb.

The American Department of Agriculture estimates the total cotton crop at 11,792,000 bales of 500 lb. against 11,000,000 bales for 1938.

Rice—Africa No. 2, white, Jan. 20s. 6d. February, 21s. No. 3, white, Jan. 20s. 6d. No. 6 yellow, round, Jan. 21s. 6d. per 450 lb. f.o.b.

Flowers—The nominal value of Kenya flowers is £17,118 per ton in an east coast market. Japanese Hokkaido are 2s. 6d. per cwt. 1938: £116, £180, 1937: £60.

Sisal—East African Sisal Plantations Ltd. announce that production from the estates during November was 495 tons, making 805 tons for the past five months.

Tin—Ramp up of tin prices to 100% of the standard price have led to active demand for cash rising to 10 3/4d. per lb. and three months to £268 5s. (1938: £221, 1937: £199.)

Tobacco—Auction sales are to be continued in Southern Rhodesia during the war, the Government having been informed that buyers will attend.

British India Steam

Profits of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. for the year ended September 30 are returned at £20,150 compared with £20,143 for 1937-38. The past year's figure includes £36,703 surplus on the sale of steamers, £7,391 profit on the sale of properties, and £35,000 transferred from provisions for liabilities not required. The dividend on the ordinary shares is maintained at 6%, with a final payment of 3 1/2% and £36,435 are carried forward. Floating assets amount to £4,436,065, and current liabilities to £1,473,547.

Prominent Company Results

Dalgely & Co.

Messrs. Dalgely & Company, Ltd., state in their annual report to June 30 last that the net profit amounted to £21,625. After adding £117,537 brought forward and charging dividend on the 5% preference shares and interim dividend on the ordinary shares, there remains a balance of £188,162 which the directors propose to allocate as follows: £25,000 for payment of final ordinary dividend, making a total distribution of 5% per annum and £15,000 to staff provident fund, leaving £148,162 to be carried forward.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) report a net profit for the year ended September 30 of £414,703, against £39,241. After adding £144,595 brought forward there is an available total of £559,298, from which the directors recommend payment of a final dividend of 4%, less tax on the cumulative preference shares, absorbing £44,200, a final dividend of 3 1/2% on the "A" and "B" shares, absorbing £72,401, leaving £154,447 to be carried forward. The report states that Mr. J. R. Leisk has been elected a Vice-Chairman of the board; that Sir Francis Newton has retired from the chairmanship of the Rhodesian Committee but remains a member; that Mr. Ormond Gordon has been elected Chairman of the Rhodesian Committee, to which the Hon. J. W. Dove has been appointed.

Mitchell Cotts and Co.

The annual report of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Company, Ltd., whose African ramifications extend to the Sudan to the Union, states that the net profit for the year ended June 30 amounted to £70,568, which, with £35,420 brought forward, makes a total of £105,988. A dividend of 5 1/2%, less tax, was paid on the cumulative preference shares, absorbing £5,981, and from the balance of £100,007 the directors propose making the following appropriations: To general reserve £25,000 and to staff provident fund £5,000, leaving £80,007. An interim dividend on the ordinary shares of 4%, less tax, was paid on July 4, amounting to £15,026. The directors now recommend payment of a final ordinary dividend of 8%, less tax, making 12% for the year, which will absorb £26,956, thus leaving £33,024 to be carried forward. The annual meeting will be held in London on December 26.

Parry, Leon & Hayhoe, who have shown activity in encouraging tourist traffic to Africa and the Rhodesias, announce that no dividend will be paid on the company's 6% cumulative preference shares for the half-year ending December 31 next.


BRAITHWAITE PRESS'D STEEL TANKS
FOR LIQUID STORAGE



made in the
France, steel
Tank also in
falling price
despite most
severe climatic
conditions
& other
handicaps.

BRAITHWAITE & CO. ENGINEERS LTD.
NEPTUNE WORKS, NEWPORT, MON.

SISAL & SUGAR TRUCKS **MINI WAGON OF ALL TYPES**



ROBERT HUDSON LIMITED
LEEDS

BALL-BEARING WHEELS & AXLES **STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES**

RACETRUX HOUSE MEADOW LANE

Branches and Agents Throughout the World
WORKS AT LEEDS, DURBAN AND CALCUTTA
London Office: 21, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W. 1.

Kidneys to Blame

WHEN you have off-days; back aching, head aching, limbs swollen, muscles stiff and sore; and when the digestive system is disturbed, you feel nervous and tired, and your feet are depressed, you should strengthen the kidneys with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Don't waste time hoping to be well to-morrow. You must stop the self-poisoning due to kidney weakness or worse troubles may follow, and Doan's Pills will do this for you. They are splendidly successful in overcoming backache, lumbago, rheumatic pains and bladder disorders. No medicine is just as good.



DOAN'S
Backache Kidney Pills

NYASALAND

Darkest Africa in Fairest Mood

BEAUTIFUL LAKE
AND
MOUNTAIN SCENERY
GOOD ROADS
THE



TOURISTS' PARADISE

Full Information and free Brochure from
The Publicity Office, Nyasaland, of The Trade and Information Office, 100 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Torbay

PAINT

lasts longest

THE
TORBAY PAINT COMPANY LTD
NEW ROAD, BRIXHAM, DEVON
Telephone: BRIXHAM, DEVON 223
Telegrams: TORBAY BRIXHAM



MACHINERY

Regular express cargo services are run from the United Kingdom to Durban, Lourenço Marques, and Beira; also via Suez to Mombasa, Tanga, Dar es Salaam, and Zanzibar. The vessels are specially equipped for dealing with all classes of cargo and have derricks capable of dealing with lifts ranging up to 120 tons.

PRODUCE

Forward services include voyages to East and South African Ports to the U.K. and Continent, which services is maintained between East and South Africa and the U.S.A. Refrigerated chambers are available for the carriage of Indian exports such as great fruit, dairy produce, etc. whilst coffee and tobacco are given special attention.

For all particulars apply to
The Managers of The Line
Shipping Steamers Ltd.

CLAN LINE & CO. LTD
100 Strand, London, W.C.2

or to
The
Indian Mercantile Co. Ltd.
at Tanga, Dar es Salaam,
Mombasa and Zanzibar.
The Manica Trading Co. Ltd.
at Beira.



BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA
 KENYA - TANZANIA - UGANDA - NYASALAND
 PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA - SOUTH WEST AFRICA
 BRITISH WEST AFRICA - BRITISH WEST INDIES
 BRITISH GUIANA - MAURITIUS - EGYP - SUDAN
 PALESTINE - CYPRUS - MALTA - MALTA - CYPRUS
 LONDON - LIVERPOOL - MANCHESTER
 NEW YORK (Agency)

London Office:
 CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C.2.
 29, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.3.
 OCEANIC HOUSE, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.

HEAD OFFICE: 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

ON BUSINESS OR ON PLEASURE

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

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

TOURISTS services include game reserves, the excellent
 fishing, rivers, on to the Indian seas - and for the sportsman
 further afield there are through connections with the Sudan, the
 South and the Belgian Congo.

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

BEFORE travelling in East Africa let the
 Railways tell you how they can ease your
 journeyings.

THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

Always Remember
 Eastern African
 Squares, E.C.2.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 21, 1939
Volume 16 (New Series) No. 796

6d. Weekly 30s. Yearly post free
Registered at the G.P.O. as newspaper

Lookout for



SAILINGS

Tickets interchangeable with Union-Castle, Blue-Pagel-Shaw, Savill Joint Service, Ellerman and Bucknall, Holland-Africa Line and K.P.M., also with Imperial Airways.

REGULAR FOUR WEEKLY
SAILINGS FROM LONDON
TO AFRICA VIA SUEZ

because if you must travel, you may as well do it comfortably. If you really have to travel but wish you were to, then you'll naturally prefer to make the most of it.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: 1, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1; 150, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. LONDON AGENTS: Gray, Dawes & Co., 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. FRENCH: Gohaly, Hanley & Co. Ltd., Dorset House, Billiter Street, E.C.3. MOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. BEIRA AGENTS: Allen, Wood & Shepherd, Ltd.

FOR
**INSURANCE
IMPORTS
PRODUCE**

CONSUL
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.
MOMBASA, DAR-ES-SALAM, TANGA,
LINDI, ZANZIBAR, NAIROBI, LAMU.
LONDON OFFICE: 122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3.

WHEN NEXT ON LEAVE

why not at our showrooms,
or send for your enquiries?

**COMPLETE OUTFITTING
FOR HOME AND ABROAD**

LADIES' AND GENTS' CLOTHING
CAMPING EQUIPMENT
FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES

When you need a competitive price for the latest goods.

Insurance of all its branches, Newspapers, Books, and other supplies posted as required.

GRIFFITHS MCALISTER & CO.
London Showrooms,
110, WARWICK STREET, AGENT STREET, W.1.
ESTABLISHED 1860

REGULAR MONTHLY CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA
 MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, BEIRA, LOURENÇO MARQUES,
 PORT-ETIENNE, PORT-NEWBURGH, CAPE TOWN,
 DURBAN, MIRINDASSIE, ILIWA, and intermediate ports as required.

NORTH AMERICA
 THROUGH BOOKINGS FOR
 NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, HOUSTON, BOSTON,
 PITTSBURGH, PHOENIX, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SEACON, QUEBEC, MONTREAL (Seasonal).

Outward from "CARIBON" "ROBIN ADAIR"	Departure Days Jan	Homeward from "CARIBON" "ROBIN ADAIR"	Arrival Days Jan	MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM 1st January Middle January
--	--------------------------	---	------------------------	---

ROBIN LINE

For particulars apply to principal Agents:
 "LONDON" MITCHELL, COTTS & CO., 15, BROADWAY, LONDON, E.C. 2
 Telephone—LONDON Wall 4731
 Cape Town—MILNER & NATHAN, 10, MITCHELL, COTTS & CO. (S.A.) LTD., DUNNIN ROAD, CAPE TOWN.
 Durban—MILNER & NATHAN, 39, GORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

N. VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE OORVAARTMAATSCHAPPIJ
HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIND
 PASSENGERS & CARGO

CAPE SERVICE
 CAPE TOWN, MOSSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENÇO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOZAMBIQUE.

From AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP
 Sailings on application.

INDIA SERVICE
 MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, SOEDERASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, BEIRA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, LOURENÇO MARQUES, DURBAN.

From ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, ANTWERP, MARSEILLES
 Sailings on application.

Apply: **Holland-Afrika Lijn**, Amsterdam
 Ruys & Co., Rotterdam
 Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 24, Ladsenhall St., E.C. 3
 Telephone—ROYAL 565

EXPORTERS
 9, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4

Exporters of Wattlebark, Native-Grown Coffee, Groundnuts, Chillies, Cloves, Hides, Goatskins, etc.

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

Branches at—Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, Kampala, Maseru, Bulawayo.

Importers of Hardware and Building Materials, Gunpowder, Wines and Spirits. Specialists in Cotton piece goods for Native trade.

IMPORTERS

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE



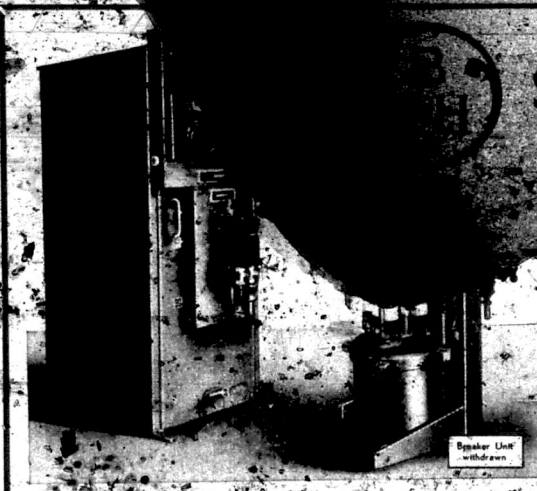
For full particulars of Freight, Passage, etc., apply to—
ANDREW WEIB & CO.
 Baltic Exchange Buildings
 21, Bury Street
 LONDON E.C. 3

THOMAS COOK & SON LTD.
 —Passenger Agents—

T.S.M.V. TANGA "INCOFATI"

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE
 BY THE NEW TWIN-SCREW LUXURIOUS MOTOR LINERS
 BETWEEN
 RANGOON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, AND
 SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Excellent Passenger Accommodation
 Refrigerated and Sea-ward stores carried



METAL-ENCLOSED SWITCHGEAR

CLASS 'OA'

Air-insulated

Complete equipment fully tested to V.B.S.S. 116/1937.

All busbars, connections and joints, fully insulated within air-insulated chambers.

Self-contained oil circuit-breaker carriage and oil tank lifts.

Factory-built unit construction.

Easily installed and extended.

MAXIMUM RATING
150 MVA. 11,000 VOLTS

Send us your enquiries

BTH WILLESDEN

THE BRITISH THOMSON HOUSTON COMPANY LIMITED WILLESDEN, ENGLAND



Representatives for the BTH Company

KENYA: R. G. Vernon & Co. Nairobi (P.O. Box 124).

TANGANYIKA: Lehmann & Co. (Africa) Ltd. Dar es Salaam (P.O. Box 169).
Ballybuzar (P.O. Box 98), Gatooma (P.O. Box 418), Ndanda (P.O. Box 123).

RHODESIA: Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd. Bulawayo (P.O. Box 224).

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA: Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd. Beira (P.O. Box 100).

A7693N

National Bank of India

Limited

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1908 on the 23rd of March, 1909.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1862.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya (E. Africa) and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital - £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital - £2,000,000
Reserve Fund - £2,200,000

Head Office

26, BISHOPSGATE,
LONDON E.C.2.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|--------------|--------|
| ADEN | KANDY | KISUMU | |
| ADEN, Steamer Point | KARACHI | MOMBASA | Kehya |
| AMRITSAR | COCHIN | NAIROBI | Colony |
| BOMBAY | CALCUTTA | NAKURU | |
| CALCUTTA | CANNING | PORT BLAIR | |
| CANNING | CANTONMENT | RAJAHMUNDRAM | |
| CHITTAGONG | COCHIN | RAJSHAHY | |
| COCHIN | COLOMBO | RAJSHAHY | |
| COLOMBO | DELHI | RAJSHAHY | |
| DELHI | | RAJSHAHY | |

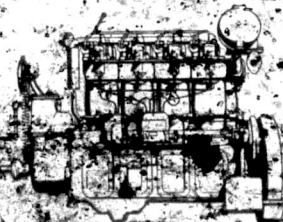
The Bank branches are situated in all places where it is necessary to have a branch. For a full list of branches and for a full description of the services rendered, apply to the Head Office, 26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. or to any of the branches. The Bank is a member of the Reserve Bank of India and is a member of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

KELVIN DIESEL MARINE ENGINES

Kelvin Diesel Marine Engines are full Diesel engines of the four-cycle, compression-ignition, solid injection type, and comply with the requirements of Lloyd's and the Board of Trade. They are made in ten models from 2 1/2 h.p. to 12 1/2 h.p. All running parts are enclosed, and accessibility is so good that any repair may be carried out without lifting the engine from its seat.

Prices include complete marine equipment including shaft, stuffing boxes, propeller tanks and all piping and ball connections.

Write for catalogue to the makers.



The Bergiers Ltd
DOBBS' LOAN GLASGOW, C.4

UNION CASTLE LINE

MAIL SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

Sailings to WEST, SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

DEPARTURES FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS via Mediterranean and Suez Canal

Ship	London	Suez
R.M.S. V. ...	Late Dec.	Late Dec.
R.M.S. V. ...	Late Dec.	Late Dec.
R.M.S. V. ...	Early Jan.	Early Jan.
M.V. ...	Early Jan.	Early Jan.

Mail Vessels for Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Durban
 Calling Ascension, St. Helena, South African Ports, Lourenco Marques
 and Beira.

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South & East Africa



For particulars of Rates, Rates of Passage Money, and Freight apply to
HEAD OFFICE: 3, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3
 Telephone: 414 (Night) 414 255
 West End Restaurant: 125, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1
 Telephone: Whitehall 4911

Branches: South Africa, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, Lourenco Marques, Beira, Mozambique.
 AGENTS: Middleboro, A. BULLOCK & CO. LTD., Antwerp; JOHN E. BEST & CO., Rotterdam; HOPPER, VAN DER & CO., S.A.B.R.

THE

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

LIMITED

(With which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED)

Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State.

Head Office: 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET
and 77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegraphic Address: AFRIBANK, LONDON

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 65, London Wall, E.C.2
 WEST END BRANCH: 9, Northumberland Ave., W.1
 NEW YORK BRANCH: 60, Wall Street

The Bank has Branches in
KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND
 and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTH WEST AFRICA and
 PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA,
 The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited
FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.
 The Bank is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the
IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

J. P. GIBSON, London Manager

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 21, 1962
Volume 15 (New Series): No. 796

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly, post free
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor
F. S. Joelson

Editorial and Publishing Offices:
91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Telephone: Museum 2170 & 2171

Cables: Limitable, London

Principal Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Christmas Fare	304	Wankie Colliery Com-	
Kenton Gold Areas	319	pany	
Barclays Bank		London and Rhodesia	
D.C. & O.	321	Land and Mining	326
Dalgely & Co.	322	Cam and Motor, Ltd.	327
Sudan Plantations		Arusha Plantation	
Syndicate	323	Ltd.	327

Lift Up Your Hearts

Lift up your hearts!—What though the tempest howl,
What though the dark and danger of the way,
What though assailed by the evil power
Of the Apollyon and his foul array?
Lift up your hearts!—We are not left forlorn
To face the perils with but human aid,
The Christmas message sounds; the Christ-child born
Into a world more wildered and afraid,
That ours today, came not in vain: He lives:
His Spirit moves among the nations still,
Seeking a home within their hearts; and gives
His Promise of Peace to all men of good will.

The light of that sure promise, dimly seen
Beneath black-mantled storm-clouds overhead,
Shall leave us for the struggle; both have been
Ever the guide the Christian hosts hath led.
Ours a Crusade to save the soul of Man,
From nameless degradation and despair,
Lift up your hearts!—of old the challenge ran:
Our Cause is just, our strength renewed by Prayer,
Thankful for mercies granted—thus a grace,
For girding on our armour hath been given—
We keep our Watch and Ward: Hell, comes apace,
We shall not lack the puissant help of Heaven.

CHRISTMAS FAIRE

THE FOUR ARCHANGELS, bent upon their charge
Of guiding Man—strides on the narrow
Enforcing Law and Duty to enarge
The realm of Virtue, Honesty and Worth,
Failed, till the Seraph Humour came, a foil
To lighten labour and to brighten toil.

CURS then the task with colling hands, to bring
The wine of Humour from the grapes of
To strike front many a Gumbie's happening
A spark of Fun, to light our Christmas fare
To lead wild friends by the provokes, with
The subtle chuckle and a fleeting smile.

BAGWASH AND THE EMPIRE

Sir Regimen Pepplethwaite's Initiative

BAGWASH-IN-THE-WORLD is a small village, but it has pep, punch, and a yearning to know something of the outer Empire. It was felt that arrangements should be made this Christmas tide to tell the public about East Africa and the Rhodesias, and the Chairman of the Rural District Council, Sir Regimen Pepplethwaite, convened a meeting to discuss the project.

Sir Regimen ("Pusher") Pepplethwaite, it will be remembered, was knighted for "political services" after the last war, in which his "cross-pickles" ("Pusher's Poles, Poles, Poles") added greatly to the "push" and to his own financial resources. Since then he has developed a flair for leadership and a passion for presiding over meetings, small or large.

What more natural, then, that he should summon the *intelligentsia cognoscenti, bas bleus* and doctrinaires of the village, numbering five all told, to meet him in the Jubilee Hall to draft the general lines of approach to a subject which could, he was confident, be presented in a lightfully and instructively.

The Mixed Grill

Bright particular star of this Committee of All the Talents was Dr. Ulysses Fossil, Lit.D., D.Litt., and a whole litter of other D.s. This eminent classical scholar, author of *Socrates Uncolled*, *Homer at Home*, and half a hundred other similar works, lived in his study entirely surrounded by ancient tomes, his academic attainments were immense, but if his knowledge of the world outside his lecture hall was known to be limited, his literary gifts could supply a veneer of erudition suited to the occasion.

Next choice fell upon Mr. Alexander McRabbit, an unemployed ex-N.I.P. who was "acting" between elections, like an actress between "shows," and who had once flown over the Rhodesias and Eastern Africa on his return from a visit to South Africa (the costs of which were defrayed by a philanthropic-cum-pedagogic society possessed at that time of a somewhat exaggerated conception of his gifts of discernment, discernery, discursion, dissemblance, dissertation, dissimulation, and, at-need, of dissuasion).

Followed, *longo intervallo*, as Dr. Fossil put it, Mr. Russell ("Ruddy"), Quitter, whose speeches on the platforms of the Peace At Any Price Group had made him a ranked man the latest of these marks being a resplendent black eye, handed him by an indignant citizen with a son in a certain P.W.D.; but whose pushfulness was not to be rebuffed.

Mr. Robert ("Bert.") Buggins, the well-meaning

if not well-informed representative of local Labour, and

Mr. B. Springs, retired Colonial Civil Servant, who, after long and undistinguished service, had been awarded the O.B.E.—by a Departmental error, as a matter of fact for the decoration had been intended for Mr. B. Springs of another territory in the same group. At Sir Regimen's request he consented to act as honorary secretary to the Committee.

From the variety of its membership the Committee promptly became a town in the saloon bar of the "Big and Punch-bowl," the premier Bagwash hostelry, the "Mixed Grill."

At the first meeting the proceedings went somewhat as follows.

Inaugural Meeting of the Brains' Trust

Sir Regimen: "Gentlemen, humm humm (*sotto voce* to Mr. Springs: "My opening speech, if you please. Thank you." Reads:—

"Gentlemen, with a view to the inculcation in the public mind of a better appreciation of our Imperial duties and responsibilities, we have taken upon ourselves, (McRabbit, facetiously: "Ay, ay, who's like us?") the task of receiving, sifting, distilling, criticising, purgating and emasculating the mass of information which our very able secretary (bows) has, I understand, collected for us, and having thus distilled the essence (Dr. Fossil: "sublimated apotheosis") thank you, Doctor, of that information, I should like to present an excellent lecture for presentation to Bagwash in a form appropriate to the exigencies of the present difficult, nay, dangerous, circumstances. Since we are at war, we shall be careful that our lecture, as finally composed, contains no leaks, no leaks, gentlemen, which might aid the enemy.

Buggins: "Sright."

Springs: "I have here, sir, news from Southern Rhodesia, of that Colony's war preparations."

McRabbit: "Ah, must ha' flown over it on my way north frae Cape Town, but ah was too air-sick to mind yon places."

Quitter: "Colonies exploited by capitalism and with white settlers who."

Chairman: "Pardon me, Mr. Quitter, but we must keep to the point. What exactly are these war preparations, Mr. Secretary?"

Springs: "They are very thorough. They have included the conscription of the European manpower; large increases in the armed forces, especially the air arm; the prevention of profiteering; the voting of big sums of money; and Southern Rhodesian

... have already arrived in the different... dependencies.

Quitter: "War-mongering is."

Springgs: "Southern Rhodesia is a... producer of gold. Millions of pounds worth of gold... exported to Britain from that Colony."

Fossel: "Africa..."

Chairman: "I didn't quite catch that... mark doctor."

Fossel: "Mei... Appropriate, perhaps. But pray proceed."

Chairman: "This information is very interesting, especially that part about the gold. We might begin our lecture with that. Nothing... there that might help the enemy. I understand that this Southern Rhodesia is not, as it were, quite a part of South Africa. I think they have different people there, not the Zulus. Yes, I see, that we are agreed on that."

Springgs: "A cheerful item of news is that a British ship bringing a large consignment of copper... Northern Rhodesia."

Fossel: "Another Rhodesia. In Plato's name, how many of these places are there?"

Springgs: "Two, Doctor. Southern and Northern, founded by Cecil Rhodes."

Fossel: "I see. Their name eponymous with that of their founder."

Chairman: "Copper from Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Springgs? Should surely be coconuts. These tropical Colonies."

Springgs: "Northern Rhodesia is a Protectorate, Sir Regiment."

WALL Very Kipling

Chairman: "Very confusing. As I was about to say, these tropical places are covered with coconut trees—palms, they call them. You know: 'Dominions all over palms and pines,' as Kipling wrote. He said 'Dominions,' but he must have meant Colonies and Protectorates. Coconut palms and pineapples, but not copper, what?"

Fossel: "The accents obtained copper from Cyprus, the Isle sacred to Venus. *Act Caprium*, whence copper or copper."

Chairman: "Very interesting, doctor. Chillies, now they come from East Africa, I know. Chillies, gentlemen, are those red fruits which give pep to pickles. A very tricky market, chillies. Ha, hmmp. Pray proceed, Mr. Springgs."

Springgs: "This ship bringing copper from Northern Rhodesia was attacked by a U-boat off what the censor calls the coast of the United Kingdom, escaped her pursuer, put up a fight, and the master is sure the U-boat was sunk."

McRabbit: "Ah, ah, you gunner was Scots, ah wagger, tho' ah in no a betting man, mark ye."

Chairman: "Is it certain the submarine was destroyed?"

Springgs: "The Admiralty is satisfied on that score."

Chairman: "I'll, fut! we know what these sailors are. Spin yarns, and what not. Ought to have evidence. Has that U-boat been seen by independent witnesses?"

Springgs: "Hardly, Sir Regiment."

Chairman: "So there's no real evidence. Ought we to allow the good people of Bagwash to get excited over news which may be inaccurate? Better hold back that item, gentlemen, don't you think?"

Buggins: "Sight!"

Chairman: "Might await confirmation from the"

... They're quick off the mark with their wireless bulletins.

Fossel: "As more than one factor of letters—connoting Literature, I think—I would confidently postulate the proposition that words were given us to conceal our thoughts, and, *inso facto*, to disguise information which it is essential to elaborate rather than to present with meticulous accuracy or in incommunicable detail. Perchance I may assist you in forming some coherent notion of parasitology that will ramollify these wabbling activities."

McRabbit: "Hoots! Let's get on the brass case!"

Fossel: "Please... apnoeyses are very disturbing to the continuity of the cerebral processes. I suggest, tentatively, the following (treads):"

While positive statements from official sources regarding certain incidents that are alleged to have occurred during a voyage from the African port to the United Kingdom are being variously observers here are inclined to create a conjecture which does sufficient justice to much of the information from untested sources, which otherwise would be contradictory.

"I have purposely paraphrased that communication in simple language comprehensible to limited rustic cerebration."

Chairman: "Hmmp! Nothing there to give information to the enemy."

Buggins: "Sight! Tight as a bung."

Chairman: "Mr. Springgs, you might embody our collected and valuable suggestion in your first draft of the lecture."

Springgs: "Not only does Northern Rhodesia produce copper, but the mines, the greatest of their kind in the world, also produce many base metals."

From the Bowels of Reluctant Earth

Quitter: "What are these base metals?"

Springgs: "Lead, zinc, vanadium, manganese, iron, cobalt, bismuth and tin, many of them of the most vital importance to our war industries, at this time."

Quitter: "Dug from the bowels of the reluctant earth by hordes of enslaved Natives."

Springgs: "The great Copperbelt mines of Northern Rhodesia are a model to the world. Living and working conditions for both Europeans and Natives are unsurpassed elsewhere. Considering its special conditions and much smaller European population, Northern Rhodesia is making a gallant effort to follow the war lead of Southern Rhodesia."

Chairman: "Eminently satisfactory! And how many more of these Dependencies are there for us to deal with?"

Springgs: "Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan—all making most praise-worthy efforts."

Chairman: "Well, gentlemen, even if we cannot consider them in detail to-day, we have made so excellent a beginning that I have no doubt that our lecture will be most warmly welcomed and cordially commended. With your permission, I shall charge myself with the pleasure of persuading my friend, the proprietor of the *Bagwash and Botherhot Gazette and Matinal Advertiser* to cause it to be published in full—in *extenso*, doctor—in the columns of that respected and widely circulated journal. By that means instruction will reach a much larger public, and so the radius—or is it the circumference—of our labours will be profitably expanded—of, elongated—at no additional trouble or expense."

"Is it agreed, gentlemen, that we adjourn until the same hour on this day week?"

Christmas in the Reich

or

Weihnachtsabend im Zuchthaus

Here Karl Baur, an old-time German settler in Tanganyika Territory, and his wife, Elsa, are discovered in a two-roomed flat in a Berlin apartment house.

It is Christmas Eve, and an attempt has been made to decorate the dining-room in the traditional German manner.

Baur (congratulating his Ersatz overcoat (made of potato-fibre) and his Ersatz stool (comforter) and slumping down in an armchair (stuffed with hay), which creaks and almost collapses under his by no means excessive weight): "Elsa, Weibchen, tell me, why, why, WHY did we leave our so comfortable farm in East Africa to take a holiday—a holiday!—in this ever-to-be-condemned prison of the Third Reich? Why, I ask thee, why?"

Elsa: "Hush, Karl, it is dangerous to say that. Walls here have ears! (Goes softly to the door and looks out) No one there; but have a care. (In a hushed voice) Beware the Gestapo!"

Baur: "I know, I know: the Gestapo everywhere! Gott sei Dank, we have no children here. Nazi babies betray their own mothers and fathers! "Tazama" (laughs)—see how easily the language of our East African home comes to the tongue! Look, wife, we work hard for our farm for many years; we make money. We shall treat us well; we are free so to come to Germany, to our old Fatherland, for a long holiday to enjoy ourselves. And we find Hitler's Reich . . . and another war! See what the Fuehrer has led us into . . . another war!"

Elsa: "Hush, Karl, it is God's will."

Baur: "God's will! It is the will of Hitler, of Ribbentrop, of Goebbels, of Goering! Now we cannot get back to our happy farm under the English! And here everything is verboten, everything Ersatz. Our coffee is made of Heaven knows what—roasted acorns and wild fruits from the hedge-rows. Ach! Think of our own so beautiful coffee trees and the schmuckhaft coffee we make from them! All, I said, is verboten! Why, to-night I cross the road and a policeman, a mere boy, he say to me, "Ker-fuehrer Kerl, if you cross the road again, here, I fine you five marks! It is permitted to cross the road only at the passageways ordered. And the concentration camps are not yet full."

Elsa: "Come, husband, forget all that. On Christmas Eve, the Holy Night, let us eat and be as cheerful as we can."

(They sit down to a table covered with Ersatz oil-cloth.) There is salt, but no pepper.

Baur: "Elsa, what soup is this?"

Elsa: "Cabbage soup. Is it not good?"

Baur (tasting a spoonful): "Good! (He leaps across and takes his wife's hand.) Canst thou not see us in our little home on the hill, with Hassan, in his banya and his pretty cap, bringing in the soup—real soup—rich and thick, made from ox meat and the so many vegetables we grow in our garden. Thy soup . . . And this!" (Eats in desperation.)

Elsa: "Here is a roast, Karl, but it is not good, for I had no fat. Goering has said that guns are better than butter."

Baur (sotto voce): "Brockhead (Tastes the meat) 'Iul Feufel, what is this?"

Elsa: "Horse-flesh, Karl, was all I could get; for the few grammes of beef we get can make no meal for thee. Thou must eat in the summer thou wast so fine a man . . . thick and strong . . . and now . . ."

Baur: "Now we must eat what dogs eat! (He sighs) In Africa we should have goose or sturgeon-pig to-day. Dost thou recall our fine sturgeon-chuckles so like those old Aunt Babette's?"

Elsa (smiling sadly): "There is a cake I have tried to make, but I had no eggs or butter and very little sugar."

(The meal over, Baur tries to smoke his pipe, but the Ersatz tobacco hastily cherry and other leaves mixed with mint—is too rank for even his not delicate palate. He puts down his pipe, ponders, and at length says:

"Weibchen, dost remember that young officer of our district, the one with the long legs and the so short shorts and the eyes that laughed? How he would come in of an evening and smoke a pipe with me . . ."

Baur, you old berighter—that was his funny word, "Berligger"—you get fatter than ever—and he would drink my whisky. Ha, ha, and when I go to see him in his vama, I would drink his whisky twice as much. How he would say "Good-night" to thee as thou sat'st with thy feet . . . Thou dost not knit now, for there is no wool, real wool. WHY did we ever leave all that?"

Elsa: "But, Karl, the English in East Africa are interning the Germans now there is war."

Baur: "They would not intern me, Elsa, nor me. They know me for so long a time, and too well. We are of the old Germany, thou and I, not Nazis! Ach, die gute, alte Zeit! And that man who called himself "Schmidt"—he was no Schmidt—and was named from Berlin to be our local Fuehrer . . . but wait, I have something here."

(Produces from a secret pocket in the lining of his overcoat a bunch crumpled letters.)

"See, Weibchen, this letter was brought me to-day by my old friend, Mijntheer van Sluyt, on his way from Dar es Salaam to the Netherlands. It is from that very Schmidt. (reads):

"My dear Baur—I am interned in a camp on the coast, but by the courtesy of the Commandant I am allowed to write you this letter. We have quite comfortable quarters with plenty to eat and drink and am well in health. Some of the other Germans who are interned have made it difficult for me: they say as a local Fuehrer I have led them into this confinement; but that will pass. I am not so sure we did well in conspiring against the English; they knew all about it, but do not bear spite against us. Perhaps you too are happy in the Reich with your freedom, which is denied us here for the time being, and among so many German friends. Do not be sorry for me; the war will not last long. Your friend, Schmidt."

"See, Elsa, he is happy with good food and good housing in the good hands of the English."

"Um Gottes willen! He say we are free! In the Reich! Why, I ask thee once more, why did we ever leave East Africa?"

Cast Up In Kenya

By Bobby Booster

I CAN'T TELL A STORY like Dr. P. G. Wodehouse who has genius and a lot of practice, but what with this and that weighing one thing against another, I can take his tip that, in these personal reminiscences, if that is the word I want, you must get off the mark like a scalded cat and hot mess about with a lot of dashed tosh at the start.

Very well then. We—that is, of course, me, Bobby Booster, of the Slackers Club, and Reeves, my man—were cast ashore at Mombasa because there was a war on. After the complex trouble at Staveley Court which I was nearly run in for, pinching old Lady Staveley's prize Siamese cat, the Old Homeland got a lot too hot for me. So, taking Reeves's advice, as I find it best to do, he and I went on a world cruise. Reeves said that travel broadens the mind.

We sailed for Eastern seas in the gallant s.s. *WISPERUS*, and were booting happily down the East Coast of Africa when war broke out. *Wing*, just like Ahat.

A war upsets things a bit. I was all for a regular life, with regular celebrations like Pie-Etice Rotheringham's birthday parties with their regular after-effects. But a war? No. So our home on the rolling deep slipped into Mombasa harbour like an eel into mud, and looked like being stuck there for the duration.

Among the Blackamoors

Reeves and I landed on the quay and the dialog went something as follows:—

Self:—

Reeves:— "It's a bit hot in these tropical coast towns is often inclemently warm, sir."

Self:— "Rummy lot of blackamoors running about."

Reeves:— "Yes, sir. They are Swahili or Bantu with a strong admixture of Arab blood, and make excellent porters."

Self:— "Who's that dark blighter with goggles?"

Reeves:— "That, sir, is a Goan clerk, one of a number of Goans from Goa, a Portuguese settlement in India, who emigrate to East Africa to earn money to enable them to return to Goa. They make excellent clerks."

Self:— "And who is that white man in a helmet of sorts. He looks worried, what?"

Reeves:— "That, sir, is a British official who, like all other British officials in Kenya, is a trustee for the Natives. He is bearing the white man's burden, which makes him look worried."

Well, I knew Reeves knew pretty well all there baby well is to know, but that was all the anthropol, or whatever the word is, exercises for the moment. The time was now 11 a.m., and it was getting hotter and hotter. I said to—

Self:— "Too hot, what?"

Reeves:— "Should you find the insulation insupportable, sir, there is no necessity for you to remain in Mombasa. A train leaves for the Highlands of Kenya at a p.m. If I might make a suggestion, sir, you would enjoy the climate of Nairobi, the capital of the Colony, situated at 5,342 feet above sea-level, as both temperate and congenial."

By Jove, Reeves was running true to the form-book in the matter of information. I told him to shove off and make the reservations. And sure enough, next day we were in Nairobi after a ripping trip, with every modern comfort, as they say in the hotels on the Côte d'Azur, where I've spent a goodish

time on and off. These Colonial blokes do know how to live, what?

Nairobi is full of posh hotels. Right up in Class A, if you know what I mean. The reception clerk was all over me when I had signed the book in one of them.

Mr. Bobby Booster:— "Mr. Bobby Booster, and Mr. Reeves, too."

Very jolly, of course, and all that, if you get my drift. But embarrassing. Worse when the manager Johnny sailed up, smiling like the Cheshire Cat, and said it all over again, with supplements. He showed us to our rooms, hoped we would be comfortable, and said the Native staff— "hoys," he called them—were always on duty in the corridor to attend to our wants.

Snookered for the Nomo

That had me snookered for a moment. Reeves spoke up.

"I am Mr. Booster, personal gentleman's gentleman," he said, with a touch of *hautain* sort of showing the iron hand in the velvet glove, as it were.

"Quite so," was the manager's come-back. But all personal service is done by the Native staff here.

That was that. Reeves's line didn't fall, of course. It never does. He wears the mark, and it stays put. But I thought I saw a slight tightening of the lips to form a thin straight line, indicating what I have heard him call *chagrin*, if I have got the word right. Nor was any fading of the face visible when two chocolate-coloured lads turred up, dressed in old-fashioned night-shirts, which I have always thought were extinct, and began unpacking our bits of things.

Well, Reeves, said I, you can jolly well lay off and snore.

Very good, sir," said Reeves. But I could see that quite a bit of iron had bitten into his soul.

Nairobi is a pretty bright spot, and it being war time, a whole lot of busy blokes were buzzing about like bees. Hospitable blokes, too. A soon as of pally with a cheerful crowd, while Reeves seemed to be in great demand with the more serious element.

We Boosters are like lightning on the uptake, and, from bits of talk, I gathered there are all kinds of soup in Kenya for fellows to fall into. And, by Jove, they do. Reeves's reputation as a counsellor is tremendous, of course, and the lads in hot spots and bad eggs in the *consomme* flocked round him like the bees aforesaid round a honey-pot.

Tom Moyes, White Hunter

The idea of a *safari* was mooted. War or no war, the lads of the *safari* insisted that I must go on *safari*. We were at the bar imbibing before luncheon snuffers. Heads brats. I remember was the tittle, Booster's gift to Nairobi, and were all pretty matey. A *safari*, they said, was a shooting trip, for which proper costume was needed, and an outfit that would be supplied complete by a firm which dealt in such things. All I had to do was to get the clothes and pay the bill. I fell for the suggestion.

So they called up and introduced me to a chap, Tom Moyes, by name, a white hunter, who, they said, would see me through. And a hunter in human shape he looked. Short, bronzed, in the lady novelists' way, and tough as they make 'em, with an eye that obviously would stop a charging rhinoceros in full career. The boys were enthusiastic about him. "Anything from elephants to dik-dik Tom Moyes will get you, won't you, Tom?" To which—"well, hope so," Tom replied modestly, and pushed a man-sized drink over his larynx. He knew too much about lizards to care about their breaths at all.

Now I am all for sport, but not mind for this shooting. I have found that the motto is the motto. We set out so keen on taking a bull elephant in the face and putting an ounce of lead in it. And that goes for girls too. I put it to the convention.

There is such a thing as photographing wild game," said a long-legged bird having a snootful near us, and suddenly listening to our conversation.

I gathered the general notion as for you armed with only a camera. I got up to a bull elephant dosing in the shade of a tree and say: "Hi!" Upon which he wakes up, wags his ears, and puts out his trunk for hugs—if you have any about you. Or you stalk the boss buffalo of a herd, get him to remark: "Moo... moo... snap him, and label your picture 'The Monarch of the Herd.'" With a cine-camera you may get a film of a lion stropping his back against your car wheel.

"How about it," I said to Tom Moyes.

He pondered. "Photography, eh? Here I must break off a bit to explain. In telling these stories my customers look for a bit of dialogue or they walk out on me.

Now Moyes was a sound bloke, one of the best in fact, but his language in his more expansive moments would have provoked the deprecating cough in the foc's-le of a tramp steamer, perhaps even the lifted eyebrow, raising so much in the wide open spaces had enlarged his vocabulary; and he had acquired several Native dialects as well. So in dealing with Moyes's remarks, I have had to cut, to expurgate, to exercise tact and discretion.

Anyway, after another couple of stiffeners, Moyes was quite keen on my scheme.

But you'll have to get the adjectival glossier," he said with considerable vim. "I won't have you going round like a decorative sissy in posh rags, and don't you make any sanguinary error."

Two days later I donned the outfit: khaki shorts, as worn, bush shirt, *dernier cri* safari boots, double Terai hat, and belt with hunting knife attached, as per advertisement.

I sprang to meet Reeves, who had just finished supercharging for the day.

"What ho, Reeves," I said, full of *de de rive* and what-not. "We're off on safari. A shooting trip, you know."

Reeves received the news bravely, but I think he was a bit rattled beneath the surface.

"I am aware of the meaning of the term, sir," he said. "Is it your wish that I accompany you?"

"Of course."

"And will that necessitate my wearing the costume you have adopted?"

"Absolutely. Come, come, Reeves, you are a purist in men's wear. This rig-out is of the essence on safari, *de rigueur*, might say. In fact, Mr. Tom Moyes, our White Hunter, and cetera, said it was *le ton* *de qu'il faut de chic* in the bush, or words to that effect."

Reeves closed his eyes and swallowed—the greatest sign of emotion I have ever seen in him.

"I regret, sir," he said. "The costume you indicate may become you, but it would be entirely inappropriate for a gentleman, a personal gentleman, even on safari."

"Right-ho, Reeves; but I should have loved to see you in shorts and a bush shirt."

Moreover, as continued Reeves, "I have several exceedingly delicate problems on hand of a domestic nature, confided to me by residents in Nairobi and adjacent districts, and I should prefer, subject to your permission, which I trust will not be withheld, to remain at the hotel for the present.

The manager and I have become fast friends. I have discovered that the bones from Wigan, in the suburbs of which town I have an apt in residence.

"Go so it Reeves," I said, gracefully doing the sympathetic young master stunt.

That safari took about a month. I fancy Moyes got a bit led up towards the end, he not being used to the tempo of the Bond Street *bonbordier*. Anyway, I didn't get any shots—photographic, of course—in elephants, Moyes saying that it was the close season for elephant and only licensed hunters were allowed near them. So he took the pictures. Nor did I get a buffalo, because Moyes said all the buffalo in Kenya had been so much photographed that they had got too spiteful and dangerous for amateurs. So he went out for them, and did the photographing biz.

But I did get a perfectly thrilling shot of Moyes and me sitting in front of our tent, taking what he called a "sun-downer"—one of them, by the way—and another of me, with Moyes at my elbow and his rifle at the present (as I learned to call it later) taking a cinema shot at a ferocious-looking bull with a big hump on its shoulders. Azebu, he called it, one of the most dangerous beasts the hunter can meet. That picture is being well going to knock the stuffing out of Pie-Face Potheringham's snap of him looking at the Masterhorn, which he has had framed and hung up in the smoking-room at the Slackers.

Spurred by Pride of Lineage

When I came back, jolly fit and full of vim, there were not so many chappies at the bar. They were all doing war work and drilling and what-not. Believe it or not, I felt the spirit of my old ancestor, the Sieur de Booster, who made a bigish name at Crécy, stirring in my chest. There was only one thing for it. I joined up.

I broke the news to Reeves.

"I am off to fight for the Empire, Reeves," I said. "Fitsoons or right speedily."

"Very good, sir," said Reeves.

"How did those little jobs you had on hand pan out?"

Reeves coughed slightly. "I am glad to say that my endeavours were successful in all cases, sir," he said, a bit stiffly, it seemed to me. "There were highly confidential, sir, but interesting, as there are new aspects in these Colonies, as you may imagine, sir."

On thinking things over I saw there was only one thing for it. "Reeves, you had better go back to the old Metrop, and look after the ballvat."

"Very good, sir."

"You can go by air. I'll buy you a parrot to keep you company in the old home. A really local—what is the word I want?"

"Loquacious, sir?"

"That's it! A really loquacious bird with a gift for zippy back-chat. You'll have to struggle it into the Homeland, Reeves, as parrots are barred, what?"

"I feel confident that I shall be adequate to the emergency, sir."

"I bet you will."

So I saw him off by Imperial Airways. Reeves said good-bye with not a little emotion.

"I shall endeavour to give satisfaction, as always, sir, and the education and care of the parrot shall be my most earnest consideration until you return. As a Colonel, I trust, sir."

And that was that. Now for my duties.

(Signed) ROBERT BOOSTER
and Lieutenant (Temporary)
K.A.R. Reserve.
Applicant under no.

Gogetter on East Africa

Exclusive to "The Daily Blurb"

Interview with Cross-Section of East African Settlers

MR. STIKKIT GOGETTER—*The Daily Blurb's* world-famous interviewer, who created history by his world-famous interviews of such personalities as Herr Whittler (in his notorious Gull's Nest), Field-Marshal Gurring (while both were undergoing the cure at Swetting Spa), the captain of the U-boat which sank the *ARK Royal* (in this case by television, with the censor's sincere censure), and the composer of the incidental music to the B.B.C. Eat Stock Prices—was commissioned by *The Daily Blurb* to interview in his world-famous manner a cross-section of East African settlers now in the United Kingdom in order to ascertain their views on "Our War Aims" in particular relation to the proposals for the international control of British Colonial territories.

It says a great deal for the tact and ability of our world-famous interviewer that he was able to get an interview at all, for the cross-section of settlers interviewed was extremely cross, to put it mildly, and needed expert handling.

Familiar from his world travels with the custom of "elevenses," Mr. Gogetter invited the cross-section to meet him at Ye Olde-Englyshe Myke Barre in Pudding Lane, where, as a sweetener, he regaled them with frosted mackerel milk and dotch-nuts.

The World-Famous Interview

The first of the interviews went thus:—
Mr. Gogetter: "Now, Mr. Blobbins (to an Oxford Blue who now runs a pyrethrum-juice extraction plant in Lower Nyika, Kenya), you will have read the war aims letters in *The Daily Blurb*

Mr. Blobbins' (colloquially) "Not 'arf!"
Mr. Gogetter: "And you agree that our war aims, as enunciated by my chief, Lord Blunderbusse, his friend the Bishop of Betheron, their neighbour Lord Harabottle, his lordship's trainer, Mr. "Cincher" Sykes, and our other correspondents, should be clearly set out and acted upon at once in order to bring to an end the present unfortunate war?"

Mr. Blobbins: "My own idea!"
I again: "And you, Mr. Floater (to the proprietor of the largest coffee-bean manufactory on the shores of Lake Magadi), you are all for peace?"
"At the moment!"

Myself: "This consensus of such expert opinion is indeed gratifying. Now, Mr. Grampling (to the best stud-poker player in the Uplinga Club, a man whose sisal-fruit canning farm on Mount Meru is world-famous), what is your reply to this bid for the international control of all British Dependencies as a timely gesture?"

Mr. Grampling: "I'll see you."
Myself (Gogetter): "Thank you, gentlemen. The cross-section of East Africans present is small, no doubt, but thoroughly representative of the best East African opinion. Your replies to my queries at this momentous, nay, world-famous, interview shall be presented to the whole world in the columns of *The Daily Blurb*."

From which the above passages have been faithfully reproduced.

Note by "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Knowing the three lads pretty well, and also knowing a little of Mr. Gogetter's boundless capacity for misunderstanding any opinion which conflicts with his own—which, by one of the happy dispensations of the fairies, always coincides exactly with that of the proprietor of the *Daily Blurb*—the editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia* ran the three cronies to earth (not at the aforesaid milk bar) in order to hear their account of an interview which they will probably never be allowed to forget.

After salaams, as the Swahilis have it, Blobbins, Floater and Grampling exploded simultaneously.

Gogetter—who, for all the hype he supplies to the *Blurb*, has a real love of the language, and writes, under pseudonyms, for *The Bookbag*, and *The Parist*—would have appreciated the flow of eloquence, noted several phrases of genius for use on appropriate occasions, and enjoyed the speculations concerning the antecedents, practices, and probable destiny of Baron Blunderbusse (whom he, Gogetter, objurates daily in secret while luxuriating in his bath); but so case-hardened an egoist as the world-famous interviewer would have been chagrined at the failure of the interviewees to appreciate him and his works.

In these chaste pages the comments of the trio can find no hospitality; and since the mixture was about one part fact to ten parts expletive, the sense of the meeting can be briefly summarised thus:

Blobbins: "Is the war dear or draft? I said: 'Not half of them,' and 'My own idea is exactly the opposite.'"

Floater: "And I said: 'At the moment all talk of peace is hunkum.'"

Grampling: "What I said to that nit-wit pip-squeak was: 'I'll see you d—d before you use me to bolster up the scatter-brained bulge of your rotten rag.'"

To Hathi, Overcome

A herd of elephants is reported from East Africa to have become intoxicated by the fermenting of dom palm fruits in their stomachs.

O Hathi, vast heir of the ages,
Stupendous, sedate and alone,
Imbued with the wisdom of sages,

A monarch when Man was unknown,
Moving mute through the mazes of mountains,
Mysterious, mighty, serene,
Refreshed at perennial fountains
(If you see what I mean)

Hast forsaken thy wisdom? What dost thou

We hear of thy falling from grace
Of thy peacefully temperate glories
Prostrate in the dust of days,
Thou wast drunken—ay, sozzled and blotto,
Erumpent, flumined, elate,
The result of a skiful, skiful lot?
Well over the night!

O Hathi, seduced, unrepenting

By Voluptuous Bacchus, his wiles,
Dom fruits, mistleal fermenting
Dost account for the trip on the tles
The sinner is pardoned whose path he
Pursues in his innocence—say,
Deceived, irresponsible, Hathi,
What you felt like next day!

Questions and Answers

Enquiries submitted must be accompanied by the true name and postal address of the sender, his or her registration number, and a remittance for 5/-.

BEES

I am interested in bees, but those I have of the *Apis mellifera ferociter* species, seem just as interested in me. Please advise me whether there is any way of persuading my bees to be less demonstrative. I write feelingly.

Apis mellifera ferociter replies:—Beeslings are an excellent cure for rheumatism.

INCOME TAX

I am writing to ask your advice on Income Tax. I understand that there is a book "Income Tax and How to Dodge it," but I have been unable to get a copy. If there is such a book, where could I get one, and how much would it cost? I am now making out my returns, and the matter is urgent.

We know a man near you who has a copy, which is priceless. His fee for consulting it is not much less. Our fee for telling you his name and address is modest— one hundred shillings.

LOBBERS

In reply to "Euphrates":—
Get or take (unobserved, if you can) two pound lobsters. If they don't weigh exactly two pounds, snip off the tail tails, or "green antennae," as we call them, until they do. Keep clear of the propeller end, as contact is dangerous. Boil slowly, taking no notice of the water level like it. Cool. Break the shrimps into two neat, but into dice about half an inch each way. Powder with cayenne pepper, salt, Tobasco sauce (to tobacco juice is a substitute, but an acquired taste), anchovy paste and cracker crumbs; fry in deep fat until golden brown. Replace in the shells, put under grid, and serve hot. This is enough for six people. Omit.

FROM POPP

Would one of your experts please advise me how to make soap out of potato peelings, and of which I have any amount. As I do not have a large stock of any kind, I should like to make soap out of them instead of letting them go to waste. I see the Germans are doing it, apparently, with success, and why should we not take a tip from the enemy?

The Director, Division of Waste Products, Bulbary, to whom this poser was passed, writes:

"The potatoes must be peeled by hand, collect the peelings, cover with water, add lime, castor oil to taste, *causa* leaves, and as much skimmed milk as will fit on a five shilling piece, or two half-crowns. Boil skin off the curd with a bullet skillfully, continue boiling until milk is reduced to half, and allow to cool. Try washing your hands in it. It should lather beautifully. If not, add half a pound of blue mottled from the nearest store. That helps."

NARVE "BOYS"

My *mbishi* (cook) used plaster of Paris. I don't know if I have written that right, or whether I should have put two capital Ps or none at all, which my husband uses he is in the police the C.I.D. for making casts of foot-prints of criminals, and very clever he is at it instead of flower. I never know how

that is spelt, or if it should be flour for the crust of a beef steak and kidney pie which we had for a dinner, we sent to the District officer, and there is the trouble about capital letters again who was naturally annoyed and reflected on our hospitality, please advise me what can be done about it, my husband says quod the blighter, but he is a collector, C.I.D.

A:—If you know the Swahili word for "plaster of Paris," tick him off good and hearty. If you don't, lock up the pot of P, and any bags of concrete your husband may have handy, and hope for the best.

ENGINEERING

How can I change my house lighting dynamo into an electric milker for my herd of Frisian cows?

Signor Archiblo Mecanico, than whom we know no better dabbler in electricity.

Assuming your dynamo to be the conventional 110-volt Frisk generator having 14 slot armature and 28 bar commutator wound with six turns per coil No. 18 gauge wire, the following directions will make it cut in at about 300 r.p.m., and it will develop one amp at 400 r.p.m., two amps at 500 r.p.m., and three amps at 600 r.p.m. on a 6-volt load.

Use the same lap and commutator connections, re-wind the armature with 18 turns per coil of No. 22 S.W.G. (single cotton enamel or preferably cellophane wire). This will require 11 lb. of wire.

The field is rewound with 225 turns of 9 oz. (approx.) per coil of No. 21 plain enamel. Connect the load and the field, not the field the cows are feeding in—two stationary brushes. In addition, a soft iron shim should be inserted behind the pole pieces to reduce the air gap.

One of our printer's foremen, who knows electricity and also cows, commented when he read the problem: "Better go easy with the cows at first. Better still, try the new milker on a doormat to see if it sucks properly."

LEGAL

No. 172950. Puzzled. A.R.R.

Question.—I have, or had, in fact, I regret to say, a prize Alsatian bitch and spouse, of which I was very proud. The other day my "boy" came to me and said: "Hias, de dam dawg got kittens," and a fine litter they were, on inspection. *Res. domesticæ ac familiares*, if I may put it so. Very good.

A week later, a leopard came from my neighbour's farm, which adjoins my property, killed and ate, *ken wihl*, the bitch, the spouse and the litter, three sheep, my wife's favourite rooster and what Gracie Fields would call "a couple of dobs."

Now, the fact of the leopard coming from my neighbour's land, where it had evidently been employed as a killer of rats (*sic*), as he maintains, makes him a fosterer of *feræ naturæ*, almost in *loco parvulis*, to carnivora of a predacious disposition. I have had to speak to him before about that.

Considering the legal maxim, *De minimis non curat lex*, and amending altogether the sheep, the rooster and the ducks, for which I do not care two hoofs compared with the dobs, and making an *ad captandum* attitude, risking a *nonne prosequi* decision, and making an A and B case of it, what I want to know is: Can an action lie?

"Magister" comments: "You bet it can—and will."

Chesty-Chitterling Among the Internationalisers

MAJOR CHESTY-CHITTERLING, a veteran of the East African Campaign, is in the new again.

One of our reporters, detained by an hour's lunch-hour meeting (free to all of the Handsupper Group of international pacifists), had taken his seat at the Press table, when, glancing round at the assembly, he saw the gallant old warrior, right in the front row and close to him, looking as fit and happy as any man of his age can be.

"Why, Major," said he, "this is a surprise! What in the world are you doing in this galley?" "Me?" came the hearty, if ungrammatical, reply. "Just popped in, I know. Meeting a pal at the station near by. Train very late. War time, y'know. Hold on so to wait. At a loose end, so dropped in here. Nice hall, good seat, free entertainment, by love, what?"

"Just so, but do you know what you've let yourself in for? This is a meeting of your old pals the Handsuppers, for an address on 'Why War?' Chairman, Mr. Theophilus Upping; address by Mr. Helply Squidgeon, secretary of the Group."

The Major was staggered, admitted it with characteristic vigour, brought a little explosion to an end with the self-consoling remark that "it's my meat, anyway," and, having surveyed the audience with a kindling eye, said something about "this sloppy, sentimental bunch, with its slack-backed male cracks."

"Oh, I don't know," said our man. "Very deserving people some of them."

"Deserving? What do they deserve? Here's the war not really begin, and they'll be bleating about peace aims and what not, eh?"

"Here comes his nibs, Major," and our reporter returned to his seat.

Mr. Helply Squidgeon's Peace Proposals

Introduced by the Chairman as "an earnest student of international affairs," Mr. Squidgeon got quickly into his stride. His reception was tremendous.

"Friends," he began, "we are here to-day to devise settlements that ought to be made, and to design the new Europe which ought to be built—and built now, not after this quite unnecessary war. (Applause, and an oburgation from the Major.)"

"It is our duty to lay down the conditions now which offer a reasonable prospect of a just and durable peace. It is true that the peace offer made by Herr Hitler contained conditions which were for the moment politically impossible. But he made it. (More applause, and "Bluff and bunkum" from a seat in the front row.) Yes, my friends, he made it; but at the moment he made it was temporarily unfortunate, it lies with the belligerent democratic countries, plus the neutrals, to submit alternative terms. Now!"

By this time the Major was bouncing up and down in his seat like a parched pea on a hot plate, naturally drawing the attention of the Chairman, who regarded him dubiously.

"Yes, my friends," continued Squidgeon, "why war, when we can have peace? But peace must be bought at a great price. We must be ready to pay it."

"Explain yourself," interjected the Major. "I am prepared to pay it," retorted the speaker, "and all my friends here are prepared to pay it. (Cheers.) The first of the conditions must be Colonial reconstruction."

Any reference to interference with British Colonies touches the Major to the raw. He spends his retirement in his old age between the Mother Country and Southern Rhodesia, where he has a "mixed farm." Very mixed, say his pals, and his fervent loyalty is equally divided between them—said Mother Country and Southern Rhodesia, not pals. He jumped up, fairly boiling.

"Really," protested the Chairman, "we cannot have interminable interruptions. There will be time for questions after the speaker's address, which I am sure we are all greatly enjoying."

"Not me," from the Major.

There is great suspicion, assumed Squidgeon, of British hegemony in the world. Everyone cannot be expected to take our "autistic motives" for granted. (Heard, heard and applause.) You remember Mr. Molotoff's speech the other day. He put the matter clearly and most fairly. (A voice: "Bolsheviks, bigge.") The Western Powers have great possessions, they must share them with the Have-Nots. (The same voice: "Why?")

The Great Heart Frots

I lay down—and I am sure you will all agree with me (Question)—these conditions: in the economic field, Imperial preference must go; secondly, all dependent territories in the British Empire must be submitted to some form of international control. We must be prepared to surrender our Colonial interests in the interest of the world as a whole, and British sovereignty must be abandoned. This will, I know, appeal to the great heart of the German nation which is fretting at the monopoly of Colonies, and is, I feel, eager to meet us half-way, as, indeed, Adolf Hitler has done. So, dear friends, I say, why war, when we can have peace for the asking? (Tremendous applause.)

We have a few minutes after Mr. Squidgeon's most excellent and inspiring address (loud dissent from the Major) for questions. If anyone present would like to ask them, said the Chairman, casting a doubtful and discouraging eye on Chitterling, who sprang up straight as a ramrod.

"Now, my lad," he barked to Squidgeon—and the firm, authoritative voice and strong personality silenced the buzz of conversation at the hall. "By Gad, Sir, if I had you in the orderly room, you'd stand upright and answer smartly, or I'd crime you for dumb insolence!"

Squidgeon, who was stooping over his papers, smiling manly, looked up. "Well," he said.

"You talk about handing over the Colonies to a mob of foreigners? Ever been to any of them?"

"No," answered Squidgeon, "but I have studied their problems deeply."

Men, Not Spineless Poodles

Sh! Never have you a quarrel with Native boys, never had to doctor sick stock, or cure tobacco, or anything?"

"No." "Ever done a man's work in your life? Nothing but studying, I suppose? And what do you fancy British colonists would be doing while you and your tribe are handing them over to Nazis and such?"

"They would, I presume, obey the decisions of the Government at Westminster."

"Oh, you do, do you? Well, let me tell you they would do precisely nothing of the sort if there were a Government fit to be enough to run such craziness. They'd fight. Do you understand that? They'd fight to remain British. They are men, not spineless poodles, to be banded about by a lot of politicians in Europe."

"I have many friends who are Members of Parliament," said Squidgeon, smoothly, "men who are devoted to ventilating the scandals and abuses in British Colonies."

"Now," said the Major, switching about towards the crowd. "Any single one of you know anything at first hand about any British Colony?"

"There was no reply. "Thought so! But some of you might have the pristine guts to stand up to a sapsinuous, bright-eyed who wants Britain to abandon her sovereignty, whatever he thinks he means by that! A lot of half-baked, ham-strung and Ghesty-Chitterling twerps."

"Language, language!" pleaded the Chairman. At which point our reporter tactfully intervened, skillfully shepherding the fuming old warrior out of the hall by the argument that his good deed for the day had been well and truly performed and that if he did not get moving he would miss the train he had to meet.

"Ah, the boy," panted the old warrior, "needs a big of a breather, what? But it's done me all the good in the world! Those perishing, pestilential, skilful-fed. Hang it! They are enough to drive a fellow into a milk-bar."

"Graf Spee" Goes to Ground

The Nazi pocket battleship "GRAF SPEE," on her fight with the British light cruisers AJAX, ACHILLES and EXETER, limped into Montevideo stern first. — News

WE PLACE HERE ON RECORD THE CURIOUS TRAIL two otherwise different beings display. The first is the wart-hog, the second—GRAF SPEE.

The wart-hog, queer beast,
And GRAF SPEE (now deceased)
When pursued by their foes, they are none
Alike—well.

Let us put it less strong, and politely—
But spying a hole
As a refuge, or goal
Which promises safety and looks good on the whole
Don't dive in there, first
In a last frantic burst.

But swing end for end, and with body reversed,
Each miser is then *en sautoir* (as the French neatly say)
And wiggles in backwards—an undignified way,
Of assuming the attitude known as "at bay."

East Africans know
The wart-hog's behavior

With his face like a gorgon's a dozen or so
Stiff hairs on his physoxy, and filed-down brow
Two jaws finely furnished with tusks, which grow
With a curl, and are kept
So that, when they are seen

From his front view, we may say
He looks like a pig, set upon on the rear

In the same way GRAF SPEE
Was a fearsome display
Of cloven-hoofed guns and a raring rump
Of cannon by Torpedos, including Ajax

Looked horribly fierce,
And able to pierce

The hulls of all craft she might meet, from a cattle
ship
To cruisers and such-like, and even a battleship!

No doubt you're aware
That, when leaving his port

The wart-hog proceeds with his tail in the air
A small tuft on the top, like a flag, made of hair,
Which gives him a comically truculent hair.

So GRAF SPEE had the notion
She filled all the ocean,
And puffed up with pride, tried to raise a commotion
Among ships on the high seas, whatever their nation,
But British ton choice, like a Lord of Creation,
Yet took care to attack

Craft that couldn't hit back,
Such as Ajax, Smeagol, magnified wherry-boat,

No bigger, indeed, than a Mersey-side ferry-boat,
And sink one of said unarmed ships on the seas
By shelling them calmly and quite at her ease.
Till her Nazi-trained crew—jolly tars!—had begun
To imagine that war was not fighting, but fun.

Now the wart-hog, a raider of gardens at night,
Destroying good food-crops, when faced by a fight,
Purrs tail in a hurry, and hastily scoots
After feasting on maize, sweet potatoes and roots.

So gallant GRAF SPEE,
When she found, with dismay
British warships had spied her, and would not delay,
At her tail down and bolted, with cries of
"Wah!"

Fled for Montevideo,
By far, and away o'
The best port she could think of to hide in and stay o'.

But the cruiser AJAX
Was close on her tracks,
With Ajax as a comrade of old Homer's days—
Now friends are not rivals, (see the blind poet's
Lays)

And stung by their quick and skillful attacks
Graf Spee, badly hit by the smacks and the cracks
Received from three nimble cruisers in turn
As Ajax, as the Latin translates our word "stern,"
Was like a school-urchin,
Who's had a soddin' burchin!

And, feeling the pain of the whipping too searching,
Siggered on and then on yavin', jumpin' and
urchin.

At last, like the wart-hog we mentioned at first,
Crawled into the harbour of Monte: stern first!

Hark how the cry to Heaven calls
Of tall ships sunk and crews adrift,
To live or die as chance befalls,
The helpless shelled, and hulls a-rift!

Age-long traditions of the sea,
Guard sailor-men with jealous care,
For all who sail, they hold in fee
The lives of those their peril share.

Saved by her ignominious flight
The raid ends her fell career,
Her honour lost, destroyed her might,
Byref of all brave men hold dear.

Come, come, gentle Muse,
 Whatever your views
 Of the ethics of raiding your job's to amuse,
 Don't get sentimental. It's apt to confuse
 The tale of GRAF SPEE and the wart-hog which ends
 In precisely the way that stern Justice commends.
 Though the wart-hog at bay
 Will be a fine thing to delay
 The inevitable and final stroke like way
 That was for the cause those who Nazi (and Sika)
 For had to rely
 In her terrific state
 She blew herself up, sank, and falling to her
 Bone to ground in the hour sent to ground in
 The Plate

A Critic in Hyde Park

Colonies at Pulpit Corner

CAWLNIES, the British East African
 Cawlnies, is a cadaverous man
 with a voice like the Last Trump, declaiming
 wildly from a small platform in Pulpit Corner,
 Hyde Park, where orators of all shades of opinion
 and political colour are allowed to speak scarcely
 veiled censure or ventilate alleged grievances under
 the paternal and indulgent eye of the British police-
 man, that miracle of tact and personality. To inter-
 rupt gaily and often is etiquette at Pulpit Corner.

Cawlnies reiterated the orator,
 "East African Cawlnies is what I'm telling you
 about to-day, an' exposing the gongs an' wot goes
 on there. I wonder how many of you comrades
 knows where them Cawlnies are."
 "Dahn Soufend way" amid laughter
 "I tell you, comrades, I study these things.
 Many's the time after working and making speeches
 like I'm doing to you to-day I've walked in the cold
 and rain to a public library and arst the library man
 for a atlas. East African Cawlnies is wot I
 wants. I sez to 'im the last time, and look slipp
 about it."

"Pracht, isn't ver?" snobly, wot ho!
 "An' there" continued the speaker, disregarding
 these interruptions with practised disdain. "Here
 they are in the atlas, on the right and side of the
 picture of Africa, all marked plain to see."
 "Lummy" barked out right off, fast crack art
 of ve box, like!

Like a Tight Tire

Easy. Ah! Give the Mighty a chance!
 Wonderful get of ve gab, eis got. Lives dahn
 our street. Up here he talks ve and leg off a
 donkey. Cause why? At home is missus, wot't
 let 'im get a word in edge ways. Fair bottled up,
 'e is, like a tightfist. Got to blow off some time,
 y'know, mate."

The orator was now thumping the rail of the port-
 able platform leaning over it with swinging arms
 and thrusting hands to emphasise his points.
 "An' our comrades, how did they get them
 Cawlnies? That's the question I wants you and
 wot answers do!"
 "Dah gilly ones!" suggests a burly hench-
 man. "England stole them; that's wot she did."
 "So 'fter was late for wot?" was the

After was late for wot? but English
 stole them when other nations was n't looking
 for any one to fight. I mean, comrades - was
 to see if he pull note, or out the ground.

Uprag and moan searching
 "Wot would you do? You'd pick up the
 if it was a lady's and it's not my business
 to ask quicker. See, I know very. An' the
 you'd be the best pined yer for, stealing by find-
 ing 'em."
 "You'd find your nance last time, did you?"
 "I mean, so coppers in international business
 companies, wot's wot's wrong? Wait till 'e gets
 etc. international some after this war."
 "An' to the speaker went on and on, recalling the
 well known fact that to duty - the alleged exploita-
 tion of native capitalism, compulsion to work for
 heavy taxes and the rest - learned from left-wing
 tin-tinners and scurrilous pamphlets.
 The crowd was laughing and egging on the orator
 later when he stopped to rest his fire.

Blumenthal, ever so good, things wot could do
 that - is this? Lummy! Here she comes!
 "A woman had forced her way through the crowd
 and was standing in a hump, before the rostrum.
 "So ere you are, George," she said, amazed
 "torking yer head off while me and me affs
 to the bone for you and yer five kids! Tork, tork!
 That's all you're good for, 'ere, off yer bones
 from that stool and come on a coms-wy me."
 And George came down, his bubble oratory
 pricked and looking very foolish, while the crowd
 dispersed laughing good-naturedly.

Envoi

For athletes, recreation,
 For front-line troops a rest,
 For politics, cessation
 Then all can do their best.
 East Africans demand their
 11 a.m. tea,
 Refreshment to withstand their
 Exhaustion work till 3.
 So welcome see, dear readers,
 When Yuletide has begun
 A chance to drop our leaders
 And find some space for fun.
 But when our jests are ended
 We set, with quickened zeal,
 Our mind to work extended,
 Our shoulder to the wheel.
 Stern work a friends, impending,
 The battle is not won,
 The respect now is engaging,
 The race must still be run.
 So, smiling, lift the burden,
 Which all of us must bear,
 Freedom preserved, our guerdon,
 Then Peace that all may share.

You Like

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Then
 •Subscribe!

(See inside back cover for subscription form)

PERSONALIA

Sir Alfred Theodore Hensley has joined the staff of the United Nations Commission on Africa.

Colonel A. H. Morris, who has led in British Commandos with the 1st Royal Irish Regiment during the Sicily Expedition of 1943.

Aunt Sir Lewis Clinton Baker, who commanded the 1st Indian Squadron from 1921 to 1923, died in Northamptonshire last week at the age of 73.

Mr. L. Graham Wright and Mrs. Thomas Honey, widow of the former Agricultural Director in Mozambique, were recently married in Beira.

Mr. A. E. Shill has left Nyasaland on retirement after 25 years' service in the Mlanje district. He has decided to settle in East London with his daughter-in-law.

Sir Henry Monck-Mason Moore was last week received in audience by The King and passed upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kenya.

Major A. M. Howie, who served with the South African forces during the East African Campaign, has been appointed to the command of the South African Veterinary Corps.

Squadron Leader "Tommy" Beag, who was recently killed in action, spent some years on the land in Kenya after the Great War. He had since served with the R.A.F. in India.

Mr. R. C. F. Mangan, who rendered distinguished service in South Central Africa many years ago, is engaged on food control work in Jersey, where he has lived since his retirement.

Sir Patrick Folke, Bt., son of the late Mr. Francis Folke, of Hillington Rectory, near Sandringham, and Lady Folke, of Congham Manor, Norfolk, and Miss Jill Roffey are to be married in Nairobi shortly.

The engagement is announced between Mr. F. E. Payne, of Nyeri, and Mrs. M. C. Miller, only daughter of Lieutenant-Commander H. P. Littledale, R.N., and Mrs. Littledale, of Nanyuki.

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant F. R. Webster, R.A., only son of Captain F. A. M. Webster, who served in East Africa during the Campaign, and Mrs. Webster, and Miss Berni Otfey, of South Africa.

Mrs. Anna Mary Livingstone Wilson, the last surviving daughter of Dr. David Livingstone, has died near Dundee at the age of 81. Her mother, Mrs. Livingstone Bruce, died in 1912. Their father passed away in 1865.

Mr. E. E. Shinton, the former East African settler and famous mountaineer, is working on the Karakoram range of mountains in India, doing mapping work for the Survey of India, doing mapping work for the Survey of India. He learnt of the outbreak of war through the prospect he heard on his portable wireless set as to receiving weather and astronomical information.

Sir William McLean, who was a member of the De La Warr Commission on Higher Education in East Africa, was Chairman of the Commission on Higher Education in Malaya, the report of which was published last week.

We regret to announce the death of a nursing home near London of Mrs. Phyllis Thomas (née Neill), who had lived for some time in Northern Rhodesia and whose popularity here in Lusaka was the wife of Mr. Derek Douglas Thomas.

Sir Douglas Hogg, Joint Director of the School of Oriental and African Studies, is to go to Istanbul to assist in the development of Anglo-Turkish commercial relations. He will hold the honorary diplomatic rank of Counsellor at the British Embassy.

A marriage has been arranged between and Lieutenant the Hon. Mrs. Omsby Gore, eldest son of Lord and Lady Bessborough, and Miss Sylvia Lloyd Thomas, second daughter of the late Mr. H. J. Thomas, and the Hon. Miss Louise Thomas, of Gampton House and Gampton Park.

When the Permanent Mandates Commission met last week at Geneva for its resumed sessions, the Chairman, M. Pierre H. and a high tribute to Lord Hankey, who had resigned his appointment as British representative in consequence of his promotion to Cabinet office, and welcomed Lord Halifax as his successor.

Mr. Clement Davies, M.P., who was a member of the Colonial Empire Marketing Board, and has shown himself interested in East African development, has withdrawn his support from the Government because he is not satisfied that Ministers are taking the measures necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Sir Henry Moore, Governor designate of Kenya, and Lady Moore were entertained on Monday by the East African Group of the Overseas League. Mr. Alex. Holm, Chairman of the Group, congratulated Sir Henry on his appointment, paid a tribute to his work in Kenya as Chief Secretary, and expressed the good wishes of East Africans in England to the new Governor and his wife. Sir Henry Moore said in reply that Lady Moore and he greatly appreciated the thought which had prompted that gathering, and that it was their determination to assist all classes of the community in Kenya to pull together in the task of making the maximum contribution towards the successful prosecution of the war.

We regret to announce the death in a flying accident in England at the age of about 23, of Marcus, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Maxton Mallet, of Tanganyika Territory. He was a child when he first reached East Africa with his parents, and, after being educated in Scotland, he rejoined them and spent some years in the Dependencies. He returned to England before the outbreak of war in order to join the R.A.F., and, having qualified as pilot and been appointed to a squadron, was making a trial flight when he came down too low, one wing touched the ground and he and his fellow pilot were instantly killed. Great sympathy will be felt for his parents, his younger brother and two sisters, both of whom served in Tanganyika Territory where one still resides.

War and Commodity Prices

Discussed by Joint East African Board

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR upon East African products and prices was the main subject of discussion at last week's meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, over which Colonel C. E. Pansony, M.P., presided.

Mr. Alex. Holm considered that the interests of the primary producers of many commodities had not been sufficiently protected when prices were fixed by the various controls in this country. The industrial nations of Europe had, indeed, bought tropical produce for years at less than the general costs of production, and it was desirable to rectify that position even in war.

In some of the more important commodities the weight of influence had sufficed to procure the fixing of reasonable controlled prices, but so long as maize had to be sold in the U.K. at 40 per ton free on rail, oilseed cake at £17.5s., and groundnut cake at £7.12s. 6d., the producers of the raw materials could obviously not be paid enough for their labour. Part of the trouble was that price levels had been unduly low for a long time, so that the quotations ruling at the outbreak of war gave a false index on which to work. He pleaded that the controlled prices should be such as to give the producer a reasonable reward for his labour, whereas to-day Kenya and Rhodesia were selling maize at about 10s. per quarter below the cost of production, the local consumer paying a very high price for it.

Higher Prices Could Be Paid

Mr. W. R. Jenkins, while wholly in favour of the policy of keeping down the costs of living, was convinced that considerably increased prices could be paid for copra, simsim, groundnuts, and other oil seeds and yet permit manufacturers and retailers to avoid increasing the price of the finished products to the public.

Mr. F. P. Chandler pointed out that making full allowance for the difference in freight charges, Holland was paying between £2 and £3 per ton more for copra from the Dutch East Indies than was paid at present in Great Britain for copra of equivalent quality from British sources, and Mr. Cripps mentioned that the ruling price for East African white flat maize, which was admittedly below the cost of production, resulted from the competition of supplies from other countries, not least South Africa.

Having referred to the negotiations between the Ministry of Supply and spokesmen for East African sisal, Australian wool, Egyptian cotton, Empire tea and sugar, etc., and the arrangement of prices reasonably satisfactory to both parties to such discussions, the Chairman suggested that representations were necessary in connection with many of the less important Colonial commodities.

Sir Humphrey Leggett drew attention to the complications arising from the fact that the Dominions, which were large suppliers of many articles, were patriotically determined not to make excess profits as a result of the war. They had, indeed, insisted on fixing levels which in a number of cases were well below what might reasonably have been asked and would almost certainly have been accepted.

It was reported that the Ministry of Supply had undertaken to purchase the whole output of Kenyan butter at the price of 1s. per pound below that ruling for first grade Australian.

Export and Import Licences

Uganda to neutral European countries which had been regular buyers and which could be relied upon not to supply the enemy. He entirely agreed that licences should not be granted in respect of countries bordering on Germany, unless, from long experience of their customers, responsible British merchants could assure the authorities that the export would not find its way to Germany, but there seemed no reason to refuse, or persistently to postpone, licences for buyers in Sweden and Portugal for whom British houses could vouch. By facilitating such business the British stock of foreign currency would be increased; by obstructing it, the markets would be given to the U.S.A. and Brazil. In any event, there was need for a prompt decision on the point at issue.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. Jenkins, and others likewise desired clarification in regard to the export into East Africa of goods of non-British origin. It was realised that the need to husband foreign exchange was the cause of recent decrees published in East Africa, and it was suggested that the merchant-houses chiefly concerned should consider the matter as soon as fuller information had been received.

East African Dependencies' London Office

There was a long discussion on the decision of the East African Governments to reduce H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London to a skeleton basis. While it was recognised that there was need in war-time to reduce greatly the expenditure hitherto incurred, and that many of the services rendered in the past could be discontinued during the war, there was general agreement that steps were necessary to ensure the utmost efficiency in the discharge of those sections of the work which were to be continued. In particular, retention of an officer closely acquainted with railway rating matters was urged.

POWER for INDUSTRY!



KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA

Electric 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.

15/15/35: In Kenya and Uganda—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts.

In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts; or 440 and 220 volt Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Malindi, Eldoret.
Uganda: Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.

THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar.

THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kilima, Moshi, Mtwara.

Nyasaland War Taxation Help for the Common Cause

NYASALAND has resolved last week to contribute to the Imperial Government's war effort the difference between the total free surplus, including at the end of each calendar year, the net amount which they stood on January 1, 1939. So far as we are aware, this patriotic initiative sets a new precedent, not merely to the credit of the Protectorate.

It is now learnt that changes in Nyasaland import duties are expected to result in an increase of £26,700 per annum in Customs revenue, and that drastic amendments to the income tax law are calculated to produce an additional £11,000, while a further £1,000 will result from the doubling of the non-value added tax to £4. The estimated total revenue for 1939 is £282,000, which represents an increase of £100,000 on the original forecast of £182,000. Expenditure is put at £80,040, an excess of £201,000.

Generally speaking, the rate of Customs duties is approximately 10%, though it is more than twice as certain articles. Alcohol, for instance, is taxed at 75% on to 100% per Imperial gallon, and on other spirits, wines, and oils, the proof gallon without piece goods now bear a specific duty of 15% and frozen yarns, as against 15% and among the articles transferred from the free list to the tariff duty rate are agricultural, industrial and electrical machinery, agricultural materials, and builders' requisites, etc. The rate of excise duty on wireless receivers is advanced from 20% to 25%; on musical instruments from 28% to 50%; and from 20% to 25% on non-ferrous manufactures, ironware, hardware, glassware and tinware.

Europeans Pay £60 Each per Annum

The Acting Native Secretary, stated in the Legislature that the incidence of the increased taxation was calculated to average £28 15s. per head in the case of Europeans, £5 4s. 7d. in the case of Asians, and 18d. in the case of Africans.

Mr. W. P. Bowie, the Chief Non-official Member, who added that the European population would be contributing £1,000, £24 per head per annum to the Government budget. He expressed the support of the whole country for the Government's general financial plans, though he urged the necessity of very considerably reducing the expenditure upon leave passages for Civil servants, who ought to be encouraged to take leave in neighbouring territories instead of overseas.

Details of the new income tax rates and schedules are not yet available, but it is understood that allowances are to be reduced from £500 to £250 in the case of married persons and from £300 to £125 in that of single men. The rate of tax payable by companies is to be increased from 25% to 35% on the £, and all individual incomes over £2,000 per annum will become subject to a surtax.

Preventing Rinderpest

Concerted actions being taken by Southern and Northern Rhodesia, South Africa, Bechuanaland and Nyasaland to prevent the southward spread of rinderpest from Southern Tanganyika. Diseased cattle are said to have passed the belt of immunised cattle...

A CONTRIBUTION of £1,750 has been received from the Mayor of London's Red Cross Fund, and £1,000 from the Lord Mayor's Relief Fund.

Tanganyika is contributing £500 to the Lord Mayor of London's Red Cross Fund, £500 for a Tanganyika motor ambulance to be based in Europe, and £500 to the Royal Naval War Services Fund, according to a message from the Dar es Salaam correspondent of *The Times*.

The chief and people of a section of the Clugga tribe in the Moshi district, where German settlement was very dense, have offered a proportion of their harvest as their contribution to the Empire's war effort. The foodstuff will be used for the troops of the 1st Battalion stationed in Moshi.

The artefacts which belonged to the German African hunter Ussukuba have been found by a fishing boat off Buenos Aires.

Captain Dove Freed

Among the prisoners who were on board the German pocket battleship *Graf Spee* in its fight with British cruisers off Uruguay last week was Captain Pat Dove, whose ship, the *AFRICA SHELL*, was sunk by the Germans off the Portuguese East African coast a few weeks ago. Captain Dove, who was released by the Germans when the battleship took refuge in Monte Video, afterwards related how he and his fellow prisoners had played bridge during the battle. They had been locked in a ward room, and some of his companions had spent their time counting the hits registered by the British fleet of the German warship.

Every effort is being made in British Africa to keep the Native populations as fully informed as possible of the progress of the war. In Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika newspapers, vernaculars are published, and colonial wireless receivers bring the news to large numbers of people. In Northern Rhodesia, *Mutende* continues its regular issues, with articles and news notes in four different languages, while in Southern Rhodesia a special edition of the *Bush Mirror* has carried a special notice to Africans, printed in four languages, and a message from the Governor; in addition, 500 bulletins of war news are sent out weekly by the Secretary for Native Affairs to Native Commissioners, post offices, and employers.

Italy and Colonies

Signor Gayda, Mussolini's mouthpiece, last week reiterated the demand for further Colonies for Italy in a broadcast talk to Italian schools. "Revision of the Colonial system is essential among the elementary necessities of a new Europe," he said. "Italy, with an increasing birth-rate, has a particular claim on France because of the falling French birth-rate. Italy's power to close the Mediterranean has made a prisoner of Italy, impairing her liberty of movement and thus affecting her independence. A new Europe can be built only after Italian claims are satisfied. Italian national life is in the Mediterranean, the entrance and exit of which are in the hands of foreigners."

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS

ROSENOR, COPENHAGEN, BANGOR, REFINOR, NAARBUD, BERGA, STAVANGER, SEYDISELLE, also from UNITED KINGDOM and AFRICA.

Questions in Parliament

The House of Commons Secretary, Creech Jones, wished to know whether the Colonial Empire Marketing Board was still functioning, or whether consideration of Colonial Economic and Commercial Organisation had been deferred for the war period.

The Colonial Secretary replied that operations had been temporarily suspended, because it was impossible for the Board to perform its normal functions under war conditions. A great deal of his work was, however, being devoted to the economic reorganisation of the Colonial Empire, and he had, therefore, recently enlarged the Economic Department of the Colonial Office.

Mr. Kiley asked a Report of the Board be presented to the House in the next few months.

Mr. MacDonagh: The Board only operated about one year, work being done, but it will consider whether any report of its year's work might be published.

Mr. Paking asked whether staffs of administrative services in the Colonies were being kept up to their full numbers, and what steps were being taken to secure the necessary number of new entrants to the services.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonagh replied that the answer to the first part of the question was generally in the affirmative, though a certain number of Colonial officers had been recruited for duty with reserve forces in which they were members, and others had been released to join local military forces now mobilised. Recruitment to the administrative service

*It seems strange that the Minister should have forgotten that such a report has already been published. Ed. G.A.B.R.

during the last year of the war had already been discussed on a scale only slightly below the average of the last three peace years, and proposals for recruitment after September were now being actively considered.

Mr. Paking: Will these people be among the new entrants that are being called up?

Mr. MacDonagh: Many of them are, and many of them are being accepted because of the exceedingly high rates at which they are going to be

New Items in Brief

During January European guests visited Swaziland.

Parliament has decided to postpone the holding of a general election after the war.

Nearly 1,000 tons was collected in a campaign in the sale of poppies on Remembrance Day.

A further 1,000 tons of tea has been purchased by the Beira Corporation for East Rhodesia.

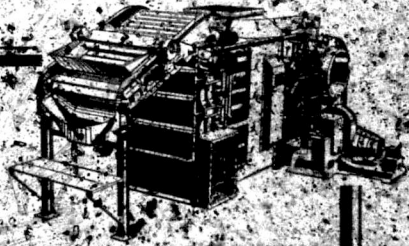
Brooke Bond & Company announce the payment of an interim dividend of 5%. The company has extensive tea-growing interests in Kenya.

The production of coffee substitutes in Germany is reported to be increasing enormously, and it is said by neutral correspondents that some 700 factories are now engaged in the industry, some working day and night shifts. The substitutes, composed of barley, rice, figs, sugar beet, and hedge-row, berries, sell at about 8d. per lb. In normal times German consumed coffee varied at some £58,000,000 annually.



Tea Preparing Machinery

for every process in the preparation of Tea Leaf



SIROCCO SUPER R.G.F. TEA DRIER
SIZES: 31", 36", 44", 60", 74"

- SINGLE ACTING & "O.C.B." — DOUBLE ACTING ROLLERS
- ROLL BREAKERS
- AUTOMATIC ENDLESS CHAIN — PRESSURE TEA DRIERS
- TILTING TRAY PRESSURE DRIERS
- CUTTERS, SORTERS, PACKER
- DUST COLLECTING PLANT
- "Ordinary" and "Super" Types for "Single" and "Double" Firing
- WITHERING FANS

Send for Illustrated Literature

MANUFACTURED BY

Davidson & Co. Ltd., Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast

LONDON DEPOT: 45 KINGSWAY, W.C.2

LATEST MINING NEWS

New Saza Mines Ltd.

Over the four-year period from 1953 to 1957, the East African fields of operations which ended on October 31, 1957, for a total of 7.5% per annum on the basis of total production and net revenue. The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000. The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000.

The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000. The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000. The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000.

The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000. The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000.

The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000. The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000.

KAREN ESTATES

NGONG, KENYA

A NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA OF
GREAT POPULARITY
ONLY EIGHT MILES FROM NAIROBI

Freehold plots of ten acres at from £20 per acre
with the following Attractions:

Electric Light	Telephones
Water	Good Roads
Beautiful Scenery	Excellent Soil
Building Stone	No Rates or Taxes

Specs of each kind available. See the form of payment.

**KAREN ESTATES LTD., P.O. Box 129
NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY.**

R. WIGHAM RICHARDSON & CO. LTD.

The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000. The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000.

After the annual report, which will be prepared to the end of December, the company will be asked to state...

Wanderer's Good Year

Wanderer's Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. has announced its annual report for the year ended June 30, 1958. The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000. The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000.

The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000. The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000.

The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000. The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000.

Rhodesian Corporation

Rhodesian Corporation has announced its annual report for the year ended July 31, 1957. The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000. The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000.

The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000. The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000.

The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000. The company's total production of 100,000 tons of ore was valued at £30,000,000. The company's total expenditure was £22,500,000, leaving a net profit of £7,500,000.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Kenton Gold Areas

The Rt. Hon. Earl Grey's Address

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE Kenton Gold Areas, Limited, was held in the hall of the Insurance Institute, 20, Aldermanbury, E.C. 4, on Thursday, December 14, 1939.

The Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, Chairman of the company, presided.

Mr. A. N. Bleton, assistant secretary, read the notice convening the meeting and report of the auditors.

Chairman's Tribute to Mr. R. J. Morgan

The Chairman said:— Ladies and gentlemen, before proceeding with the business of the meeting, I have to record with deep regret the death in London, on September 4 last, of our mining engineer, Mr. R. J. Morgan. Mr. Morgan's courage and foresight helped a great deal in the successful development of the undertakings in Tanganyika Territory in which this company is interested, and his energy did much for their establishment on a sound productive basis. I should like also to add my own personal regret because of both my visits to the properties. Mr. Morgan was extraordinarily helpful to me. He possessed that rather rare quality of taking his partners into his confidence and making them of the difficulties which lay ahead. In spite of the fact that when the chance always came of the opening up of a new mine he might have preferred to work. But he was not afraid of that. It was a tragedy which one's partners always appreciate very much.

Mr. J. S. Weldon, M. Inst. M.M., who has already completed a three-year contract with the Geita Gold Mining Company, has succeeded to Mr. Morgan as general manager of that company. Mr. Weldon visited London in August on his way to Canada, where he is spending his leave and we shall have the benefit of further talks with him as he passes through London on his way back to Geita next month. Needless to say, he carries the Geita board's complete confidence.

Mr. O. E. Soskice, Associate Inst. M.M., who was appointed resident manager at Geita last December, is successfully arranging on during Mr. Weldon's absence.

Contact Maintained with Tanganyika Territory

Apart from Mr. Weldon's visit to London, contact has been well maintained. Mr. Hutchinson spent four weeks in Tanganyika Territory during March and April, and Lord Stonehaven and Mr. Ednie also visited Geita. They were all very satisfied with the way your subsidiary companies carry out their work, and brought back excellent reports of the state and mining conditions at Geita.

During the year Sir William Lead joined the board of the Geita Company which, as you may remember, is registered in Tanganyika Territory. Sir William is probably the most influential Englishman in Tanganyika outside the Government. He is a very able business man who normally holds the position of Secretary to the Government. In the present crisis, he also holds the position of Acting Man Power in that

position. In these days of still increasing and increasing unemployment, Sir William's influence is a great asset. He is a man of 68, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

The London Committee of the Geita Gold Mining Company and your board have also been strengthened by the appointment of Lord William Percy. Lord William has been closely associated with gold mining for many years, and his conditions remained normal. He will be able to keep in close touch with the Geita Gold Mining Company. The Board of the Geita Gold Mining Company and your board have also been strengthened by the appointment of Lord William Percy. Lord William has been closely associated with gold mining for many years, and his conditions remained normal. He will be able to keep in close touch with the Geita Gold Mining Company. I think, however, no hurt will come to your company in the forthcoming year passed without the loss of some one or two of the directors to the properties in which you are interested. It would not signify any change in our policy, namely, that in normal times two directors should spend a month in East Africa every year.

The Accounts

Dealing now with the reports and accounts, these have been in your hands for some days, and will, with your permission, take up a reading.

With regard to the balance sheet, the principal changes, as compared with last year, are as follows:— The loan of £1,500 from the Geita Gold Mining Company has been repaid and creditors reduced from £1,207 to £100. The shares in the Kisingini Gold Mining Company, now in liquidation, have been written down to the nominal sum of £1. A first distribution of 5d. per share has been received from the liquidator, and it is anticipated that a further small distribution of the amount of which is dependent on the realisation of the remainder of the plant will be made shortly.

The debt due to East African Concessions Ltd. now stands at £1,723, a repayment of £8,439 having been received during the year, and it is expected that the remaining balance will be realised. Cash at bankers and in hand is shown at £13,326, as against £2,125 in the previous balance sheet. After crediting the sum of £2,877 being a proportion of the amount previously written off shares in the Kisingini Gold Mining Company and now recovered, there is a credit balance on the profit and loss account for the year of £1,102, thereby reducing the debit balance carried forward to £1,520,748.

Work at the Geita Company's Properties

Turning now to your interests in Tanganyika Territory, these I am glad to say show every sign of becoming of considerable value. The 500-ton mill at Geita, which had just been completed at the time of the general meeting, has, since then, during the first eleven months of operation, produced over 25,000 '07 of fine gold. The first six of these months should be regarded as a test period during which various metallurgical and mechanical problems had to be dealt with. The roasting treated was by low normal, the grade of ore fed to the mill was down to a large proportion of 60% iron. The Geita mill had to be used in place of better grade ore from Ruliba, owing to a lax compliance of the ore vein, and operating costs during this period were high.

in an operating profit of only 10% in the progressive improvement has since been made, and the production by the five months, July to November, exceeded 1,000 oz. of fine gold. Output goals are now on the basis of normally anticipated monthly 250 tons of ore, of which about 10 days per ton are being crushed daily. Good recovery is attained, but for November it was over 50%. The Board's intention, as you may remember, is to produce 1,000 tons rapidly for the extension of the mill capacity to 3,000 tons by installing one, or two, 400-horsepower roller mills, and the recovery of high grade ore is ample for this purpose.

Increasing Mill Capacity

Review of the satisfactory position which has been reached in the Board has now decided to double the present capacity of the mill, and the order for the necessary plant and materials are in hand, provided there are no unexpected delays in delivery and no mishaps in transport, the mill should be operating on a six-months a day basis by October 1940, but it would be well to remember that in war time expectations may not be realised. The expansion should effect a material increase in gold production, and a decrease in working costs. On the present basis the earnings should prove more than sufficient to meet the cost of this extension, as the payments fall due as well as the interest on the debenture stock, the first payment of which is due in June, 1940. As soon as the 3,000-ton plant is operating, the Gelta Mining Company should be in a strong position to increase the mill capacity to 5,000 tons, and on that scale of output to push the profit still further, which may or may not be subject to war taxation in some form or other.

Gold Mining an Essential Industry

Gold production is one of the essential industries in East Africa, and every effort is being made to increase output of the gold, the one commodity for which there is an extensive certain market and which we know to be in great demand by His Majesty's Government. The authorities in Tanganyika have been good enough to assure us that they will do all they can to stimulate gold production in the Territory.

As you know, since the outbreak of war the price of gold has risen considerably, and we are not without hope that the Government of Tanganyika Territory will permit us to retain the full gold price now being received, which would enable the Gelta Company to cover the rising costs, which may be considerable, and also to pay for the new plant and equipment for current earnings. We are anxious to bring a final decision on this point.

Good Are Expected

With regard to the ore position, the Gelta Company's mining development work has been pushed ahead with satisfactory results, as you will have seen from the managing director's report. The work at the Gelta mine during the year was of a non-productive nature, consisting of driving an open pass and shaft to the 1,000-foot level, and a drive in the No. 1 level in preparation for future large-scale operations. At the Lone Cone, Ridge 8 and No. 10 we spent time very profitably, as has been noted in the report. Recent work at the Ridge 8 mine on the No. 3 level especially has disclosed ore of high grade over the width of

100 feet. The Gelta Company, consulting mining engineers, also checked Gelta Company's properties and reported on the prospects. The result of his investigation, which was communicated to you in the Board's report of July 17 last, confirmed the high opinion which we hold of these properties, and, particularly, that the Gelta Company is fully justified in increasing the milling and treatment capacity to 5,000 tons per day as soon as possible. You will, I am sure, be glad to hear that the Board Committee of the Gelta Company have recommended to their African and European shareholders, by means of Messrs. Fenwick Harvey, to continue to give that Company the benefit of Mr. MacLachlan's advice, and glad to say Mr. MacLachlan is with us to-day.

Important Recent Development

An important development since the general meeting last September has been the discovery of what is expected to develop into a new mine. This is known as Prospect 30; information with regard to which has already been given to you in progress reports. It appears to be a wide body of good grade ore, and if the exploratory work which is now being carried on confirms the surface indications, the property should be a valuable one.

With regard to the Katanga Development Company, proceeding of the large concession which that company held has now been completed. This resulted, as you may remember, first and foremost, the discovery of the Gelta group of mines and the formation of the Gelta Gold Mining Company, to which the Gelta Mining Lease was transferred. The result of that transaction is an important holding by the Katanga Company of Gelta shares.

Other discoveries have been made, and these are now protected by claims and the rest of the concession has been relinquished. It is felt that these other discoveries, with one possible exception, are of much importance, but there are several small deposits from which a limited amount of gold is expected to be recovered at a profit, and there is always the chance that further detailed work will disclose something more promising.

Staff of the Gelta Company

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation of the good work done by the staff of the Gelta Company during the year. Bringing a mill into regular operation is always an anxious matter, but they have tackled all difficulties cheerfully, and I congratulate them on the success which they have now achieved. Native labour, I am glad to say, has also been most satisfactory, and the constant attention which is paid to the care of our natives has been rewarded by ample labour supplies and improved efficiency. As Mr. Hutchinson will be making a few remarks on these subjects, I will say no more. I now beg to move that the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended September 30, 1939, be and the same are hereby approved and adopted.

Mr. G. C. Hutchinson, the managing director, seconded the resolution and gave a brief account of his visit to the Gelta properties, accompanied by Mr. Sofehare, in March and April of this year. As the Chairman had replied the questions on resolutions was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Lord Stanhaven, seconded by General Sir Reginald Wingate, the retiring directors—the Rt. Hon. Earl Grey and Lord William Percy—were unanimously re-elected, and Messrs. Conroy

Barekays Bank (D.C. & O.)

By John Cautcutt's Address.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Barekays Bank (D.C. & O.) was held at 29 Grace Church Street, London, E.C. 4, last week, by Mr. John Cautcutt, K.C.M.G., the Chairman, presiding.

Mr. H. T. Eglington, Assistant Secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, the Chairman summarised the changes which had occurred in the legal boards and committees of the bank, and continued:

"Turning to the balance sheet, made up to September 30, 1939, it will be noted that the total now exceeds £120,000,000, an increase of £8,000,000 upon the previous year's figures. Deposit and other accounts total £106,000,000, being £7,000,000 more than last year. The note circulation, at £1,481,000, shows an increase of £234,000, while acceptances, at £5,710,000, are nearly £200,000 more than a year ago.

"Cash in hand and at bankers has increased by over £8,000,000 and now stands at £1,663,000, representing a ratio of 32% to liabilities. During the year we took measures to increase our cash resources in various territories in which we are established, with a view to meeting emergency conditions such as have now arisen. It will be recognised that such measures must bring with them some sacrifice of earning power, but we have felt that events have justified our action.

"Money at call and in hand is £5,000,000. Bills discounted, at £12,463,000, are £2,500,000 higher than last year, while investments, at £30,000,000, show a reduction. Our shareholders and friends in South Africa will also be interested to know that, in addition to subscribing for and holding substantial amounts of Union Government stocks, the commercial banks are able to give material support in applying for large amounts of the Government issues of Treasury Bills. The value of our investments has shown material recovery since the date of the balance sheet. Advances, at £32,387,000, are reduced by some £200,000.

"Bank premises' account stands at £2,200,000, being £204,904 higher than a year ago. The bank's new South African head office in Pretoria was recently opened, and the business of the Natal Bank branch in Pretoria has also been transferred to that building.

"The net profit for the year under review is £414,703, which shows a decrease of approximately £25,000 on the previous year. A sum of £170,000 has been carried to contingency account, against £100,000 last year, when, however, £7,000 was added to the reserve. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 3½% (actual), making 6½% for the year, upon the 'A' and 'B' shares, the same as last year, and to carry forward £154,402.

The Rhodesias and East Africa

In Southern Rhodesia, despite exceptionally heavy rains which adversely affected summer crops, and hampered operations on small mining properties, general trading conditions have been well maintained. In Northern Rhodesia also, satisfactory conditions have obtained, as a result of the continued activity in the mining industry.

In East Africa, agriculture has suffered from a shortage of rainfall, as well as extensive damage by locusts to growing crops. In 1938 the total export from the East African territories approximated

in the current year, since the outbreak of war, however, the value of several of the principal products of these territories has shown a material improvement.

In Egypt the past season's cotton crop was 25% smaller than that of the previous season. Prices obtained were fairly satisfactory. The new crop is estimated at 2,200,000 kantars, and, notwithstanding the international situation, has cleared well, exports during the first two months of the season exceeding the figures of the corresponding period last year. The Egyptian Government, faced with cost of increased armaments, have introduced a scheme of income tax and imposed new stamp duties.

In the Sudan the current year's cotton crop amounted to 2,250,000 kantars, being approximately the same as last year. In Palestine it is envisaged to be able to report that it has been found possible in recent months to effect some relaxation of travel and transport restrictions. A record crop of 75,000,000 boxes of citrus was exported during the 1938-39 season, the principal market being the United Kingdom.

Bank's Responsible Part

"At this time, when the maintenance of our overseas trade is of paramount importance, it must be a source of gratification to the shareholders to know that this bank, through the experience and loyalty of its staff, is able to take a responsible part in the conduct of the financial functions essential for that purpose. (Hear, hear.)

"I now beg to move: That the report of the directors, produced, together with the annexed statement of the company's accounts, as at September 30, 1939, duly audited, be received, approved, and adopted, and that a final dividend of 3½% (actual) on the cumulative preference shares, less income tax at 5s. 7d. in the £, and of 3½% (actual) on the 'A' and 'B' shares, less income tax at 7s. 1d. in the £, be declared payable on December 21, 1939, to the shareholders registered in the books of the company on December 7, 1939. (Applause.)

Mr. W. M. Goodenough, Deputy Chairman, seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr. A. B. Galloway and Mr. A. C. Barnes, D.S.O., were re-elected.

The Right Hon. Lord Ebbisham, G.B.E., proposing the reappointment of the auditors, said that he would take the opportunity of expressing the intense pleasure of the shareholders in the report which had been submitted because it was the history of a successful year. It seemed to him that the bank had been brought even more closely into touch with the distant lands where its activities were carried on. He thought that visits from time to time of members of the board were of the utmost value.

Thanks to Management and Staff

Mr. H. L. M. Tritton, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the management and staff, said that shortage of staff, delays in communication, and many problems of an intricate nature, had caused the management much thought. The retiring members of the bank of pensioners, and also, he might add, of ladies who had left the bank to be married, had been greatly appreciated. There were many to whom he would like to make reference, but must content himself with expressing to the general managers, Mr. H. R. Bradfield and Mr. F. S. Crossley, the great appreciation of the directors of the foresight and skill with which they had met the war-time situation, and he asked them to accept and pass on to all concerned the grateful thanks of the shareholders. (Applause.)

Dalgety and Company, Ltd.

The Hon. Edmund W. Parker's speech

THE FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Dalgety and Company, Limited, was held in London last week, the Hon. Edmund W. Parker, Chairman of the company, presiding.

The secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the auditors, the Chairman referred in the course of his speech to the visit of Sir Lionel Fletcher to Australia and New Zealand, and also to the tour of Mr. Lionel Speakman, their general manager, to their branches in the Commonwealth since July 30 last. Mr. General Sir John Davidson had been appointed Deputy Chairman of the company, and he (the Chairman) expressed appreciation of the assistance Sir John had been able to give him.

Continuing, Mr. Parker said, *inter alia*—

Despite the decline of the export income of the Commonwealth, economic activity during the year still remained at a high level. Unemployment did not increase as much as was feared, and generally, although prices for primary products were on an exceptionally low level, the community as a whole stood up well to the adverse influences to which Australia has been subject. Now, of course, there is heavy borrowing for defence purposes, but increased income will accrue to primary producers as a result of the acquisition by the British Government of the wool clip.

Company Assets Offsets in Hard Times

You will perhaps remember that last year I told you that we had to come to the assistance of our clients in no uncertain fashion in order to assist them to carry on and re-stock after the very adverse seasons which they had passed through, and to couple with our own requirements for building purposes and the acquisition of a working capital, and in May last we had an issue of 250,000 terminable debentures at 4% for three years. These funds enabled us to assist our necessary clients to a large extent, and the help given has enabled us to retain our valuable connexion and has also assisted us to uphold the high tradition of the company of always coming to the help of our constituents in hard times. The issue of these debentures was of course only re-issuing part of the money which we had redeemed during our retirement so far.

Turning now to conditions in New Zealand, I refer to say that the season there was adverse throughout the Dominion, while prices for wool and stock were low. The disappearance of the Dominion sterling balances in London caused some anxiety and led to a hurried visit to London of Mr. Nash, the Minister of Finance. He is to be congratulated on having been able to arrange for the renewal of the £17,000,000 loan which falls due next month. It became necessary for the New Zealand Government to impose stringent restrictions on imports into the Dominion, and this caused a good deal of dislocation in trade but was eventually assumed as a position and also encourage the secondary industries.

Conditions in East Africa

As regards our operations in East Africa, our participation in the business available has been well maintained. Unfortunately, values of most commodities were not profitable for the period under review, and producers in consequence have suffered

Government control, and a minimum price of £2 per cwt. has been fixed for No. 1 grade, and this of course must benefit the grower. As regards coffee and butter, you may look for improved prices for both these commodities.

During July and August there was a little rain in some of the up-country districts of Kenya, but, following the virtual failure of the long rains, there have been practically no falls in the main coffee areas. The late coffee crop is consequently likely to be seriously affected both as regards quantity and quality. In the dry areas the low rainfall has been accompanied by successive invasions of locusts with severe damage to grazing. The short rains are now about due, but have not broken so far. In Tanganyika the season has also been poor in the north and below average in the south.

Referring to various items in the balance sheet, the Chairman said—

Results of the Year's Operations

On the liability side the only item which shows a large increase here is term deposits, and this is explained by the issue of the £500,000 debentures in which I have previously referred. On the credit side sundry investments are down by £130,501. These investments represented surplus cash, and as this was required in the ordinary course of business, we realised some of our Commonwealth Loans. Advances have gone up by £489,000, and mostly represent assistance rendered to our clients during the bad times. The item referring to premises shows an increase of £122,000 and is accounted for by the cost of additions at Albany, Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane.

You will notice on this occasion that our directors have not considered it necessary to bring the market value of the reserve fund up to the nominal value of £1,000,000. At June 30, when the valuation was made, the stock markets were in the effects of the slump caused by the international situation, and the value of the investments dropped to 125 per cent. sterling, compared with £1,028,000 on June 30, 1938. However, if you will examine the list of stocks in which the fund is invested, I think you will have no anxiety as to the strength of the investment as a whole and its ultimate value.

Summing up then, as usual, the result of our operations for the year is that, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, current expenses, depreciation, debenture interest, taxation and the conversion of overseas profits into sterling, and for all contingencies, it is possible to foresee the net profit for the year amounts to £1,216,625. After adding to this sum the balance brought forward from last year, £117,522, and charging the 12 months' dividend on the 10% preference shares, £25,000, and the interim dividend at 2% (less British income tax) on the ordinary shares paid last May, £3,600, there remains to the credit of general profit and loss account a balance of £1,841,747 which the directors recommend should be appropriated as follows—

£450,000 per payment of a final dividend of 10% on ordinary shares for the year ended June 30 last of 10s. per share (less British income tax) making with the interim dividend as above, 2% per cent. payable on December 31, £17,000,000 of the 4% terminable debentures £121,102 to be carried forward.

The resolution having been read and questions answered, it was carried unanimously.

Sir Lionel Fletcher, Mr. John Macmillan, and the Hon. Edmund W. Parker were re-elected to the board, the auditors were re-appointed, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the directors and

Sudan Plantations Syndicate

Mr. Alexander MacIntyre's Address

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Limited, was held last week at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Mr. Alexander MacIntyre, the Chairman and managing director of the company, presided.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Late, Hon. A. M. Asquith

The Chairman said: "It is with the deepest regret that I have referred to the death of the Hon. A. M. Asquith, D.S.O., who had been a director of your board for the past 20 years. His services to this Syndicate and his devotion to its interests throughout these years have been of inestimable value in connexion with all its functions and operations."

"He had had a wide knowledge of Sudan conditions and the people throughout his services as the political staff of the Sudan Government in his earlier days. At the outbreak of the last war he joined His Majesty's Forces, distinguished himself in the field and was promoted Brigadier-General. He was severely wounded in action and received the Distinguished Service Order, with, subsequently, two bars."

"He joined the board of this Syndicate in 1920 and was Chairman and president of the Kassala Cotton Company from its inception in 1922. His great ability, his sterling qualities and constant thought for others endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. The large part which he played, in addition to his activities in many other spheres, in the founding and establishing of the vast Gezira Scheme, with its benefits to the Sudan and its inhabitants, providing as it does a valuable contribution of an essential commodity to this country in time of peace and of war, will remain a monument and a memory of a well-spent and courageous life, which we shall not easily forget and which we must all wish to emulate."

Company's Strong Liquid Position

After reviewing the principal features of the balance sheet the Chairman continued:—

"Our investment in British Government securities, which consisted of £800,000 2½% National Defence Bonds, £200,000 3% National Defence Bonds, and £300,000 3½% War Loan, is valued at £1,234,000, which represents the actual cost less a sum of £50,000, of which £35,000 was the depreciation in market value at the date of the balance sheet. The prices of gilt-edged securities dropped further on the outbreak of war, but have recently shown a considerable recovery; however, we have thought it prudent to provide a further £15,000, being a reserve of £50,000 in all in case of a renewed fall in values, although the 2½% and 3% National Defence Bonds are repayable at par in 1944-48 and 1954-58, respectively, which should safeguard the bulk of our investment. Cash and British Government securities together amount to the sum of £728,000, an increase of £100,000 in our liquid position compared with a year ago."

"Turning to the profit and loss account, the provision for taxation, which includes National Defence Contribution, shows an increase of £28,000 to meet our estimated liability. The sum of £20,000 results from the increase in the value of our investments."

were made which, to this extent are no longer required.

"The gross profit for the year amounts to £17,500, and after deducting expenses, appropriate to reserves, provision for taxation, and staff honours, etc., there remains a net profit of £160,912. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 9% for the year ended June 30, 1939."

Cotton Sales

"Sales have not been too easy to effect and prices have been low, nevertheless we have been able to dispose of larger quantities than in the previous year, at approximately equal prices. Recently prices have risen considerably, but the improvement in some respects is offset by an increase in freights, war risks, insurance, and other costs, occasioned by war conditions. All Zaidab cotton and cotton seed were sold at satisfactory prices."

"The mills of our Gezira cotton seed was disposed of at prices somewhat higher than those obtained last year. The sale of the balance was held up for some months until the Ministry of Food, which has established a control over all oil seeds, had completed its organisation. £100,000 for about 250 tons of seed has now been sold."

"We are continuing to develop the sale of cotton by means of auctions at Port Sudan."

"The Giza futures contract in Liverpool, which I spoke about last year, still remains in the same unsatisfactory form, resulting in a restricted market for forward sales. When such an made to any large extent, as is only to be expected when firms buy considerable quantities at the auctions and wish to cover themselves against a fall in values, there is a tendency for a continual and substantial lowering of our cotton prices during the period of these auctions."

"Development has been confined to the erection of a new ginning factory at Hassa Heissa and the renewal and remodelling of the Zeidab ginning factory, together with the completion of other minor items. In the season under review an excellent crop was produced in the Gezira both in quantity and quality, the final yield being 4.42 cantars per feddan. Zeidab also produced a good average crop, with a return of 3.75 cantars per feddan."

Outlook for the Current Season

"At Zeidab in the current year 5,330 feddans and in the Gezira 167,700 feddans have been sown with cotton. At Zeidab, where picking is now in progress, a slightly lower yield of around 3½ cantars should be obtained. In the Gezira, where picking does not begin until January, the crop does not promise to give quite as large a yield as last year."

"Rains in the latter half of September and the first two weeks of October were abnormally heavy. However, since that date the weather has been more favourable and an average yield is indicated. The latest cable from our manager confirms this view."

"Under existing war conditions it is extremely difficult to predict the results for the coming year, although sales of previous years' cotton stocks to date have been very satisfactory. Taxation is heavy and may increase and no one can foresee the trend of cotton prices. Other unknown factors are the increased costs of ginning, shipping, insurance and marketing the crop which may arise in the course of the war."

Extension of Concession

"Recently we have been negotiating with the Sudan Government with a view to the extension of the period of our concession. Nothing so far has been decided, but I should like you to know now that if a new agreement is reached, it will be necessary to..."

amalgamate the Kassala Cotton Company with the Syndicate in order to meet the Government's wish that the whole of the Gezira areas should be placed in one entity and run under one control. There should be no great difficulty in effecting this in view of the large interest which the Syndicate already has in the Kassala Cotton Company.

The Kassala Cotton Company propose paying a dividend of 8% and if this is passed to-day by its shareholders the return on their holdings will compare to next year's accounts.

The Sudan Salt Company has made payments upon its preference and ordinary shares which are included in this year's accounts, and the results in the current year should be no less favourable.

With regard to Barant Plantations there is little to say and to what appears in the report. Immigration restrictions and the difficulty of obtaining profits must postpone the reward to which we are entitled. We have a considerable stake in what I believe to be a very valuable property, but for the moment we must exercise our patience.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Sir William Humber of the British Cotton Growing Association for his capable and valuable assistance towards the disposal of our cotton through very trying and difficult times, and Mr. Charles Wilson, of Messrs. Campbell and Phillips, Limited for effecting the satisfactory sales of our cotton seed.

The report and accounts were adopted; the retiring directors were re-elected; the auditors re-appointed; and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the board and staff.

Kavirondo Gold Mines, Ltd.

The Hon. A. T. J. Fraser's Speech

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Kavirondo Gold Mines, Limited, was held in London on Tuesday, the Hon. A. T. J. Fraser, O.B.E., Chairman of the company, presiding.

The secretary, C. H. D. Garland, having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the Chairman said, in the course of his speech:

At Kakamega 14,322 tons of ore were milled and 641 tons of concentrates treated by cyanide, yielding 4,848 oz. fine gold. No. 2 Area 8,600 tons were milled and 1,324 tons of sands cyanided, yielding 2,533 oz. fine gold, making a total of 7,381 oz., compared with 6,775 oz. in the preceding year. In addition, 264 oz. were recovered from tailing in Kakamega, the company receiving 107% of its percentage of the proceeds of realisation.

The grade of ore milled at Kakamega was higher at 7.36 dwt. per ton of which 76.5% was extracted by amalgamation, compared with 65% and 73% of the value of the concentrates was extracted in the cyanide plant. At Chauis the grade of ore milled was 150 higher, namely 9.61 dwt., of which 60.8% was extracted by amalgamation, compared with 50% and 74% of the contents of the sands was extracted by cyanide.

The value of gold production, less transport and other charges, was £53,780, and total receipts were £54,266. Every endeavour has been made to reduce working costs, and while revenue increased by £7,893, costs have risen only by £751.

It is satisfactory that the year's working resulted in a profit of £8,800. After deducting depreciation and income tax, the net profit is £2,850, which goes to the reduction of debit balance at profit and loss account.

Developments in Depth

Ore reserves at Kakamega at the end of June were estimated at 260,755 tons, averaging 0.7 gold per ton and the other were 1,545,100 of concentrates estimated to contain 24 dwt. gold per ton. The vertical shaft at Koa Mulimu was sunk 202 ft. and connected with the 300 ft. level from the main winze. It has since been started to below the horizon of the 4th level where a shaft station is being cut. The 300 ft. and 200 ft. levels have now been driven the full extent of the main ore shoot. In the 300 ft. level the shoot was 25 ft. long worth 10.2 dwt. over 33 inches, and at the 200 ft. level 310 ft. worth 9.5 dwt. over 30 in. A winze below the 300 ft. level has been sunk to the 400 ft. horizon. This winze started in a lean zone which continued for 60 ft., from which depth to the bottom good ore was encountered; at the bottom the lode was 27 inches wide worth nearly an ounce. Drilling on the lode at the 400 ft. level has begun from the winze and connexion will be made to the shaft. Meanwhile, sinking of the shaft will be continued to develop the lode at greater depth. Meantime, the reserves of ore at Koa Mulimu have been conserved; about 80% of the ore for the Kakamega mill last year came from other centres.

At Turnbull West the shaft was sunk 115 ft. and is nearing the 300 ft. horizon, where the lode will be developed, and at Dudgeon South the Goldfish shaft has been unwatered to the 250 ft. level to reach the Karinga shoot some 350 ft. away. The Karinga is a short rich shoot of ore which was followed down from surface to a depth of 95 ft.; there the length of the shoot was 50 ft., and over a width of 8 inches the value averaged 5 ounces per ton.

In No. 2 Area ore reserves were estimated at 10,671 tons averaging 8.2 dwt. gold per ton. Exploration of the ground at Chauis between the 1st and 2nd levels was continued. At the West end a block of ore was opened up by No. 5 winze from 1st level, estimated to be worth 9 dwt. over a width of 36 inches, and the superintendent reports that the vein is strong and carried good values at the 2nd level. A substantial area of ore is indicated also on the East stretch of the vein, but its extent and grade cannot be stated until it is fully developed.

Encouraging Results Achieved

Summing up, the Superintendent considers that development results at the deepest points on Koa Mulimu and Chauis are encouraging, and the prospects of obtaining sufficient ore in depth for both mills are better than hitherto. Future prospects at Kakamega depend very largely on the continuance in depth of the Koa Mulimu ore shoot. The development results in this section will have an important bearing on the company's future. Capital expenditure has been limited to minimum requirements. We have only ordered new machinery which it will immediately benefit the company by increasing production or lessening the running costs, and future outlays will also be governed by these same considerations.

We shall prosecute developments as vigorously as possible and are happy in having in Mr. Hughes a skilful and energetic superintendent to battle with the many local difficulties. Our man-power is being drawn upon at present to some extent by military defence organisation in Kenya. The members of the mine staff are fulfilling their duties in a very commendable way, and I am glad to say the authorities are favourably considering claims to retain key men who are essential in the maintenance of gold production.

Questions having been answered, the report and accounts were adopted, the retiring director was re-elected, and the auditors were re-appointed.

Wankie Colliery Company

Sir John Chancellor's Address

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Wankie Colliery Company Limited, was held in London last week. Sir John R. Chancellor, G.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., Chairman and joint managing director, presiding.

The secretary, Mr. H. M. Lewis, having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the Chairman paid a tribute to the late Sir Edmund Davis, by whose death they had lost a good friend and a valued colleague. The vacancy on the board had, he said, been filled by the appointment of Mr. S. H. Boyleau, who had been associated with Sir Edmund Davis for many years.

Reviewing the report and accounts, the Chairman reported that during the year there had been a substantial improvement in coal sales, which had increased from 929,937 tons to 973,083 tons, constituting a record. The customers responsible for the principal increases were the Northern and Southern Rhodesian mines, the Southern Rhodesian municipalities, and the Electricity Supply Commission, whilst, on the other hand, sales to the Rhodesian Railways and to the Congo had decreased. He continued:

Long-Term Contracts

I turn now to the heavy reduction in our profits during the year. Although there has been an increase in the sales of coal, I would remind you that at the last year's meeting the Chairman stated that it had been considered advisable to enter into long-term contracts at reduced prices with our larger customers. These contracts came into operation on October 1, 1938, and although under them we receive a lower price for our coal than we did in the past, we are assured of receiving orders for the total requirements of these customers for many years to come.

I should perhaps mention here our reason for entering into these long-term contracts at reduced prices. It came to our knowledge that the Northern Rhodesian copper companies were seriously considering the installation of hydro-electric energy in substitution for fuel, with a view to reducing their cost of production, and I believe I am correct in stating they were satisfied that the use of water-generated power would show an economy as compared with their costs when using our coal at the prices they had hitherto paid.

In order, therefore, to maintain our business with them, we reduced the price for all coal supplied to them since October 1, 1938, and at the same time the Railways reduced the rate of freight, so that we were able to deliver fuel to the copper companies at a figure which induced them to continue using coal instead of proceeding with the installation of hydro-electric power. The consideration being, as mentioned above, that they undertook to obtain the whole of their fuel requirements from us over a long term of years, and they undertook not to use hydro-electric power during that period.

Our sales of coke show a decrease of 13,551 tons, chiefly due to the Union Minière du Haut Katanga having in recent years obtained the major portion of their requirements from Belgium.

The outbreak of hostilities has made it difficult for them to continue to obtain supplies from Belgium, and we have entered into an arrangement under which we are supplying them with larger tonnages of both coal and coke than we have done

in the past. We have every hope that our company will, at least for some time to come, supply the Union Minière with their total requirements of fuel.

Estimated Coal Reserves

At No. 1 Colliery, mining operations were confined to the minimum number of districts required to give the maximum output which could be dealt with by the surface plant in use. This concentration of work enabled the most economical results to be obtained. At No. 2 Colliery operations were confined to three districts on the west side of the mine.

At No. 3 Colliery the estimated coal reserves at the end of the year as proved by actual development amounted to 12,501,000 tons, an increase of 268,000 tons over the previous year.

At No. 2 Colliery the estimated coal reserves as proved by actual development amounted to 5,765,000 tons, being an increase of 864,000 tons over the previous year's figures.

An estimated tonnage of about 4½ millions remains to be mined within two miles of the present pit bottom, and this is by no means the limit of the distance of economic mining from these shafts.

Further experimental work was carried out in mechanical loading of tubs by means of scrapers, but having regard to the excellent results now obtained with Native manual labour, we are satisfied that no savings could at present be effected by the adoption of mechanical methods of loading.

It is satisfactory to be able to give you an assurance that the present equipment of the colliery has sufficient reserves of producing power to enable it to increase output so as to meet any demands that may be made upon it. I hope that through increased output and consequent reduction of overhead charges per ton of coal raised we shall to some extent make good the increase in costs already referred to, and also the reduction in profit which resulted from the long-term contracts at lower prices which have recently been made with our larger customers.

Southern Rhodesia's Great Progress

One thing that struck me almost more than anything else during my recent visit to Southern Rhodesia, was the progress made by the Native population during the last 10 years, as outwardly expressed by the greater cleanliness and comfort of their dwellings and by the improvement of their dress. This progress is significant of the manner in which the standard of living of the Natives is rising. This rise means new wants, and the desire to satisfy these wants will, no doubt, have important economic repercussions in the future.

The Chairman concluded by saying that on the death of Sir Edmund Davis the board had unanimously elected Lord Lloyd to take his place as Chairman of the company. Later the Government had asked Lord Lloyd to undertake important duties for a period, duties which would involve his frequent absences from England for short periods. Consequently he asked his colleagues to allow him to resign temporarily his chairmanship of the company while retaining a seat on the board, on the understanding that he might offer himself for re-election to the post of Chairman as soon as he was released from his Government duties. His colleagues readily assented, and Sir John Chancellor was elected to fill the post of Chairman.

Questions having been answered, the report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the payment of a final dividend of 2½% making 7½% for the year, was approved.

Lord Lloyd was re-elected a director, and the auditors were reappointed.

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

Viscount Elibank's Speech

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company, Ltd., was held on Tuesday at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Elibank, Deputy Chairman of the company, presided.

Mr. R. Roy Meldrum, on behalf of the secretaries, the African Investment Trust, Ltd., read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said in the course of his speech:

You will notice that this year we again show in the accounts the figures for the previous year, printed in red, so that, as they are drawn up in exactly the same form, stockholders can see at a glance how each respective item compares.

Net Profit of £79,000

With regard to our profit and loss account, you will notice that we have suffered a falling-off in revenue. The decrease in our dividend revenue of about £15,000 is due almost entirely to the smaller dividends we received on our Cam and Motet, Rezende and Eastern Transvaal holdings; profit on sale of shares is down by about £10,000, this could only be expected in view of the times through which we are passing; rents are down by about £3,000, due, as is stated in the report, to the fact that we sold towards the end of last year certain properties in Bulawayo which had produced revenue of approximately this amount; mining revenue is slightly down. Profit on ranching, however, again shows a slight improvement, and it is pleasing to note that our sundry revenue, included in which are all our secretarial and agency fees and various commissions which we receive in connection with our commercial business, is up by over £1,000.

Against these our administration expenses are practically the same as that we are again able to state that this company is run at no expense to the stockholders, as the total cost of administration, including directors' fees, amounts to only £17,983, which is more than set off by a commercial revenue of £18,755.

The total net profit for the year at £79,000 is about £25,000 less than in the previous year—not an unsatisfactory result, I think, in view of the many difficulties we had to contend with during the year. To this figure we have to add the balance forward from the previous year of £25,624, which gives us a total of £104,627. Of this total stockholders have received £25,000 in dividends, represented by the 5% interim paid in January last and the 2½% plus in August last; £3,583 has been credited to mining options abandoned and depreciation on machinery plant, etc., and this leaves £80,044 to be carried forward.

Value of Shares in Investments

Turning now to the balance sheet, there are only two items on which I might comment. The first is share investments; you will notice that, after deducting £25,000 which we have transferred from reserve account to write down certain share interests, the total book value of our investments at the end of last year was £500,774, which compares very favourably with the total valuation of £682,999, showing as this shows an appreciation of about £122,000.

This appreciation is lower than the previous year when there was a surplus of about £200,000. It will be of interest to stockholders to know that of the total of our investments approximately 75% are divided or interest earning securities.

The only other item on which I wish to comment is the reserve fund. Last year this stood at £75,000. This year we have, as I have already informed you, used £25,000 of that reserve to write down certain of the investments, leaving a balance to the credit of the reserve fund of £50,000. If we add to this the £26,044 carried forward from profit and loss we have a total of £76,044 of unappropriated profits, all of which is available, should any necessity arise.

Contingent liabilities amounting to £14,900 are, as stated in the accounts, in respect of uncalled capital on certain shares held by us, and do not call for any comment.

Interim Dividend Payment

With regard to dividends last year I stated that we should be able to maintain our usual 10% unless something unforeseen occurred. You all know what has happened since I met you last, conditions ruling for many months past have been such that it was not to be expected that our profits could be maintained at the same level. Nevertheless, we did sufficiently well to pay a total dividend of 7½% for last year. I prefer in the present state of war to make no forecast for the current year.

I may say, however, that at a meeting of the board held to-day we have decided to make an interim distribution of 7½% on account of the current year, this being the same as last year. This dividend will be paid to all registered stockholders on the register as at December 30 next. It will be distributed as soon as possible after that date.

Outlook for the Company in 1931

After reviewing progress of their investments, the Chairman continued:

As to the immediate future, it is difficult to make any forecast. We look, as I have previously stated, for increased mining revenue, and our ranching interests, we hope, will at least do as well as they did last year. We cannot, however, expect much in the way of profits from the sale of shares. Our rentals should be very much the same and, so far as we can judge, our revenue from interest and dividends should be somewhere near the amount received last year. On the whole, therefore, subject to unforeseen occurrences, we should do quite as well as we did last year. More I cannot say except that your interests are being carefully studied and looked after, both here and locally, and that every economy is being exercised.

The report and accounts were adopted, the dividend payments already made were confirmed, the retiring directors re-elected, and the auditors re-appointed.

Dwa Plantations

It occurs to shareholders of Dwa Plantations, Ltd., expresses the regret of the Board that it is not yet possible to pay any dividend on the preference shares. The company's output of fibre for the last quarter of the current year has been, or will be, sold at profitable prices, and it is estimated that the profit realised in the three months will barely suffice to cover the loss incurred in the first three months of the year.

Cam and Motor Gold

Viscount Elibank's Speech

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company (1919) Ltd. was held in London on Tuesday.

The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Elibank, Chairman of the company, presided.

Mr. R. Rosevear, on behalf of the secretaries, African Investment Trust, Ltd., read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

In the course of his speech the Chairman said: "Our receipts from bullion realisation come to £653,739, compared with £729,310 after paying royalty to the Government, a falling off of £75,571, £56,000. This falling off in the Rosevear sales, of course, affected our net revenue, and we find that this year we carry forward to the credit of appropriation account a sum of £330,692 in the previous year.

"We brought forward on June 30, 1939, £1,133,000. To this has to be added the year's profit of £27,027, £276,938 giving a total available of £1,436,965 on this account. From this amount, stockholders have received £233,750 in dividends and £12,183 has been written off for depreciation. This would have given us a carry forward of £1,191,032, but this is not represented by liquid resources and is therefore not available for distribution. In these circumstances we have written £50,000 off our main shafts, which at the end of the year stood at £222,459, leaving these shafts standing on our books at £172,459.

"In addition we have transferred £30,000 to reserve account, increasing this item to £150,000. This reserve is available and may be applied either to write down our plant account or towards a further writing off of the main shafts, or for any other suitable purpose. These transfers reduce our balance forward on appropriation account to £36,344.

Mill Requirements for Seven Years

"The report of the consulting engineers states that development so far in the lower levels has been disappointing. As shareholders have been informed in past years, the whole of the development rock, high or low grade, has, owing to the lay-out of our plant, to be put through the mill. This lower grade ore having to go through the mill has helped to reduce the head values of the ore treated which has fallen by nearly a pennyweight per ton.

"The ore reserve position, however, is very satisfactory. The tonnage available at June 30 last was 1,607,000 tons, compared with a 405,500 tons at the previous year, an increase of nearly 300,000 tons, in spite of our having drawn from the mine during the year 407,000 tons. The average value, however, is lower—namely, 77 dwts. compared with 84 dwts. at the end of the previous year. The actual tonnage blocked out in reserve ready for treatment represents nearly six years' requirements for the mill, but, allowing for the tonnage coming from reclamation and development, we are more than seven years ahead.

"With regard to the future, we must hope that development at the bottom of the mine, which is still proceeding in payable values, will open up ore of a higher average value than we have encountered during the past two or three years.

An interim dividend of 3s. per unit had been declared that morning.

The report and accounts were adopted, and the rules of association were amended to provide for the removal of the head office to S. Rhodesia.

Arusha Plantations, Ltd.

Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon's Address

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Arusha Plantations, Ltd., was held in London on Tuesday, December 19, 1939. The Chairman of the company presided.

Mr. T. S. Pugh-Bailey, read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report. The Chairman said in the course of his speech:

"The account for a loss on trading of £5,812, to which has to be added £4,281 for interest, debenture stock, amortisation and debenture interest, and £1,000 for depreciation and amortisation, leaving a loss for the year of £10,093 and a total loss of £17,022 (of which £7,820 was brought forward from last year) from which has been deducted the premium on shares and debenture stock, leaving a debit balance of £22,365 to be carried forward.

"Last June £18,000 of debenture stock was issued to Messrs. Matheson & Co., Ltd. and Messrs. Uffman & Co. as collateral security for advances amounting altogether to about £10,000, which they had made to the company. Messrs. Matheson & Co. had undertaken to make further advances up to £1,000, but under the terms of the agreement they are freed by the war from their undertaking. It is hoped that the marked improvement in the price of sisal and the resumption of production will now enable the company to finance itself without difficulty.

"Last year I said that production from our sisal estates would not be resumed until March. Later we were advised that it would be advantageous to the estate not to resume until the beginning of July. As sisal prices were considerably below cost of production, the board did not hesitate to accept this advice. We are now well pleased that we did, for it will give us increased production this year, which we are able to sell at remunerative prices.

Sisal Operations for the Year

"Sisal operations for the financial year under review were, therefore, confined to new development, maintenance of mature and immature areas, the installation of a new power unit, overhaul of factor, machinery, and rolling stock, and extensions to factory building and drying grounds.

"Sisal production was resumed at the beginning of July, and this year we expect to produce 800 tons of fibre, against the estimate of 700 tons I gave a year ago. To date we have produced 430 tons. Our estate costs of production have been reduced by over £2 a ton, which should enable the company to benefit to the utmost from the rise in sisal prices since the outbreak of war.

"The control price arranged for the sisal requirements of the Allies gives an average return of about £27.10s. per ton c.i.f. for all grades, which, while showing a reasonable profit to the producer, will supply the Allies at substantially below the average price for the last 20 years.

"The very large increase in sisal consumption by Britain and France is largely due to the intention to use it instead of manila hemp. This should result in sisal being put to many new uses, and we therefore hope that when the war is over we shall find that the replacement of manila for sisal for new purposes has become permanent.

"Our 1938-39 coffee crop was very poor, amounting to only 80 tons. Consequently the cost per ton was very high. Shortly after we took over the Them and Lolondo estates we stumped a very small area of the Them coffee and converted it from single

stem to multiple stems. The suits were so cheap that we have decided gradually to convert all the trees of coffee at Temu from single to multiple stem, which we believe will result in heavier and more regular cropping. This year we are increasing the acreage which means that the first crop will come in a few weeks. In 1940, however, we should begin to get larger returns from our multiple stem trees which, in the end, will have to be replaced in maintenance.

The disposal of our annual crop of coffee has so far seems assured, and our supply of coffee is better than hitherto. The discovery that the coffee reacts so well to the multiple stem system encourages the hope that irregular cropping will in due course be overcome. It is permissible, therefore, to take a rather more cheerful view of the future.

I should express the board's keen appreciation of the work of the staff, especially of Mr. Larsen, who has proved himself a resourceful and economical manager; and of the services of the managing agents, Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., and of Mr. Kemp, a director of that company.

The report and accounts having been adopted unanimously, and the auditors reappointed, Mr. Reginald W. Jones proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the directors, to Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., to Messrs. Ullmann & Company, and to the manager and staff in East Africa. He said he knew that shareholders who were aware of the difficulties which had been overcome would also be grateful for the efforts which had been made.

Mr. Galle seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the meeting closed after Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon had expressed his thanks for the kind thought prompting the motion.

Market Prices and Notes

Gloves.—Zanzibar spot, 1s. 2d.; c.i.f., 9d. Madagascan spot (in bond), 1s. 2d.; c.i.f., 9 5/16d. per lb. (1938: 8 8/16d., 7 1/2d.)

Copper.—There has been a substantial advance in the maximum price, partly as a result of increased freight, insurance, and other charges, and electrolytic is now up to £52 per ton. The Northern Rhodesian mines will, however, not benefit in proportion to this sharp rise in price, for practically the whole of their output has been sold forward to the Imperial Government at the earlier control price of £46.

Coffee.—At last week's London auctions demand for Kenyas was easier, but Tanganyikas sold at steady prices.

Kenya "A," fair to good; 75s. to 95s. "B," 73s. 6d. to 79s. 6d. "C," 69s. 6d. to 73s. peaberry, 87s. to 90s. per cwt. Graded fair quality, 72s. per cwt.

Tanganyika London cleaned Mbeya 1st sizes, 82s. to 92s. 6d., 2nd, 75s. 6d. to 82s. 6d., 3rd, 70s. to 74s.; peaberry, 78s. to 92s. per cwt. Country cleaned including Mbeya "A," 79s. to 85s. 6d.; "B," 73s. 6d. to 80s. 6d.; "C," 70s. to 73s. 6d.; peaberry, 80s. to 81s. per cwt.

Bukoba plantation sold at 59s. per cwt. Belzima Congo River greenish, 65s. per cwt.

Cotton.—American middling spot, firmer at 8.80s. per lb. East Africa g.f., 0.25d. per lb.

Maize.—African No. 2 white flat, 27s. 4d. c.i.f.

Pyralis.—On an easier market business has been done in Kenya flowers at £175 per ton (1938: £115, £88 10s., £37, £60.)

Wool.—Essex, with standard for cash £258 15s. per ton, and three months lower. (1938: £214, £137, £199.)

Statements Worth Noting

"When my soul fainteth within me, I remembered the heavens, and my prayer came in unto Thee, into Thine holy temple."—*Psalm 137.*

"With every post-war the price of cotton has risen."—*A correspondent of the Rhodesia Herald.*

"Over 700,000 Natives are being educated in the Belgian Congo."—*M. de Fleeschauer, Belgian Colonial Minister.*

"The anthrax is the food bank of the ant, but the site is the reserve bank of the stock farmer."—*Farming in South Africa.*

"The art of writing, in an adapted form of Arabic script, has been known to the Swahili for at least 800 years."—*Mr. William Hichens.*

"No other city in Africa has as many varieties of flowering trees as Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia's capital."—*Mr. F. W. McGuffog, Superintendent of Parks and Gardens.*

"Personal freedom, as we understand and value it, is something not supported by an interior conviction among the Africans."—*Mr. B. Woodruff, in The State of the British Colonial Empire.*

"At Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika, there is a great fort with a wall 14 ft. thick which was built in German times by Native labourers who worked in chains."—*Canon R. Banks, speaking in Farnham.*

"It is the destiny of 'adventurer' companies to die in giving birth, and their political heirs are not usually remarkable for filial piety."—*Sir Douglas Haig, in his history of the British South Africa Company.*

"The widespread expressions of sympathy with Great Britain which the war has evoked from the African Colonies are a tribute not only to the contacts which British officers have established with the African people, but to a system of rule which is deliberately conservative of African institutions."—*Lord Hailey, writing in The British Subject.*

"Development was handicapped by shortage of staff, which necessarily restricted district travelling; the huge Kasempa district, nearly twice as large as the next biggest in the country, and staffed at one time by a Provincial Commissioner and five District Officers, was administered by one officer for a considerable period."—*Native Affairs Report of Northern Rhodesia for 1938.*

Company Results

Moore and Garton, Ltd., a company with sugar-growing interests in East Africa, report a net profit of £16,014 for the year ended September 30.

Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company has declared a dividend of 3% on the preference shares for the half-year, and a further dividend of 4% being participating rights for the year. An interim dividend of 4% has been declared on the ordinary shares for 1939.

Tobacco Auctions, Nyasaland, Ltd., will pay a dividend of 7% for the year ended September 30. Presiding at the recent annual meeting, Mr. T. H. Partridge, the Chairman, said that the company had had a relatively successful year, although having handled far less tobacco than had been anticipated.

VIROL

BUILDS FOR LIFE

Weekly gain

2.6 oz.
while on
VIROL

1.2 oz.
while on
Malted Liver Oil
(and milk)

1.0 oz.
while on
Cod Liver Oil

0.3 oz.
while nothing was
added to usual meals

Results of scientific investigation
(recently published in "The Medical Officer")

It was only on Virol that the children reached the ideal growth-rate for their age. Put your child on Virol now. Virol also builds new strength and vitality after illness.

Obtainable at all Grocers
England

SISAL & SUGAR TRUCKS

MINE WAGONS OF ALL TYPES

BALL BEARING WHEELS & AXLES

STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON LIMITED

HALETRIX HOUSE LEEDS MEADOW LANE

Branches and Agents Throughout the World
WORKS AT LEEDS, DURHAM AND CALCUTTA
London Office: 21, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W.1

BRANCHES IN KENYA
at
NAIROBI and KILINDINI

MILLERS OF
EAST AFRICAN
and
CONGO COFFEES

NYASALAND

"Darkest Africa in Fairest Mood"

BEAUTIFUL LAKE AND MOUNTAIN SCENERY GOOD ROADS THE TOURISTS' PARADISE

Full information and free brochure from:
The Publicity Office, Blantyre, Nyasaland or The Trade and Information Office, His Majesty's East African Dependencies, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

AUTHORITATIVE BOOKS AT POPULAR PRICES

- **RHYMES OF THE OLD PLATEAU** - By R. F. D. As book of legends that will appeal to all who love Africa. 4s. post free anywhere.
- **IN LIGHTEST AFRICA AND DARKEST EUROPE** - By Captain P. B. Williams. "One of the funniest books since the War." 13s. 6d. post free anywhere.
- **COFFEE GROWING** - With special reference to East Africa. J. H. McDonald's indispensable book for planters. The standard work on the subject. 205 pages. 63 illustrations. 21s. 10d. post free anywhere.
- **MIXED FARMING IN EAST AFRICA** - The fruit of seven years' farming experience in East Africa. Specially written for settlers with small capital. By G. A. Morrison, one of Kenya's most expert farmers. 13s. 6d. post free anywhere.
- **ELEPHANT** - The standard work on elephant. By Commander D. E. Hunt, R.N. (Retd.), for seven years elephant control officer in Tanganyika Territory. With foreword by Lord Lonsdale. 13s. 6d. post free.

By Receiving

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA" regularly you ensure the latest and most authoritative information on affairs East African and Rhodesian.

Please use this form.

Please send me "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA" post free for one year (52 issues), commencing with issue dated and until commencing I enclose the first year's subscription (40/- post free).

To: EAST AFRICA, Ltd. or GT. FITCHFIELD ST. LONDON, W.1

NAME AND RANK, A.S.

ADDRESS

The above books can be obtained from the Publishers

"EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA"

91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1

Buy Advertised Goods. They Have Been Proven By Use.

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA
KENYA - TANGANYIKA - UGANDA - NYASALAND
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA - SOUTH-WEST AFRICA
BRITISH WEST AFRICA - BRITISH WEST INDIES
BRITISH GUIANA - MAURITIUS - EGYPT - SUDAN
PALESTINE - MALTA - GIBRALTAR - CYPRUS
LONDON - LIVERPOOL - MANCHESTER
NEW YORK (Agency)

London Offices:
CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C.2,
29, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.3,
OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.3.

HEAD OFFICE: 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

Discovering Rhodesia



But your exploring need not be done in the same way as the pioneers. You can now travel in fast comfortable trains with sleeping accommodation and fully equipped dining cars which run to Rhodesia from all South African Ports and from Beira, the journey from Cape Town to Bulawayo taking 47 hours and that from Beira to Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, 23 hours.

**RHODESIA
RAILWAYS Ltd.,** 2, London Wall Buildings
London E.C.2

ASK ANY TOURIST AGENCY FOR
FULL PARTICULARS