

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 27, 1958

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Founders and Editors

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PROBLEM OF THE PRESERVATION of the African continent has apparently not been appreciated by the States which profess to be concerned with its protection. The East-West International Convention, which was signed in 1933, but not until 1935 was ratified by any of the Governments chiefly at that time Great Britain, Belgium, the Union of South Africa, Egypt and the Sudan see their signature as a guarantee that a second conference should meet before November, 1957, that is, within four years, which period we have seen to go by with a speed which is sufficient to reflect the progress of our civilization, and the Secretary of the Conference did not attend the meeting.

As the Government has not, however, in general, satisfied its duty to derive from the intervention of the United Nations, and the African States, in the matter of the African continent, the Secretary of the Conference did not attend the meeting. The Secretary of the Conference did not attend the meeting.

consider the opening of the Convention in the tropical Asia and the Western Pacific. Why, in the same common sense, should African affairs continue to suffer because Asia play a more important part in the world? It has been said, however, that the Convention is not meant to be a business of preserving life, but of other things.

Every section of the 1933 Convention was reviewed at the latest Conference. A debate arose on only one of the proposals, which is the only one which provides for the preservation of the African continent. The Secretary of the Conference did not attend the meeting.

have discharged ourselves as guardians for them and shall set them upon courses which as the march of years in the generations to come will bring them yet closer to us and to the things which we have done.

What we can do by establishing here a centre of learning and culture enjoying the security, the liberty of thought and teaching which are essential and, indeed, implicit in the work of universities, is not at all our aim. It will be a long and arduous task to attain it. But we shall certainly not achieve our purpose or anything else of value for that matter — we hold back timidly for fear

that we may make mistakes or for any other reason. Of course we shall make mistakes, but we shall be willing to do so also, and we shall not regard as a failure any of the things which we have done and which we are carrying out, which animals have inspired in men and women to whom we owe it that we are still here to-day. We are not that sort of man who declares his confidence open to all and suggests that we should approach the intricate questions upon which we have sought your views.

[Editorial comment: The above is the substance of the address given by the Hon. Mr. J. G. ...]

Protecting the Fauna of Africa

Work of the Second International Conference of London

THE BEST THING done in respect of the Second International Conference for the protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa was the report of the Special Committee which assembled in addition to the main Committee in the A and B of the original Convention of 1933, and provided particular protection for them. It has done nothing less than said.

On the whole, the recommendations will have any immediate effect. They were embodied in the Final Act of the Conference as an annex which will be submitted to the next meeting which will meet next year, and will then have to be adopted by the Government of the country concerned. The intervention of the Special Committee will be a step away from the original Convention. The Warden in Africa will note the recommendations and take steps to implement them in his own territories so that before the next meeting he will have received some protection which is necessary to save them from extermination. It is of the animals in general that the Convention is concerned.

Better Protection for Certain Animals

The experts called in to strengthen the Convention included (Canada) Kofler, (U.S.A.) G. C. ... (Dolman), (Australia) H. H. ... and (S. Africa) ... The experts agreed special requirements for certain species which need protection only in certain areas.

It is a matter of regret that the Convention of 1933 did not provide for the capture of animals in the hunting ban, or capture of them as a necessary part of the permit system of the Convention, which must be given only in special circumstances solely in case to further important scientific purposes, or when essential for administrative purposes. The Convention does not require special protection for animals by natives, except under special circumstances. It means that more than an ordinary hunting ban and these permit system, or the capture of animals in special circumstances, or the capture of animals in special circumstances, or the capture of animals in special circumstances.

and Hunters. The nests of birds in the South Bank of the Nile. For the first time a rodent appears in the list of animals to be protected. It is a species of the genus also in the list of other animals in the North Rhodesia District.

Of the birds, the most important are the ... and ... which are indigenous to Asia and Africa. Only one of the birds of the African broadbill, the ... which obtained near Lake Kivu, remains unique until now and is Abyssinian. It is not until now. All the birds of the same species and are the same of the same species. The Italian ... is expected to be ... at their next meeting of the Conference only in the case of blind ...

Protection of the Fauna

The Convention of 1933 did not provide for the capture of animals in the hunting ban, or capture of them as a necessary part of the permit system of the Convention, which must be given only in special circumstances solely in case to further important scientific purposes, or when essential for administrative purposes. The Convention does not require special protection for animals by natives, except under special circumstances. It means that more than an ordinary hunting ban and these permit system, or the capture of animals in special circumstances, or the capture of animals in special circumstances.

and Dewar with the District Controller's office. It was decided to re-institute some of the work to that section, as far as operated by the District Control.

A proposal by Mr. G. Watt, in view of real experience in Africa, to make the officers, in charge of the game, Mr. J. M. Murr and the Kruger National Park, to be co-opted to a sub-committee of the conference was accepted with enthusiasm.

Recommendations of the Committee were to be transferred from Class D to Class A, with exceptions in certain territories. The following are the names of the birds:

- Tringoides verbiannus*, L.
- Tringoides bicomis*, L.
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To be added to the list of birds, the following species of the Government are recommended to be added to the list of birds:

- Tringoides bicomis*, L.
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Next Week... Applications for... The... of... to non-members.

Royal African Society... The Council of the Royal African Society has recommended suspension of the Society's rules to allow the re-election of the Earl of Athlone as its President and Chairman for a period of three years. Sir Henry Gwalay has been nominated as Vice-Chairman.

Salisbury Cathedral... The British South Africa Company and Rhodesia Railways have each contributed £200 towards the fund for the completion of the Cathedral at Salisbury, Capetown, Southern Rhodesia. Subscribers should be sent to Air B. F. Wright, Acting District Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, 10, Grosvenor Place, Strand, London, W.C.2.

U.M.C.A. Appeal Funds... Urgent appeals for further funds to expand work in East Africa are being made by the U.M.C.A. Every place of local economy has to be effected. European members of the staff now receive £18 yearly, instead of the former £20. African teachers have promised one shilling each for light of their small salaries. The address of the mission is Church of the Holy Spirit, Westminster.

Record Sales for Scriptures... Sales of the Scriptures in the vernacular made in Kenya last year according to the annual report of the Evangelical Literature Society. Over 100,000 copies of the Scriptures were sold in each, while in Uganda orders for the new Testament exceeded the supply, and the copies sold could have been tripled had stock been available in another district of the Diocese. Bibles, New Testaments and similar portions of the Scriptures to the value of £100 were bought in one cotton season.

European Honour as African... In the 11th century of a British era, a white black man's grave of some 1,000 years ago began as an ancient tomb in the Rhodesia in the 11th century, fought with the Germans in 1902 and fought in the Boer War, and in the Rhodesian Native Regiment from 1915 to 1918. He was probably the last of the British in Rhodesia, and a memorial plaque bearing the inscription 'Tom Dlamini, who served Rhodesia West 1906-1918' was unveiled by the Southern Rhodesia Government, the members, and the Municipal Council of Umtali were represented at the unveiling of the monument to a brave and loyal man.

Unlocking the Strong Room... Never was there a time when people were so afraid of each other as now. The 'strong room' of Africa... The African Union Society... They are coming to recognize their need of each other, as expressed by the Governor of the Protectorate Province of the... The administrator... as his partner, or he will be in his... I ask you to think of the... unless they are both... of the... and loyal man.

Lady Francis Scott

Her Services to Kenya

THE DEEPEST SYMPATHY will be felt with Lord Francis Scott, the Kenya settler leader, and his two daughters on the death of her sleep in London on Saturday morning of Lady Francis Scott, the last daughter of the late Earl of Albion and of Mary Scott of Milton.

Lady Francis was married to Lord Francis in 1915, and since the end of the war had lived in Kenya, had fallen in love with the country, and had done all in her power in public and in private to make better known the aims and claims of the Colony. She was well recognised in her true helpmate of Lord Francis, who from the time of his accession to the late Lord Dalhousie had known and respected her. Her leader, had in her calls upon his time and her services. She had wide sympathies, an ironical sense of humour, a gay courage which was an inspiration to all who met her, and a generosity during the years of great depression and privations at all times to do what she could for others. To the hospitality of her home she had welcomed many visitors to Kenya, who there formed the most favourable impression of her services.

A few months ago it became necessary for her to receive the best treatment available in Europe, and the shortest possible notice Lord Francis came home with her. Her death will be greatly missed in East Africa, where she was a well-known and admired

Other obituaries

The Rev. Father Francis S. O'Connell of the White Fathers Mission at Nkoinya was killed in Rubaya Hospital, aged 67, and had been a missionary in Uganda for 47 years.

Edith Alice Witter, age 54, wife of Sir John Laves, Wynberg, Bt., formerly of Rotterdam, Cape Colony, and of Sudan Plantations Ltd., died last week. She was a great granddaughter of David Livingstone.

The death is announced of a broken hero of the age of 80, Sir A. H. Cadman, who joined the B.S.A.C. in 1899, was with Plumer's Column in the Boer War, and was married for many years at Wynberg.

The death in South Africa is announced of Wing Commander E. H. Johnston, a director of the Aircraft Operating Company of Africa (C.A.A.) Ltd., which has carried out considerable air survey work in the Rhodesias and in East Africa.

Mr. M. J. Dimsin, who will be remembered by many as a member of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, and of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, in Wrotham last week at the age of 55.

The Most Rev. Isidoros Georgiadis, Archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Church of South Africa, who died in Bulawayo while on an official visit, was buried there with semi-military honours, the being a Commander of the Legion of Honour of France.

Mr. J. L. Davidson, of Nairobi, who has passed away in London, was one of the pioneers of the refanning of production in Kenya, where he took an active part in local and national affairs. He had only recently returned to this country from a visit to America.

Mr. H. Judson, who died in London, was a Victoria Cross recipient and was a late Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the African Bank of South Africa, and a member of the National Bank of South Africa, and the Imperial Bank of Canada.

Rhodesian Royal Commission

Evidence of Southern Rhodesians

Public bodies and private individuals in Southern Rhodesia have appeared before the Rhodesian Royal Commission during the past fortnight, evidence being given both in public and in private.

Spokesmen for the Imperial Staff Association argued that amalgamation of the three territories would enable common problems, especially those of defence and economic research, to be handled more efficiently and they expressed willingness to continue the Imperial Government's veto as a guarantee that the Native would not be prejudiced.

Opposition to amalgamation was voiced by missionary representatives on the ground that it might check native progress and that it would be to the growing sense of the Natives, shown by their opinion towards their Native neighbours.

Uneducated natives also said native progress might be checked by amalgamation but they agreed that legislative representation through trusted Europeans and the continuance of a measure of control by the Imperial Government would greatly minimise this objection.

The leader of the Reform Party, who favours amalgamation, and willing to accept a Greater Rhodesia with constitutional reservations not applicable to Southern Rhodesia, agreed that the State should not be burdened with obligations in respect of the Charter of Commerce rights in Northern Rhodesia or of Nyasaland's heavy public debt.

Representatives of the Greater South Africa League, which advocates the amalgamation of Southern Rhodesia with the north of South Africa, spoke of a time when Greater South Africa would stretch from the Cape to Tanganyika, but disagreed with the suggestion that the formation of a Central African bloc comprising the Rhodesians and Nyasaland might be the best method of beginning the process.

German Colonial Claims

Dr. H. E. Pfeiffer, of Berlin, speaking before the Association of German Civil Engineers at Bremen during the week-end, said that the business of Colonies by providing German opportunities for the construction of railways and roads would enable her to develop for her domestic economy, together hitherto closed to her. Our rivals, continued Dr. Pfeiffer, have more recently asserted that Germany's old Colonial possessions are insufficient for German economic needs, and we are satisfied that a less repatriation of German constructive endeavour will put our Colonies in a position to yield all the tropical raw materials which we require.

An exhibition in support of Germany's Colonial Claims has been opened at Spandau, the proceeds from which will be devoted to the erection of a colonial monument—the first to be erected in the Motherland of the exhibition is 'Germany Wins the Most Happy Colonies.'

An official communiqué issued in Rome states that during April two Italian officers, two Africans and one man were killed in Somalia during reconnaissance and that three Italian officers and two men were wounded. It is reported that one Italian officer and one African were killed in the 21st day of the month. The communiqué also states that the 21st day of the month 561 European were

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Nations and Ethiopia

What Happened at Geneva

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

With reference to your very fair and objective account in your issue of May 19 under the heading "The Nations and Ethiopia," will you allow me to make one criticism?

The statement that the League Council "decided that all States members should be freed from existing obligations may give rise to a false impression of what actually happened at Geneva."

As the majority of your readers will be aware, no vote on the subject was taken at the League Council table. It would have been impossible to secure the adoption of a resolution requiring a unanimous vote in the event of the opposition of China, New Zealand, Denmark and Bolivia. There was talk of attempting to get a majority recommendation, but this scheme was also dropped.

Although Britain and other States members of the League were taken into consideration, no decision of the Council gave them or League members a vote. The League as such has no responsibility for the attitude of Ethiopia and Ethiopia remains a member of the League.

Yours faithfully,

LESLIE M. HODGKIN

Secretary, LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, London, N.W.1.

Training Domestic Servants

Higher Fees for Qualified Boys

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Since your issue of 5th June and East Africa has an article that "Natives schools" do not only fail to want, but in the majority of cases, only result in training of inefficient Native artisans to compete at the wrong level against men who have served their time in the best openings for their skills.

I submit that a school combining hygiene and domestic economy would fill a want and provide a more competent form of employment for Natives. I know many so-called houseboys who clean a house or scrub a floor to the satisfaction of the housewife. How many of these boys can bread a loaf, or the pudding of a roast, or mend a pair of trousers? It is desirable to teach their hands frequently and patiently to be more than busy food.

A Native who had spent a year or two in a well-run school of Domestic Economy and had qualified for a leaving diploma, would, I am sure, be immediately recognised as a desirable acquisition by the housewife, and consequently be able to command higher wages and a more superior status.

After thirty years in the country, I believe that the best Native servants are those that went through the hard school of the pioneer days under bachelor control, and that were then given an increase in education. The number of natives trained in the schools is not as large as the present demand, but the earlier days may not have been many fully qualified in their work, but they were at least a more homogeneous and promising.

Yours faithfully,

Will Critics Please Note?

A Plea for Understanding

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—You have, I think, convincingly argued your postulate that "British policy in Eastern Africa has been chaotic in action"—one which might well be remembered and referred to by public men in and connected with the territories, and which deserves to be brought forcibly under the notice of those persistent critics of British Colonial rule who, as you have pointed out, appear to delight to denounce it on such flimsy grounds as those of Native wage rates, purchasing power per unit of population, or the percentage of African illiteracy.

They make the mistake of looking only at a part of the picture, usually failing to see the close point of contact with the overall picture, but they are not as honest as they pretend to be. They condemn our victors to an art gallery.

The lover of art, whether he or she be a communist or not, is composed in spirit, anxious to see the work through the mind of the artist, aware that the picture must be regarded indifferently and as a whole—and from the proper standpoint. Only in those conditions, he faithfully believes, is a true appreciation possible.

What of the other type of visitor, he who walks rapidly through the gallery, stops here and there, and here to gaze fixedly at a picture, a doorway, which has arrested his fancy, quickly assesses its "contentment," has some fainter or greater mindless labour and perhaps much scratching of soul, and, if ever, can justice be done by such a hasty eye?

They, I think, may not unfairly be compared with many of the critics in the Press, in Parliament, and on the public platform of the British East and Central African Dependencies, which they do not seem to understand properly, but which they do not hesitate to analyse and condemn out of their own knowledge. If only they would seek to understand the aims and achievements of the territories, their criticism would be greatly reduced, constructive, and valuable. They do not, I am sure, again, would they not, have any difficulty in doing so.

PADDINGTON

The Bargain Basement

Males Not Good Purchasers

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

It is a curious question that I am asked to answer. The bargain basement is usually thought of as a place where the goods are cheap, but it is usually the women who do the shopping there.

But it is not only the women who go to the bargain basement. The men go too, and they are usually the ones who buy the most expensive things. Since the men are usually the ones who buy the most expensive things, they are usually the ones who are the most likely to be disappointed.

The average man, I am sure, will not go to the bargain basement to buy an article which is not a bargain. He will probably buy an article which is a bargain, but he will probably not buy an article which is not a bargain. He will probably buy an article which is a bargain, but he will probably not buy an article which is not a bargain.

Associated Chambers Confer Prehistoric Mines in E. Africa Sped Mining in 4000 B.C.

The Benefits of Eastern Union

The Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Governor of Tanganyika and the British High Commissioner for East Africa, met in Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, for a conference which opened in Dar es Salaam on Monday, 11th, and closed on Friday, 14th. The question of close co-operation between the British and the East African Chambers of Commerce and Industry was the subject of discussion. It was agreed to open a joint commission to investigate the possibilities of co-operation in the fields of such activities as the development of the East African region, the holding of a conference of the East African Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and the holding of a conference of the East African Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

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Charcoal Burning in Africa

One of our readers whose efforts are often occasionally reported in this column, has written to inform us that he has discovered a new method of charcoal burning in Africa.

Although most of our readers are probably well acquainted with the fact that charcoal is made by the burning of wood, he has discovered a new method of charcoal burning in Africa.

Although most of our readers are probably well acquainted with the fact that charcoal is made by the burning of wood, he has discovered a new method of charcoal burning in Africa.

Examining the prehistoric site may have brought traders from the Mediterranean to East Africa in prehistoric times. This is the tentative conclusion of Mrs. G. M. Leakey, who has been excavating a prehistoric site near Olduvai Gorge, East Africa.

Mrs. Leakey has found evidence of a prehistoric site near Olduvai Gorge, East Africa. She has found evidence of a prehistoric site near Olduvai Gorge, East Africa. She has found evidence of a prehistoric site near Olduvai Gorge, East Africa.

Many of the beads exhibited were skillfully made. Some were of glass, some of stone, and some of bone. They were found in the same site as the prehistoric site near Olduvai Gorge, East Africa.

The site was occupied by a prehistoric site near Olduvai Gorge, East Africa. The site was occupied by a prehistoric site near Olduvai Gorge, East Africa. The site was occupied by a prehistoric site near Olduvai Gorge, East Africa.

Sisal Paper Syndicate Ltd.

Among recent registrations in Somerset is the Sisal Paper Syndicate Ltd., which has been formed as a private company with a capital of £2,500 to acquire certain patents and to carry on the business of the manufacture of sisal paper and other products.

Standard Bank of Kenya

The directors of the Standard Bank of Kenya Ltd. have agreed to recommend a dividend of 15% for the year ended March 31st, 1937. The directors of the Standard Bank of Kenya Ltd. have agreed to recommend a dividend of 15% for the year ended March 31st, 1937.

James Finlay & Co. Ltd.

James Finlay & Co. Ltd., who have extensive interests in Kenya, are bringing forward the accounts of the Kenya Produce Company for the year ended March 31st, 1937. The directors of the Kenya Produce Company have agreed to recommend a dividend of 5% for the year ended March 31st, 1937.

Statements Worth Noting

writers who

405 Dr Arthur Donald John
Bedward Williams, O.B.E.
M.B. B.C.S. L.R.C.P.

Doth... wisdom is better than riches, and all the things that may be desired are not to be compared to it. — Proverbs viii. 11 to 14.

Malaria is a greater menace than malaria.

Southern Rhodesia is the most popular country of the Empire for the people at home. — The Sun, London, O.K. Africa, Interview with Salisbury.

Those who have the spirit of initiative but usually experience little difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of capital. — Mr. R. de V. ... Officer in charge.

The House would be surprised if it knew the large number of young people in the Colonies who wish to become farmers. — Mr. E. ... M.P. speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

Successful dairy farming demands entire business management. It is a hard job, needing constant attention for every day of the year. — Mr. E. ... Glasgow, "The Scottish Weekly" of South Africa.

African white-backed cultures of *Salvadora* are very strong and being able to tear open and pull to pieces a carcass without waiting for the process to decay. — Sir G. ... in "The Field of British South Africa."

The economics of maize production have been revolutionised by modern agricultural implements. Only a fraction of the surplus available in good years was actually purchased, now a cash market is available for every bag of maize. Native maize to bring the Southern Rhodesian Agricultural Revue.

We can no longer consider forests in terms of money to be laid away to make room for our civilised activities, or even as a source of quarry timber. Forests are the lungs of the nature, the method of protecting and conserving soil and the supplies. — R. M. ... Addressing the Royal Society of Africa.

The Kenya Arbor Society finds a very definite border and certain influences of European regulations. The African can be taught to grow crops and plants as well as the usual crops of the tropics.

Education should be the foundation of a nation. The Government should not neglect the education of its young boys and girls. The clerical class is a very important part of the past and the present of the country. The Government should not neglect the education of its young boys and girls.

At a recent meeting in Nairobi the following can be grown in temperate zones: apples, plums, peaches, oranges, figs, pears, pineapples, guavas, mangoes, coffee, wheat, maize, even bananas and citrus fruits. The Government should not neglect the education of its young boys and girls.



Dr. Arthur Donald John Bedward Williams, O.B.E., M.B. B.C.S. L.R.C.P. is a prominent figure in the medical profession in Southern Rhodesia. He has been instrumental in the development of the health services in the region. His work has been recognized by the British Empire, earning him the O.B.E. He is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London and the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh. Dr. Williams is also a member of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Council and has been a member of the Government. He is a native of the region and has spent most of his life there. He is a devoted family man and is well-known for his humanitarian work. He has been a member of the Southern Rhodesian Council of Education and has been instrumental in the development of the health services in the region. He is a native of the region and has spent most of his life there. He is a devoted family man and is well-known for his humanitarian work.

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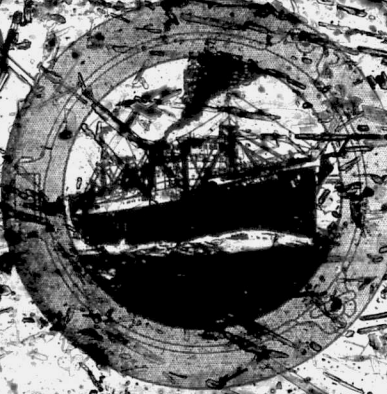
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PRODUCE

Forwarding agents of our cargo vessels include services from East and South Africa to the United Kingdom and vice versa. Under regular services running between East and South Africa and the U.S.A. there are refrigerated chambers for the storage and delivery of all Rhodesian exports such as fruit, dairy produce and cereals, while coffee and tobacco like other commodities, given every guarantee.

CLAN LINE

News Items in Brief

The Government has announced that it has decided to grant a concession to the British South Africa Police for the establishment of a Constabulary in the two Rhodesias.

By a special committee report the Government has collected the necessary funds to build and equip its own headquarters.

Lack of funds prevents the Rhodesia Joint Council from providing a swimming bath for natives in their localities.

A Bill is to be introduced in Southern Rhodesia providing for the establishment of a Court of Appeal for the two Rhodesias.

English receipts in the British South Africa Police this year already amount to £64, compared with a total of £237 for the whole of last year.

Tsheledi, chief of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, was married in Mafeking last week to a daughter of an English nobleman.

Sisal estates in the amount of £1,000,000 for the half-year to June 30, 1936, on the 6th. Remembable Preference shares will be paid on that date.

Ganda imported goods for home consumption to the value of £3,555,808 during 1935, compared with £2,197,788 in 1936, an increase of 62 per cent.

United Tobacco Companies, Ltd. has agreed to postpone the payment of £1,000,000 of long-term preference shares to the Government's distribution.

A dividend of 10 per cent tax free has been declared by Rhodesia Railways Ltd. for the year ended March 31.

The company owns the entire capital of Rhodesia Railways.

The Princess Margaret Rose Clinic, built in Bulawayo at a cost of £100,000 to commemorate the coronation of Their Majesties, was opened by Mrs. J. E. Hargreave.

Their former offices, having now been re-built, Messrs. A. Leslie & Anderson, Ltd., have returned to 11, Biltmore Street, London, E.C.4. The telephone number remains Royal 3016.

The Governor of Kenya has appointed a committee with the Attorney-General as Chairman, to examine the present terms and conditions of employment of the locally recruited Civil Service.

The Caledonia Society's new headquarters have been officially opened by the Mayor of Nairobi, the Hon. the Caledonians in Council, and the oldest members of the Society, which was founded in 1892.

The further hearing of the claim of Ernest Heile, former manager of the Tanga-Addis Ababa railway, against the Government has been adjourned.

The Government has decided to reduce the duty on motor vehicles.

Approximate estimates of the main crops from Tanganyika during the year were: sisal 1,000,000 tons, cotton 1,000,000 tons, groundnuts 1,000,000 tons.

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The Kenya Department of Agriculture and the Board of Economic Development have set up a Board of Kenya to be operating in an economic survey of the sisal and coffee industries. A questionnaire has been circulated to all planters.

The two new motor passenger vessels now being constructed in Beira for the Union-Castle Line are to be named "Victoria Castle" and "Duncan Castle." The "Duncan Castle" will be launched on June 14 and the "Victoria Castle" in September.

Messrs. Ketner (Kangaroo) and Lambie, Ltd., have been appointed agents for the Kenya and Uganda by the Atlas Preservative Company, Ltd., of Britain, chemical and paint manufacturers. Messrs. Kangaroo's representatives are Messrs. J. S. Davis & Company, and Messrs. export managers, Messrs. W. Tobin, who have just concluded a visit to East Africa and is now leaving the Rhodesias.

Heavy floods have disrupted postal services in the Tanganyika Territory. In the southern part of the Territory, week emergency postal services have been operating, and it is expected that in a few days will cease before normal services are resumed. Fourteen planes of mail were reported in Mombasa in 3 days, and owing to the proddrome of Mombasa being flooded air services were suspended.

The Government have by aircraft in Tanganyika Territory in connexion with a forest research, survey and forestry work. Mr. V. L. O. Sheppard, late Surveyor-General of the Egyptian Government, who has been appointed to advise the Kenya and Uganda Governments as to surveys of the forests lands. He recently led in Dar es Salaam by special plane accompanied by the Director of surveys in Kenya and a senior member of the Uganda Survey Department.

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Freehold plots of ten acres at from £20 per acre

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MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

No. 1155

Answers to Correspondents

Advice is given in the press columns that the legal liability is accepted by the Government and Rhodesia.

Except in the case of direct mineral subscribers to "East Africa and Rhodesia" each inquiry must be accompanied by the cheque to be found at the foot of page 118.

Every inquiry must bear the writer's full name and address (in capital letters) and must be published as desired, be published under pseudonym. Advice will be given over the telephone, by telegram or by letter.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MINI" or "DITE" and address them to The Editor, "East Africa and Rhodesia", 101, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

FEZA, NAIROBI.—(1) See no attraction (even at 5d.). (2) Should sell for what you can get; fully expect failure of the company at a fairly early date.

T. D., LONDON, S.W.1.—Have for months recommended Gold Fields Rhodesian at much lower prices; now back to par (10s.). Could easily have bought at a few weeks ago.

C. F., SOUTHSEA.—Sorry cannot suggest a Kenya gold mining share certain to rise within the next six months, but Rosterman and Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate look two of the most promising. More scope in Rhodesians.

W. P. C., BRANESBURG.—(1) There can be no doubt about the promise of the properties from the purely mining standpoint. Finance is the only difficulty. (2) May easily prove to be a far bigger thing than the general public imagines.

R. S. L., BLACKPOOL.—(1) These are far better companies in the list than the three you suggest. Not worth selling at to-day's low price, but hesitate to advise averaging. (2) Has a good board, sound management, and a satisfactory record.

Latest London Share Prices

Bull's Head (10s.)	10s. 3d.	11s. 3d.
Can & Motor	21s. 6d.	21s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix	21s. 6d.	21s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s.)	10s. 3d.	11s. 3d.
Golfer Mines (10s.)	10s. 3d.	11s. 3d.
Karungo Gold Mines (10s.)	10s. 3d.	11s. 3d.
Kentana	10s. 3d.	11s. 3d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kimberley	1s. 11d.	1s. 11d.
London Rhodesian & Genl.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
London and Rhodesians (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Lufia Gold Fields (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Mashaya (10s.)	10s. 3d.	11s. 3d.
Rezeno	10s. 3d.	11s. 3d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	10s. 3d.	11s. 3d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Rhofama (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Rosterman (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Sherwood Stars (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Thistle-Eras (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Warunde (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Zambesia Exploring (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.

GENERAL		
Central Line Sfsal (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Consolidated Sfsal (2s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
East African Sfsal (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
G. A. Power and Light (10s.)	10s. 3d.	11s. 3d.
Morumbi and Beira (10s.)	10s. 3d.	11s. 3d.
East African Beira (10s.)	10s. 3d.	11s. 3d.
Rhodesia Railway	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Sfsal Estates (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Sfsal (16% Pref) (2s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.

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REPORT PARTICULARS

BEIRA WORKS LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Companies Act, 1908)

Authorised **SHARE CAPITAL** £435,000 divided into 600,000 Shares of 14s. 6d. each

Authorised **LOAN CAPITAL** £3,000,000 5 1/2 per cent. Registered Debentures

(There are outstanding £231,500 7 per cent. Registered Debentures which will be redeemed in full on October 1, 1932 out of the proceeds of the present issue.)

Issue of £750,000 5 1/2 per cent. Registered Debentures at £101 per £100 nominal.

The List for Subscriptions will open and close on Friday, May 27, 1932.

Applications from Debenture holders of the Company will receive preferential consideration if made on the special pink forms provided.

THE PROSPECTUS

The £750,000 5 1/2 per cent. Debentures now being issued are part of an authorised issue limited to £3,000,000 nominal, of which £231,500 have already been issued and after deduction from the amount £100,000 credited by operation of the Sinking Fund and adding the amount of the proceeds of the present issue will be in all £601,500. Debentures outstanding thereon will remain a balance of £1,778,500 available for issue.

The £3,000,000 of 5 1/2 per cent. Registered Debentures are guaranteed by a Trust deed dated August 12, 1927, in favour of the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., Baron Frederic Alfred d'Erasmus, and Schobos Alberto de Almeida Mira Mendez as Trustees, and also by a Trust deed dated October 1, 1928, as revised by a specific charge by way of first charge or first special charge for priority on all the rights and interests of the Company under certain Agreements and on the lands, buildings, works, complementary works and equipment carried out or acquired by the Company or now in course of construction under such Agreements or to be carried out or acquired thereunder and on the net receipts of the Port of Beira and certain other payments and by a first floating security on the whole of the undertaking, assets and property of the Company. The Debentures are for principal and interest as unconditionally guaranteed by the Companhia do Porto de Beira.

The Debentures are redeemable by the operation of an annual Cumulative Sinking Fund of an amount sufficient to redeem in April, 1932, all the Debentures from time to time issued and outstanding. The Company may redeem at par together with accrued interest on any date on or after October 1, 1932, or on any other date if the interest payment date of giving notice less than three months previous notice on all Debentures to be redeemed under the foregoing provisions shall be cancelled.

Beira Works, Limited, was incorporated on January 8, 1927, with the objects set out in its Memorandum of Association, and in particular for the purpose of constructing, developing and administering port works in Beira in Portuguese East Africa. The Port of Beira, situated on the estuary of the Limpopo River, Mozambique Territory, Portuguese East Africa, is the natural outlet for a considerable portion of Central and East Africa and has been for many years the principal port for the territories of Mozambique, Nyasaland, and Southern and Northern Rhodesia, whose great agricultural and mineral resources, as well as those of the territories of Beira, are transported to the Port of Beira. The Rhodesia Railways, Limited, and the Beira Corporation, Limited, are the principal producers of copper and the Muldena Copper Mines, Ltd., respectively, which produce copper. The Beira Corporation, Limited, is a reduction in the price of copper to continue to use the Rhodesian railway system for all their copper traffic, and for their export copper traffic. On September 30, 1930, since the above-mentioned mining companies commenced operations their exports and imports have passed through the Port of Beira.

The profits for the three years ended March 31, 1931, and the depreciation provided in respect of those years were as follows:

Year ended	Profit before Depreciation	Depreciation	Profit after Depreciation
1928-29	1,107	40,480	1,117,327
1929-30	806,372	37,983	2,184,189
1930-31	673,248	40,466	1,111,292

The above profits have been arrived at before charge of United Kingdom Income Tax and Debenture interest, but after charge of the expenses of Working and Management of Mozambique. Taxation is provided for in the prospectus. The appropriate amount of the expenses incurred March 31, 1931, are also included in the above figures. Contingencies for that year amounting to £11,000 are also included in the above figures. The annual services of interest on the present issue of 5 1/2 per cent. Debentures are £231,500, and the interest on the £231,500 of such Debentures now being issued amounts to £12,575.

The Appropriations set in accordance with past practice of annual accounts are that four of the Profits for Depreciation will be applied towards the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Debentures.

The Total Assets as at the end of the year ending March 31, 1931, were £1,454,132, and the Total Liabilities as at the end of the year ending March 31, 1931, were £1,454,132.

The net proceeds of the present issue will be used to clear the outstanding 7 per cent. Registered Debentures and to provide funds for the construction of the Port of Beira for the general purposes of the Company.

Copies of the full prospectus, on the terms and conditions mentioned therein, will be provided, and sent free of charge to the directors of the Company.

Bankers:
BERLINGS EDWARDS, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.
BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED, New Exchange, London, E.C.4, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, and Branches.
CEYLON AND OVERSEA-CHINESE BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED, 11, Collyer Quay, Singapore, and Branches.
FRANKE & CO., 1, St. Michael, Alley, London, E.C.2, and Branches.
FRANKE & CO., 1, St. Michael, Alley, London, E.C.2, and Branches.
FRANKE & CO., 1, St. Michael, Alley, London, E.C.2, and Branches.
FRANKE & CO., 1, St. Michael, Alley, London, E.C.2, and Branches.

The Pyrethrum Outlook

I look forward with confidence to Kenya becoming the world's chief source of supply of pyrethrum. I am now associated with nearly all the principal producing industries of East Africa, and in none have I quite the same confidence as in the Kenya pyrethrum industry at high prices. I read Mr. S. E. W. Broughton at the recent annual general meeting of the Kenya Pyrethrum Producers' Association.

In 1935 and 1936 he explained the industry suffered its severest slump, but in 1937 it then suddenly realised that the Japanese crop had been very short and that there were no stocks anywhere, with the result that there was eager competition for the small offerings from Kenya, for which a premium of 25% over the Japanese price was paid, Kenya pyrethrum rising from £55 in December, 1936, to £125 at the beginning of 1937, and £125 thereafter. It is quite true that in a period when almost every other commodity fell heavily, the reasons for this extraordinary strength of the market were the small size and poor quality of the Japanese crop of 1936 and 1937, and increasing consumption.

The Danger of Over-Production

The outlook was, he felt, encouraging for the next nine months, but if the 1939 crop in Japan should be only normal, the least which could be expected and planting in Kenya continued to increase at its present rate, there was the danger of a surplus at the end of next year and over-production had to be faced. Kenya, however, showed remarkable yields of high quality pyrethrum in the high altitude areas could produce at least as much as the Japanese.

The industry had recently been established, though not yet proved, in Tanganyika and Brazil, and it was not clear when and where the potential new Kenya pyrethrum areas were to be found. Statistics of the Kenya pyrethrum industry in those States were not yet available. In those States, however, the producers had made great efforts to improve their crops, and it is to be hoped that such measures would be required in Kenya, instead of selling the whole of her production to export companies, who would have a surplus of all grades of pyrethrum makers using the same process, and from the high toxic value of Kenya pyrethrum is likely to be the result which the extract manufacturers would have to face. It is to be hoped that the Government will be a conductor in the matter, both in respect of the producers' trust, and in respect of the minimum.

Baira Works - 1937 Year

Reports of Baira Works for the year ended 31st March 1937 totalled £170,000, after paying £12,000 in debenture interest, compared with £222,282 in 1936.

After providing for the expenses of the debenture redemption and the new issue, placing £50,000 in a reserve account, and paying a dividend of 10% on shares (approximately 138%), less tax, companies were left with 10% a year and the balance carried forward to 1938.

Import traffic, handled by wharves increased by no less than 214,425 tons, and exports reached the record figure of 281,500 tons, an increase of 87 tons, or 3%. Work is now proceeding on a first deep-water berth of 100 ft. long, and wharf sheds immediately behind the existing wharves. These improvements and the reclamation of a large area behind existing wharves should be completed by March 1938. The directors, with the approval of the Mozambique Company and of the Companhia do Porto da Beira, have also decided to proceed with the construction of a fifth deep-water berth as soon as the one under construction is completed. To meet the cost of this £750,000 of work, Debentures have been issued (see abridged prospectus on page 1157).

The annual meeting of the company is to be held to-day at 3 o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce, 11, Collyer Quay, B.C.A.

Banks' Latest Trade Report

The Standard Bank of South Africa includes the following items in its different monthly reviews:—

Cape Town and in Mombasa from Kenya. The sales are normal for the time of year. The bazaar trade continues fair.

Lombardy business quiet in Dar es Salaam. Real estate and mining production on improvement. The cotton crop estimated at 1,200 tons (1,000 tons in 1936), 1,000 tons (1,000 tons in 1936), about 1,000 tons (1,000 tons in 1936).

Some of the principal crops are: notably Malawi and Mozambique. Although it is believed that the main effect on crops and operations of the 1937 work will in the near future be seen in the case of Cotyay. Turnovers at present are not an upward trend, evidence in Mombasa. The industry is expected to improve in the marketing of the 1937 crop.

Northern Rhodesia. General trade is rising. Stone receipts are upward trend. The Lusaka business remains quiet. Conditions of Copperbelt generally unchanged.

Northern Rhodesia. General trade is rising. Outlook for tobacco is good. The market owes to steady, amicable relations during March.

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THE LEADING ESTABLISHED

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BEIRA BOX 776 LISBON BOX 118

Passengers for East Africa Passengers from East Africa

Passengers for East Africa on the s.s. "Dunbar Castle" which left London for East Africa on May 20, and is scheduled to leave Mombasa on June 1, are the following:

- Mombasa**
 Barber, Mrs. M. E.
 Barrow, Mrs. M.
 Beck, Mr. & Mrs. A.
 Block, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Block, Miss
 Carr, Miss
 Champness, Mr. S.
 Carr, Mr. & Mrs. K.
 Crook, Mr. & Mrs. W.
 Darroch, Mr. R. G.
 Davine, Dr. K. A.
 Downing, Mr. & Mrs. H. B.
 Eiton, Mr. & Mrs. A.
 Gibbs, Miss V.
 Gladow, Mr. & Mrs. J. N. S.
 Goodchild, Mr. E. N.
 Hewlett-Parker, Mrs.
 Hocking, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Kitching, Mrs. W. E.
 Bathbury, Mrs. B. E.
 Legg, Mrs. W. F.
 Lockhead, Miss M.
 Lockhead, Miss M.
 Macdonald, Capt.
 Mackenzie, Mr. & Mrs. L. A.
 McGraw, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Moffet, Mrs.
 Paterson, Mr. & Mrs. H. H.
 Pawsey, Miss
 Reskat, Mr. & Mrs. C.
 Pharyza, Mrs. M. E.
 Sherburn, Mrs. H. E.
 Sinclair, Mr. K.
 Spence, Mr. W. R.

Passengers marked * join at Marseilles, + Mombasa, Port Said.

- Thompson, Miss E.
 Trench, Mrs. H. M.
 Le Poer
 Trent, Mrs. M. E.
 Trent, Mr. & Mrs. O. M.
 Tullis, Miss O. P.
 Wilson, Major O.
 Wilson, Miss E. G.
 Williams, Dr. & Mrs. N. I.
 Woods, Mr. & Mrs.

- Tanzania**
 Bland, Mrs. H. A.
 Bonavia, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Edwards, Mr. E. E.
 Gray, Mr. P. J.
 Lucas, Mrs. W.
 Moffet, Mr. J. P.
 Nutman, Mr. F.
 Wilford, Mr. H. B.

- Dar es Salaam**
 Bartley, Mrs. F. E.
 Connel, Dr. & Mrs. W. K.
 Cowin, Mrs. C. S.
 Cowford, Mrs. G.
 Cowford, Mr. C.
 Darling, Mr. J. S.
 Furber, Mr. J. F.
 Hodgson, Mr. & Mrs. D. C.
 Jones, Mr. & Mrs. E. W.
 Marchant, Mrs. M.
 Moore, Mr. L. E.
 O'Neil, Mr. I. N.
 Warrack, Mrs. O.
 Wilford, Mrs.
 Wilson, Miss K. I.

Passengers from East Africa on the s.s. "Dunbar Castle" which left Mombasa on June 1, and is scheduled to arrive London on June 15, are the following:

- Mombasa**
 Gordon, Mr. & Mrs. H. E.
 Hill, Mr. & Mrs. G. R.
 Hoskyns, Miss G.
 Jones, Mr. & Mrs. C.
 Jones, Mr. & Mrs. H.
 Kenner, Mrs.
 Palmer, Mr.
 Palmer, Mrs.
 Patters, Mr. A. A.
 Rawlins, Mrs.
 Sanders, Miss
 Shawyer, Mr.
 Sheld, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Smith, Mrs. S.
 Somerville, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Troup, Mrs.
 Whitehead, Mr. & Mrs. G.
 Whitehead, Mr. & Mrs. M.
 Woodham, Mr. P.
- Dover**
 Barnett, Mr. W. T.
 Bennett, Mrs. A. L.
 Birch, Mr. & Mrs. A.
 Bogen, Mr. & Mrs. A.
 Bogen, Miss P. D.
 Branston, Mr. & Mrs. G. H.
 Dolan, Miss
 Dönne, Mrs.
 Dove, Capt. & Mrs. P. C.
 Duncan, Mr. S. J.
 Galloway, Miss W. M.

Air Mail Passengers

Outward passengers on the 1st included Mr. N. J. Flaherty for Nairobi and Mr. Jule for Salisbury. Passengers due to leave to-morrow include Miss N. G. 170 for Nairobi, and Mrs. Bigland for Mipini. The Bar of Glamis booked to leave by the machine departing on June 1.

Homeward passengers on May 22 included Mr. Thompson from Mombasa, and Mr. Lazarus from Nairobi.

Passengers who arrived on May 21 included F. C. East and Mr. B. V. Marwood from Khartoum.

The G.P.O. and the G.P.S. (General Post Office) have issued an attractive illustrated brochure to commemorate the Empire Exhibition in Glasgow and to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of the L.N.E.R. The brochure records in text and in picture the efficiency of the fleet of pieces of machinery which have been successfully installed on the railways and the many courses in the G.P.O. Railways. Copies of the brochure may be obtained from the managers of the G.P.O. Messrs. Carter, Irvine & Co., Ltd., St. Mary Axe, London E.C. 4.

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The Norfolk Hotel

THE NORFOLK HOTEL
 10, MARKET STREET, NAIROBI

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STANDARD LAUNCHES in over 40 sizes from 12 ft. to 70 ft. for all pleasure and world services. They have been developed for rowing, sailing and passenger carrying, harbour and pilot work.

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Complete and full details from the manufacturer.

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Light 300 c.p. 6 hours for Ad.

Through-out life.

Absolutely safe.

By reason of their simplicity in use and long life, Tilley Lamps and Lanterns are especially appreciated by those living in East Africa. Burn ordinary kerosene and hold enough oil for 10 hours. No "tick" or "chime" - no noise. Absolutely safe. The Tilley Table Lamp with its clear, white light banishes all eyestrain when reading or doing needlework. Burns steadily, even when standing in a draught, without hissing noise. Tilley Stove Lamps are invaluable for work after dark in yards, farms, stables, garages, etc. Equally suited indoors or outdoors. Can be hung up, stood down or carried on a stand as required. Unaffected by water, however severe. Strongly made of stout brass and there are no parts to rust or corrode.



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Lantern

Originality, long life, and safety are :
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 African Lakes Corp., N. Rhodesia
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AMSTERDAM ROTTERDAM ANTWERP BRUSSELS
 June 21 June 27 June 3 June 9

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(Limited)

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on the 2nd of July 1876.

Established in Calcutta in 1875.

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CUTTACK	MANDALAY	SATYAPUR
DUBLIN	MARACAY	SHIBPUR
HONGKONG	RAIPUR	SINGAPORE
LYONS	TRIPURA	TUNCOR
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Weekly Mail Service to SOUTH AFRICA
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via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal

SAILED	GOING	ARRIVING	GOING	ARRIVING
1753	1754	1755	1756	1757
LLANSTYFAN CASTLE	EDMUNDO CASTLE	GLoucester Castle	ATHLONE CASTLE	DE NOTTAR CASTLE
June 11	June 25	June 25	June 25	June 25
June 17	June 24	June 25	June 25	June 25
June 24	June 25	June 25	June 25	June 25
June 25	June 25	June 25	June 25	June 25

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE RETIREMENT of the Director of the Lands and Mines Department of Tanganyika Territory provides a suitable occasion for reconsideration of the wisdom of perpetuating an experiment made a few years ago by the Government of the Territory. The plan was originally resisted by public opinion. Be Abandoned. It is finding its opposition vain, that to console itself with the definite undertaking that the permanence of the arrangement would depend upon its success in practice. It can be said without fear of contradiction that some at any rate of those best qualified to judge are convinced that the move has not been justified. It is that the Administration would be wise to seize the present opportunity of abandoning a scheme which has proved a dead weight, and placed upon fewer opponents. The fairness is admitted that the registration of titles and transfers is more efficiently conducted under the present system.

There is, however, a strong feeling in mining circles that the Department of Lands and Mines has been seriously handicapped by its sudden change, and that the Department, which has rendered such a valuable service to the Territory, has nothing to gain and much to lose from its abandonment. In such a case it is especially difficult for even the best informed officials to

the closest touch with the staff of the Geological Survey, to authorise publication of facts within their personal knowledge, but the information which has reached us appears to warrant independent re-examination of the whole position. The new Government and the present Chief Secretary had no part in the amalgamation, and if they were to bring into consultation one or two of the leading non-officials, present disquietude would doubtless be assuaged.

It so often happens, this question of principle affects more than one East African Dependency. We have reason to fear that the Government of Uganda contemplates putting its Geological Survey under the Mines Department of the Land Office, a step which would, we believe, be most regrettable. In circumstances pointing to Uganda, the desirability of combining these two Departments in the peculiar circumstances existing in Uganda, then it would surely be to remove the Mines Department under the Director of Geological Survey, who, beyond any question, has been the creator of mining in Uganda, and in the face of persistent discouragement and despite alternative offers of advancement elsewhere, has selflessly stuck to Uganda in order to prove that optimism was justified, and that the presence of others was unhelpful and would not be permitted to deprive the Protectorate of the benefits of the possession of gold, tin, copper, rubber, diamonds and petroleum.

Mr. Wayland has an international reputation earned simply by his own ability, and it is clearly he who should be the adviser of the Government on mining matters. It is however the Government that should not be made subordinate to him. The precedent set by him, instead of that of Tanganyika, directed action to the Government should not be the officer who would be automatically consulted in regard to mining.

In Tanganyika Territory, when an analogous problem had to be solved to permit a similar amalgamation, Sir Edmund Teale was appointed to a new office, that of Mining Consultant to the Government, thus giving him a status far higher and decidedly higher than that of the Director of Lands and Mines. Similar action should surely be taken in the north by the appointment of Mr. Wayland as Mining Consultant to the Government, an already committed combination which many would regret, though action in Canada may at any rate be deferred until it has been decided in Tanganyika whether the experiment has justified itself sufficiently to be continued.

Incidentally to find in due course a satisfactory successor to Sir Edmund Teale will not be easy. The original idea was that he should be followed by a mining engineer of great experience, and it is essential that that intention shall not be forgotten, for merely to promote on the score of seniority rather than ability.

As an instructor of mines without practical commercial and managerial training would be to defeat the whole value of the office. Mining in Tanganyika Territory is, we are convinced, still in its infancy, and if it is to be pushed along the right lines, the Government will continue to require such services as Sir Edmund Teale has rendered. It is scarcely to be expected that the authorities will be fortunate enough to find a man of his calibre and character, but when the times come, every endeavour must be made to attract a man to whom is unquestionably a big responsibility and a big opportunity. Incidentally, by the time that the matter is printed, Sir Edmund will have reached London.

THE HONORABLE MEMBERS of an officials in Northern Rhodesia at the wholesale shopping within a few months of the Personal Office Administration was criticised editorially by *The African and Rhodesian* some three months ago, when we drew attention to the fact that the Governor, after less than four years in the Protectorate was about to depart for Trinidad, that the Chief Secretary had not been promoted to the Government, and that the Indian Commissioner had not been promoted to his hands, which, it was pointed out, had never been

allowed to prevent the transfer of his able and experienced deputy to a third West Indian island, while, in completing the list of the above, the Minister and the Attorney-General, the next two most important officials, had also been sent quite recently to the Colonies. Such a general post, we feel, could not be other than detrimental to the country to its new Government, and the Royal Commission, which was about to visit Northern Rhodesia, and European non-official residents in which country were to be included as a result of such actions to being out of amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia, whose Civil servants normally give to that State the service of their lives.

Last week Colonel S. Gore-Browne, one of the most broad minded of the elected members of the Legislative Council, introduced a motion to maintain the same status for the Chief of the Colony, the Assistant Chief Secretary, and three other members of the Executive Council. Censured by the Council according to the brief Electoral Members' details, it appeared that this was the first Resolution of a substantial nature, and the first of the Government was an unfair shock to the members of the Royal Commission, which would arrive to find that all the senior officials in the Protectorate were inexperienced in the country also, which the Commissioners naturally expected them to provide information. Colonel Gore-Browne said frankly that his motion was to effect a vote of censure on the Colonial Office, which we had charged with appointing inexperienced officials from territories to territories, sometimes before they had had time to learn thoroughly the problems of the Dependency in which they were stationed, and to ensure before that Dependency had had an opportunity of benefiting fully from their experience.

A motion which I have briefly condemned the Government was, of course, supported by the majority of the elected members of the Council, and his colleagues on the other side of the House must have anticipated the result. The Intention of the motion was, in effect, to call for a censure of the Government by the House of Publicity, by the reasoned denunciation of the Government by the House of Publicity, the Government's policy of appointing inexperienced officials to the Dependency, and to call for their removal. Who can doubt that the responsible authorities should find most of the men that of the territories, in the majority of the charge, as it has been on previous occasions, the public service, given the instance, and the permanent recruitment of the public service, which has been a long time in the exercise of a restraint on the Government, and the temptation of the Colonial Office to appoint an individual at the unfair expense of the Colony in which he is serving. There must, of course, be transfers, and not from official to official, but from Civil servants, and from the public service to the public service, and from the public service to the public service, and from the public service to the public service.

The Premise of Cotton in S. Rhodesia

by the Rhodesian Representative of the Empire Cotton Growing Commission

THE EARLY YEARS. WHEN, IN THE early 19th century, the British cotton growers of Southern Rhodesia, but they were not successful, generally on account of lack of knowledge and even more to lack of continuous effort. Of course, those early pioneers worked under very difficult conditions, which no longer apply.

In 1923, when Southern Rhodesia was granted a government, a world shortage of cotton caused the cotton growers to look for a market for their cotton growing on a moderate scale. In this year the financial returns far exceeded their own expectations for Rhodesian cotton, sold at 20s. 6d. at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. Individual acreages were small and, as usually then happens, the yields were good. This combination of ridiculously high prices and good yields led to the inevitable boom.

Merchants and hard-headed business men concluded that it was safe to "put one's shirt on cotton." The immediate demand for cotton led to plantations of 100 to 200 acres, the following season and such plantations yielded 10 to 24 per ton, sold at £25 to £30 and sometimes more. From the first season many of many farmers received a return of £100 to £200 for their cotton. In the second year many far too many used their own seed and what their profits on

Improving Seed

the following season was improved. The cotton was not able to assist a further increase in yields, and the cotton growers were forced to look for other means of increasing their yields. It was found that the early cotton seed was very poor and that the only

means of increasing the yield was to improve the seed. The cotton growers were forced to look for other means of increasing their yields. It was found that the early cotton seed was very poor and that the only means of increasing the yield was to improve the seed. The cotton growers were forced to look for other means of increasing their yields. It was found that the early cotton seed was very poor and that the only means of increasing the yield was to improve the seed.

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The Rotational Benefit of Cotton

A number of European and native growers have been quick to realize the rotational benefit of cotton...
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Rhodesia...
advantage of the better prices...
adequate supply of seed...
arrangements are available...
management, ready to cope with...
sudden expansion.

In conclusion, tribute must be paid to the successive governments of Southern Rhodesia which have, each in turn, given strong support to the work of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

It might have been encountered...
and there is little doubt...
being...
due not so much to either...
organisation by itself...
cordial manner in which...
G. S. CAMERON

Outstanding Problems of Tropical Africa

From a Broadcast Talk by Miss Marjory Perham

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G. S. CAMERON

The Effects of European Influence

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Sir Edward Denham's Sudden Death

His Services as Colonial Secretary of Kenya

With the announcement of the death of Sir Edward Denham, Deputy Governor of Kenya, the world has lost a man whose services to the Colony were of the highest order. It is not surprising that Kenya feared such an experience during the interregnum particularly as the Colonial Secretary who was suddenly called upon to step into the shoes of a well-loved and experienced administrator had been in the Colony only a few months. The address which Sir Denham gave at the new session of the Legislative Council was interesting in account of his leadership, and it showed that he is not a man who lacks the talents or puts them in the hands of others, but slow to exercise his right to be called to the office.



SIR EDWARD DENHAM

Acting Governor at a public address. At this meeting he sought to avoid a plain and simple statement of the Government's policy, but he was unable to do so. He was, however, a man of great energy and initiative, and he was able to secure the agreement with the Colony, which was a great step towards the Education, Land, Agricultural and Fisheries Departments. Some people would have regarded this as a great burden to be taken up by the new Governor.

As Mr. Denham said during the course of his address in question to the Legislative Council, seven months have been passed in the history of the Colony, and will be regarded in the history of Kenya as of lasting historical interest. It is his right to be proud of his record in leading the Colony to a higher order. The Colonial Community should wish his term of office to be as successful as a great tribute to follow. Robert L. Gordon was the speaker.

Kenya's immediate future, the Deputy Governor, Sir Edward Denham, was a man of great energy and initiative, and he was able to secure the agreement with the Colony, which was a great step towards the Education, Land, Agricultural and Fisheries Departments. Some people would have regarded this as a great burden to be taken up by the new Governor.

He did all in his power to secure the establishment of Local Native Councils, and he was able to secure the agreement with the Colony, which was a great step towards the Education, Land, Agricultural and Fisheries Departments. Some people would have regarded this as a great burden to be taken up by the new Governor.

It can be said with confidence that no other Acting Governor in any East African Dependency has done so much to show so much initiative, to make so many directions of policy, or such readiness to press on with the solution of urgent problems. Instead of adopting the usual practice of deferring decisions until after the arrival of a new Governor, who would naturally have to delay still further until he had made himself sufficiently acquainted with local conditions, he took the courageous course of deciding as promptly as possible on such matters as demanded early attention of the chiefdoms. He states that he maintained continuity of policy and exercised the privilege of restraint to still a degree that he achieved the results remarkable in the prevailing circumstances of winning the confidence of the European ladies and African communities.

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Zanzibar Clove Settlement

THE Zanzibar Government and the Indian community have reached an agreement on the clove dispute which has not been accepted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

We have now received from Tanganyika a further source of the following statement in this subject which is of the greatest importance to Zanzibar.

By the Clove (Purchase and Exportation) Decree of 1937, the Zanzibar Government gave effect to the recommendations for the reorganisation of the Zanzibar clove industry which had been made by Mr. Binder as a result of his investigation of the industry in 1936. The essence of Mr. Binder's scheme was that it vested in the Clove Growers' Association a quasi-official, non-profit-making organisation already in existence, the sole right to buy cloves in Zanzibar, and sell them for export; they were not granted a sole right to sell to purchasers in other countries, in fact did not propose to sell in such purchases, save in exceptional circumstances.

The decree aroused opposition among the local Indian community, who had participated in a considerable extent in the industry, more particularly as middle-men and exporters. The local middle-men were unwilling to change their previous role for that of buying agents for the Clove Growers' Association, and the Indian National Association of Zanzibar and the support of the Indian Congress Party, who organised a boycott of Zanzibar clove at the Indian ports.

Concern of the Government

The Zanzibar Government could not but view with deep concern both the serious loss to the Zanzibar industry caused by the closing of the Indian markets and the deterioration of communal feeling which the dispute involved. In March, 1938, the Government proposed the relaxation of the Clove Growers' Association's control of the internal market by giving traders the right to buy cloves from producers and to hold stocks of cloves. As a result of the proposal negotiations followed between a Government committee on the one hand and a committee of representatives of the Indian trading interests on the other, which has now been approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In agreement with the Government's proposals for a relaxation of the control of internal markets, it is accepted with certain other very material modifications. The most important provision of the agreement is that under which exports are partially released from the control of the Association. Of each grade, much of clove exported a minimum percentage (at present fixed at 80%) of each grade must be purchased from the Clove Growers' Association at prices (not final) as fixed by the Government.

An Association Board of Management, which will only come into existence if all interests involved will determine by what market or markets grades of clove may be sold. The Association will not be allowed to operate in the open market as the sole agent for the clove industry. It is necessary to make the clove industry open to competition and to enable the clove industry to produce clove of different qualities, as the Association will buy only at the published prices; the cost of production must be paid by the clove growers.

will not be prescribed by law, and the cost of production to be paid by the clove growers. The Association will be the sole agent for the clove industry and will be the sole agent for the clove industry. The Association will be the sole agent for the clove industry and will be the sole agent for the clove industry. The Association will be the sole agent for the clove industry and will be the sole agent for the clove industry.

There is reason to hope that under the above agreement which now a considerable measure of the clove trade will be opened externally, and so much of the welfare of the Trading Community, the main objects behind the Decree of 1937 will be achieved. These objects in brief, to ensure an economic price to the clove grower, to ensure within reasonable limits the export of the clove, and to ensure an early end to the dispute which has been anticipated.

It is therefore to be hoped that the dispute will have been finally settled. Reasons for this are that a too optimistic view to take of the latest developments were stated at some length on page 1, 102 of our issue of May 26. If it is now possible to show that the Government will be wise or unwise.

Police Fire on Mob

A faction fight which occurred recently in the Province of Tanganyika resulted in the death of an African in a police rifle fire. Several individuals for a chiefdom were the cause of the trouble, which necessitated the dispatch of a small police detachment. The District Officer, finding the mob violent in mood, gave the order to fire. Six persons were wounded and two more died as the result of wounds. The situation is now quiet.

Kongonis' English Cricket Tour

The English tour of the Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club, which began on August 8, with a match against Godalming, will be as follows: August 17, Graylingwell Hospital, at Chichester; August 27, Rognon Regis, at Rognon Regis; August 29, Merhurst; August 12, Little Hampton; August 13, at Mary Park, at Chichester; August 15, Mr. E. G. G. at Hambledon; August 16, at Hampden, at Petersfield; August 19, at S. G. Baker, and on August 19, at Gorseham, a member of the club who is an English player. The tour is in touch with the Deputy Secretary Mr. A. G. Baker, at Thong Mead, Shore, near Gravesend, Kent.

Mountaineering Feats

The climbing people who were the organizers of the summit at Mt. Kenya, and who were the organizers of the summit at Mt. Kenya, were the organizers of the summit at Mt. Kenya. The organizers of the summit at Mt. Kenya were the organizers of the summit at Mt. Kenya. The organizers of the summit at Mt. Kenya were the organizers of the summit at Mt. Kenya. The organizers of the summit at Mt. Kenya were the organizers of the summit at Mt. Kenya.

Work of the U.M.C.A.

Traducing the Empire

THE PRIESTS were very busy in the more money and even more collections at Central Africa House for making addresses and dispatching the 300 letters a week. At the same time the needs stressed at the weekly anniversary meetings in London of the missionaries. Missionaries of Central Africa considered over 3000 souls.

The secretary, the Rev. J. C. Tompkins, was able to announce that in the Missionary Report out to East Africa the new workers numbered 100 in number since 1911 and they included 100 priests, six nurses, 100 men, 200 women teachers and 1000 police and police workers. He was in touch with 27 priests who had to go to Africa since 1911. One of the Bishop of Nyasaland gave a very picture of his visit to the Lupa, which goldfield had recently been discovered to be in this diocese, but where for 20 years no religious work had been done. There many who had been brought up in baptism, and even able to read and write. There had now been a report for Padre Lean to begin work on the Lupa in August but funds had been granted for one year only. Would his funds be the money to continue the work?

On the number of priests in the diocese the Bishop was emphatic. Padre Lean would see a brother priest at most only four times a year. Thousands of their Native villages were visited by a priest perhaps 12 times a year as a maximum, but more often only six or even four times a year, then were they able to be Mass.

Diocese of the North West Division

The diocese he concluded, was far too large. It was 600 miles long, with 350 districts, and it must be divided, though that was impossible at the moment. They needed more priests and more women teachers. The Churches in Africa must have more Native priests, who could not have such long and arduous a visitation would endure.

The Rev. G. K. Tibbatts of the Masasi Diocese declared that the African Church was making a big effort in its own support. £105 had resulted from voluntary donations from teachers' wages, one man offering 1s. 6d. a month from his salary for a month, and soon £200 might be realised. In rebuilding his trading college at Chidya £20 had been saved by the students cutting 780 bamboos in one day, making 1,000 bricks during term, and gathering 1,000 bundles of grass, and £20 was a lot of money in Africa, where a shilling would buy 50 eggs, or two and a half chickens.

The Rev. F. M. Trefusis, M.B., of Nyasaland gave a humorous account of what a shortage of staff in the Mission really meant. Though quite unqualified he was in charge of a theological college, which he had had to build. He would tuck up his glasses. Leave the class he was teaching, give instructions to the builders, get a message from the hospital that there was a man there "with a lump on him," and find at the hospital that the man had died. The chaplain had suggested that "in his spare time" he might take over the spiritual needs of the 1000000 of the 1000 Stations though he knew his word of their language. "I cannot be more than fractionally efficient at my work," he confessed. "I am going to be busy at the same time." The Board Secretary said that their evangelists and catechists were only four, bishops 222, Europeans and 1,377 Africans, a total staff of 1,600 to serve 100 million mission stations and 100 million people.

Mr. G. B. Campbell, who was recently one of the leading non-officials in Uganda and who had only recently returned to the United Kingdom, had been invited to the 27th day of a subject on "The Education of East Africans and Rhodesians." He said, "During my campaign I was astonished to find how much was being said in the Socialist mind against the British Empire. I had, of course, read some of the propaganda of the Pan-Africanists in which it was reported that Mr. Mc Govern had said that 'neither he nor his party would support a war for the defence of the British Empire, but would continue the development of the African and other peoples to the time of dismissal this as a trade vapouring. It was a very important of the true facts about the situation by making boldly provocative statements. But my experience at Liverpool, where I spoke, was that there was a very strong reaction against where there was even a small amount of opposition in the opinion of the nation of the Empire has been both his and booming. One of the things was caused is an opportunity for making speeches against the Empire, which was characterised as an institution the sole purpose of which was to strip down the various things in the Commonwealth and exploit them for our own selfish and vicious ends. On many occasions I was described as the agent of a Government who had set me out to slave drive the 'masses' in India and Africa. (It is interesting to note that these so-called friends should use the derogatory term 'masses')."

It may be true in the past. I do not admit it and I may postulate the assumption for the sake of argument—that we entered the territories for material gain. That does not alter the fact that today the conception of Empire is entirely different. To those of us who have lived in the territories of the British Empire it is an acknowledged statement of fact, which cannot be contradicted, that the main idea underlying the whole policy of the Imperial Government is the development of the various territories for the people who actually live in the territories, be the inhabitants brown, black, or yellow.

This is an aspect which cannot be emphasised too strongly, and the time has surely come when a campaign should be launched the object of which is to tell our people at home what is being done in our great Commonwealth.

Despite mistakes in the past, still no one seeks to deny the British Empire to-day means that nearly 500,000,000 souls are enjoying liberty, freedom, and justice as well as at home understand these things. A system which has conferred these great spiritual benefits on nearly one-quarter of the inhabitants of the globe cannot be described as anything but a noble one of which any right-minded person needs to be proud. It is an achievement of which no apology need be made and one in which we may take reasonable pride.

schools and hospitals? But there was no need for despondency. 57 Christians had become priests, 100 more teachers were being trained, the De La Warr Commission had paid a tribute to the educational work of the missions, but secular education was not enough. England was a Christian nation, and the U.M.C.A. was determined that Africans should have the advantage of a Christian education. This year was needed to inaugurate the Missionary Education Society was about to be established so that no less than 100,000 had to be obtained annually.

Statements Worth Noting

...of none, and none, a wrong evil for all, but in the end, after that which is good...

...having long inspired Rhodesia... Mr. A. H. ... Southern Rhodesian Parlia...

...as the pilot... more than the... in...

...There are in the rivers and lakes in Southern Rhodesia fish running to well over 10 lb. in weight...

...last season the average yield of cotton lint per acre in the United States was over 260 lb. in India and in Uganda it was less than 100 lb.

...I have been addressing this morning the Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) a thousand of the most healthy looking children I have yet seen in the Empire.

...By their diligence, skill, adaptability and resourcefulness, four young men from the Government Trade School at Lusaka have given us all a new vision of the African workman of the future.

...An African priesthood for Africa has always been our aim and ideal, and everyone must admit that it is right, provided there be, both now and for a long time to come, adequate supervision by experienced European experts.

...To meet the demand for... the best line appears to be the growing of... and for this sisal appears to be a sound solution, because it provides a cattle-proof fence and also material for fibre.

...Amongst the European population a high birth rate, a steadily decreasing death rate, and a decrease in the maternal mortality rate...

...The gum arabic trade of Tanganyika is capable of great expansion if... tapping experiments, it has been determined that the gum yield of several species of Acacia...

...A similar land conformation to that of the Grand Canyon of America... the main plateau...

406.—Captain Claude Birkbeck White Anderson



Captain C. B. Anderson, Chairman and managing director of... The company owning the East African Standard... Nairoba and the associated newspapers...

False Nazi Story

The Nazi newspaper attempted to show... in Czechs and Poles and the bombing of villages on the W. Frontier of the Spring... R.A.F. operations among villages wherein at least over 122 men and an untold number of women and children had been killed within three months. The charges are that no village is bombed unless the tribesmen have been proved guilty of attacks on British stations or of vindictive acts, such as burning Army wells. Nor is the order given until further attempts as a rule have failed and ample warning has been given to all villagers to leave for places of safety... their household property and cattle. The aim and the sole result of the bombing is the destruction of tribesmen's property in a certain sector of village as a punishment for proved offences. There is no record of casualties in such cases. Nor is there any indiscriminate bombing. There can be no analogy between this careful and judicial operation of the R.A.F. and the bombing of villages in China and Spain.

Biting Britain.

Default on two of Austria's three foreign loans has begun. Greater Germany shows that she has no intention of keeping up the payments due to Austria's creditors. A hundred million gained through the torments of war and a considerable stock of gold and valuable reserves in the Reich. It is understood that if Austria's creditors insist on payments, Germany has threatened to withhold interest payments also on her own two post-war obligations, the Dawes and Young loans. Whatever excuses may be trumped up to drapery the nakedness of this default, it will remain a bare-faced act of repudiation. Germany cannot plead inability to pay. Last year the value of her exports to Britain (including shipments from Austria) exceeded the sterling cost of her imports from Britain by about £8,400,000. Only £2,000,000 a year is required to meet full interest due on the British portion of the two German and three Austrian loans combined. Germany's default in her approach to reparation has put her creditors there in only one solution. The British Government will have to impose a proportion of the sterling payable to German exporters for goods sold in this country. The Anglo-German Payments Agreement provided for such an arrangement. If the plan then set on foot for debt payments broke down.

The Morning Standard

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Fin... M...

Russia's Air Force has not become weaker in the... They have... their reputation in the hands of Spain and on the Polar ice. The construction of their new military aeroplanes is extremely good. They have the largest aviation industry in the world. They have 83 factories with 230,000 workmen engaged in aviation work. In addition, the Russian aeroplane designers are competent and skilful. Their technicians are young men. The Russians have taken delivery of the world's largest flying-boat from the Glenn L. Martin Company at Baltimore. It is designed for civil use, but a few extra seats will carry passengers on a 10,000-mile hop with a range of 6,000 miles. The Russians paid £400,000 for this aeroplane and the rights to build similar boats in Russia. They plan to build 50 boats of this type for military service. American aviation experts, who have studied both Russian and German aeroplanes, tell me that the Russian aeroplane construction is superior to that of the German. Lord Forbes

Car Dumping Economics.

The economics of the dumping of the German Opel cars in this country are illuminating. It has been estimated that the labour involved in producing a British car of the type displaced by these German cars represents directly and indirectly some 20 man-weeks. Thus, the 2,974 German cars imported in the first quarter of the year are equivalent, if sold, to the continuous employment of some 3,600 men for three months. It also means that some £200,000 which would have been paid in wages, spent on British materials, or distributed in dividends by British companies, is not available for these purposes. On the German side the net result is that the car sold here the German authorities receive at least £50 of sterling exchange, which is provided by the British purchasers to finance German purchases of raw materials for armaments, while further impetus is given to the movement in Germany for erecting those plants which can most readily be used for war purposes. Mr. T. A. W. Allen, *London Industrial Finance Trust Ltd.*

Checked by Czechs.

The Czech Army's equipment is first class. The occupation of the frontier areas was carried out in accordance with a new plan only worked out after the Anschluss; nevertheless the last troops were at their posts two hours before the time laid down by the plan as possible under the most favourable conditions. Another feature of the plan is the training of the German troops into Austria, 16% of their tanks and armoured cars broke down. Czechoslovakia's increasing mobilisation they were very much smaller than they were to constitute a second. The first day the Czechs of all ranks appeared in the field and all proved good. The only difficulty has been that in these districts that do not yet come, and that on the day the German Army would appear. The Czechoslovak army that can be seen in the streets of Prague without exception, they have no comment on the Czech correspondent of 'The Spectator'.

Is War Inevitable.

Is Germany as bent on war that she is to force it on a reluctant Britain and France prepared to make considerable concessions to avoid it? War under present conditions for Germany means bread and meat cards from the word 'Go'. No war lasting more than six months can be contemplated till that situation is improved. The fully armed and equipped Czechoslovak army finished off the object lesson. It is worth noting that it is, in fact, the determination of desperation of the small nations that has saved peace for the big Powers. That efficient Czech mobilisation in the last 24 hours will be seen in the history as a turning point of the game.

This feature has been included especially for the service of subscribers to our Air Mail Edition.

to the News

Financial Barometer of The Week Market Movements and Trends

In Sentence.—Literature has developed from an art into an industry. *The Duke of Kent.*

"We should increase the number of cars in the country by a million." *Mr. Hopkins, M.P.*

"The legal profession is the most excellent training for story-telling." *Mr. Desmond MacCarthy.*

"Time-tables have been worked out for removing 3,500,000 people 50 miles or more from London in 72 hours." *Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, M.P.*

"The nation which is spending three hours a day in business is not going to produce another Nobel prize." *Sir Charles Crompton.*

"I hope Sir Kingsley Wood will tell Parliament everything he has reason to believe foreign countries already know." *The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

"No young people in former days have had to face such a mass appeal as is evident to-day in book plays, cinema, and, above all, in the cinema." *Dr. Drummond Shiels.*

"Canned consumption in this country last year was over 300,000 tons; stocks have decreased alarmingly to 22,000 tons, just over a month's supply." *Mr. D. O. Evans, M.P.*

"It would be highly dangerous to minimise the grave perils latent in the present world situation in general, and in the European situation in particular." *Mr. Anthony Edex, M.P.*

"If we had air parity for defence and offence alike there would be no war at all, because the whole world would then know that we could be sure of victory if it came." *Mr. J. E. Gayer.*

"If the German-Swiss were to develop hostile political ideologies, the Swiss constitution might operate a lot better than that of the Czechoslovak Republic." *Miss Elizabeth Wiske mann.*

"Unless the growth of chain stores and multiple concerns is arrested I can see the time when the trade of this country will be held in the grip of a dictatorship by the treatment of the rest of the community." *Mr. G. C. ...*

"You should follow Northport to ... and emphasize the danger of continuing a ... within any two hours of driving, that might stop the very ... time the speaking of the parting ..."
Dr. ...

Investment Pointers.—Have markets touched bottom? Three fundamental factors make the markets. First, international politics; second, the internal trade position here; and thirdly, the trade position abroad. One can hardly avoid the conclusion that all three are moving in a manner unfavourable to the industrial share market. The international situation is a constant Damoclean sword hanging over the Stock Exchange; it may not positively threaten war, but it does mean that even in the space of a single Account, the sudden development of international tension may smash even the most promising rally. As regards home trade, there has been a very definite setback, but it has not yet reduced business activity and profits very far. The downward tendency is quite clear, but there are signs far off of an improving pace of new orders. In this the course of exports will play a very substantial part. Much of the present industrial malaise has been caused by the sudden break in export trade, a recovery in which would provide just that little extra something which would ensure the victory of the expansionist forces over those which were leading to slump. This means that the most important single indicator for investors to watch is the trend of commodity prices, for upon them ultimately depends the level of British exports. An up-turf in commodity prices would be much the most important bull point the market could have. *"Cashmere" in "The Investors' Chronicle."*

"The captain of a ship tells each passenger in advance what is expected in an emergency. He tells him where the lifebelt is, how and when it is to be put on, where the lifeboat is, and in which lifeboat space he should be found in case of an emergency. The Government's short Governmental provisions can lecture till it is blue in the face." *The Daily Herald.*

"A German and a Swiss fall into conversation. The German said: 'I'm told that Switzerland has no army.' The Swiss replied: 'Admiral! How can that be when you haven't a navy or a coast or an Empire?' The Swiss replied: 'Well, you in Germany have a Minister of Justice, haven't you?' *The New Statesman and Nation.*

Stock Exchange.—Latest market prices of representative stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange after an hour's negotiations in the main sections of the market.

Consols 3½%	74 17 6
Kenya 5%	112 2 8
Kenya 3½%	103 0 0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	101 17 6
Nyasaland 3%	94 0 0
N. Rhodesia 5% A. Debs.	91 0 0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% Debs.	91 10 0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	103 3 3
Sudan 5½%	101 0 0
Tanganyika 4½%	116 5 0

Industrials

Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1)	4 16 10 1/2
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	3 5 7 1/2
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	19 0
Courtaulds (£1)	1 19 9
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1 6 6 1/2
General Electric (£1)	3 8 4 1/2
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	1 9 3 1/2
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	5 16 3 1/2
Int. Nickel Canada	2 9 9
Prov. Cinematograph	3 15 0
Turner and Newall (£1)	3 15 0
U.S. Steels	3 10 1/2
Utd. Steel (£1)	1 6 7 1/2
Unilever (£1)	1 17 10 1/2
United Tobacco of S.A.	8 14 0
Vickers (10s.)	1 0 4 1/2
Woolworth (5s.)	3 1 0

Mines and Oils

Anacosta (550)	4 12 6
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2 9 4 1/2
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	2 16 10 1/2
Anglo-Iranian	4 2 8
Burmah Oil	5 11 7 1/2
Cons. Goldfields	3 11 3
Crown Mines (10s.)	16 0 0
De Beers Df. (50s.)	7 10 0
E. Rand Cos. (5s.)	6 6
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	3 0 7 1/2
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	1 4 7 1/2
Johannesburg Cons.	2 15 7 1/2
Mexican Eagle	5 7 1/2
Rand Mines (5s.)	8 18 9
Randfontein	1 16 5
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	24 15 0
Shell	4 0 7 1/2
Su. W. Nigel (10s.)	10 6 3
West Wits. (10s.)	7 15 0

Banks, Shipping, & Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.)	2 2 4
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	105 0 0
Can.	3 17 6
E.D. Realisation	8 3
Ch. Western	51 0 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	80 10 0
M.S.	16 9 0
New Bank of India	38 0 0
Southam. Ry. def. ord.	28 5 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	15 3 9
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	105 0 0

Plantations

Anglo-Dutch (10s.)	1 6 6
Anglo-Siam (10s.)	1 6 6
Lat. Asiatic 2s.	1 6 6
Malayan P. (10s.)	1 6 6
Rubber (10s.)	1 6 6

PERSONALIA

Lady Crawford Maxwell has returned home from South Africa.

Mr. J. R. Peters, Director of Public Works in Nyasaland, is on leave.

M. André Bertrand, French Consul in Nairobi, is making a coastal tour.

The Rev. E. A. Maycock has left England to join the U.M.C.A. in Nyasaland.

Mr. I. O. Orchardson, of Kericho, has arrived in England and is staying near Bath.

Mr. B. A. Astley, B.Sc., has been promoted Principal of the Prince of Wales School, Kabete, Kenya.

Mr. F. W. P. Kingdon, Government Auditor in Zanzibar, has been transferred to Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Mark Young, Tanganyika's new Governor, leaves tomorrow for Dar es Salaam to enter upon his duties.

Sir John Caulett, Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), and Lady Caulett left England last week for South Africa.

The late Mr. C. H. Page, formerly of the Sudan Civil Service, left estate of the gross value of £3,375, with net personalty of £2,213.

Mr. A. R. Mackenzie, Director of Education in Southern Rhodesia, is on his way home on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Mackenzie.

The East Africa Dinner was held in London last night, Sir Claud Hollis presiding. A full report of the speeches will appear in our next issue.

Mr. C. J. Valentine has arrived in South Africa from Kenya to tour the principal towns with the object of stimulating interest in Kenya coffee.

Captain and Mrs. Keith Caldwell will be at Montpellier Terrace, Knightsbridge (telephone Kensington 8376), until the latter part of July.

Mr. J. G. Steytler, Mr. W. E. McClure and the Rev. W. P. Green have been appointed members of the Advisory Committee on Education in Nyasaland.

Herr A. M. L. Winkelman has been recognised as Honorary Consul-General for the Netherlands in the Dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Mr. W. A. Lee, general manager of the African Highlands Tea Company, Kericho, who has put 5,000 acres under tea in Kenya, and Mrs. Lee have arrived from East Africa. They leave tomorrow for Scotland.

Passengers on board the "Llandudno" are due to arrive home from East Africa. They include Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Fildes, Commander of the Home Guard, Mr. J. B. Maguire, and Mr. J. B. Maguire.

Mr. J. B. Maguire, who served in the Sudan during the war, and has for many years been engaged in the Sudan, has returned to Switzerland.

The speech by the new Governor of the Colonies at the annual dinner of the Corona Club on June 15 will be broadcast in the Empire programme of the B.B.C.

Congratulations to Mr. T. S. Pegg on his election to the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia for the Fort Jameson constituency, in which he has long been one of the best-known settlers.

Dr. Pole Evans, the well-known South African agriculturalist, who is Director of Pasture Research in the Union, is about to visit Kenya to advise the Government on soil erosion problems.

Lord Cadman, who is to serve on a panel of industrial advisers to the Air Ministry, is Chairman of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, Ltd. and Petroleum Adviser to the Colonial Office.

Captain H. W. Seton-Karr, who several times visited East Africa on big game hunting and exploring expeditions, and who died in 1942, has an estate valued at £14,773, with net personalty of £4,500.

Colonel W. K. Tucker will, we understand, arrive in England at the end of the month on business and medical grounds, but will return to Kenya a fortnight later by the "Llandovery Castle."

Captain Frank Johnson, of the headquarters staff of the British Empire Service League, and Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, daughter of Mr. E. R. McIlwraith, of Constantia, Cape Province, are to be married shortly.

Dr. Haden Guest, M.P., who visited East Africa and the Rhodesias a few years ago, is a member of the committee of M.P.s appointed to consider plans for the evacuation of the civil population from London in time of war.

Colonel H. E. Ismay, who has been Assistant Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, served in Somalia from 1914 to 1920, was twice mentioned in despatches, given a brevet major, and awarded the D.S.O.

Mr. J. McCarthy, President of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce, recently presented to the Governor-General, Sir Stewart Symes, a cheque for £500 in aid of the Sir Lee Stack almshouses in London, for which Lady Symes had made an appeal.

Mr. John Boyd, Commandant of the Kenya Detachment of the Legion of Frontiersmen, was recently entertained by the detachment at its first public dinner in Nairobi. Over 160 members and residents were present, including many members of the Colony.

The Earl of Athlone presided at a luncheon given in London last week by the British Empire Service League, which has some 20 branches in the Rhodesias and West Africa, and a South African Service League now making plans for a London branch.

Major-General C. G. B. ... Adviser ... Commission ...

The new building of the ... Settlers Club, which provides young women ...

Lord Blesisloe, now in Africa as chairman of the Royal Commission on the Rhodesia and Nyasaland ...

An Imperial Conference on Agricultural Co-operation is to be held at the Empire Exhibition in Glasgow on July 18, 19, and 20 ...

Sir Leopold Moore last week submitted a motion in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council that "This Council take note of the fact that the Elected Members approve the principle of the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia ..."

Mr. Webb Miller, who has been appointed general European manager of the United Press Association of America, covered the Italo-Ethiopian war with the Italian armies, when he beat all other newspapermen with news of the beginning of hostilities. He was the first correspondent to enter Adowa.

The Duke of Aosta, viceroy of Italian East Africa, left Addis Ababa on Sunday for Rome. Though it is thought that he has left to discuss progress with the Italian Government, there are renewed rumours that he may not return to Ethiopia and that a successor will be appointed very shortly.

General Peruzzi, Under-Secretary of State for Italian East Africa, has formally opened the Missolini Tunnel driven through the Thermaber range on the Addis Ababa-Dessale road. The tunnel is 1,000 ft. above sea-level, and by lessening the gradients concerned it will enable heavy motor traffic to operate over the route.

We were able to announce that Mr. L. B. Freeston, who was seconded from the staff of the Colonial Office to become secretary to the East African Governors' Conference, will shortly return to England and leave on October 1 he will assume charge of the East African Department of the Colonial Office.

The East Africa Kennel Club has elected the following Officers: President, Mr. A. Fisherwood; Vice-Presidents, Mr. J. G. ... and Mr. R. ...

North Rhodesia ... Acting Governor ... the Hon. ... of the ... King's ... 1914-1918 ... and ... South ... 1914 ... awarded for gallant service in the ...

Mr. M. C. Fourie, of the Nakuru Athletic Club, won the Victor Ludovici Cup at the third annual ... Athletic Meeting at Rumuruti. He took the high jump with 5 ft. 3 ins.; the 100 yards in 19.25th seconds; the 120 yards hurdles in 18.45th seconds; the long jump with 19 ft. 7 ins.; and was second in the 220 yards.

In the course of a tribute to the Rev. H. R. A. Philp, who was a missionary in Kenya for many years, and who for the last eight years has been minister of the Presbyterian Church in Newcastle, the Newcastle Chronicle recalls that one of his proud possessions is an illuminated address from the Indians in Nyeri, paying tribute to his self-sacrificing labours during their crisis of famine and influenza, to which was added a cheque for £150.

Sir Philip Macdonell, Judge of the High Court, Northern Rhodesia, recently addressed the Scottish Anthropological and Folk-Lore Society in Edinburgh on "Land Tenure and Inheritance among some Bantu Tribes." He said, inter alia, that save for one incident, for which the British South Africa Company was not responsible, Northern Rhodesia was brought under British rule without bloodshed, thanks to the missions and the care with which the Company selected its district officials.

Colonel F. S. Modera, the Nairobi advocate, and Chairman of the Nairobi Branch of the British Legion, has been returned unopposed in the by-election for the Nairobi South constituency, following the death of Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell. He served with the Lancashire Fusiliers in France during the War, was later on the staff at the War Office and in Ireland, and for three years was Deputy Provost Marshal with the British Army on the Rhine. He retired from the Army in 1929.

Forthcoming Engagements

- June 9.—British South Africa Company's annual meeting, 12 noon.
- June 10.—Soga Soga Estate's annual meeting, 12 noon.
- June 10.—Joint East Africa Board annual meeting, 11 a.m.
- June 10.—Tafami Gold Mining Syndicate annual meeting, 12 noon.
- June 10.—Uganda Society in Scotland to meet at Glasgow Empire Exhibition. Uganda films to be shown in East African Pavilion.
- June 11.—Colonial Office Vote to be considered in the House of Commons.
- June 20.—First cotton auction in Blantyre, Nyasaland.
- June 21.—East African Governors' Conference, Entebbe.
- June 23.—Annual evening reception of the Royal Empire Society.
- June 26.—British Empire Garden Party, Rochampton, 2.15 p.m.
- June 27.—Annual dinner of the Southern Rhodesia Dinner Club, Treacres, Bulawayo.
- July 1.—East Africa League Society Summer School, South Africa.
- July 20.—West Africa Dinner, Savoy Hotel.
- July 20.—Nyasaland Agricultural Show, Frobisher.
- July 20.—British Empire Agricultural Show, Frobisher.

Question in Parliament

The Congo Case Treaties

The intentions of the Congo Case Treaties, which have been discussed in the House of Commons in connection with the Japanese cotton-wool goods industry.

Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, replied that the treaties provided for complete commercial equality between the parties, and preclude differential treatment in the matter of duties. It could not therefore be claimed that Japan's trade with those territories was contrary to the provision of the treaties.

Mr. Maclean having asked whether, if the treaties were creating a disadvantage to British trade, the Imperial Government would have them revised, Mr. Stanley replied that the treaties were capable of revision only by agreement of all the signatories, and could not be denounced unilaterally by this country.

Could not the other signatories be called together and asked whether the time had not arrived for denunciation of the treaties, asked Mr. Burke, whereupon Mr. Stanley pointed out that the Government itself was one of the signatories.

Mr. H. Williams asked the right hon. gentleman seriously whether the treaties signed by the Government were for all time.

Mr. Oliver Stanley said the Government felt in this matter, in the absence of our legal advisers, and that legal advisers have already given

Juvenile Labour in the Colonies

Mr. David Adams directed attention to a memorandum drawn up by the International Labour Office in the course of which it was stated that whereas in Portuguese Africa

Colonies employment of children under 12 years of age was forbidden in French African Colonies, and in Spanish Colonies, and in Spanish Colonies the corresponding prohibition in Kenya, Uganda and Northern Rhodesia only applied to the age of 12. He asked whether, since the publication of the memorandum the age at which children are employable in Kenya has been reduced to 12 years, and the Colonial Secretary would take immediate steps to guard the health and morals of native children in British African Colonies by raising the standards at least to the equality of those of the other countries named. In the course of his reply Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said that in the course of the Portuguese, French and Spanish Colonies revealed in the International Labour Office memorandum was incomplete, and omitted reference to numerous exceptions permitted by legislation in such countries.

There was no mention of the fact that in some African Colonies children between 10 and 15 might be employed in domestic service on condition that the work was suitable to their age, or of the fact that in the French Cameroons children under 12 years of age might be employed in agricultural, commercial and industrial undertakings, where such undertakings were conducted by members of the family.


When the application of the International Labour Conventions relating to child employment was considered some years ago, it was decided that in East Africa a lower age limit than that prescribed was justifiable. African Governments were accordingly informed that so far as industrial employment was concerned, a lower age limit than 12 years was permissible, provided that they were satisfied that such a reduction was in the best interests of the territories concerned, and that arrangements were made for the inspection and supervision of such employment. These, however, made clear that the direct general effect of the Convention could be adopted in respect of children employed in industries.

The provisions in different countries in regard to child employment were set out in a memorandum, and no child could be employed industrially under 12 years, and no child could be employed between 12 and 14 in a factory unless the employment was authorised by the Factories Board, which issued certificates on condition that certain conditions were observed, and that the child should not be employed in any place where in certain industries children could not be employed for more than seven hours per day, or for more than three hours on any day. In regard to apprenticeship, contracts the father of a child between nine and 12 might apprentice his son or a female child under 15 years.

It was stated that no child could be employed in any industry for more than one in which only members of the same family are employed, no child between 12 and 14 could be employed unless the employment was authorised by the Factories Board, which issued certificates authorising the father of a child under 12 years to contract for his child's services, subject to the consent of the child if he or she was over 10 years of age, and in writing, and to the signature of a District Commissioner, who in the case of female children was to sign the certificate only if the child is fully apprentice to the child.

In Kenya the employment of servants of 12 years and over was prohibited any juvenile who appeared to be under 10 from being allowed to enter into a contract of service from which it was allowed that children above 10 were allowed to enter such contracts. The provision was, however, subject to the approval of the District Commissioner, and to the consent of the child if he or she was over 10 years of age. In the case of children under 12 years of age, the child could be employed in attendance on his mother, or on any other person, or in any other capacity, but no child under 12 years could be employed in any other capacity, unless he or she was fully apprentice to the child. The child could be employed in any other capacity, unless he or she was fully apprentice to the child. The child could be employed in any other capacity, unless he or she was fully apprentice to the child. The child could be employed in any other capacity, unless he or she was fully apprentice to the child.

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 TO SPORTSMEN'S TROPHIES

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News Items in Brief

Of Commercial Concern

...Togo has been officially recognized as a sovereign State in September. The population of Togo was estimated at 1,000,000 and the area at 56,000 sq. miles. The capital is Lome. The official language is French. The currency is the CFA franc. The country is a member of the French Community of States. The main industries are agriculture and mining. The principal crops are cotton, coffee, and cocoa. The main minerals are uranium, manganese, and iron ore. The country is a member of the Organisation of African States.

The second session of the Congress of Anthropologists and Biologists will be held at Copenhagen from August 10 to 15. The theme of the congress is 'The Evolution of Man'. The congress will be held in the city of Copenhagen, Denmark. The congress is organized by the International Union of Biological Sciences. The congress will be held in the city of Copenhagen, Denmark. The congress is organized by the International Union of Biological Sciences.

Southern Rhodesia was not to admit any more of the 100,000 British troops who are to be sent to the area and the same number next year. The British Government has announced that it will not send more troops to Southern Rhodesia.

The ship 'Emerald' of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd. was damaged during a storm. The ship was carrying a cargo of goods. The ship was damaged during a storm. The ship was carrying a cargo of goods. The ship was damaged during a storm. The ship was carrying a cargo of goods.

The migration of the Short-billed Gull, now mainly a passenger bird, has been reported. The Short-billed Gull is a species of gull that is found in the North Atlantic. The Short-billed Gull is a species of gull that is found in the North Atlantic. The Short-billed Gull is a species of gull that is found in the North Atlantic.

The 6th Battalion of the African Rifles will be transferred to Tanganyika. The 6th Battalion of the African Rifles will be transferred to Tanganyika. The 6th Battalion of the African Rifles will be transferred to Tanganyika. The 6th Battalion of the African Rifles will be transferred to Tanganyika.

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The 1930 surplus of the Government was £1,000,000. The 1930 surplus of the Government was £1,000,000. The 1930 surplus of the Government was £1,000,000. The 1930 surplus of the Government was £1,000,000.

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KAREN ESTATES

IN THE DISTRICT OF NYANGUYA, KENYA

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

- Freehold plots, 1/2 acre to 1/4 acre
- Electric light
- Water supply
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- Building stone
- Telephone
- Excelsior
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 NAIROBI KENYA COLONY

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LATEST MINING

Tanami's E. African Tale

At the close of the financial year, the Tanami Gold Mining Co. has extensive production facilities in several East African mining provinces, now in the development of a new list of 239,177,000.

The directors' report notes that the Tanami Gold Mining Co. has made considerable progress in several East African mining provinces, now in the development of a new list of 239,177,000. The directors' report notes that the Tanami Gold Mining Co. has made considerable progress in several East African mining provinces, now in the development of a new list of 239,177,000.

The E. capital of £1,000,000, the balance sheet shows 1,000,000 shares, £1,000,000, and reserves of £5,608,000, £2,788,000, and reserves for income tax of £3,370,000. The assets, investments, etc. stand at £1,000,000, £5,608,000, £2,788,000, and cash of £3,370,000.

Company Progress Reports

Wardell Colliery.—During May 1935, 77,038 tons of coal were produced. Rhodesia Broken Hill.—During May 1935, 9,000 tons of zinc concentrates and 600 oz. of silver were produced.

Kagera Mines.—During May 1935, 1,000 tons of iron concentrates and 600 oz. of silver were produced.

Tanami Gold Mining.—During May 1935, 1,000 tons of gold were produced, yielding 46 oz. of gold, 77 oz. silver, and 5 tons of copper. Total production for the month was 1,000 tons of gold, 77 oz. silver, and 5 tons of copper.

During May 1935, 8,400 tons were mined for a recovery of 77 oz. of gold, 77 oz. silver, and 5 tons of copper. Total working costs: £77,000. Estimated revenue: £1,000,000. Government royalty: £451,000. Sundry revenue: £100,000. Estimated profit: £100,000. Capital expenditure: £132,000.

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under mining, and it is expected that the substantial production of iron and steel will be maintained with a view to increasing the output of the industry. The directors' report notes that the Tanami Gold Mining Co. has made considerable progress in several East African mining provinces, now in the development of a new list of 239,177,000.

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COOLING — INVIGORATING

ON SALE EVERYWHERE

WHITEWAYS

BEVON CORDERS



Whiteways Cider Co., Ltd., London, E.C.4.

Rhodesia Railways Trust

UNDERSTANDING the fact that the Rhodesia Railways Trust for 1937-38, the year ended March 31, 1938, the directors decided to maintain the dividend for 1937-38 by using the carrying forward reduced to nil. During the year the Rhodesia Railways Trust had a profit of £1,436,162, and other investments of £34,599. During the year the dividend to the Trust by the Mashonaland Railway Company at March 31, 1937, was realized at a loss of £7,595, which has been written off the reserve account and interest accrued but not received, which was amounted at March 31, 1937, to £2,436. The balance of the reserve being no longer required for that purpose, will be transferred to the investments reserve which now stands at £2,599. The annual meeting of the Trust will be held in London in due course.

Sena Sugar Estates

A profit of £2,242, or £15,633 more than in the previous year, is disclosed by the annual accounts of Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., the directors of which are recommended at the annual meeting a distribution at the rate of 9% compared with 6% a year ago. The company now enjoys a liquid position, and on December 31 last possessed floating assets of over £600,000. Current liabilities on the same date totalled only a little more than £150,000.

During the year 46,375 tons of sugar were made, compared with 40,928 tons during the previous year, and the value of sugar on the free market, which had in 1937-38 fallen to the middle of last year, had on the 31st of December it was as low as 10s. 6d. per cwt. This was mainly due to the fact that the directors of the Council had not set the price in adjusting exports to the diminishing demands of the free market.

The 1937-38 crop began in May, and sufficient cane is estimated to be available to keep both factories working to capacity. The resultant surplus of sugar will depend largely upon the sugar price of the time, but there is no reason to suppose that the output will be less than last year. The annual meeting of the company takes place in London in due course.

British Central Africa Co.

A profit of £1,277, or £1,277 more than in the previous year, is shown in the annual accounts of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., the directors of which are recommended a distribution of £1,277 for interest on loans and taking into account the realization of investments over the year amounting to £5,277. That amount being the character of a capital profit, the balance of £7,277 has been carried to reserve.

One small acreage of land owned by the company was sold during the year. The average yield of tobacco in 1937 was 30 acres more than in 1936, and the crop was 82 lb. per acre, that of which was sold locally at good prices. The tobacco sold was valued at £14,496, a 10% increase on the previous year's £13,176. The cultivation of soyabean on the company's estates is being extended; during the year under review 200 tons of soyabean were sold to the Natives, of which 100 tons were sold to the remainder retained for seed purposes. Nyasa Coal Estates, Ltd., produced 200 tons of sisal and 100 tons of sisal from the Makandi and Chitwa Estates, also which, except about 30 tons not yet shipped, has been sold to Kubula Stores, the trading concern formed by the company, has been transferred to the Lakes Corporation.

Tea in Uganda

Reference to propaganda work for increasing tea consumption is made in the annual report of the Chairman of the Uganda Tea Association. The trade mark of the Association is now affixed to all packages of Uganda tea sold by members, and is stamped on the cups used by the tea stall at the main Kampala bus park—the construction of which is said to be superior to coffee stalls in England. It is hoped that similar stalls will be erected in other parts of the Protectorate.

Tanganyika Crop Prospects

The latest crop report from Tanganyika states that, owing to unsatisfactory rains, the groundnut crop will be small, and that the food position is not yet sufficiently assured to justify removing the prohibition placed on the export of groundnuts from the main producing areas. The Northern Province coffee crop promises to be good, but some reduction in yield is anticipated in both the *robusta* and *arabica* crops from Rukoba. The drought-resisting qualities of cotton have been demonstrated in Mwanza, and in spite of light rains a fair crop is expected. The Tanganyika and Eastern Provinces may show increased yields in some districts.

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FOR UNLIMITED OUTPUT

Millars' Pump has long been acknowledged as the most reliable pump under most strenuous working conditions. They will deliver at maximum efficiency in the hottest and most difficult labour, and special attention has been given to accessibility to facilitate maintenance. Millars' pumps are manufactured in centrifugal and centrifugal types. Output ranges from 100 to 10,000 gallons per hour.

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EVERY MILLARS' PUMP IS A TRIUMPH OF BRITISH ENGINEERING

IRIUM THIRTS MILLIONS WITH NEW LUSTRE ON TEETH

IRIUM is the new modern way to remove dirt, decay film - make teeth sparkle and keep the mouth clean and fresh.

So effective is IRIUM that one good brushing with Pepsodent Tooth

Anita Louise, star of WARNER BROTHERS PICTURES, appearing in "THE GO-GETTER"

Paste leaves enamel cleaner and more radiant than you have ever experienced.

PEPSODENT TOOTH PASTE

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VIROL BUILDS FOR LIFE

Weekly gain

2.6 oz. white on VIROL

1.2 oz. white on Helbut Liver Oil (and Milk)

1.0 oz. white on Cod Liver Oil

0.3 oz. white on...

white on... added to usual...

Results of scientific investigation...



Photo showing Queen termite flanked by two workers and soldier (left) on portion of wood is by courtesy of the Council of Botanical Gardens, Singapore.

KILL THE QUEEN...

and the other inhabitants of the territory will surely die. Yet even this troublesome method is but a palliative. For your property remains exposed to fresh infestation, your timber still liable to further attack and damage. The most reliable means of banishing white ants is to treat all timber and woodwork with "Atlas A" Wood Preservative. The protection thus afforded is positive and permanent. Not a single termite will feed off "Atlas" treated wood, nor remain in the vicinity. Yet "Atlas A" is quite odourless. The method of treatment is particularly simple. A solution of "Atlas A" and water is prepared and applied by brush-coating or by immersion. Subsequently, the treated surfaces can be painted or varnished, as desired. The Preservative is not a tar-oil product. In fact, besides the additional protection of rendering the timber highly resistive to fire action, "Atlas A" is inexpensive and being highly CONCENTRATED, it is extremely economical in use. Send at once for descriptive literature.

Particulars and supplies available from: J. S. Davis & Co. Ltd., Dar es Salaam & Tanga; Harrison & Houghton, Ltd., Box 854, Bulawayo; Kettles, Roy & Tysons (Mombasa) Ltd.; Nairobi.

ATLAS A WOOD PRESERVATIVE

Available in the U.K. in 5 and 10 lb. tins, and 50 lb. drums. PRESERVATIVE TO THE RIGHT HON. EARL OF BUCKINGHAM AND NORFOLK, ENGLAND.

Bank's Good Trade Report, Labour from N. Rhodesia

BARCLAY'S BANK (C.A.) include the following table in its current monthly review.

Kenya.—Estimated coffee production for 1937-38 ends June 30 put at 10,000 long tons. Estimate of cotton from Kisumu district slightly higher at 16,000 bales, 70,000 into Kenya and Uganda. The 1937-38 showed increase of 6.8% compared with 1936-37.

Uganda.—Coffee sales to end of March exceeded 20,000 bales, surpassing last year's record crop.

Tanganyika.—Report of new season coffee crop in Moshi-Kusha area good. Forecast of Tanganyika sisal production in 1938 795,000 tons.

Southern Rhodesia.—General trading conditions satisfactory. Rains have benefited pasturage but too late to benefit materially growing crops, which have been seriously affected. Demand for cattle firm, especially for store oxen for stall feeding.

Northern Rhodesia.—Trading conditions satisfactory. Maize crop expected to approximate last year's, but shortage of rain has adversely affected wheat.

Zanzibar.—Native trade has begun to improve. Cotton crop in Lower Shir district successful, and likely to be larger than last year, providing bollworm damage not excessive. Sisal production re-started; soy bean crop ripening fairly; tea estates have had good yields.

"We have no Colonies, but we hope soon to regain them," declared Heri Koenig, head of the Reich Colonial School for Women, during a broadcast on the aims of the Schools. "We do not think only of the Colonies in the narrow sense," he declared, "but we think of all German settlements in Africa, Brazil, and elsewhere."

POWER for INDUSTRY!



KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA

Cheap power is available in many areas

Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances refer your proposals to one of the Companies offices.

Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to steel-rollers in the Tang area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya and Uganda—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 45 and 240 volts.

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

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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 Tanga.

THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kileleshwa, Mtwara.

LONDON OFFICE: 60, Queen Street, E.C.4

The effort of the Tanganyika Association to induce more of its labour from Northern Rhodesia are referred to in the annual report in which the secretary states:

"As regards the supply of recruits from Northern Rhodesia, the results are up to expectations, but the number of recruits is disappointing. The first batch arrived in September, and 55 per cent of the year 743 had arrived on 31st a hoped-for total of about 2,000. It is clear that the organisation has been going for some time, it is hoped that the recruits will come forward in greater numbers. There is a growing feeling that the Association should take over complete control of the recruitment of labour, and form a proper recruiting organisation."

The report states that from May 1 of last year the export cess on sisal was increased to 4 per ton in order to build up the reserve fund, which stood at £2,100 on December 31 last.

N. Rhodesia's Finances

Opening the recent session of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, Mr. W. M. Logan, the Acting Governor, announced that 1937 had closed with a Budget surplus of £72,600, as against an estimate of £4,700, thanks mainly to the buoyancy of Customs and income tax, the revenue collections amounted to £981,915, compared with £874,651 estimated. Expenditure, which was originally estimated at £869,000 and increased by £78,700 on a supplementary vote, worked out at £909,200 or only £39,000 more than the estimates.

"Ivory Pearls"

Mr. O. O. Grogan has presented to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, an exceptionally fine specimen of "Ivory pearl" taken from the tusk of an elephant shot in Uganda. Captain Guy-Dollman, of the staff of the Museum, says that though these concretions are usually egg-shaped, this one looks more like a small potato, especially on account of the presence of two small tuber-like growths arising one from either end. The specimen has an over-all length of 1 1/2 inches, and exhibits over a large part of its surface a high state of polish. Nearly in the middle of the body is a constriction which is probably the result of pressure from the walls of the parent cavity during the growth of the concretion. From the weight (1.07 g.) it is evident that it is solid or nearly solid, although its appearance suggests that it may be hollow.

Summer Tour to Africa

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company has arranged a special summer tour to South African ports by the R.M.S. "Arubid Castle," sailing from Southampton on July 22. For this tour, which will be confined to first and second class passengers, a reduction of 20% will be made from the ordinary return fares, and the tickets will be available for return at any of the company's principal ports in the Cape town within five weeks after arrival. First class fares range from £27 18s 6d to Capetown, with proportionate fares to other South African ports, and second class from £17 13s 7d.

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS
Including: BALTIC also DENKROUZE and BOENBAIA
HELSINKI, ST. PETERSBURG, MADRAGASCAR, REUNION,
MAURITIUS, SEYDIE, ALGERIA, NAGAZORE,
DAR ES SALAAM, ZANZIBAR, NEWBERRY,
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UNION-CASTLE LINE ENCIRCLES AFRICA



Weekly Mail Service to **SOUTH AFRICA**
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SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA
 via Cape Islands, via regular mail to Durban, St. Helena, Lobitoni and
SAILINGS EVERY 4 WEEKS TO EAST AFRICA
 via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal
 via Cape of Good Hope, New York and South East Africa

SAILINGS

CLOUESSE CASTLE	June 11	London	St. Helena
ATHLONE CASTLE	June 25	London	June 27
DUNDEE CASTLE	July 9	London	June 28
LIBBY CASTLE	July 23	London	July 1
CAPETOWN CASTLE	August 6	London	July 2
LANDOVERY CASTLE	August 20	London	July 15
BARNARVON CASTLE	September 3	London	July 22

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 Offices at Southampton, Birmingham,
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Made in all types and ratings for
 duty in any part of the world

Illustrated
 both 420 KVA and 6300/440 volt
 three phase, 50-cycle transformers
 factory sub-station, inventory
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THE RUGBY

THE RUGBY COMPANY, LONDON, ENGLAND
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 THE RUGBY COMPANY, LONDON, ENGLAND
 THE RUGBY COMPANY, LONDON, ENGLAND

Over the past year the average price of coffee in the market has been almost exactly the same as if it is not actually below the cost of production must be nearer to it, and growers will not wish to purchase beans, but they are in the happy prospect of increased returns. The return to the planter is, therefore, to be expected, not only for the planter's sake, but also for the sake of all those who are dependent on the continuity of Kenya coffee. There is good reason to believe that the

price and indirect results of the high price of coffee would considerably increase the growth of the industry. The main difficulty for the planter is that as a rule there are not enough beans to export naturally, but no more than estimates until the season has opened. For a while, it is thought that the planting figures and to say only that we know that the coffee in Africa which has been grown should plant the same of good beans.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Indefinite in a Landscape Artist

THE RHODES ESTATE at Inyanan is a fine example of a Rhodesian landscape artist's vision. The estate itself, and the numberless ruins and forts, stone-lined pits, irrigation works extending for miles, and hills terraced to the top, display a monumental architectural interest for who could expect these to be the work of a man who still remains a mystery. The work of the estate so closely resembles that of the Rhodesian landscape artist of the temperate zone, from the confusion of retaining the name of their work. The estate is a fine example of a landscape artist's vision. The estate itself, and the numberless ruins and forts, stone-lined pits, irrigation works extending for miles, and hills terraced to the top, display a monumental architectural interest for who could expect these to be the work of a man who still remains a mystery. The work of the estate so closely resembles that of the Rhodesian landscape artist of the temperate zone, from the confusion of retaining the name of their work.

Elephantine Terrors

IT DOES NOT TAKE a very long time for a young elephant with a calf to get into the habit of cycling along a fence, but it is far from the only way in which the Rhodesian Veterinary Officer, No. 1, has saved the life of a young elephant. No doubt the dog will leave and deserves to be put to rest. The dog, however, as a full-time member of the faithful household, is a dog that does not do as a full-time member of the household. The dog, however, as a full-time member of the faithful household, is a dog that does not do as a full-time member of the household. The dog, however, as a full-time member of the faithful household, is a dog that does not do as a full-time member of the household.

Native Reactions to Government Actions

THE WOMEN AT SUCCES are a fine example of a Rhodesian landscape artist's vision. The estate itself, and the numberless ruins and forts, stone-lined pits, irrigation works extending for miles, and hills terraced to the top, display a monumental architectural interest for who could expect these to be the work of a man who still remains a mystery. The work of the estate so closely resembles that of the Rhodesian landscape artist of the temperate zone, from the confusion of retaining the name of their work.

Natives and Blood Transfusion

THE COURAGE and devotion of the natives in Uganda in giving themselves to blood transfusion is a fine example of a Rhodesian landscape artist's vision. The estate itself, and the numberless ruins and forts, stone-lined pits, irrigation works extending for miles, and hills terraced to the top, display a monumental architectural interest for who could expect these to be the work of a man who still remains a mystery. The work of the estate so closely resembles that of the Rhodesian landscape artist of the temperate zone, from the confusion of retaining the name of their work.

The Problem of the Bad Neighbour

The problem of the bad neighbour is at the bottom of the problem. The man who is able to move away from a site after a quarrel and rebuild his life is a good neighbour. The man who is unable to do so is a bad neighbour. The man who is unable to do so is a bad neighbour. The man who is unable to do so is a bad neighbour. The man who is unable to do so is a bad neighbour.

Mr. C. E. M. Swynnerton & Great Ser...

Death in Aeroplane Crash of Greatest Authority on Tsetse

C. E. M. Swynnerton, a distinguished British entomologist, died in an aeroplane crash on the 10th of October, 1947, at the age of 60, in an aeroplane en route to the island of DoDoma.

Born in London, England, he went to the University of Cambridge, where he spent his early years. He was a brilliant student, and his researches on the life history of the tsetse fly, and the diseases which it transmits, were of the highest quality. He was a devoted teacher and a devoted father, and his life was devoted to his work and to his family.

He planned a new system of tsetse fly control in East Africa, and his work was of the highest importance. He was a pioneer in the field of tsetse fly control, and his work was of the highest importance. He was a pioneer in the field of tsetse fly control, and his work was of the highest importance.

There could be no doubt that his own interests and activities had been more and more concentrated upon the tsetse fly problem, and with his own contribution to the work of the Government, he had been invited to advise on the tsetse fly problem in East Africa.

Natural Scientific Genius

Far from side-tracing himself, he was a man of his own mind, and he had done his own work. He was a man of his own mind, and he had done his own work. He was a man of his own mind, and he had done his own work.

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Swynnerton's work on tsetse flies was of the highest importance. He was a pioneer in the field of tsetse fly control, and his work was of the highest importance. He was a pioneer in the field of tsetse fly control, and his work was of the highest importance.

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Mr. and Mrs. T. E. A. Topley

The Address of the Hon. Sir Edward... the Government of Tanganyika Territory... the East Africa Group... the Territories of which the Government...

Miss Yvonne E. A. Topley

present in... Mr. and Mrs. Rev. Canon W. Adams... Lord... Mr. and Mrs. E. Bell... Major-General... Mr. and Mrs. J. Buxton... Mr. and Mrs. Campbell... Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Phillips... Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilson...



...for East Africa to assist... and Comptroller-in-Chief... his appointment... Africa... his speech at last... East Africa... all happiness and success in their new duties.

appeal to the common sense of the people... mean what they say... the common sense of the people... our national reputation... our self-respect and the respect of others... in private or in public relations... Without it we shall fall into ever widening confusion... our objectives may grow weaker... strength of the nation... measure... its arrangements... those who control... the reservation of government and people in prison because they know that there is but one standard to guide their actions... You may call them peace-loving... policy... concession to violence... would not gain the peace that way... Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.

Economic League—A plan for a joint economic plan... of a joint plan... the League... and... Eastern Europe... economic units... under consideration... The object is to place raw materials... countries of South-Eastern and Balkan Europe... as the formation of a new organization... States... duty... and financial... Germany... international... The plan... of the plan... and... and... Spain, Albania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Danzig... Spain, Portugal, Spanish Morocco, and... Italy her possessions... North and West Africa... the plan... compatible... Plans... to be... of living... economic... the... the... anti-eastern... British... and... (basis)... political... economic... British... British... *The Morning Post*



Blackground

Authoritative Views on Immigrants and Invasions and Wars

Czechoslovakia—Czechoslovakia must be remodelled to give her minorities... government; all citizens of Czechoslovakia must have equal rights... legislation should be repealed... State to renounce all foreign alliances... her neighbors... I should like to see... endorsed... Free, and Holy... has been... kind... nally... international... fully... suggests... a peaceful or a... settlement... Week... indefinite... the peace... and the... of Czechoslovakia... must be prepared... *The Standard*

Germany—If the... Government have not satisfied the needs of... neither have the Reich... created a contented minority out of the... 700,000... Germany... Last week... German-Polish... in... Germany... *The German Correspondent*

Polish Minority—The Polish minority... memorandum... that the... Poles in Germany... Hitler's... has... not... has the... and... but the... the Polish racial group... *The German Correspondent*

Poland—About 100,000 volunteers... 200,000... have been... and... 100,000... *The Morning Post*

Italy—No... Year... Italy... is the... than... France and Czechoslovakia... U.S.S.R. in the background... has the heavy habits of Ethiopia... man is involved to the limit... Nations do not go to... until the harvest is... *The Standard*

Japan—Savage... *The Morning Post*

Spain—The... in Spain... *The Morning Post*

Italy—Italy... *The Morning Post*

Germany—Germany... *The Morning Post*

Poland—Poland... *The Morning Post*

France—France... *The Morning Post*

Soviet Union—The... *The Morning Post*

China—China... *The Morning Post*

India—India... *The Morning Post*

This journal has been addressed especially to the... of subscribers... Mail Editor

Financial Barometer of the Week Market Movements and Trends

In a recent speech, the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill, has said: "The present is a good time to be certain of missing it." The Bishop of Canterbury, in a sermon last week, said: "The rest of the world is taking Germany's love of strength for weakness." Mr. H. H. Asquith, the Prime Minister, said: "The rest of the world will turn against the man who has what you call 'rotten' money." It is astonishing to see few pictures of the world which are open to the public, but the picture of the world is not so black as it seems. Our small islands are not so small as they appear. Our money is not so much as it seems. Our power is not so weak as it seems. Our future is not so uncertain as it seems. Our present is not so bad as it seems. Our past is not so glorious as it seems. Our world is not so small as it seems. Our world is not so black as it seems. Our world is not so uncertain as it seems. Our world is not so bad as it seems. Our world is not so glorious as it seems. Our world is not so small as it seems. Our world is not so black as it seems. Our world is not so uncertain as it seems. Our world is not so bad as it seems. Our world is not so glorious as it seems.

... Nazi default. ... has defaulted on the ... debt ... money ... he has taken ... he has taken ... her obligations ... the ... Austria ... Not the technical ... and simply, this ... the master ... Presidents ... have gone ... New ... capacity ... goods ... really ... and ... The normal ... morality simply do not apply to Germany. Germany will pay for nothing except her imports of raw materials and she does her best to avoid paying for them. ... Anti-Dumping Legislation ... The swing-over of present opinion in Germany to the City and in British business circles is significant and may be an important political factor. ... Austrian loan ... British motor manufacturers and other victims of German dumping ... Z.A.V. ... The ... brought into the ... subject to ... which the ... Treasury Committee ... and the ... Anglo-Dutch ...

Stock Exchange	100.00
Consols 2 1/2%	117.00
Kaiser 5%	117.00
N. Rhodesia 3%	117.00
N. Rhodesia 5%	117.00
N. Rhodesia 7%	117.00
N. Rhodesia 8%	117.00
N. Rhodesia 9%	117.00
N. Rhodesia 10%	117.00
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PERSONAL

Major Sir S. S. S. S. returned to the ...

... Dewhurst is ...

Major A. T. Dutton ...

Earl Winter ...

Mr. Robertson ...

... Wain ...

... friends will ...

... Sir Archibald ...

Dr. A. ...

A memorial ...

Mr. B. Craddock ...

... in Kenya ...

... in Kenya ...

... in Kenya ...

... in Kenya ...

Mr. G. F. Hankinson ...

... Mrs. Hankinson ...

Captain P. ...

Sir Hubert ...

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Duke of ...

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Tanzania Mining

By A. B. MORGAN, Director

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rosemary Gold Mining and Development Ltd. was held in London last week. Captain A. H. Morgan, Chairman of the Board, was presiding.

The secretary, Mr. G. H. C. Morgan, having read the minutes of the meeting and the report of the Chairman, reported that the balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1937 showed a profit of £3,600, which was received from the sale of the mine. On the other hand, the expenditure on the mine, including the cost of the mine, the cost of the mine, and the cost of the mine, had been £7,120. The net result was a profit of £3,600. The Chairman stated that the mine was a very successful one and that the Board was satisfied with the results of the year.

The Chairman stated that the mine was a very successful one and that the Board was satisfied with the results of the year. He mentioned that the mine had produced a large amount of gold and that the Board was pleased with the results. He also mentioned that the mine was a very successful one and that the Board was satisfied with the results of the year.

Prospects of the Syndicate

By what standard should we judge the prospects of our Syndicate? Should we judge the prices of the shares of the companies in which we are invested, or should we judge our position from the intrinsic merits of the properties which they own? Obviously the first standard is subject to factors which are inescapable, such as international politics, general sentiment, the value of the pound, and the value of the dollar. The second standard is the intrinsic merits of the mines in which we are interested. In the first instance, the intrinsic merits of our Syndicate are, I think, fairly well known to yourselves, from the evidence I will put before you of the merits of the mine in which we are interested.

The principal interest is in Rosemary Gold Mines Ltd. This company has continued to make great progress, and the Board has decided to make a general survey of the mine, and to give his usual comprehensive and lucid survey of the affairs of the company. I need not say to you that the two main points...

The value of the output has risen from £7,000 in 1936 to £13,000 in 1937, which is a profit of £7,000 in 1937. Secondly, the value of the mine has increased beyond measure by the discovery of new reefs by the second drilling, which has caused a great increase in the value of the mine. The Board is satisfied with the results of the year and is confident that the mine will continue to be a very successful one.

...the mine has been sunk to a depth of 170 ft. and the shaft has been begun at this level. The shaft is a small stringer which assayed 125 oz. of gold per ton. The shaft is a small stringer which assayed 125 oz. of gold per ton. The shaft is a small stringer which assayed 125 oz. of gold per ton.

Churny's Goldfields is also operating on a small scale and has produced about 560 oz. of gold. The development work on this property has indicated the possibility that further reefs may be proved. The Government is also deriving revenue from its royalties on the output.

Gold in East Africa Mining

...the Government is also deriving revenue from its royalties on the output. The Government is also deriving revenue from its royalties on the output. The Government is also deriving revenue from its royalties on the output. The Government is also deriving revenue from its royalties on the output.

...the Government is also deriving revenue from its royalties on the output. The Government is also deriving revenue from its royalties on the output. The Government is also deriving revenue from its royalties on the output. The Government is also deriving revenue from its royalties on the output.

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KENYA

**POTABLE
MOST
ATTRACTIVE
COLONY**

Healthy climate
Reasonable living costs
Excellent educational facilities
and sports

Reasonable living costs
Excellent educational facilities
and sports

Kenya is a most attractive colony for all classes of people. It offers a healthy climate, reasonable living costs, excellent educational facilities, and sports. It is a most attractive colony for all classes of people.

British Central Africa Sisal Growers' Barlow Address

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the British Central Africa Company Ltd. was held in London last Thursday. Mr. H. Follin, secretary, being in the chair, the meeting was opened with the report of the directors.

The Hon. Sir Montague Barlow, B. P. C., B. E., Chairman of the company, who presided at the meeting, the approval of the annual accounts for the year ended 31st December 1925, and the proposed dividend of 10s. per share.

The Chairman then referred to the report of the directors, and stated that the total area of sisal plantations in Nyasaland at the end of the year was 1,000 acres, and that the total area of sisal plantations in the other territories was 1,000 acres. He stated that the total area of sisal plantations in Nyasaland at the end of the year was 1,000 acres, and that the total area of sisal plantations in the other territories was 1,000 acres.

The Chairman then referred to the report of the directors, and stated that the total area of sisal plantations in Nyasaland at the end of the year was 1,000 acres, and that the total area of sisal plantations in the other territories was 1,000 acres.

The results of the cultivation in sub-tropical countries, 5,322 acres have been planted, of which 1,227 of black beans. The cultivation of soya beans in Nyasaland cannot be expected until the end of this year. Owing to the unfavourable climatic conditions the crop will not reach our expectations. That soya beans will successfully grow in Nyasaland has been proved and proved cheaply and variety is satisfactory, there seems no doubt why soya beans should become our staple crop. We are, therefore, attending to its cultivation in Nyasaland.

The Chairman added that Nyasa Sisal Company Ltd. had produced 680 tons of sisal from its two estates, and that in the event of a heavy fall in sisal prices, arrangements had been made with the bank to allow all payments to be made in mortgages and outstanding debts to be placed in mortgage on the estate. The area of sisal in Nyasaland and beans in the other territories is being developed under the management of the company, and the company were, due to the excellent work of Mr. Nicol and his assistants in Nyasaland, and Mr. Elliott and his subordinates in London.

ON BUSINESS OR ON PLEASURE

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

THE BUSINESS CENTRES are linked by the speedy and comfortable main services.

FOR TOURISTS, there is no more restful, to the excellent fast-moving rivers, on the inland lakes, and the scenery is everywhere superb. Further inland there is a thorough knowledge of the country, and the transport is excellent.

WHILE YOU ARE CONTEMPLATING SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA, the Railways can take you to the fertile and healthy farming areas.

BETTER travelling in East Africa than the motor cars, always tell you how they can ease your journeying.

THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

For details of the East African Railways, write to the General Manager, East African Railways, P. O. Box 100, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, or to the General Manager, East African Railways, P. O. Box 100, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

East Africa

Table of financial data for various East African and Rhodesian entities, including Anglo-Synthetic, Anglo Motor, and Anglo African, with columns for share values and dividends.

Chartered and General Exploration
A dividend of 10% to be paid by Chartered and General Exploration Co. which has been working in the Rhodesia The National Petroleum dividend has been 10% with a bonus

Pan Van
GOOD TEMPER
STARTS IN
THE STOMACH



Yarrow's gently... stimulates the digestive organs... move's laughs and life if you serve Pan Van regularly

Of Central Africa

The general... of the Rhodesia Rail... The Rhodesia Rail... has been... on... the... of the... during...

Approximate... of the... in... 1936... The... of... in... 1936...

The... of... in... 1936... The... of... in... 1936... The... of... in... 1936...

Revenue... of... in... 1936... The... of... in... 1936... The... of... in... 1936...

The... of... in... 1936... The... of... in... 1936... The... of... in... 1936...

The... of... in... 1936... The... of... in... 1936... The... of... in... 1936...

Sudan trade in... 1936... amounted to £E3,152,223. Public... increased £E10,265 over last year's figure... by £E1,031,814.

Only the SAFEST tyre
is good enough for



DUNLOP FORT

The tyre
with 2,000 Teeth
to bite
the road



CROSSLEY PREMIER PRESSURE-CHARGING



FOR THE CONTINUOUS LOAD IN
THE AUSTRALIAN MINE
Crossley Premier pressure-charging diesel engines
have proved their ability to do a job of
continuous work in the Australian mines. The
Big Bell Mines Western Australia where such engines
are charged to 1,300 B.H.P. continuously. The details
are illustrated. Send for literature to 717, 718 or
address by independent authority.

CROSSLEY PREMIER PRESSURE-CHARGED DIESEL ENGINES

OUTPUT 300 TO 3,000 H.P.
CROSSLEY PREMIER ENGINES LTD. SANDHURST, SOUTH AFRICA
LONDON OFFICE: 11, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 4

SISAL & SUGAR
MINI WAGON
OR TYPE



STEERING AXLES
STEAM & DIESEL
LOCOMOTIVES
ROBERT HUDSON
LIMITED
MEADOWS
LANE
BRANDS: Hawthorn's, Thornycroft's, World
Woods, etc. IRISHMAN AND CALCUTTA
17, Strand, London, W.C. 2, and 111, St. Westminster, S.W. 1

EXPORTERS

KING WILLIAM
STREET
LONDON, E.C. 4
Specialists of Wallbank, G. & G. Brown,
Crompton, Chalmers, etc. etc.
Hind, etc. etc. etc.

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

Importers of Lead, Zinc, and Building
Materials, etc. etc. etc.
Specialists in Iron and Steel
etc. etc. etc.
IMPORTERS

Maize on the N. Rhodesia-Boro. District

Mr. J. G. Bell, who has been in charge of the experimental work at the Government Agricultural Station at Bulawayo, has submitted a report for 1937, covering the production of maize on the North Rhodesia-Boro. District for 1937. In this report Mr. Bell states that the yield of maize was generally good, but that the quality was rather poor. The average yield was 17,000 lb. per acre, which was a record for the district. The quality of the maize was, however, rather poor, and the straw was rather high. The report also states that the soil was generally fertile, but that the weather was rather dry. Mr. Bell also states that the maize was generally well grown, but that the quality was rather poor. The report also states that the soil was generally fertile, but that the weather was rather dry. Mr. Bell also states that the maize was generally well grown, but that the quality was rather poor. The report also states that the soil was generally fertile, but that the weather was rather dry.

The N. Rhodesia-Boro. District is a very fertile area, and the maize crop is generally well grown. However, the quality of the maize is rather poor, and the straw is rather high. This is due to the fact that the soil is generally fertile, but that the weather is rather dry. The report also states that the soil was generally fertile, but that the weather was rather dry. Mr. Bell also states that the maize was generally well grown, but that the quality was rather poor. The report also states that the soil was generally fertile, but that the weather was rather dry.

Boron deficiency in the soil of the district is a serious problem. It is characterized by the growth of "beetle-leaf" and "purple-heart" symptoms. These symptoms are caused by the lack of boron in the soil. The report also states that the soil was generally fertile, but that the weather was rather dry. Mr. Bell also states that the maize was generally well grown, but that the quality was rather poor. The report also states that the soil was generally fertile, but that the weather was rather dry.

One major pest of maize in the district is the white fly. This pest is a major cause of yield loss, and it is very difficult to control. The report also states that the soil was generally fertile, but that the weather was rather dry. Mr. Bell also states that the maize was generally well grown, but that the quality was rather poor. The report also states that the soil was generally fertile, but that the weather was rather dry.

ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY



KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA

Electric power is available in many areas. Select a factory site or install power appliances. Refer your proposals to one of the Companies' offices.

Electricity is available to all factories. Very favourable rates. Be referred to local growers in the Kenya.

In Kenya and Uganda, 3 phase, 50 cycles, 415 volts, 240 volts.
In Tanganyika, 3 phase, wire gauge, 40 and 44 volts, 240 and 220 volt power current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA
THE AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO. LTD.
Nairobi, Mombasa, Malindi, Kilimanjaro, Uganda, Zanzibar, Entebbe, Jinja.
THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam and Tanga.
THE BURUNDI, URUGUANDI & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Gitega, Bujumbura, Tabora, Kigoma, Mwanza, Morogoro.

LONDON OFFICE: 11, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

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Mitchell, Cotts & Company, Ltd. report that the company has made a profit of £15,000 for the year 1937. The company's share capital is £1,000,000, and the ordinary share dividend is 10%. The company's assets are valued at £1,200,000, and the company's liabilities are valued at £500,000. The company's net assets are valued at £700,000. The company's profit is £15,000, which is 1.5% of the share capital. The company's dividend is 10% of the share capital, or £100,000. The company's assets are valued at £1,200,000, and the company's liabilities are valued at £500,000. The company's net assets are valued at £700,000. The company's profit is £15,000, which is 1.5% of the share capital. The company's dividend is 10% of the share capital, or £100,000.

Market Prices and News

Cocoa—(1st) in slow demand; (2nd) 70s. New = 4 1/2 per cent; per cwt. 10 1/2.

Beeswax—Quiet seller, for Bar of Siam 30.00 (1937) 30s.

Butter—Butter with no buyers. (1937) 30s.

Tea—Seen in market to 10.00, steady at 11.50 (1937) 11.50.

Gold—(1937) 21.75; (1938) 21.00; (1939) 21.00.

China—China offerings from Mongolia for shipment at 60s. Spot supplies small at 67s. 6d. Sudan quiet with 50s. 12 1/2. Zambezi 60s. 6d.

Cloves—Quiet. Zanzibar spots 74s. c.i.f.; 8d.; Madagascar spots (in bond) 67s. 6d.; 83/16d. (1937) and 93s. 1938.

Copper—At Tuesday's auction Kenyas were sold at 110s. 6d. being realised for "A" and for "B" 100s. 6d. American weeps end but the market is still strong and the conditions are not standard for the 1937-38. 3d. 1/2; 3d. 1/2; 3d. 1/2; 3d. 1/2; 3d. 1/2; 3d. 1/2.

Iron—In America 20.00. For July shipment steady at £10 10 0. per ton, c.i.f. (1937) £15.00; 1936: £10.00.

Wool—Good to fair. 100s. has price 6 points to 5.10s. 3d. and is firm at 3.2d. (1937) Uganda 7d. 1936: 63s. 10d.

Wheat—Egyptian black to red fine for June and July at 15.10s. Aug. 15.11s. 3d. (1937) 1936: 15.10s.

Gold—Straits 1140s. 6d. (1937) 149s. 6 1/2d.; 1936: 149s. 6 1/2d.

Rubber—Latex quiet, steady. (Roman) (machined) 100s. per month for July, Aug., and Sept. (1937) £14 12s. 4d.; 1936: £13 16s. 3d.

Gum Arabic—Kordofan quiet, with sellers of new crop for monthly shipment at 33s. 1/2 natural and 33s. 1/2 for natural, 36s. 6d.; clean 1. 34s. 6d.

Wool—Wool. Mombasa 70.00; 32 lb. and 67 1/2 8/12 lb. 67 1/2.

Lead—Good but pig, net at 10s. per ton and three following months easier at £120s. 9d. £13 10s.

White—No. 2 White 14.10s. weaker at 26s. 3d. per qr. (1937) 26s.

Spices—Prices of new positions have been withdrawn, and the market is steady. Keny flowers have advanced to the very high price of £138 per ton, and 1936: £138 per ton. (1937) £138.

Sisal—Prices show no interest in nominal value remains at 100s.

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Wheat—Egyptian black to red fine for June and July at 15.10s. Aug. 15.11s. 3d. (1937) 1936: 15.10s.

Gold—Straits 1140s. 6d. (1937) 149s. 6 1/2d.; 1936: 149s. 6 1/2d.

Rubber—Latex quiet, steady. (Roman) (machined) 100s. per month for July, Aug., and Sept. (1937) £14 12s. 4d.; 1936: £13 16s. 3d.

Gum Arabic—Kordofan quiet, with sellers of new crop for monthly shipment at 33s. 1/2 natural and 33s. 1/2 for natural, 36s. 6d.; clean 1. 34s. 6d.

Wool—Wool. Mombasa 70.00; 32 lb. and 67 1/2 8/12 lb. 67 1/2.

Lead—Good but pig, net at 10s. per ton and three following months easier at £120s. 9d. £13 10s.

White—No. 2 White 14.10s. weaker at 26s. 3d. per qr. (1937) 26s.

Spices—Prices of new positions have been withdrawn, and the market is steady. Keny flowers have advanced to the very high price of £138 per ton, and 1936: £138 per ton. (1937) £138.

Sisal—Prices show no interest in nominal value remains at 100s.

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HAIRBY, SOUTH YORKSHIRE.

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the market in a condition...
The preparation... is as important as the fertilisers before...
the...
the...