



ILLINOIS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

**PRODUCTION NOTE**

**University of Illinois at  
Urbana-Champaign Library  
Brittle Books Project, 2013.**

**COPYRIGHT NOTIFICATION**

**In Public Domain.  
Published prior to 1923.**

**This digital copy was made from the printed version held  
by the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.  
It was made in compliance with copyright law.**

**Prepared for the Brittle Books Project, Main Library,  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign  
by  
Northern Micrographics  
Brookhaven Bindery  
La Crosse, Wisconsin**

**2013**

8  
14

LIBRARY OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
DEC 1914

# Southern Rhodesia HANDBOOK



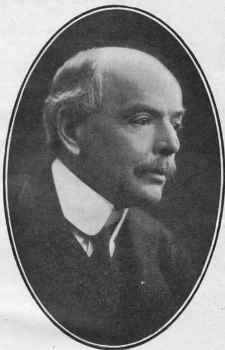
1914

7



LIBRARY  
OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
10 DEC 1914

THE  
SOUTHERN  
RHODESIA  
HANDBOOK  
1914



*Photo by]*

*[G. C. Beresford*

**SIR STARR JAMESON  
PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY**

**SIR STARR JAMESON IS A RHODESIAN PIONEER,  
AND WAS THE FIRST ADMINISTRATOR OF THE  
COUNTRY**

# Southern Rhodesia HANDBOOK

1914



---

*Published by Authority*

*Librarius*

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

10 DEC 1914

THE BRITISH SOUTH  
AFRICA COMPANY  
2 LONDON WALL BUILDINGS  
LONDON · E·C



*Branches*

138 STRAND · LONDON · W·C  
140 BUCHANAN ST · GLASGOW





916.8  
S08  
1914

# CONTENTS

1875 M. r. v.

Continuation.

1914

DIRECT GIFT

10 D 14

	PAGE
I. HISTORICAL ... ..	9
II. GEOGRAPHICAL ... ..	15
III. FARMING ... ..	18
IV. MINING ... ..	46
V. PLACES OF INTEREST ... ..	79
VI. GOVERNMENT... ..	98
VII. CLIMATE AND POPULATION ...	139
VIII. EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, PHILANTHROPICAL... ..	144
IX. COMMERCE AND CUSTOMS ... ..	151
X. RAILWAYS, POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, DEFENCE ... ..	157
XI. SOCIAL AND SPORTING ... ..	167
XII. BIBLIOGRAPHY ... ..	214

Redy

FEB 25 '43



# P R E F A C E

---

**T**HE following pages constitute the first issue of "The Southern Rhodesia Handbook." They have been compiled with the object of extending the information generally current about Rhodesia, particularly in the direction of affording possible settlers a comprehensive idea of the country to which they would be going. Every phase of Rhodesian life has been dealt with—mining, agricultural, municipal, social, and so on.

Much of the Handbook is devoted to the domestic, social, and religious life of the several communities. It will rightly be gathered from this that Rhodesia is not only an important contributor to the world's gold supplies, and a country with greater agricultural and pastoral possibilities than any other, but that it possesses all the advantages enjoyed by older established countries, notably in the matter of climate, and of education, police, and municipal services. Further, despite the great distance from the big centres of civilisation, there is no lack of social diversion, of both the serious and lighter types. The full significance of this is appreciated only when it is realised that where are now fine roads, magnificent buildings, and all the amenities incidental to settled and civilised existence, twenty-one years ago were the kraals and villages of a primitive and barbarous race of natives. The transition generally is one that is without parallel in the annals of the British nation.

*March-1914.*



# I.—HISTORICAL

**I**N Southern Rhodesia and the immediately surrounding country there are at least 500 ruins or vestiges of former buildings, and there is ground for the assumption that some were built in an era at any rate prior to the sixth century. Considerable diversity of opinion exists as to their origin and their date. That Rhodesia has a lengthy history cannot in any event be doubted. For all practical purposes, however, the country's history may be said to begin in 1888. At that time what is now Southern Rhodesia was under native dominance—the Eastern half or Mashonaland, of the Mashonas; the Western half or Matabeleland, of the Matabele, under Lo Bengula. In that year, on February 11th, Lo Bengula, in order to escape the importunities of the Portuguese on the one hand, and of the Boers on the other, entered into a treaty with Mr. J. S. Moffat, representing the British Government, by which he pledged himself not to enter into any correspondence or treaty with a foreign power, and not to sell or alienate any part of his territory without the sanction of the High Commissioner.

In the same year, on October 30th, Lo Bengula granted for a consideration a complete and exclusive concession of all mining rights in his territory to Messrs. C. D. Rudd, Rochfort Maguire, and F. R. ("Matabele") Thompson, on behalf of the Gold Fields of South Africa Company and of a syndicate of which Mr. C. J. Rhodes, Mr. Rudd, and Mr. Alfred Beit were the principal representatives. This, the "Rudd Concession," in combination with other concessions and interests, formed the basis on which the British South Africa Co., now generally referred to as the "Chartered Co.," was formed. Mr. Rhodes subsequently laid proposals before the Imperial Government for the formation of a company to develop the Bechuanaland Protectorate and the territories lying to the North, under Royal Charter. The objects outlined were to extend the railway and telegraph systems northwards

in the direction of the Zambesi; to encourage emigration and colonisation; to promote trade and commerce; and to develop and work mineral and other concessions under the management of one powerful organisation. The Charter was granted on October 29th, 1889, the Imperial Government favouring the scheme partly because a chartered company could be better controlled than a limited liability one, and partly because such a company would relieve Her Majesty's Government from diplomatic difficulties and heavy expenditure. In 1891 the Company bought what was known as the Lippert Concession, being a grant from Lo Bengula to Edward Amandus Lippert of the right for 100 years to lay out, grant, or lease land, then or thereafter occupied by or under the sphere of operations of the British South Africa Co., for farms, townships, building plots, and grazing areas. The capital of the Company was £1,000,000. It is to-day £9,000,000 (£8,937,559 issued), with £1,250,000 of debentures.

With a view to opening up Mashonaland, Mr. Rhodes fitted out, and Major Frank Johnson organised, a pioneer expedition, consisting of 187 Europeans, 150 natives, and some 40 wagons. At Macloutsi, a tributary of the Limpopo, the expedition was reinforced by a body of police, with Col. Pennefather in command. The whole body, some 400 (Whites) strong left the Macloutsi on June 28th, 1890, and without loss reached the site of the present city of Salisbury on September 12th, where the British flag was raised and formal possession of the territory taken. To accomplish the journey—one of about 450 miles—the pioneers had to cut a road 400 miles long; and they established forts at Tuli, Victoria, and Charter. The members of the expedition were allotted farms as a reward for their work.

Dr. (now Sir Starr) Jameson was appointed Administrator of the country, and the work of settlement on British lines was proceeded with, rapid progress being made. In 1893 trouble arose with the Matabele, who claimed the Mashonas as their subjects, denying the right

## HISTORICAL

of the British to protect them. A number of outrages were reported, but the culminating act was the attack, on July 18th, by a Matabele impi 300 strong, on the township of Victoria, when Mashona servants and refugees were killed in wholesale manner. War against the Matabele was decided on, and in October four columns of troops, commanded by Major Forbes, Major Alan Wilson, Commander Raaf, and Col. Goold-Adams marched on Bulawayo, Lo Bengula's capital, which was taken on November 4th, after severe fighting. The Matabele King and his followers fled. They were pursued, and a force of 31 men, led by Major Wilson, came into touch with them near the river at Shangani. During the night of December 3rd, this detachment was surrounded by Lo Bengula's warriors and completely wiped out. The sudden rising of the river had cut the party off entirely from the main body. It is known they fought gallantly to the end, and each anniversary of the tragedy—"Shangani Day"—is observed by a public holiday throughout Rhodesia, on December 4th. The bodies were recovered and subsequently entombed in a granite mausoleum in the Matopo Hills, near Bulawayo, by the direction of Mr. Rhodes and at the cost of his estate.

Lo Bengula died a natural death on January 23rd, 1894, at a spot some 40 miles south of the Zambesi. The war, which cost £119,954, ended in the complete subjugation of the Matabele; and after entering into a formal agreement on the matter with the Imperial Government, the Company assumed possession of Matabeleland. Mashonaland and Matabeleland were officially designated "Rhodesia" in 1895, a description which, it is interesting to observe, was first employed by Dr. Jameson at a banquet in Cape Town in 1894.

The natives rose in rebellion in 1896 (March 20th), and were only subdued after an arduous campaign involving an expenditure of £2,587,411. Various causes led to the rising, but it may generally be ascribed to the inability of a warlike and masterful people to settle down at once under a peaceful régime. A far-reaching con-



T.R.H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT  
AT BULAWAYO. (RHODES'S STATUE ON THE LEFT)

tributory cause was undoubtedly the losses among the native herds from rinderpest, a disease which swept through the country in 1896. They developed peculiar ideas as to the cause of this outbreak, and totally misunderstood the measures adopted by Government for its eradication. And the fact that a considerable number of the White men had left the country to take part in the Raid offered an opportunity for action which the natives were not slow to take. The final settlement was effected in dramatic manner by Mr. Rhodes himself, who, unarmed and unescorted by troops, held a prolonged "indaba" with the natives in their Matopo fastnesses and received their submission on October 13th, 1896.

To the everlasting regret of the country at large, Mr. Rhodes passed away on March 26th, 1902, at the age of 49, a lamentably premature death in the case of one so gifted. He lies buried in the Matopo Hills. In his honour and in honour of the men associated with him, two days in the Rhodesian calendar are set apart as public holidays—the first consecutive Monday and Tuesday in July. The former, changed from July 5th, the actual date, represents the anniversary of Rhodes's birth. Since his death Rhodesia has, of course, progressed enormously, but Mr. Rhodes lived sufficiently long to see the country around which he had dreamed great dreams permanently settled according to the



## HISTORICAL

highest British traditions, with churches, schools, railways, industries, in fact all the adjuncts of settled, healthy, and cultured life.

The first Royal visit to Rhodesia was paid in November, 1910, by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who specially represented Their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary. Their Royal Highnesses toured the whole country and were everywhere received by the settlers with acclamation.

In 1911 General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O., Inspector-General of Oversea Forces, visited Rhodesia and inspected the police and volunteer forces of the territory. Both police and volunteers acquitted themselves satisfactorily.

### THE PIONEERS.

The following is a complete list of the men who formed the Rhodesian Pioneer Corps:—

Major Frank Johnson.

Captains: *b* E. Burnett, *a* M. Heany, *a* H. F. Hoste, *b* J. J. Roach, *a* F. C. Selous.

Lieuts: *b* R. Beal, *a* Blasco E. C. Tyndale, *b* H. J. Borrow, *a* R. G. Burnett, *a* A. Campbell, *b* A. Dennison, *b* E. O. C. Farrell, *a* W. E. Fry, *b* F. Mandy, *a* R. G. Nicholson.

Doctors: *b* J. Brett, *b* J. Lichfield (believed to be dead), *b* A. J. O. Tabuteau.

Reverends: *a* F. H. Surridge, *a* Father Hartman, S.J.

*a* R.M.S. W. F. King, *a* Q.M.S. C. C. Vials, *a* O.R.S. W. Dixon, *b* P.M.S. J. Spreckley, *a* S.S.M. M. C. McGie, *b* S-Sergt. A. S. Fraser, *b* F-Sergt. J. Wallace, *a* B.S.M. J. Wheaton, T.S.M.'s *b* H. P. Brown, *b* J. Mahon.

Conductors: *a* T. Alexander, *a* C. Human, *b* A. Morris, *a* W. Palmer, *b* J. R. Rowland, *b* F. L. Stevenson, *a*—Solomon.

Sergeants: *b* W. H. Birkley, *b* J. Drysdale, *b* G. Elliott, *b* E. Pinnacane, *a* H. Minshall, *a* R. H. Nesbitt, *a* O. H. Ogilvie, *b* E. Suckling.

Corporals: *a* E. A. Bent, *b* E. Berrington, *a* E. Butcher, *a* C. Camp, *a* A. Chase, *a* J. W. Corderoy, *a* J. S. Crawford, *b* A. Eyre, *b* H. R. Hamilton, *b* W. Hill, *a* W. H. Hosking, *b* D. Hoste, *a* H. S. M. Montagu, *a* C. Nesbitt, *b* F. Schermbrucker, *b* A. Steward, *b* L. Vincent.

Troopers: *a* F. W. Adcock, *a* W. J. Aggett, *b* O. R. Armstrong, *a* S. Arnott, *a* W. V. Baker, *a* H. B. Banks, *a* J. A. G. Barter, *b* J. W. Barry, *b* A. H. S. Bird, *a* J. B. Borius, *b* M. P. Bowden, *a* G. J. Bowen, *a* B. Bradley, *a* C. Bradley, *a* T. T. Brand, *b* W. Harvey Brown, *b* A. D. Campbell, *b* Pat. W. Campbell, *a* Lorenzo Chiappini, *a* T. J. Christison, *a* G. E. Christopherson, *b* W. N. Clay, *b* W. J. Clinton, *b* F. C. Colquhoun, *a* W. L. Cornwall, *a* R. T. Coryndon, *a* W. W. Cowie, *a* L. Cripps, *a* J. H. Darling, *a* A. Darter, *a* G. G. D. Downing, *a* C. E. Drabble, *b* G. N. Drennan, *b* W. D. Durell, *a* L. L. B. Dykes, *b* E. R. Edgill, *a* J. A. Edmonds, *b* F.

*a* Living; *b* dead.

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

Ehler, a A. Eliot, b F. Everett, a H. W. Featherstonhaugh, b F. W. Ferguson, a P. C. Fletcher, a J. L. Francis, a Reg. Frost, a Tom Fry, b C. R. Gaylard, b A. M. Graham, a L. Griffiths, a H. F. Griffiths, b J. Grimmer, b A. C. Halkett, b Geo. Hall, a J. G. Harty, a J. T. Harvey, b J. H. Hay, b E. E. Hepworth, a G. Histon, a A. T. Holmes, b F. T. Hunter, a P. S. Inskipp, b R. Jameson, a H. B. Jay, b W. Judd, a A. F. Krohn, a L. Kronstein, a F. H. Langerman, a C. Larson, b R. Law, b A. Lea, b C. A. Logan, a C. B. Lovemore, a H. C. Lovemore, a J. Lust, a J. McCall, a W. Mackay, a A. McLachlan, a R. R. McLelland, b J. N. McRobert, a G. S. T. Mandy, b C. Masters, a W. F. G. Moberley, a J. F. W. Moore, a C. F. Mosenthal, a R. Murch, a Alec T. Nesbitt, b F. Nesbitt, a W. M. Nesbitt, b Leo Neumeier, a D. Nowers, a J. O'Connell, a E. A. O'Meara, a C. A. Orr, b E. O'Toole, V.C., b A. J. F. Pattinson, a H. A. Pengelly, b E. J. Pocock, a G. H. Pusey, a A. Pusey, a T. W. Rudland, a Jas. Scallen, a W. J. Selby, b G. E. Seward, b J. H. Sheppard, b F. Shepperson, b E. Slater, b J. Somerville, b A. F. Stanford, b W. K. Stier, a R. Taylor, b E. C. Tregenza, a E. G. Treneman, a A. Tulloch, b J. Upington, a C. J. van Eyk, a J. W. E. Venables, a J. Walker, a R. Walker, b A. H. Warren, a R. J. Warren, a P. H. Watney, a E. H. Whitmore, a B. Wimble, b H. F. Wyatt.

a Living; b dead. Totals, 109 living, 78 dead=187.

## II.—GEOGRAPHICAL

**T**HE country known as Rhodesia lies within latitudes  $9^{\circ}$  and  $22^{\circ}$  S. and longitudes  $22^{\circ}$  and  $33^{\circ}$  E. The boundaries have been officially outlined as follow: The Shashi River, the Tati Concession, the Pandamatanka (hunter's) road, the German Protectorate, the rivers Chobé (Linyante) and Zambesi, the Portuguese Possessions, the Belgian Congo, German East Africa, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, and the Transvaal. The area is about 440,000 square miles.

### THE LAND: ALIENATED AND UNALIENATED.

The territory is administered in two sections—Southern Rhodesia, or that part lying south of the Zambesi, with which this Handbook chiefly deals; and Northern Rhodesia, or that part lying north of the Zambesi. Southern Rhodesia is 148,575 square miles in extent, which is two and a half times the size of England and Wales. The altitude varies from 3,000 to 6,000 ft., most of the land being 3,500 ft. and more above sea level, and therefore quite suitable without special preparation for European occupation. It has been calculated that 58,997,234 acres out of the whole 95,088,000 acres are at an altitude of not lower than 3,500 ft. Doubtless the balance will become fit for close European settlement as civilisation advances; and, as it is, this acreage is eminently suited for ranching and planting operations. Land is cheap, and runs from 7s. per acre, payable on easy terms spread over a number of years.

At June 1st last 47,825,668 acres of land remained unalienated, of which 23,007,963 acres were available for immediate European settlement. In addition, companies, including the railway companies, held 9,667,617 acres, of which 7,815,236 acres were available for settlement. The balance was made up of land held by individuals, 12,561,356 acres, the bulk of which it

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

may be assumed is actually being farmed to-day ; 24,877,150 acres alienated for native reserves ; and 156,209 acres alienated for the Company's Estates Department, on which agricultural experiments and tests are mostly carried out.

### HOW TO REACH RHODESIA.

Rhodesia can be reached by two routes. The shorter and quicker one, and therefore the one mostly used, is *via* Cape Town, by which it can be reached in 19 days, 5 hours—Southampton to Bulawayo. The sea journey is 5,970 miles ( $16\frac{1}{2}$  days) ; railway journey, 1,360 ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  days). The alternative route is *via* the Mediterranean, Suez Canal, and Beira, which occupies  $35\frac{1}{2}$  days—Southampton to Salisbury. This sea journey is 7,678 miles ( $34\frac{1}{2}$  days), and the railway journey 374 (1 day). Bulawayo is 301 miles from Salisbury, and this journey occupies under 19 hours. When not pressed for time, the Beira or East Coast route is infinitely preferable. There are about a dozen most interesting places of call along it, as against only one on the Western route. And by travelling overland between London and Naples the journey can be curtailed by at least eight days. It should be noted that Rhodesia can also be reached *via* Beira by the Western route, the journey being continued beyond Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban.

The principal steamship line running between England and South Africa is that of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. (Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.), which covers both routes. The following are other lines :

Aberdeen (G. Thompson & Co., 7 Billiter Square, London, E.C.).

Bucknall (23 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.).

Harrison-Rennie (J. T. Rennie, Son, & Co., 4 East India Avenue, London, E.C.).

Natal (Bullard, King & Co., 14 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.).

New Zealand Shipping Co. (138 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.).

P. & O. Branch Service (3 East India Avenue, London, E.C.).

Shaw, Savill & Albion Co. (38 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.).

## GEOGRAPHICAL

The White Star (Ismay, Imrie & Co., Liverpool, and 34 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.).

The German East Africa Line also runs a good service of steamers on both routes; London office: Ellis, Klingsbury & Co., 4 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

Fares on the Western route on the Mail steamers (Union-Castle Co.) range from 15 guineas third, 25 guineas second, and 35 guineas first saloon, according to berth. By the Union Castle intermediate steamers and by the boats of the other lines enumerated, which are a few days longer on the journey than the mail boats, the rates are lower, being from 9 guineas third, £22 10s. second, £24 first saloon, and upwards. The railway fares from Cape Town to Bulawayo are £7 13s. 9d. second, £10 18s. 6d. first class, meals and bedding extra; bedding costs 2s. 6d. the journey, and meals: breakfast, 2s. 6d.; luncheon, 3s.; dinner, 3s. 6d.—6d. lower on the Union section of the railways.

On the East Coast route the fares range from 14 guineas third, 27 guineas second, and 39 guineas first saloon, upwards, according to berth. The railway fares from Beira to Salisbury are £2 16s. 3d. second, £3 15s. 0d. first class, exclusive of meals and bedding.

Railway fares between Salisbury and Bulawayo: £2 5s. 9d. second, £3 1s. 0d. first class.

Special rates are in force for *bona fide* settlers.

### III.—THE FARMING INDUSTRY

**R**HODESIA'S ultimate prosperity is bound up in farming. Its future, consequently, is assured. The whole territory is suitable for stock-raising. Agriculture in some form or other can be undertaken in almost every district. Stock-raising and agricultural operations are already of substantial proportions, and a source of considerable profit. As an evidence of activity and success, it may be mentioned that agricultural shows of some magnitude are held each year in every important centre in the country. Established farmers are doing well, especially those who started with adequate financial means. To such Rhodesia offers a better and surer return on the capital invested than perhaps any other British possession. At the same time it also offers an unusually wide scope for the man of limited means who is prepared seriously to take up farming. There are extensive markets in the country, and unlimited markets just beyond. In 1913, for example, between a quarter and half a million sterling went out of the country for dairy and agricultural products, and in the same commodities the neighbouring province of the Transvaal spent over a million sterling outside its borders. There are also overseas markets to which Rhodesia can become a successful feeder, notably in the matter of maize, tobacco, and citrus fruits. The Government through the Agricultural Department, and the British South Africa Company through its commercial branch, exercise a fostering supervision over the farming industry generally, while assisting individual farmers in cash and by free technical advice, etc.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Agriculturally, the staple products at present are maize and tobacco, both of which are ex-

## FARMING

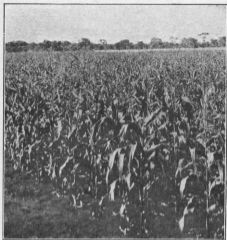


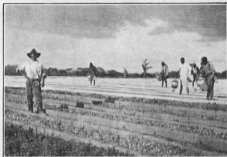
Photo by]

[Pedrotti, Bulawayo.

### FIELD OF MAIZE (MEALIES)

ported. It is confidently expected that within a few years the country will also become an important producer of citrus fruits and wheat. Other crops cultivated are : Oats, barley, buckwheat, hay, lucerne, millets, onions, potatoes, beetroots, mangolds, pumpkins, ground nuts, many kinds of beans and most kinds of fruits ; and, specially in Northern Rhodesia, cotton and rubber. It is worth noting that on some farms there are as many as four different kinds of soil, each in itself peculiarly suited for certain kinds of cropping.

*Maize*, or mealies, is the crop most largely grown. Probably 75,000 acres of it are now cultivated yearly. The average yield per acre is between six and eight bags (200 lb. each), though ten and upwards are not uncommon. Last year the Farm Lands of Rhodesia, Ltd., on their Dandazi farm reaped 2,300 bags from 155 acres, or nearly 15 bags to the acre, this



TOBACCO FARMING: SEED BEDS

being the first year of production by this company; the whole was disposed of at the rate of 14s. per bag. Generally speaking, the costs of production range from 3s. 6d. to 5s. per bag. Selling price, 9s. to 23s. 6d. per bag. Calculated on the least favourable of these figures, 100 acres of mealies will return a profit of £120; and a farmer working from a capital of £800 can well handle from 200 to 300 acres of mealies in the season, besides cultivating other lines. In 1911 maize and maize meal to the value of £22,498 were sold outside Southern Rhodesia, over £10,000 worth going to Europe; in 1912, a year of limited production owing to a period of drought, the export fell to a value of £12,285, but prices were higher all round. Maize is transported to England from any station in Rhodesia at a cost of 3s. per bag.

*Tobacco.*—Both Turkish and Virginian leaf is cultivated, the latter the more largely. Individual planters handle about 35 acres each on the average. The leaf is raised and cured by the grower at a cost ranging from £9 to £12 per acre; the return varies from £20 per acre in the case of ordinary leaf, to £35, and even over, for leaf of exceptionally good quality. The British South Africa Company maintains a tobacco warehouse at Salisbury, where growers can get their leaf graded, prepared for



## FARMING



TOBACCO FARMING: PLANTATION

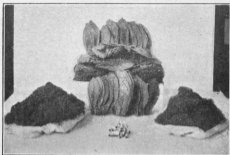
sale, and stored until the auction sales, which usually take place in Salisbury in February of each year. The following charges are made for grading and handling:—

½d. per lb. for scrap leaf.

1d. per lb. if the leaf is sold for less than 1s. per lb.

1½d. per lb. if the leaf is sold for 1s. per lb. or over.

Planters are given an advance of 50 per cent. of the value of their leaf on taking it to the warehouse, with a further 25 per cent. when the leaf has been graded, the balance being paid over after sale. The net profits of the warehouse are shared *pro rata* among the planters making use of the warehouse. In 1912 the leaf sold by auction totalled 453,495 lbs., and the amount realised was £30,101, or an average of 1/2½ per lb. The highest price paid for an individual lot was 3s. 7d. per lb. for 900 lbs. of leaf grown by a Marandellas firm of planters. In 1913 the quantity sold was 925,711 lbs., and the sum realised £41,464, or an average of 10½d. per lb. At the end of 1913 there were over 2,500,000 lbs. of tobacco leaf in the warehouse at Salisbury. At present about 3,000 acres are under tobacco. A tobacco manufacturing company—the Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd.—a subsidiary of the British South Africa Company, is at work in the territory, both as grower and manufacturer. Its factory,



TOBACCO FARMING: FOR THE SMOKER

a huge construction with up-to-date equipment, is at Bulawayo, and is now providing an ever-widening market with certain brands of cigarettes and smoking mixtures, which are extremely well spoken of generally. Cigarettes are sold at from 4s. to 5s. per 100, and pipe tobaccos from 1s. 6d. to 6s. per lb.

*Wheat.*—Wheat is grown as a winter crop. Hitherto the varieties available, when tried in summer—the rainy season—have seldom matured without being attacked by rust. Even in winter fair quantities are raised, especially in the Melsetter, Victoria, and Enkeldoorn



FIELD OF WHEAT GROWN WITHOUT IRRIGATION

## FARMING



THRESHING WHEAT

districts. The average yield per acre is from five to eight bags (200 lbs.). Selling price : 27s. to 31s. 6d. per bag ; chaff, 7s. to 15s. per 100 lbs. Experiments have latterly been conducted, however, with a view to the discovery of a rust-resisting variety of wheat, which can, therefore, be grown in summer, and there is good reason for the belief that these researches have proved completely successful. In this event, the possibilities for Rhodesia in the production of wheat are enormous. Wheat can be grown even more cheaply than maize. At present, Rhodesia is importing over 50,000 bags of wheat annually, and the Union over twelve times that amount. Besides, overseas



Photo by]

[Pedrotti, Bulawayo

FIELD OF OATS



FORAGE

markets are ever expanding. There are several milling plants in the country. Prices of flour: 18s. to 35s. per 100 lbs.; bran, 12s. to 20s. per 100 lbs.

*Oats and barley* are both grown under irrigation, and with very satisfactory results. Selling prices: Oats, 22s. 6d. to 30s. per bag of 150 lbs., oat-hay, 7s. to 15s. per 100 lbs.; barley, 25s. to 32s. 6d. per bag of 150 lbs.; chaff, 7s. to 15s. per 100 lbs.



HAY

## FARMING

*Buckwheat* is a crop which is highly valued as a poultry feed. The yield averages from six to eight bags per acre. Selling price: 16s. to 17s. 6d. per 200 lbs.

*Millets*.—Various millets (manna) are grown for their hay, which makes a good cattle feed. The yield of cured hay averages from 2,000 to 3,000 lbs. per acre. Selling price: 5s. to 15s. per 100 lbs.

*Hay*.—The Rhodesian veld provides good hay, for which there is a regular demand. Prices: 35s. to 60s. per ton (2,000 lbs.).

*Potatoes*, both sweet and the ordinary kind, are very largely grown. The yield is from 14,000 to 20,000 lbs. per acre. Selling price: (small quantities), 1d. to 1½d. per lb., and (in bags), 17s. 6d. to 35s. per 150 lbs. Sweet potatoes make an excellent cattle feed, both vines and tubers, and the latter also meet with a ready sale at the mines for human consumption. Selling price: 12s. 6d. to 15s. per bag (150 lbs.).

*Onions* are grown at present to only a limited extent, usually as a winter crop, under irrigation. Selling price: 18s. to 35s. per 100 lbs.

*Beans*.—Various kinds of beans are grown. The yield is from 800 to 1,200 lbs. per acre according to the variety planted. Selling price, 25s. to 37s. 6d. per bag of 200 lbs. Velvet beans are extensively grown as a cattle feed; they yield an average crop of 3,500 lbs. of cured hay to the acre.

Experiments have been tried with the castor bean, with quite satisfactory results. A proposal to establish an oil reduction plant is now being examined. Should one be built, there is reason to suppose that the cultivation of other oil beans and nuts will be largely extended, thus opening up what may eventually become an extensive and important industry.

*Ground Nuts* (or pea or monkey nuts) are a prolific crop, and the sale is a good one; the nuts also yield a vine that makes excellent fodder for cattle. The production is from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. of nuts to the acre. Selling price: 8s. 6d. to 25s. per bag of 100 lbs.



RUBBER PLANTATION

*Mangels and Pumpkins.*—Mangels have been tried with success. They yield from 10 to 21 tons of roots to the acre. As the dairying and cattle-breeding industries extend, the demand for mangels will be very great. Pumpkins are easily and very largely grown. Selling price : 6d. each, or £3 per ton.

*Linseed* thrives exceedingly well. The yield is at least 600 lbs. of clean linseed per acre, and the husks and stalks are also valuable as cattle feed. It is already grown largely for home consumption. Rhodesian linseed has been classed as almost equal to the best Indian product, the price of which on the English market varies from 45s. to 70s. per 400 lbs.

*Beetroots* are being grown with encouraging success. Proposals have recently been made for the establishment of a sugar factory for the production not only of sugar, but of sugar

## FARMING



YOUNG ORANGE GROVE, MAZOE VALLEY

products, quantities of which are now imported from Natal.

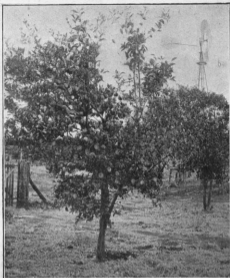
*Vegetables* are grown in great variety, but not at present in quantities sufficient to meet the demand, which is, moreover, increasing largely.

*Cotton* is being grown experimentally in the district of Melsetter. On a much larger scale cotton planting is carried on in Northern Rhodesia, where the British South Africa Company, in conjunction with the British Cotton Growing Association, put down a ginnery (at Mazabuka). Rhodesian cotton has been sold in England for 1s. 1d. per lb.

*Rubber* is produced on a limited scale in the Melsetter district. It is now being systematically and scientifically produced in Northern Rhodesia. The Company has just established a rubber factory at a point on the Chambesi river, midway between Mpika and Kasama.

*Coffee* is grown to a fairly large extent in the Melsetter district, though the country's requirements are chiefly met by importation.

*Other Crops.*—Tea (in the Melsetter district), broom corn for brushes; sisal, Mauritius and New Zealand hems; and sunflower seed, flax and ramie are among the numerous crops with which experiments are at present being undertaken. In most instances results are very promising.



LEMONS

*Citrus Fruits.*—The foundations of numerous citrus farms or groves are now being laid down. Experts reported some time ago that Rhodesia can grow citrus fruits as good as the best ever produced in California, or Florida, or Spain, or along the Mediterranean coast. Rhodesian lemons are described as amongst the best that have reached London, and Rhodesian oranges have been reported at Covent Garden as "high-class." The fruit can be grown cheaply. The cost of planting does not amount to more than £15 per acre, and thereafter the trees are little expense to the grower. Citrus fruit trees mature more rapidly in Rhodesia than elsewhere, and have a greater productivity. The demand for tropical and sub-tropical fruits is ever increasing, and the fall of the Rhodesian seasons



## FARMING

enables growers to market lemons and oranges in Europe at a time when supplies from elsewhere are lowest, and when prices are consequently most favourable to the grower. The opening for fruit growers is therefore an exceptionally promising one, for the country is undoubtedly capable of producing and exporting on a substantial scale. Making the liberal allowance of 75 per cent. for the cost of production and shipping to the London market, it is calculated that oranges of ordinary quality can be grown in Rhodesia at a profit of £25 per acre at least.

*Other Fruit.*—Practically every kind of European and sub-tropical fruit grows to perfection in Rhodesia, especially in the Melssetter district, among them: Apple, plum (Japanese plums do particularly well), peach, pear, grape, guava, paw paw, loquat, banana, pineapple, Cape gooseberry, grape fruit, quince, apricot, medlar, custard apple, avocada pear, mango, persimmon, pomegranate, Kei apple, tamarind, tree tomato, fig, cactus pear, grenadilla, melon, chou chou, mulberry, strawberry, wonderberry, loganberry, raspberry, walnut, hickory nut, peccan nut, almond, amatungula, amangana, mugibi, maungu, Hottentot fig, roselle, ziziphus.

*Afforestation.*—Every encouragement is given to schemes of afforestation. An established "forest" or area given over to cultivated trees becomes a profitable investment in from 10 to 15 years. It is estimated that an expenditure of £100 in planting and maintaining saplings until they require little or no further attention will return £100 a year and more from the sale of timber for fuel, mine props, etc.

## RANCHING AND STOCK BREEDING.

Only within the past few years has it been possible seriously to apply schemes for the development of Rhodesia's latent possibilities as a stock-raising country. Various causes combined to bring this about, in particular the success that has attended the efforts of the Veterinary Department in its campaign against stock diseases, to which Rhodesia in common with all stock countries is subject. Well-

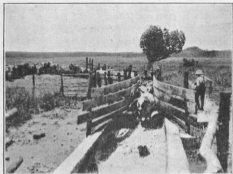


RHODESIAN-BRED CATTLE

stocked ranches are now established in all parts of the country. Extremely rapid progress is being made. A stock census at the end of 1912 showed a total of 600,000 head, of which 250,000 head—all good-class cattle—were held by Europeans. The natural rate of increase is about 75 per cent. There is an enormous acreage available for ranching schemes, especially between Victoria and the Limpopo river, where there are at least ten million acres. An important announcement in connection with the ranching industry was made at Bulawayo in 1913, to the effect that the Bulawayo Agricultural Show Society will offer a 1,000 guinea (floating) trophy at the 1914 and subsequent shows for the best bull in Rhodesia, the competition being open to the whole world.

The position and possibilities of Rhodesia from the ranching point of view are summarised in a statement which has been made by Mr. Richard Walsh, an American ranching expert. Mr. Walsh, who has considerable experience of Texas, a country like Rhodesia in many respects, was engaged by the British South Africa Company to report on Rhodesia, and he writes: "I am greatly impressed with Rhodesia as a cattle country. The grasses are very good indeed, and must have great sustaining and fattening

## FARMING



CATTLE BEING DIPPED

qualities. It has surprised me to see the condition which the stock carry. In the Open country the grazing is not a bit rank, and improves with stocking and close feeding. There is an abundant supply of water to be obtained. There ought to be ten million head of cattle in the country. The native cattle are very small, inferior animals, but they are amenable to a good cross, which has been proved by crossing with imported bulls from England: Herefords, Shorthorns, Aberdeen Angus, North and South Devons, and Sussex have all been successful. When the country develops into a large meat producer, as I am sure it will, there will have to be packing and refrigerating plants established."

Prices of stock: Native cows, £5 to £9 each; cross-bred bulls, £12 10s. to £22; Colonial heifers, £8 to £17 10s.; cross-bred draught oxen, £8 10s. to £15; slaughter oxen, £6 to £12 10s., or 32s. to 45s. per 100 lb.; young steers, suitable for ploughing and general farm work, £4 to £12. Ox-hides, 7s. 6d. to 20s. each.

The British South Africa Company has recently commenced extensive ranching operations, on 4,000,000 acres of land, under the management of Mr. Richard Walsh. Other ranching companies:—

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., 1,200,000 acres, at Mazunga, near Gwanda. Manager in Rhodesia: H. H. A. de Laccsoe.

Amalgamated Properties of Rhodesia, 1,544,000 acres.

Anglo-French Matabeleland Co., 390,668 acres; ranch near Gwelo.

Bulawayo Syndicate, 326,680 acres. The capital of the Syndicate is £100,000 in 10s. shares. Chairman: A. R. Stephenson, 57 Gracechurch Street, E.C.; Managers in Rhodesia: Mashonaland Agency.

Farm Lands of Rhodesia, 163,870 acres. The capital of the Company is £250,000, in 5s. shares. Managers: The London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Moorgate Street, E.C.; Manager in Rhodesia: A. G. Stewart-Richardson.

Exploring Lands and Minerals, 770,000 acres.

Rhodesia Lands, 240,000 acres in Mashonaland. Capital of Company: £150,000, in £1 shares. Chairman: P. Lyttelton Gell, 110 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.; Managing Director in Rhodesia: Col. Raleigh Grey, C.V.O., M.L.C.

Willoughby's Consolidated Co., 1,339,036 acres. The ranching area, "Central Estates," is at Umvuma. Manager: Col. W. Napier, C.M.G., M.L.C.

Matabele Ranching Co., 120,000 acres. Capital of Company: £50,000 in 4s. shares. Chairman: H. L. Stokes, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.; Agents in Rhodesia: Bechuanaland Exploration Co. Ranch near Selukwe.

De Beers Consolidated Mines; ranch situated in the Shangani area.

Rhodesia Cattle and Land Co.; ranches in the Gwanda district and also in Northern Rhodesia. Local Director: Major R. Gordon, D.S.O.

Thornycroft Ranching Co., Lone Cow Estate, Mazoe district. Managing Director: J. Arnold Edmonds, M.L.C.

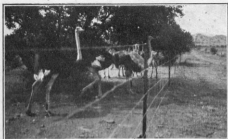
The Makosi River Ranching Co.; ranch at Victoria.

Messrs. Chambers & Plant; ranch at Ndanga.

Other land-owning companies are also forming ranches.

*Ostriches.*—Steps were recently taken to introduce ostrich farming in Rhodesia on a large scale. Wild birds have always existed in the territory, and some farmers have maintained small runs of birds for many years, in every case with much success. Rhodesian wild ostriches yield fine quality feathers, and when crossed with a suitable cultivated Cape strain the result is a bird of considerable commercial value. The British South Africa Company is laying down the first great ostrich farm in the country on the banks of the Shangani river, and an area of 10,000 acres has been enclosed for the purpose;

## FARMING



RHODESIAN OSTRICHES

of this 400 acres will be irrigated for the purpose of growing lucerne.

*Sheep.*—Sheep and goats are not farmed to any great extent as yet, though the scale of operations is undoubtedly extending. The principal centre is at present Inyanga, but during last year a number of Cape sheep farmers took up 45,000 acres near Gwelo with the intention of breeding sheep on a large scale. The breeds favoured in Rhodesia are Merinos, Persians, and their crosses with native sheep. The



Photo by]

[Benton, Gwelo

RHODESIAN SHEEP AND GOATS



RHODESIAN PIGS

flocks number about 300,000 sheep and 850,000 goats all told, of which the bulk is in the hands of natives. Rhodesian wool was sold at Port Elizabeth in 1913 at a price averaging 8½d. per lb., whereas the top price of Woodhouse skirted wool (fleeces only) was only 7¼d. per lb. Local prices: Merino ewes, 15s. to 30s.; wethers, 19s. 6d. to 25s.; Persian ewes, 18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; wethers, 20s. to 25s.; cross-bred ewes, 15s. to 17s. 6d. Cape fat-tailed breeding sheep, 21s. to 30s.; slaughter sheep, 16s. to 25s., or 50s. per 100 lb.; Angora goats, 18s. to 40s.; Boer goats, 19s. to 30s.; native goats, 6s. to 20s. Sheep skins, 6d. to 3s. each; goat skins, 9d. to 3s. each.

*Pigs* thrive well, and are expected to lead to a large and profitable industry. Maize is a staple food, and they are therefore cheaply fed.



RHODESIAN FOWLS

## FARMING

The breeds chiefly kept are: Large Black, Middle Yorkshire, Berkshire, Large Yorkshire, Tamworth, and their crosses. Prices: £1 to £9 each for breeding stock; 4d. to 5½d. per lb. for slaughter stock. The British South Africa Company has formed a bacon factory company for the purpose of establishing factories in Rhodesia, and a commencement is being made during 1914 with a small factory at Salisbury. Plans are also out for the erection of a big factory at Bulawayo as soon as circumstances justify such a venture. Prices: Bacon, 1s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; ham, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.

*Horses, Mules, Donkeys.*—These are bred on only a limited scale, horses particularly owing to the prevalence of horse-sickness. There is little demand for horses, but a good sale for mules and donkeys. Prices: "Salted" (acclimatised) horses, £35 to £70; unsalted, £20 to £35. Mules, "salted" or inoculated, £25 to £40; unsalted, £20 to £32. Donkeys, £5 to £10 10s.

*Poultry, etc.*—This is a much-neglected industry in Rhodesia, though the drawbacks to it are no greater than elsewhere, while the financial results are entirely satisfactory. About £20,000 is spent yearly on imported poultry and eggs (which come from as far away as China and Australia), and the demand is increasing. Prices: Farm fowls, 2s. 6d. to 5s. each, native 1s. to 2s.; ducks, 4s. to 10s.; geese, 9s. to 15s.; turkeys, 12s. 6d. to 25s.; farm eggs 2s. to 3s. 6d. per doz., native 1s. to 2s. 6d.

### DAIRY FARMING.

Dairy farming has extended largely within recent years. That there is still scope for very much further expansion is obvious from the fact that over £50,000 is paid annually by Rhodesia for imported butter, cheese, and milk. A practical step towards the more rapid development of the dairy industry was taken in 1913, when the British South Africa Company established a creamery at Gwelo at a cost of £3,000. The creamery is admitted to be one of the most finished in the whole of South Africa. Its situation is such that cream can be safely railed



NEW CREAMERY AT GWILO:  
OPENING BY H.H. THE ADMINISTRATOR

to it from any part of Rhodesia. Farmers are paid for their cream on the following basis: 1s. per lb. for first-grade butter fat; 9d. per lb. for second-grade butter fat. They also receive a *pro rata* share of the net profits of the creamery. Special railway rates for the transference of cream have been introduced, viz.: from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon over a distance not exceeding 25 miles to 3d. per gallon for distances exceeding 300 miles. Cans are returned free of charge. The creamery has a capacity of 4,000 lb. of butter per day, and a cold storage capacity for 150,000 lb. of butter. Manager, W. J. Elliott; Secretary, A. E. Adams.

Prices: Dairy cows, £10 to £35; milk, 2d. to 6d. per pint; butter, fresh, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb., salt butter 1s. to 2s. 6d.

#### LAND SETTLEMENT.

The sale of land to settlers and immigrants has hitherto been entirely undertaken by the Estates Office, a department of the Commercial Branch of the British South Africa Company, with headquarters at Salisbury and a branch office at Bulawayo.

With a view to accelerating closer settlement, a scheme is now before the country under which it is proposed to constitute a Land Settlement Board under the control of the Administration to foster immigration and to supply settlers with farms, either ready made or otherwise. With



## FARMING

funds advanced by the British South Africa Company, land within a radius of 25 miles of any railway would be acquired from the Company or from other landowning companies at current rates, and surveyed and prepared into farms ready for the new settlers. When no more land in the 25 mile zone is available by ordinary purchase, the Board would have the power to acquire by expropriation such land as was not being beneficially occupied, paying for the same at fair market prices, which, if necessary, would be settled by arbitration. Farms either developed, or partially developed, or not developed at all, would be sold to settlers on easy terms, payment being spread over a number of years; an interest of 6 per cent. would be charged. The current expenses of the Board would be met by a tax of £1 per 1,000 acres or less, according to the distance from a railway, on all undeveloped land in Southern Rhodesia. The Company is prepared to advance £250,000 as capital for the Board, and the taxation is calculated to produce a yearly revenue of £32,500.

The following figures show the disposition of the land in Southern Rhodesia:—

	Acres.
Unalienated land ... ..	47,825,668
B.S.A. Co.'s Estates ... ..	156,209
Railways ... ..	437,023
Amalgamated Properties of Rhodesia	1,544,000
Anglo-French Matabeleland ... ..	390,668
Bechuanaland Exploration ... ..	145,648
Bulawayo Syndicate ... ..	326,680
Charterland General Exploration and Finance ... ..	243,972
Crescents Matabele ... ..	501,150
Farm Lands of Rhodesia ... ..	160,870
Exploring Lands and Minerals ... ..	770,000
Gold Fields Rhodesian Development ... ..	650,000
Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. ... ..	1,200,000
Mashonaland Agency ... ..	478,370
Matabele Ranching Co. ... ..	120,000
Rhodesia Consolidated ... ..	506,000
Rhodesia Lands ... ..	240,000
Rhodesia Limited ... ..	250,000
Trust and Agency Assets ... ..	364,000
Willoughby's Consolidated ... ..	1,339,036
Smaller Companies and Individuals ... ..	12,561,356
	70,210,850
Native Reserves ... ..	24,877,150
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>95,088,000</b>



NEW SETTLER INSPECTING LAND

Several of the companies named have established ranches on the greater part, if not on all, of their holdings. The land not so occupied is, generally, being cut up into farms for general sale. Prices vary according to the quality of the land and its location. In its last report the Anglo-French Matabeleland Company, for instance, stated that its sales for the year averaged 9s. 2d. per acre; Willoughby's Consolidated Company's average for 1912 was 16s. 3d.

The British South Africa Company disposes of land to approved settlers at a price which, in 1913, averaged 7s. per acre. Land is sold on easy terms of payment. Mixed farms are usually 1,200 acres in extent, and farms for stock-raising 6,000 acres, the latter being in the remoter parts of the country; for mixed farms, only land is allotted that is within economic reach of the railways. Land is sold by the morgen, a Cape measurement equal to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  English acres. The title to land does not include mineral rights. After purchase a yearly quit rent is payable to the Company, on the basis of 1s. per 50 acres, plus a stamp duty which ranges from 3d. upwards, being 7s. 6d. in the case of 1,000 acres and over.

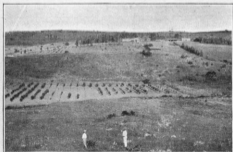
Applications for farms are received by the Director of Land Settlement at Salisbury or Bulawayo, through the Company's offices in London (2, London Wall, E.C., and 138, Strand, W.C.) or Glasgow (140, Buchanan Street). Approved applicants are taken by the Company's officials to inspect likely farms, free

## FARMING

transport being provided from the nearest railway station or siding.

Settlers who intend to become farmers should be possessed of capital amounting at least to £800. Tobacco planters should have at least £1,000, and stock farmers not less than £2,000. The capital of the new farming settlers in 1912 averaged £970 per head; in 1911 the figure was £832. An "occupation clause" is inserted in all agreements. This binds the owner or occupier to carry out a certain amount of cultivation or stocking, or certain improvements. These conditions are not onerous, and are easy of fulfilment. Farm (native) labour is plentiful and cheap. Wages range from 10s. to 20s. per month *plus* rations and quarters. The Rhodesian Native Labour Bureau recruits labour for farmers at a cost of £2 per head (as against £5 to the mines and other employers) *plus* a monthly fee of 1s. for Government administration purposes. Natives, however, also volunteer for work, and can be engaged independently of the Bureau; the monthly shilling fee applies to all Native workers.

There are now nearly 3,000 farmers in Southern Rhodesia, and new farms are being taken up at the rate of about 350 a year. There are also a number of women farmers, about 100 all told.



A RHODESIAN FARM

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

In 1912 the Company started a closer settlement scheme near the township of Gwelo, cutting up 20,000 acres of land into farms of 500 acres each, and generally dealing with it in much the same way as the Canadian Pacific Railway Company did with its land along the railway in Canada. Houses are being built, the farms fenced, water boreholes made and windmills erected, and in some cases a certain area is being ploughed and planted with crops. Each settler on these farms is being supplied with a number of head of dairy stock. These improvements are added to the cost of the land.

### OCEAN AND RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

Approved settlers and their wives and families are, through the agency of the British South Africa Company, granted specially low passenger and freight rates from England into Rhodesia. Settlers' wives and families may, moreover, travel any time within six months *via* Cape Town, or any time within two years *via* Beira, after the settler himself. These fares cover the journey to any station in the country, being as follow :—

By mail steamer—	£	s.	d.
2nd class ... ..	26	0	0
3rd class (2nd on railway) ... ..	16	0	0
By intermediate steamer—			
2nd class ... ..	23	10	0
3rd class (2nd on railway) ... ..	13	0	0
3rd class (men only, open berths) ... ..	11	0	0

and upwards, according to the class of accommodation desired.

Twice the usual amount of free luggage is allowed on the railways, and excess luggage is charged at half rates. Excess luggage (in the case of farming settlers) may include poultry, dogs, small lots of meal, oats, salt, potatoes, and similar articles of foodstuffs, and also a reasonable quantity of second-hand galvanised iron and timber.

Furniture is carried from Port Elizabeth to Bulawayo at the rate of 7s. 6d. per 100 lbs., and the special rate for farming machinery and implements is 6s. 3d. per 100 lbs. Special rates for livestock and vehicles are also in force. Certi-

## FARMING

ificates to secure these reduced goods rates must be obtained from the British South Africa Company, or through one of its agents.

The following concession rates are granted from Beira to Salisbury: Free luggage, as via the Cape (200 lbs. 1st class, 150 lbs. 2nd class); excess luggage, half-rates (5s. 3d. per 100 lbs., owner's risk); furniture, etc., half rates (5s. 7d. per 100 lbs., owner's risk).

### THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The control of the farming industry is vested in the Agricultural Department, a department of the Government, which is one of the best equipped in the colonies. It has the following staff of experts:—

Director of Agriculture.—E. A. Nobba, Ph.D., B.Sc.

Chief Veterinary Surgeon.—J. M. Sinclair, M.R.C.V.S.

Agriculture, Botany and Forestry.—H. G. Mundy;  
Assistant: J. A. T. Walters.

Animals Industries.—R. C. Simmonds.

Tobacco.—J. W. Lewis.

Chemist.—G. N. Blackshaw; Assistant: A. G. Holborow.

Entomologist.—R. W. Jack; Assistant: R. L. Thompson.

Veterinary Bacteriology.—L. E. W. Bevan.

Engineer.—W. M. Watt.

Experiment Farms.—Superintendent at Gwebi: H. G. Heywood; at Lochard: J. H. Hampton.

The following experts who are employed by the Commercial Branch of the British South Africa Company also assist settlers with advice:

Irrigation Engineer: H. Randall.

Citrus Cultivation: G. E. Farmer.

Experiment farms are maintained in Mashonaland and Matabeleland for the purpose of acquiring information relative to the possibilities of the soils of the country, and to improved methods of cultivation and treatment, of manuring, of seed selection, and so on. In this way a number of new crops have been demonstrated to be practical commercial propositions, among them linseed, velvet bean, teff grass, buckwheat, paspalum, and chicory. Also, maize seed of what may be termed "pedigree" strains is produced and distributed to farmers at a low price. The results of experiments at these farms are disseminated by means of the *Agricultural Journal*, which is published every

two months (price 5s. per annum); by means of special bulletins which are distributed free to farmers; and by means of lectures. There are over 70 different bulletins at present in issue. The lectures are delivered at various centres periodically by the technical officers of the department; and in addition a course of some 60 lectures takes place every year at Salisbury free, and is attended by large numbers of farmers and prospective farmers. The course extends over a period of three weeks, and includes tours over the laboratories and Government and other farms. Examinations are subsequently held, and a gold medal is awarded the student who secures the highest number of marks. Subjects taken: Entomology, engineering, chemistry, veterinary science, live stock, and agriculture. This departure may be regarded as the first step in the direction of the formation of an agricultural college, which will doubtless be established in reality so soon as funds permit.

Farmers also have the benefit of the knowledge gleaned by experiments made under the direction of the Rhodes Trustees at the Matopos and Inyanga farms. In his will the late Mr. Rhodes left the sum of £6,000 to be expended in such manner as his Trustees think fit in experimental farming, forestry, market and other gardening, irrigation, and the teaching of any of these things, and in the establishing and maintaining of an agricultural college—for the instruction of the people of Rhodesia.

The department furnishes farmers with free technical advice, either by correspondence or, where possible, by personal visits.

It is of considerable importance to cattle breeders that the Administration maintains a large and efficient staff of veterinary officers. Government veterinary surgeons are established in the various centres, and without charge attend all cases of disease amongst livestock which may be of general public importance. Certain nominal fees are charged for attendance and advice in other cases, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For every professional visit within three miles of Surgeon's office or residence .. .. .	0	5	0

## FARMING

	£	s.	d.
For every professional visit beyond such distance	0	10	6
Plus an additional charge of 2s. 6d. per hour whilst engaged in such visits, or £2 2s. per day of 24 hours.			
For advice given at office, each animal per visit.	0	2	6
For each examination as to soundness, in addition to visiting fees	1	1	0
Operations from 5s. to £2 2s. extra.			

The Government, through the Agricultural Department, undertakes the purchase of pure-bred livestock for farmers. The animals are paid for by instalments spread over twelve months and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Losses until the date of delivery are borne by the Government. By this means considerably over £10,000 worth of pedigree stock has so far been imported into Rhodesia.

The chief agent in the scheme for the prevention or spread of stock disease is the frequent dipping of animals. In order to encourage the erection of dipping tanks on farms, the Government defrays half the cost of the construction of each tank, limiting its liability to £50. Tanks cost on an average £100 each. Over 300 such tanks have already been constructed. In addition, public dipping tanks are maintained in certain centres, a small charge per head (1d. in the case of cattle) being made for all animals that are dipped.

### HOME (OR TRAINING) FARMS.

With a view to assisting those who desire to become farmers in Rhodesia and who yet have not the requisite practical knowledge to justify them commencing farming, the British South Africa Company has established "Home" farms at Marandellas and at Sinoia. Approved settlers are received at either of these farms and given every opportunity to study Rhodesian farming conditions. In return for services, lodging is provided free (except blankets and linen); the cost of board averages £5 per month; settlers on these farms usually "mess" together and share the total cost.

Only a limited number of men can yearly pass through these farms, but similar arrangements can frequently be made with established farmers in various parts of the country.

### THE LAND BANK.

For the purpose of assisting farmers to develop their farms, the British South Africa Company recently formed a subsidiary company known as the Rhodesia Land Bank (Chairman : R. Littlejohn), and itself provided the whole of the capital of £250,000. The Bank advances loans to farmers up to a maximum of £2,000, on the security of a first mortgage over landed property, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, repayments being spread over a period of ten years, for the following purposes :—

To purchase land or pay off existing liabilities on land.

To purchase live stock, plant and agricultural implements generally.

To effect improvements on land, including farm buildings, fencing, irrigation works, and afforestation.

Small yearly loans of not more than £150, bearing 7 per cent. interest, are made on the guarantee of two sureties.

The Bank is situated in Bulawayo, but application forms for loans are obtainable at the Estates Office in Salisbury and at the offices of the principal Civil and Native Commissioners throughout the country. Manager : W. Olive.

### FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Farmers and those materially interested in farming have formed associations in various parts of the country to look after and further their interests, and much useful work is being done by them. Particulars of each are given under the districts.

Practically the whole of these associations are affiliated with a central body known as the Rhodesian Agricultural Union, which holds a big congress every year, sitting first at one and then at another centre. The officials of the Union are :—

President : E. Wilson.

Vice-Presidents : E. A. Hull, A. McAlister.

Executive Committee : The President of every affiliated association.

Secretary : J. Reid Rowland, Plumtree.

During the year the chairman of the Union-Castle Steamship Co. (Sir Owen Philipps) extended to Rhodesia, in common with the rest of



## FARMING

South Africa, an invitation to send a body of representative farmers on a tour of Europe to study farming conditions, under the direction and as the guests of the Union-Castle Co. The Rhodesian invitation was for ten farmers, and the Agricultural Union selected the following nine as representing Southern Rhodesia, the tenth being the representative of Northern Rhodesia: E. A. Hull (Matopos, Bulawayo); J. Reid Rowland (Plumtree), E. Wilson (Salisbury), A. Shone (Somabula), W. M. Leggate (Hartley), W. F. Readman (Victoria), W. Martin (Melsetter), J. Finch (Marandellas), E. Peake (Umvukwe).

## IV.—MINING

**T**HE mineral wealth of Rhodesia was, of course, known long before the advent of the British South Africa Co. It has already been stated that, according to one computation, gold to a value of £75,000,000 at least, and possibly of £100,000,000 was taken from Rhodesian mines by ancient peoples. Nevertheless, it was not until the occupation and settlement of the country by the Company, and only by reason of them, that the reliable data on the matter which is available to-day were obtained. At the time of the occupation gold and copper were probably the only minerals definitely known to occur. To-day's knowledge takes us very much further, and proves that Rhodesia is very highly mineralised, while it points to much effective prospecting. More than this—there is now a mining industry on a sound and flourishing basis, and with prospects that have never been so hopeful at any time in the twenty odd years' history of the country.

A list which was compiled some two or three years ago contains an almost formidable array of economic minerals, etc., that are known to occur in the country: Antimonite, asbestos, barytes, beauxite, beryl (including aquamarine), blende, bornite, calamine, cerusite, chalcedony (including jasper, chrysopase, beekite, etc.), chessylite, chromite, chrysoberyl (including yellow, alexandrite, and catseye varieties), chryscolla, coal, copper (also copper glance, copper pyrites), corundum (including ruby, sapphire, and oriental amethyst), cuprite, descloizite, diamond, erythrite, galena, gold, graphite, hæmatite, hemimorphite, hopeite, hornblende, limonite, magnesite, magnetite, malachite, mispickel, molybdenite, muscovite, quartz, salt, scheelite, serpentine, talc, tarbuttite, tetrahedrite, topaz (the yellow crystals occur with wolframite), vanadinite, and wolframite, with silver, iridium and nickel in association with bullion.

Only a few of these, comparatively speaking,

## MINING

are yet being worked on a large or commercial scale, and for the present the list is more of academic than practical value. The most useful guide is one provided by the table of mining claims current at the end of the last official year for which returns have been made out (1912). The claims then current were as follow :—

Mineral.	Claims.
Gold ... ..	77,488
Tin ... ..	8,035
Copper ... ..	2,567
Lead ... ..	560
Aluminium ... ..	380
Graphite ... ..	270
Chrome ore ... ..	265
Asbestos ... ..	260
Iron ... ..	240
Antimony ... ..	90
Mica ... ..	60
Scheelite ... ..	30
Nickel ... ..	30
Azurite ... ..	23

There were also 23 coal prospecting areas current. The diamond deposits of the whole country are held under concession by De Beers Consolidated Mines, and no data as to claims, etc., have been published.

At the end of 1913 the claims current were: gold, 59,587; base metal, 8,048.

Mining first took place in Southern Rhodesia under British South Africa Company auspices in 1890. By 1898 a gold output of 6,470 oz. had been declared—all from Mashonaland, with the exception of 218 oz. Between September, 1898 and June, 1899, a tremendous spurt was recorded, and Matabeleland produced 57,007 oz., and Mashonaland 635 oz. To date (December 31st, 1913) Southern Rhodesia has produced minerals, etc., in the following quantities :—

				Value
				£
Gold ... ..	6,403,415	ozs.	...	25,281,965
Silver ... ..	1,715,432	ozs.	...	188,770
Lead ... ..	8,895	tons	...	91,743
Coal ... ..	1,679,687	tons (sold)	...	681,648
Chrome iron ... ..	279,651	tons	...	639,466
Copper ... ..	359	tons	...	23,058
Tungsten ores ... ..	129	tons	...	11,624
Antimony... ..	14	tons	...	275
Asbestos ... ..	1,409	tons	...	18,216
Diamonds... ..	9,558	carats	...	42,024
Other precious stones	90,070	carats	...	8,246

**GRAND TOTAL VALUE ... £28,987,035**

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

For the purpose of comparison details are appended of the outputs for the past two years, and also for the first two months of 1914:—

1912.			Value.
			£
Gold	...	642,807 ozs.	2,707,269
Silver	...	176,532 ozs.	20,010
Chrome iron	...	69,261 tons	154,600
Coal	...	216,140 tons (sold)	73,267
Lead	...	588 tons	9,253
Diamonds	...	587 carats	2,348
Tungsten ores	...	1 ton	100
<b>TOTAL 1912</b>			<b>£2,968,947</b>

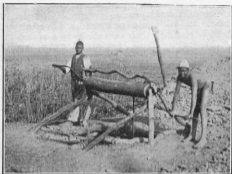
1913.			Value
			£
Gold	...	689,954 ozs.	2,903,268
Silver	...	142,390 ozs.	15,106
Chrome iron	...	63,384 tons	141,482
Coal	...	243,328 tons (sold)	78,421
Lead	...	327 tons	5,234
Diamonds	...	998 carats	7,781
Tungsten ores	...	4 tons	427
Asbestos	...	290 tons	5,224
<b>TOTAL 1913</b>			<b>£3,156,942</b>

January, 1914.			Value.
			£
Gold	..	59,212 ozs.	249,031
Silver	..	10,858 ozs.	1,069
Lead	..	20 tons	349
Chrome iron	..	9,534 tons	21,281
Coal	..	29,914 tons (sold)	9,882
Diamonds	..	66 carats	118
Asbestos	..	59 tons	1,060
<b>TOTAL JANUARY</b>			<b>£282,860</b>

February, 1914.			Value.
			£
Gold	..	61,704 ozs.	259,722
Silver	..	10,701 ozs.	1,089
Lead	..	20 tons	349
Chrome iron	..	5,980 tons	13,347
Coal	..	25,746 tons (sold)	8,803
Diamonds	..	146 carats	414
<b>TOTAL FEBRUARY</b>			<b>£283,724</b>

With the new mines referred to on page 68 producing, an increase in the total output for 1914 may be expected.

## Mining



Mining in Rhodesia: The First Stage

### GOLD.

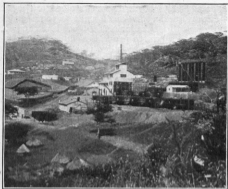
It may safely be said that gold occurrences are to be found all over Rhodesia, though for the most part actual gold mining is yet confined to various fairly well-defined stretches known as gold-belts. With an extension of prospecting, however, new fields may and doubtless will be located from time to time; at any rate, not a title of the country has been prospected scientifically and systematically up to the present. Bearing this fact in mind, and contrasting it with the splendid mining achievements that have been recorded, it will be seen that the possibilities of Rhodesia as a mining field are immense. Mr. A. H. Ackermann, the Company's Resident Mining Engineer, reporting in 1911, stated that "exploration work has proved that gold is not confined to quartz reefs, but apparently is found in every kind of formation existing in the country—*e.g.* in the Enterprise district it is found in schists; in the Kimberley district in the granite; in the Abercorn district in sandstone; in other sections in banded ironstone; and in the Eldorado district in conglomerates; while at the Eileen Alannah and Cam and Motor there are rich impregnations in dolomite and sandstone."

The systematic prospector, therefore, has a great field and splendid prospects in front of him. In the past prospectors have almost wholly confined their operations to a search for "old workings," *i.e.*, the abandoned mines of the ancients, whose limited knowledge of mining compelled them to cease work so soon as water level was reached. These workings or pits were by 1890, of course, all overgrown with shrubs and trees. It was, and is, no doubt rightly assumed that as enormous quantities of gold had evidently been obtained from "ground" above water level, there, below water level, must be greater quantities still. Further prospecting, consequently, was not thought necessary. Not all, but a good number of the mines of Rhodesia were, as claims, originally pegged because of the old workings on them. The great majority of these old workings must by now have been relocated. It is most improbable, however, that all the gold reefs of the country are confined to old workings or ground near them; hence the scope for men with a working knowledge of geology searching for virgin gold reefs. The Company and the Government offer various incentives to this class of worker. The latter, through its Geological Survey, provides scientific data as to the country in general and old or new mining fields in particular. The value of this may be gauged from the fact that the tin discoveries which were



MINING IN RHODESIA: A "SMALL WORKER'S" PROPOSITION

## MINING



MINING IN RHODESIA: A "BIG" MINE

made in the Enterprise, Abercorn, and Victoria districts in 1910 were the direct result of information emanating from the office of the Geological Survey. The Company, through its Resident Mining Engineer, gives free technical advice to those small workers and prospectors who are not able to pay for it; and through its Commercial Representative assists them in the development of their properties by cash advances; while it exempts them from the payment of royalty until they have proved their finds and are working them on an extended scale.

A prospecting licence costs £1. It gives the holder the right to prospect for minerals on Government land that has not been specially reserved against prospecting, or on any private land the title to which contains a reservation of mineral rights in favour of the British South Africa Company; but not on land that is within 200 yards of any occupied building or is under actual cultivation, without the consent in writing of the occupier or owner.

Under a licence, one block of reef claims, or one alluvial claim, or any other mining location may be pegged off. Prospectors can only peg on "reef in place or old working." Upon the

discovery of a reef the discoverer places a peg at the spot, and he then has a right to prospect for 31 days within a radius of 1,000 yards of the peg. This enables him to prove the value of his discovery sufficiently to judge whether it is worth his while proceeding further with it. If he decides to continue working he pegs off a block of ten claims which, if regular in shape, will be 1,500 by 600 (Cape) feet in extent. An irregular block contains the same superficial area. After pegging, he posts a registration notice, giving particulars of the claims pegged, and within 31 days he must apply to the nearest Mining Commissioner for registration, which costs 5s. Thereafter 60 feet of development work must be done yearly, for which "Inspection Certificates" are issued. For the first two years certificates may be obtained on payment—first of £5 and then of £15 per block. Yearly certificates are required until working for profit commences, when claim licences of 5s. per claim if the output does not exceed a gross value of £100, and 10s. otherwise, per month are substituted.

When the milling stage is reached and monthly outputs exceeding £200 in value are being declared, royalties on the following basis become payable to the British South Africa Company:—

	Per cent.
Output exceeding in value £200 per month, but not exceeding £3,000	2½
Output exceeding in value £3,000 and being the product of ore yielding not more than 1 oz. of gold per ton	5
Output exceeding in value £3,000, and being the product of ore yielding more than 1 oz. of gold per ton	7½
Output exceeding in value £3,000, and being the product of not less than 5,000 tons of ore yielding a not greater value than 22s. worth of minerals per ton	3½
Output exceeding in value £3,000, and being the product of not less than 10,000 tons of ore yielding a not greater value than 16s. worth of minerals per ton	2½

Alluvial claims are 200 feet square. No Inspection Certificates are necessary, nor are royalties exacted, but a monthly rental of £1 becomes payable one month after registration.

With a view to the more rapid development



## MINING

of the mining industry, the British South Africa Company in 1911 formed and financed a development company—the British South Africa Mines Development Company. The special objects of the new concern were to consider schemes for prospecting districts hitherto undeveloped, and to make arrangements with individual prospectors and miners for the more rapid development and equipment of their mines.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into eight mining districts, each in charge of a mining commissioner, at the head of whom is the Secretary for Mines—the Bulawayo, Gwelo, Hartley, Lomagundi, Mazoe, Salisbury, Umtali, and Victoria districts. Gwelo, in which district is situated what is at present the leading mine of the country, the Globe and Phoenix, is the largest producer, and the Hartley district, which may be described as the "home" of the prospector and the man who works small mines, either his own property or the leased property of a Company, has the greatest number of producers. With the Cam and Motor mine at work, Hartley may also become the largest producer. The biggest mine in Rhodesia, potentially, is the Shamva, in the Salisbury district, which was discovered in 1909, and commenced crushing in February, 1914.

Many of the mines worked by the "small" man are amongst the most successful in the country.

The number of producing mines in 1913 was 468, made up as follows: (1) mines owned and worked by companies, 36; (2) owned by companies and worked on "tribute" by syndicates or individual workers, 79; (3) owned and worked by small companies or syndicates and individual workers, 353. The following table gives particulars of the tonnage milled by each section, the gross value, and the average value per ton milled:—

	Tonnage treated.	Value extracted.	Average.
		£	s.
(1)	1,103,065	1,905,806	34·55
(2)	322,229	410,592	25·84
(3)	328,631	586,870	35·71
<b>Totals,</b>	<b>1,753,925</b>	<b>2,903,268</b>	<b>33·10</b>

The average value per ton milled has gradually increased since 1907, when the figure stood at 27·50 shillings. In the main this is the effect of the ore treated having a higher value, though in the opinion of the Secretary for Mines there is little doubt that the better extraction of gold now being secured has also helped to improve the average.

Working costs vary considerably. But speaking in 1910, the then President of the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines stated that the returns from thirteen of the largest producers in the country, which were responsible for about 45 per cent. of the total yield, worked out at 17s. 7½d. per ton.

The stamps at work in 1912 numbered 1803, an increase of 104 on the year. Gravity stamps chiefly are used; a new type of gravity stamp, the heavy Nissen stamp, is now being installed on several of the mines, notably the Shamva. Tube mills, as auxiliaries, are being increasingly used.

#### SILVER.

There are no silver mines in Rhodesia. Silver is found on most mines as a by-product of gold, particularly on the properties of the Rezende Mines, Ltd., near Umtali. Of the total declaration of 176,532 ozs. of silver in 1912, these properties accounted for 103,380 ozs.

Silver was first produced in Rhodesia in 1899.

#### BASE METALS.

A base metal location in Rhodesia is equal to thirty gold reef claims, or 90,000 square feet. On discovery the prospector has the right to prospect within a radius of 3,000 ft. of his discovery peg. The registration certificate costs £1.

The royalties payable to the British South Africa Co. are :—

- 3 per cent. of the gross output per month on : Bismuth, cobalt, copper, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, thorium and allied substances, tin, tungsten, scheelite, uranium, vanadium, mineral oils, natural gas or salts.
- 2 per cent. of the gross output per month on : Aluminium, or any of its compounds, antimony, asbestos, varium, strontium, chrome, graphite, gypsum, iron, lead, manganese, magnesite, mica, and zinc.

## MINING

Prior to the producing stage, Inspection Certificates, as in the case of gold claims, must be taken out yearly; and when working for profit commences a claim licence of £5 per block per month is charged.

*Lead.*—Lead is widely distributed throughout the country, chiefly as galena. The present production comes entirely from the properties of the Rezende Mines, Ltd., near Umtali, as a by-product of gold.

*Chrome Iron.*—There are several deposits of chrome iron in the territory, notably in the Selukwe, Victoria, and Hartley areas. Only one is being worked at present. It is situated near Selukwe, and the claims are owned by the Rhodesia Chrome Mines, Ltd., who commenced operations in 1906. The ore is shipped direct to Europe and there subjected to reduction treatment. In 1912 the greater part of the world's supplies of chrome iron came from Rhodesia.

*Tungsten Ores.*—Tungsten, as wolfram or tungstate of iron and manganese, and as scheelite or tungstate of lime is found in many parts of Rhodesia.

*Asbestos.*—The present output comes from the King Mine in the Victoria district. New deposits were discovered in 1913 near Umsweswe, in the Hartley district. A local syndicate, whose shares were over-subscribed, was formed locally to work the claims.

*Copper.*—Copper occurs in many districts, both as native copper and as sulphides and carbonates, as well as in other combinations. The mineral is not being produced at present, but with extended railway facilities and consequent cheap coal for smelting, there is reason to believe a number of properties would be opened up.

*Tin.*—During 1913 valuable deposits of tin were reported to have been discovered in the Enterprise district, and much prospecting activity ensued. Excellent specimens of cassiterite have been obtained, but so far nothing that would justify operations on a large scale.

Work is still proceeding there, however, and good results are anticipated.

Other base metals, already referred to, are not as yet receiving much attention.

### COAL.

The law regarding the working of coal requires a prospector first of all to apply to the nearest Mining Commissioner for a coal prospecting area (150 morgen—about 316 acres—in extent). The exclusive right to prospect such an area for one year is then issued. A royalty of 6d. per ton on all coal produced is payable to the British South Africa Co.

The only coal field at present being worked is the Wankie coalfield, by the Wankie Colliery Co. It was opened in 1906, and the production now averages just over 20,000 tons a month. The seam is from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $13\frac{1}{2}$  ft. thick, and the field contains, it has been calculated, about 600,000,000 tons, of which 1,500,000 tons have been blocked out. The Wankie coal is superior to any Transvaal coal, and equal to the best Natal and American coal; but for its high percentage of ash it would be equal to Welsh coal. Its calorific value is 13.5, that of Welsh coal 15. Coke of good quality is made. The colliery has supplied coal to the Cape railways, and has now entered into contracts with the Union Minière du Haut Katanga for the supply of coal and coke for the smelters of the copper mines in the Congo.

Coal measures are reported in the Sebungwe area, about 120 miles from the Bulawayo-Salisbury line, with a 7ft. 6in. seam extending over 8,000 acres. The calorific value of this coal averages 12.8.

A coal field has also been located in the Tuli district. Calorific value from 11.8 to 12.6.

Some prospecting for coal was carried out in the Lomagundi district during 1913, and it has been reported that the indications met with were favourable.

Altogether, the Director of the Geological Survey estimates the coal resources of Rhodesia

## MINING



*Photo by]*

*[Renton, Gwelo*

### MINING IN RHODESIA: THE DIAMOND FIELDS AT SOMABULA

at 969,411,000 tons, of which 825,852,000 tons, or 85 per cent., are steam coal, the balance including both semi-anthracite and bituminous coals.

The average price of Wankie coal in 1912 worked out at 9s. per ton. The railway freightage per ton of 2,000 lbs. to the various centres in the country and to Beira is as follows: Bulawayo, 7s. 11d.; Gwanda, 10s. 1d.; Gwelo, 10s. 10d.; Selukwe, 11s. 8d.; Gatooma, 12s. 7d.; Hartley, 14s. 6d.; Salisbury, 17s. 1d.; Eldorado, 21s. 8d.; Shamva, 22s. 0d.; Umtali, 19s. 11d.; Beira, 26s.

### PRECIOUS STONES.

The diamond rights of Southern Rhodesia belong exclusively to De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., by reason of a financial arrangement entered into in the early days of the country. The terms under which diamonds and other precious stones may be worked, however, are not satisfactory, and the matter is now the subject of negotiations between De Beers and the British South Africa Co.

Prospecting for diamonds or other precious stones is allowed by Digger's Permit, costing £1. The discovery of any precious stones must be notified to the nearest Mining Commissioner

within thirty-one days. Claims must be registered within thirty-one days of pegging, the cost of registration being 5s. A claim licence of 2s. 6d. per month is due to the Administration for every claim held.

In 1903 Sir John Willoughby and others formed the South African Option Syndicate for the purpose of acquiring and dealing specially with a prospecting grant of 200 square miles in Rhodesia, with the ultimate right of locating in one or more areas 20 per cent. for the working of diamonds or other precious stones. The Syndicate entered into agreements on the matter both with the British South Africa Co. and De Beers. Subsequently 20 square miles were located on diamond-bearing ground at Somabula, and in the Bembesi district (Colossus' and Wessels' blocks). Yellow ground was discovered at Somabula, and in the Bembesi area not only yellow ground but what was considered to be a true pipe. Exploration work, however, has not fulfilled expectations.

The Syndicate has now thrown open the Somabula field to diggers on very favourable terms, and during 1913 considerable activity was reported from it, while the results were encouraging. New diamondiferous strata were discovered at a far greater depth than before—at from 60 to 100 ft., as against 30 ft. and less hitherto. The diamonds are all excellent in quality and perfect in colour, the largest yet discovered weighing  $37\frac{1}{2}$  carats, and being a perfect octahedron. A diamond weighing  $12\frac{1}{2}$  carats was found in 1912, and previously Sir John Willoughby himself found one weighing  $19\frac{1}{8}$  carats, but the quality is not so fine as that of the later finds. There are now from 15 to 25 diggers at work.

### EMPLOYÉS.

Nearly 3,000 White men are directly employed in mining in Southern Rhodesia.

At the end of September, 1913, the natives employed on the mines totalled 34,444, of whom, 24,853 were on producing gold mines, 9,429 on non-producing mines, and 1,437 on coal and

## MINING

other mines. Of the whole, 12,444 were local "boys," 6,171 Portuguese, 8,809 Northern Rhodesian, and 6,122 Nyasaland, while 918 came from various parts of South Africa.

### THE NATIVE LABOUR BUREAU.

Since 1906 the recruiting for native labour for the mines and other employers has been carried out by a corporate body now styled The Rhodesian Native Labour Bureau. The present Bureau is a registered concern with a capital of £250,000 in £1 shares, of which 16,910 are issued. The issued shares have been taken up by 759 members. There is a 5 per cent. debenture issue of £75,000, created mostly for the purpose of liquidating the debts of a previous Bureau. The first year's operations of the new Bureau—those of 1912—resulted in a surplus revenue of £14,746—more than sufficient to meet the debenture interest and other charges.

In 1912 the Bureau recruited 14,742 natives, and distributed them as follows:—

To Mines ... ..	7,018 = 47·60 per cent.
To Farms ... ..	6,527 = 44·28 ..
To General Employers ... ..	1,197 = 8·12 ..

Of the mine labour, 24·6 per cent. or 1,720 natives went to the properties of small workers.

The period for which the natives "signed on" averaged 11·9 months each.

The Bureau does not recruit in Southern Rhodesia, but it is continually extending its operations outside the territory. It was reported by the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines in September that the supply of natives was plentiful for all classes of employment. The following capitation fees are charged: For mine labourers, £5 for a twelve months' contract; for farm labourers, £2—*plus* in each case a monthly fee of 1s. for administrative purposes. All non-farming employers are rated for the higher capitation fee.

Mine natives are paid on an average about 30s. per month in wages, with free rations, quarters, and medical service; their food costs about 14s. a month.

The following is the constitution of the Board of Management of the Bureau: G. Wolfe Murray

(chairman and managing director), H. J. Taylor, C.N.C. (nominated by the Administrator), P. S. Inskipp, E. R. Ross (nominated by the British South Africa Co.), G. Mitchell, M.L.C. (nominated by the debenture holders other than the British South Africa Co.), P. B. S. Wrey (representing the Joint Stock Company members), E. A. Begbie, M.L.C., representing the Small (Mine) workers, and T. W. Savory (representing the farmers); with G. Upton as manager and secretary. Offices and headquarters: Salisbury.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A geological survey of the territory was commenced in 1911 and is now proceeding under the direction of Mr. H. B. Maufe, B.A. (Cantab.) and a staff of geologists. It is already proving of valuable assistance to the mining industry. Technical reports are issued periodically as bulletins. To date, two districts have been mapped out, viz., Selukwe and Enterprise. The former extends over an area of 400 square miles, and the latter over 160 square miles, and the two maps are now obtainable by the public. A map dealing with the north-west portion of the Wankie coal field is in course of completion.

In his report for 1912, Mr. Maufe states that as the result of detailed work amongst the metamorphic rocks, it is becoming increasingly clear that they are divisible into three series, one of which consists of three groups: (a) a greenstone schist group, including epidiorite; (b) a banded ironstone group; and (c) a conglomerate and grit group. The second series consists of ultra-basic rocks, some of which contain chromite and asbestos. The third series comprises a very valuable group of fine-grained and frequently schistose acid rocks which have not hitherto been recognised as a distinct series. The recognition of the three series, coupled with a consideration of the distribution of gold-bearing quartz reefs and the mode of occurrence of an important class of auriferous impregnations, has led up to what is probably the point of greatest practical importance resulting from the year's work, viz., that



## MINING

the gold deposits of the territory are closely associated to the last-named series of acid igneous rocks. From some points of view, proceeds Mr. Maufe, it would be preferable to wait until the evidence could be presented in a complete form, but as the subject has a direct bearing on prospecting it has been deemed advisable to draw the attention of prospectors and mining engineers to it at once. "For if, as it seems, there is a close relationship between the gold ores and a group of acid rocks, a knowledge of the character and behaviour of the latter would be valuable to the prospector, giving him a rational guide in examining new ground, and a lead to the discovery of new ore bodies."

The Department has also made investigations into limestone and cement-making materials and into certain soils. Regarding the former, a syndicate, as a result, has since proved by trial test to its own satisfaction that a Portland cement exceeding the requirements of the revised British standard specification in strength, etc., can be made out of materials occurring near Bulawayo, and that a sufficient quantity of these materials is available. The soil observations need to be prosecuted further and systematically, in which event "there can be no doubt that the results would have an important bearing on the classification of new lands and the treatment they should receive."

### MINES OF RHODESIA.

During 1913 the following mines contributed a value of £100 or over to the gold output of Southern Rhodesia. The location given is in every case the official mining district:—

MINE, DISTRICT, AND EQUIPMENT.	Output Value. £
Abercorn, Salisbury; tailings . . . . .	1,185
Abercorn No. 1, Bulawayo; 2 stamps . . . . .	2,706
Acorn, Hartley; 5 stamps . . . . .	8,614
Agincourt, Bulawayo; 5 stamps, 1 grinding pan . . . . .	12,738
Agnes, Hartley; 5 stamps . . . . .	8,152
Alabama, Hartley; 3 stamps . . . . .	3,224
Alderman, Gwelo; 3 stamps . . . . .	994
Alexandra, Bulawayo; 2 stamps . . . . .	287
Allanah, Gwelo; 5 stamps . . . . .	204
Alluvial (from), Lomagundi . . . . .	2,217

# SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

MINE, DISTRICT, AND EQUIPMENT.	Output Value. £
Alice, Mazoe .. .. .	220
Alice and Atlas, Bulawayo; 10 stamps .. ..	8,011
Amaroso, Hartley; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,551
Anchor, Bulawayo; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,383
Anglian, Lomagundi; 2 stamps .. .. .	570
Antelope, Bulawayo; 10 grinding pans, 2 ball mills	4,612
Anterior, Bulawayo; 2 stamps .. .. .	1,261
Arab, Salisbury; 1 dolly .. .. .	382
Ardpatrick, Gwelo; 3 stamps .. .. .	7,282
Arizona No. 2 S, Gwelo; 2 stamps .. .. .	1,387
Arthur, Umtali; 5 stamps .. .. .	195
Athi, Bulawayo; 2 stamps .. .. .	570
Auriga, Hartley; 5 stamps .. .. .	578
Authentic, Mazoe; tailings .. .. .	325
Avice, Hartley; sands .. .. .	106
Ayrshire, Lomagundi; sluicing .. .. .	363
Baltimore and Virginia, Hartley; 1 pneumatic mill	338
Bangali, Bulawayo; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,600
Bank, Salisbury; 2 stamps .. .. .	509
Banker, Salisbury; 3 stamps .. .. .	100
Banshee, Hartley; 2 stamps .. .. .	320
Battlefields, Hartley; 2 Chilian mills .. ..	20,726
Beacon Hill No. 1, Gwelo; 4 stamps .. .. .	4,825
Bedad, Gwelo; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,082
Bee, Gwelo; 2 stamps .. .. .	1,577
Belmont, Bulawayo; 5 stamps .. .. .	3,846
Bembesi, Bulawayo; 5 stamps .. .. .	321
Big Ben, Bulawayo; 4 stamps .. .. .	11,735
Bilbah, Bulawayo; 2 stamps .. .. .	429
Birdie, Hartley; 5 stamps .. .. .	157
Blanket, Bulawayo; 15 stamps .. .. .	5,100
Blue Gum, Gwelo; 1 Huntingdon .. .. .	270
Blue Reef, Bulawayo; 2 stamps .. .. .	1,457
Blue Rock, Hartley; 2 stamps .. .. .	4,731
Bobs, Bulawayo; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,788
Botha H., Mazoe; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,915
Bowie No. 1, Gwelo; 5 stamps .. .. .	576
Briar, Salisbury; tailings .. .. .	335
Brilliant, Hartley; 7 stamps and 1 grinding pan ..	25,222
Broad Arrow, Gwelo; 10 stamps .. .. .	1,720
Bucks Reef, Bulawayo; 5 stamps .. .. .	3,626
Buckwal No. 1, Hartley; 5 stamps .. .. .	373
Buller, Hartley; 5 stamps .. .. .	2,354
Burton, Bulawayo; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,950
Bushtick, Bulawayo; 24 stamps, 3 tube mills ..	57,797
Bute, Gwelo; 5 stamps .. .. .	172
Butterfly, Hartley; tailings .. .. .	226
"C," Bulawayo; 10 stamps, 1 Chilian .. .. .	16,471
Cactus, Gwelo; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,770
Cairndhu 2 W.; Umtali .. .. .	548
Calli, Bulawayo; 5 stamps .. .. .	179
Calton A., Hartley; 5 stamps .. .. .	528
Camella, Gwelo; 10 stamps .. .. .	447
Cardiff, Hartley; 1 Huntingdon mill .. .. .	111
Carry, Bulawayo; 1 Huntingdon .. .. .	7,159
Chadshunt, Hartley; 5 stamps .. .. .	711
Champion, Umtali; 5 stamps .. .. .	7,051
Champion H., Bulawayo; 5 stamps .. .. .	7,084
Cheshire Cat, Hartley; 5 stamps, 1 grinding pan ..	12,407

## MINING

MINE, DISTRICT, AND EQUIPMENT.	Output Value. £
Chokeford, Bulawayo ; 15 stamps, 4 grinding pans	1,998
Chromate, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps	352
Churchill, Gwelo ; 6 stamps	1,024
Cinderella, Gwelo ; 1 Eureka crusher	1,561
Claremont, Bulawayo ; 20 stamps	8,566
Clean Up, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps	5,615
Colleen Bawn, Bulawayo ; 6 stamps, 1 grinding pan	3,937
Collingwood, Gwelo ; 1 ball mill	3,603
Colorado, Lomagundi ; 5 stamps, 1 grinding pan	333
Commonwealth, Mazoe ; 30 stamps	1,352
Companion, Hartley ; 5 stamps	552
Concession, Hartley ; 5 stamps, 1 Chilean, 3 grinding pans	29,342
Corsilla, Hartley ; 2 stamps	336
Cottage, Bulawayo ; 2 stamps	2,344
Credit L., Hartley ; 5 stamps	105
Criterion, Bulawayo ; 10 stamps	33,469
Cross, Bulawayo ; 2 stamps	717
Cross-your-Luck, Salisbury ; 2 stamps	182
Crown No. 2, Hartley ; 2 stamps	2,037
Coardas, Gwelo ; 10 stamps	28,865
Dainy, Hartley ; 5 stamps	4,282
Dainy, No. 1 N.E., Hartley ; 5 stamps	161
Dainy, No. 1 W., Hartley ; 5 stamps	4,337
Dam, Bulawayo ; 3 stamps	869
Dame Sceptre, Bulawayo ; 2 stamps	525
Dick's Luck A, Bulawayo ; 7 stamps	162
Dispute, Mazoe ; sands	271
Dolly, Hartley ; 5 stamps	298
Dorothy No. 2, Hartley ; tailings	145
Dowry, Hartley ; 1 pneumatic mill	1,089
Dreadnought, Hartley ; 1 Chilean	2,666
Duke No. 1, Hartley ; 5 stamps	693
Dunstable, Mazoe ; 2 stamps	559
Eagle A., Bulawayo ; 10 stamps	13,333
Early Bird, Hartley ; tailings	120
Effel Blue, Hartley ; 10 stamps	32,527
Eileen, Gwelo ; 5 stamps	582
Eileen Alannah, Hartley ; 10 stamps	4,570
Eldorado, Lomagundi ; 20 stamps, 2 Chileans, 8 grinding pans	185,234
Elgin, Umtali ; 10 stamps	8,899
Elsie, Gwelo ; 5 stamps	176
Elumba A., Bulawayo ; 5 stamps	4,706
Elyston, Gwelo ; 5 stamps	832
Empire Day, Gwelo ; tailings	242
Enney Extension, Hartley ; 5 stamps	2,217
Esnee, Bulawayo ; 2 Huntingdons	346
Etoile, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps	241
Farvie, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps, 1 tube mill	11,268
First Venture, Hartley ; 2 stamps	1,833
Flora, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps	3,074
Found A., Salisbury ; 2 stamps	450
Fred, Bulawayo ; 10 stamps, 2 grinding pans	32,950
Galka, Gwelo ; 5 stamps, 1 Chilean	66,297
Gartley, Gwelo ; 2 stamps	2,032
Genesis, Salisbury ; 3 stamps	226
George, Hartley ; 10 stamps	2,489
Giant, Hartley ; 30 stamps, 2 tube mills	139,475

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

MINE, DISTRICT, AND EQUIPMENT.	Output Value. £
Glandore, Mazoe ; 2 stamps .. .. .	918
Glasgow, Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	10,853
Glen A., Bulawayo ; 3 stamps .. .. .	592
Glencairn, No. 3, Hartley ; 4 stamps .. .. .	13,083
Glenrose No. 1, Gwelo ; 2 stamps .. .. .	3,603
Globe, Hartley ; 1 Huntingdon .. .. .	470
Globe and Phoenix, Gwelo ; 40 stamps, 12 grinding pans .. .. .	516,116
Godwin B., Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	2,539
Golden Butterfly, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	4,950
Golden Glade, Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	233
Golden Thread, Bulawayo ; 2 stamps .. .. .	499
Golden Valley, Hartley ; 10 stamps .. .. .	17,247
Goldmore, Hartley ; 2 stamps .. .. .	465
Gollywog, Gwelo ; tailings .. .. .	236
Goodenul, Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	542
Goth B., Mazoe ; 2 stamps .. .. .	2,127
Gothic, Gwelo ; 15 stamps, 2 grinding pans .. .. .	9,056
Grand Slam, Victoria ; 5 stamps .. .. .	2,074
Graphyl, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	219
Gretna Green, Gwelo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	3,474
Grogram, Hartley ; 2 stamps .. .. .	117
Guelph, Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,597
Haji, Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	494
Hard Up, Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	401
Helene, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	101
Hepworth No. 1, Hartley ; 2 stamps .. .. .	146
Hero No. 2, Hartley ; 1 Huntingdon .. .. .	127
Honest, Mazoe ; 3 stamps .. .. .	2,309
Hope, Mazoe ; tailings .. .. .	1,979
Hopefield, Salisbury ; 2 stamps .. .. .	4,492
I.X.L., Bulawayo ; tailings .. .. .	872
Iberia No. 1, Hartley ; 1 Huntingdon .. .. .	980
Imant, Bulawayo ; 2 stamps .. .. .	3,043
Imbusine, Bulawayo ; 3 stamps .. .. .	1,350
Inez, Hartley ; 10 stamps .. .. .	5,939
Intabanenda, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,291
Invar, Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	857
Invulnerable, Gwelo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,589
Inyague No. 3, Salisbury ; 2 stamps .. .. .	2,609
Ingondomo, Gwelo ; 2 stamps, 1 Huntingdon .. .. .	867
Jem, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	147
Jessie Palmer, Hartley ; 2 stamps .. .. .	224
Johnnie's Folly, Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	134
Joker, Salisbury ; 2 stamps .. .. .	3,464
Jumbo, Mazoe ; 30 stamps .. .. .	54,441
Jumpers, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	8,510
Juno, Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	4,967
Kaka Main, Gwelo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	260
Kalydon, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	106
Kameel, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	10,666
Kanyemba, Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	16,324
Kent, Umtali ; 5 stamps .. .. .	10,462
Kimberley, Mazoe ; 6 stamps, 2 tube mills .. .. .	29,660
Kinfauns, Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	408
King's, Gwelo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	4,551
King's Daughter, Umtali ; 10 stamps .. .. .	7,193
Koba, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,829
Kyrenia, Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	502

## MINING

MINE, DISTRICT, AND EQUIPMENT.	Output Value. £
" L," Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	2,179
Last Kick, Mazoe ; 5 stamps .. .. .	258
Ei Hang Chang, Bulawayo ; 3 stamps .. .. .	798
Limes, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	667
Lina, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,276
Linnett, Lomagundi ; 3 stamps .. .. .	7,427
Little Beauty, Bulawayo ; 3 stamps .. .. .	686
Liverpool, Umtali ; 5 stamps .. .. .	3,463
Lone Hand, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	8,548
Lone Hill, Lomagundi ; 2 stamps .. .. .	1,438
Lonely Reef, Bulawayo ; 20 stamps, 3 tube mills	219,134
Loongana, Gwelo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	651
Louise Grand, Salisbury ; 1 Huntingdon .. .. .	7,329
Luke, Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	588
Maisie Luck, Gwelo ; 6 stamps .. .. .	128
Mali, E., Hartley ; 2 stamps .. .. .	413
Mamba, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,149
Mamine, Umtali ; 5 stamps .. .. .	104
Manx Cat, Bulawayo, 4 stamps .. .. .	1,055
Mashona, Salisbury ; 2 stamps .. .. .	1,097
Mask, Gwelo ; 1 dolly .. .. .	440
Matabele Queens, Bulawayo ; 10 stamps .. .. .	47,292
Mecca, Umtali ; 10 stamps .. .. .	1,094
Mediterraneo, Lomagundi ; 2 stamps .. .. .	264
Micky, Mazoe ; 2 stamps .. .. .	3,808
Midwinter, Hartley ; 4 stamps .. .. .	1,909
Minnie's Luck, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,870
Mitre 8, Mazoe ; 1 dolly .. .. .	834
Mont d'Or, Salisbury ; 2 stamps .. .. .	5,013
Monteruma, Umtali ; 5 stamps .. .. .	621
Monti, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	252
Moonie River, Gwelo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	2,503
Moss, Gwelo ; 2 stamps .. .. .	10,527
Mtakati, Bulawayo ; 2 stamps .. .. .	148
Mystery, Bulawayo ; 2 stamps .. .. .	347
Nada, Hartley ; 1 pneumatic mill .. .. .	590
Namaqua, Bulawayo ; 2 stamps .. .. .	530
Nelly, Bulawayo ; 3 Huntingdons .. .. .	23,148
Nevada, Gwelo ; 2 stamps .. .. .	174
New Clifton, Bulawayo ; slimes .. .. .	175
New Duncraven, Gwelo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	8,315
New Eclipse, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	10,660
New Found 1 N., Mazoe ; 5 stamps .. .. .	7,655
New Full Back, Salisbury ; 2 stamps .. .. .	1,103
New Insimbi, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	2,027
New Jess No. 1, Bulawayo ; 2 stamps .. .. .	1,307
New Milky Way No. 3, Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,213
New Moss, Gwelo ; 2 stamps .. .. .	2,117
New Trial, Gwelo ; 1 Huntingdon .. .. .	107
New Union Jack, Hartley ; tailings .. .. .	323
Nita, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,280
North Bonsor, Gwelo ; 20 stamps .. .. .	25,212
Old Loyalty, Salisbury ; 5 stamps .. .. .	3,728
Old Nic, Bulawayo ; 15 stamps, 4 grinding pans .. .. .	44,451
Oleander, Hartley ; 3 stamps .. .. .	5,901
Olga, Bulawayo ; 2 stamps .. .. .	437
Owl, Hartley ; 10 stamps .. .. .	31,894
Palm, Gwelo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	253
Paradox, Gwelo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,798

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

MINE, DISTRICT, AND EQUIPMENT.	Output Value. £
Peach, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	7,836
Peacock, Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,104
Penzance, Bulawayo ; 2 stamps .. .. .	2,079
Pickstone, Hartley ; 10 stamps, 1 Chilian .. .. .	41,030
Pilgrim, 2 E., Umtali ; 5 stamps .. .. .	9,000
Pioneer, Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	219
Planet, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	3,649
Pharos and Pompei, Gwelo ; 2 stamps .. .. .	1,963
Pompey, Mazoe ; 5 stamps .. .. .	2,532
Pomposo, Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	5,019
Poort, Bulawayo ; 2 stamps .. .. .	1,060
Premier, Bulawayo ; 2 stamps .. .. .	255
Pretty Polly, Gwelo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	2,226
Princess, Bulawayo ; 2 stamps .. .. .	1,412
Puff Adder, Mazoe ; 2 stamps .. .. .	3,212
Quagga, Umtali ; 5 stamps .. .. .	6,605
Rainbow, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,546
Red Hill, Gwelo ; 1 Chilian .. .. .	6,709
Red Rose, Bulawayo ; 3 stamps .. .. .	743
Redrup Kop, Bulawayo ; 10 stamps .. .. .	1,909
Redwing, Umtali ; 5 stamps .. .. .	407
Rezende, Umtali ; 110 stamps .. .. .	131,979
Rezende S.B., Umtali ; 10 stamps .. .. .	8,635
Rhino, Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	121
Richmond, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	473
Riversdale, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	3,331
Riversdale No. 2, Bulawayo ; 3 stamps .. .. .	505
Riverside, Bulawayo ; 2 stamps .. .. .	2,005
Roan, Bulawayo ; 2 stamps .. .. .	1,003
Robb, Gwelo ; tailings .. .. .	292
Roman, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	257
Rooster No. 3, Gwelo ; 2 stamps .. .. .	362
Rosaline A., Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	615
Rose 2 W., Bulawayo ; sands .. .. .	372
Rose of Sharon, Gwelo ; 10 stamps .. .. .	407
Rosherville, Hartley ; 1 Huntingdon .. .. .	812
Rouge, Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,388
Rous No. 1, Bulawayo ; 2 stamps .. .. .	1,222
Rover, Hartley ; 2 stamps .. .. .	1,468
Rowdy Boys, Lomagundi ; 1 pneumatic mill .. .. .	134
Rubble (from), Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	470
S. Felix, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,442
St. John del Rey, Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,556
St. Oliven No. 4, Hartley ; 2 stamps .. .. .	1,686
San Raphael, Bulawayo ; 2 stamps .. .. .	221
Saxon, Hartley ; sands .. .. .	175
Sceptre and Troubadour, Gwelo ; 1 Chilian .. .. .	2,752
Selborne, Bulawayo ; 3 stamps .. .. .	1,230
Seigneury, Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	9,042
Selukwe-Columbia (Yankee Doodle), Gwelo ; 1 Chilian, 3 grinding pans .. .. .	67,982
Shamrock, Gwelo ; 10 stamps .. .. .	2,312
Sheepskin, Umtali ; 5 stamps .. .. .	237
Shepherd, Hartley ; 5 stamps, 1 tube mill .. .. .	21,571
Std Hartley ; 5 stamps .. .. .	15,504
Snowed Up 1 S.E., Gwelo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,741
South Bonsor, Gwelo ; 10 stamps .. .. .	3,373
South Surprise, Gwelo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	825
Sport, Bulawayo ; 5 stamps .. .. .	228

## MINING

MINE, DISTRICT, AND EQUIPMENT.	Output Value. £
Star, Bulawayo; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,481
Stator, Gwelo; 2 stamps .. .. .	234
Stranger, Gwelo; 2 stamps .. .. .	475
Suffolk, Bulawayo; 5 stamps .. .. .	157
Surprise, Gwelo; 10 stamps .. .. .	673
Susanna, Bulawayo; 8 stamps .. .. .	22,855
Swallow, Bulawayo; 4 stamps .. .. .	266
Tes, Hartley; 5 stamps .. .. .	9,061
Tebekwe, Gwelo; 15 stamps .. .. .	5,840
Tebekwe B., Gwelo; 10 stamps .. .. .	292
Tebekwe No. 1, Gwelo; 15 stamps .. .. .	3,033
Teutonic, Bulawayo; 5 stamps .. .. .	10,690
Texas, Victoria; 10 stamps .. .. .	12,606
Thistle-Etna, Hartley; 1 Chilian .. .. .	58,131
Thorn, Bulawayo; 5 stamps .. .. .	781
Thornhill, Mazoe; 5 stamps .. .. .	12,861
Three Cheers, Hartley; tailings .. .. .	395
Togo, Hartley; tailings .. .. .	207
Togo No. 2, Hartley; 5 stamps .. .. .	309
Tom-Cat, Mazoe; 1 pneumatic mill .. .. .	2,815
Trinidad No. 1, Hartley; 5 stamps .. .. .	1,668
Trump, Bulawayo; tailings .. .. .	311
Try Me 2, Hartley; 5 stamps .. .. .	6,735
Tuff Nut, Bulawayo; 5 stamps .. .. .	12,180
Turkcois, Hartley; 5 stamps .. .. .	332
Twin Nugget, Gwelo; 2 stamps .. .. .	379
Two Sisters, Umtali; 2 stamps .. .. .	994
Ubigubi No. 1, Bulawayo; 2 stamps .. .. .	328
Umkulu, Mazoe; 2 stamps .. .. .	1,712
Umtali, Umtali; 10 stamps .. .. .	1,082
Umvoti, Bulawayo; 2 stamps .. .. .	1,418
Up-to-Date, Bulawayo; 3 stamps .. .. .	3,069
Ventura, Lomagundi; 2 stamps .. .. .	2,762
Venus, Mazoe; 2 stamps .. .. .	1,238
Veracity, Gwelo; slimes .. .. .	2,369
Victoria, Hartley; 2 stamps .. .. .	429
Virgin, Salisbury; 2 stamps .. .. .	157
Wainui, Bulawayo; 1 internal roller .. .. .	285
Wanderer, Gwelo; 4 Gates rolls .. .. .	73,862
Wanderer's Rest, Bulawayo; 5 stamps .. .. .	4,904
Warthog, Hartley; 5 stamps .. .. .	685
Washington, Hartley; 5 stamps .. .. .	15,274
Welcome Back, Gwelo; 2 stamps, 1 Huntingdon .. .. .	1,736
What Cheer, Hartley; 5 stamps, 1 Huntingdon .. .. .	3,281
White Rose, Hartley; 5 stamps .. .. .	2,365
Winifred, Bulawayo; 1 internal roller .. .. .	3,529
Winston, Gwelo; 6 stamps .. .. .	1,100
Worthless, Bulawayo; 5 stamps .. .. .	224
Xmas, Bulawayo; 2 stamps .. .. .	333
Xmas 1 N.W., Mazoe; 2 stamps .. .. .	1,313

There are several alluvial workings in the Lomagundi district.

### NEW MINES AND DISCOVERIES.

The following mines either reached the producing stage towards the close of 1913 or are due to reach it during 1914 :—

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

**Antelope.**—Bulawayo district. Tonnage developed, 155,232; average value, 10'15 dwts. per ton; reduction capacity: 4,000 tons monthly. Crushing started December, 1913.

**Bell.**—Gwelo district. Tonnage developed, 58,700; average value, 12'68 dwts. per ton; reduction capacity, 4,000 tons monthly.

**Cam and Motor.**—Hartley district. Tonnage developed, 1,016,240; average value, 44s. 6d. per ton; reduction capacity, 15,000 tons monthly. Crushing started January, 1914.

**Connemara.**—Gwelo district. Tonnage developed, 264,425; average value, 31s. 8d. per ton; reduction capacity proposed, 6,000 tons monthly.

**Eileen Alannah.**—Hartley district. Tonnage developed, 250,726; average value, 52s. 5d. per ton; reduction capacity proposed, 5,000 tons monthly.

**Falcon** (copper and gold).—Gwelo district. Tonnage developed, 817,011; average value, 49s. per ton; reduction capacity, 15,000 tons monthly.

**Golden Kope and Union Jack.**—Lomagundi district. Tonnage developed, 310,746; average value, 8'01 dwts. per ton; reduction capacity proposed, 10,000 tons monthly.

**Kimberley.**—Abercorn district. Tonnage developed, 290,000; average value, 9 dwts. per ton; reduction capacity, 3,000 tons monthly. Crushing started June, 1913.

**New Found Out.**—Hartley district. Tonnage developed, 51,000; average value, 12'3 dwts. per ton; reduction capacity proposed, 3,000 tons monthly.

**Planet-Arcturus.**—Salisbury district. Tonnage developed, 322,687; average value, 12'5 dwts. per ton; estimated reduction capacity, 7,500 tons per month. A branch line is about to be constructed connecting the property with the Lomagundi line to Salisbury, 14 miles away.

**Shamva.**—Salisbury district. Tonnage developed, 2,405,796; average value, 5 dwts. per ton; reduction capacity (56 Niessen stamps, 22 tube mills, and slimes plant) 50,000 tons monthly. Crushing started February 19.

**The Asp** (100,669 tons developed; average value, 7'9 dwts.) is also being developed on a large scale.

During the year 1913 specially promising discoveries were made in the Hartley and Gwanda districts.

That in the Gwanda district is located on the site of an ancient working, and at a depth of 80 feet the reef was 3 feet thick. A trial crushing took place in August, when 253 oz. of gold from 2 tons of ore were recovered.

That in the Hartley district was made in October. The claims are situated about ten miles from Gatooma in the direction of Hartley, and were pegged in the previous July. The "strike" was of phenomenal richness.



## Mining

Further exploration work is being done on both properties.

Reference to a new and important discovery of asbestos will be found under the heading of "Asbestos."

### RHODESIAN MINING COMPANIES.

The following is a list of the Mining and Finance Companies now operating in Rhodesia. The particulars include the name of the Company, date of registration, capital, share denomination, name of the Chairman, and the address of the Head Office, in this order, certain other data being added:—

**Acorn Gold Mines.**—Registered 1911. Capital, £110,000, in £1 shares. Chairman: R. F. Fuller. Head Office: 39 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.

**Amalgamated Properties of Rhodesia, 1913.**—£800,000 (5s.). Chairman and Managing Director: Gustave R. Bonnard, 377 Salisbury House, E.C. Manager in Rhodesia: H. A. de Beer. Consulting Engineer: S. C. Dyer.

**Anglo-French Matabeleland Co., 1895.**—£110,000 (£1). Chairman: F. A. Robinson, 224 Salisbury House, E.C. Accounts, 1913: Profit of £2,828. Manager in Rhodesia: R. H. Urmsen.

**Anglo-Rhodesia Development Co., 1910.**—£60,000 (£1). Chairman: Lord Tenterden. Managing Directors: W. N. Reynolds and W. A. Wills, Finners' Hall, Austin Friars, E.C. Agent in Rhodesia: W. H. Davey.

**Anglo-Transvaal Rhodesian Gold Trust.**—£300,000 (£1).

**Antelope Gold Mine (Rhodesia), 1908.**—£400,000 (5s.). Chairman: R. G. Fricker, 8 Old Jewry, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia: Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co.

**Arizona (Rhodesia) Gold Mining Syndicate, 1910.**—£7,500. Chairman: J. G. Hamilton. Offices: Consolidated Mines Selection Co., Corner House, Johannesburg. Manager in Rhodesia: C. E. Britten.

**Asp Gold Mining Co., 1911.**—£200,000 (£1). Chairman: Major Frank Johnson, 8 Old Jewry, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia: Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co.

**Associated Mines of Rhodesia, 1910.**—£350,000 (£1). Chairman: R. R. Hollins, Standard Bank Buildings, Johannesburg. Manager in Rhodesia: D. V. Burnett, Bushtick.

**Astroide Syndicate, 1910.**—£6,000 (£1). Property situated in the Hartley district.

**Battlefields (Rhodesia), 1904.**—£250,000 (£1). Chairman: H. L. Stokes, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. Accounts, 1913: Profit £3,279. Managers in Rhodesia: Mashonaland Agency.

**Bechuanaland Exploration Co., 1888.**—£200,000 (10s.). Chairman: Edmund Davis, 365 Salisbury House, E.C. Accounts, 1913: Profit of £7,616; dividend, 4 per cent. General Superintendent in South Africa: H. U. Moffat, Bulawayo.

**Belingwe Gold Reef, 1897.**—£200,000 (£1). Chairman: A. E. Ann, 15 Copthall Avenue, E.C.

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

**Bell Reef Development Co., 1910.**—£200,000 (£1). Chairman: R. G. Priecker, 8 Old Jewry, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia: Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co.

**Bembesi Goldfields of Rhodesia, 1908.**—£100,000 (5s.).—Chairman: J. J. Mackay, 2 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

**Bembesi District Gold Claims.**—£100,000 (£1). Chairman: H. Partridge.

**Blue Duck Gold Mines, 1910.**—£25,000 (£1). Chairman: D. C. Grieg, 93a Stock Exchange, Johannesburg.

**British South Africa Co.'s Mines Development Co., 1912.**—£250,000 (£1), entirely subscribed by the British South Africa Co., 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C.

**Bucks Reef Gold Mines, 1909.**—£150,000 (£1). Chairman: W. H. Dawe, Cullinan Buildings, Johannesburg. London Office: Salisbury House, E.C. Accounts, 1913: Profit, £1,513. Mines now let on tribute.

**Bulawayo & General Exploration Co. 1906.**—£100,000 (5s.). Chairman: Hon. John A. de Grey, 10-11 Austin Friars, E.C. Accounts, 1913: Profit, £3,682; dividend, 5 per cent. Agent in Rhodesia: J. Ferguson, Gwelo.

**Bushick Mines, 1908.**—£75,000 (£1). Working in conjunction with Associated Mines of Rhodesia. Manager: D. V. Burnett.

**Bulawayo Gold Mining Syndicate, 1911.**—£3,000 (3,000 Ordinary shares of 1s. and 2,850 Preferred shares of £1). Chairman: T. K. Irwin, 5 London Wall Buildings, E.C.

**Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Co., 1910.**—£600,000 (10s.). Chairman: R. Littlejohn, Salisbury House, E.C. General Manager in Rhodesia: James Cook. The mine is situated in Northern Rhodesia, and during 1913 regular shipments of copper concentrates were made to England via Beira.

**Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co., 1910.**—£517,500 (£1). Chairman: Julius Well, 5 Moorgate Street, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia: London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co.

**Central Rhodesia, 1911.**—£100,000 (5s.). Chairman: G. S. Fort, 85 London Wall, E.C. Manager in Rhodesia: F. J. Penn-Smith. Consulting Engineer: R. H. Murray.

**Charterland and General Exploration and Finance Co., 1909.**—£250,000 (5s.). Chairman: Edmund Davis, 19 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. Accounts, 1913: Balance Profit and Loss Account, £18,279; dividend, 4 per cent. Agents in Rhodesia: Bechuanaland Exploration Co. Consulting Engineer: N. H. Griffin.

**Chicago-Galka Development Co., 1897.**—£250,000 (£1). Chairman: Sir John Willoughby, 2 London Wall, E.C. Accounts, 1913: Credit balance, £271. Agents in Rhodesia: Willoughby's Consolidated.

**Claremont Mines (Rhodesia), 1912.**—£100,000 (£1). Chairman: W. J. O'Brien, 9 Timber Street, Maritzburg. Accounts, 1912: Profit, £6,480. Consulting Engineer: T. J. M. Macfarlane. Mine now on tribute.

**Commonwealth Gold Mining Co., 1910.**—£40,000 (5s.). Chairman: C. Hillard, 110 Bishopsgate, E.C. Consulting Engineer in Rhodesia: C. E. Parsons.

**Connaught Mining Syndicate of Rhodesia, 1911.**—£30,000 (10s.). Chairman: A. H. Walker, Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.

**Connemara Mining Co., 1912.**—£250,000 (5s.). Chairman: Colonel Weston Jarvis, C.M.G., M.V.O., 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia: Willoughby's Consolidated.

## MINING

**Crescens (Matabele) Mines and Land Co., 1895.—£75,000 (10s.).** Chairman: W. F. Forbes, 31 Copthall Avenue, E.C. Accounts, 1913: Profit, £57 10s. Managers in Rhodesia: Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co.

**Criterion Gold Mines, 1911.—£100,000 (£1).** Chairman: R. M. Nairn, Bulawayo. Accounts, 1913: Interim dividend, 2½ per cent.

**Don Proprietary Mines, 1910.—£75,000 (£1).** Chairman: Sir E. H. Dunning. Head office: Gwelo, Rhodesia. London Office: 4-6 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. Consulting Engineer: C. Dixon.

**Dominion Gold Mines (Rhodesia), 1912.—£120,000 (5s.).** Chairman: G. T. J. Boussevain, 62 London Wall, E.C. Mines are in the Mazoe district.

**Eileen Alannah Mining Co., 1911.—£500,000 (£1).** Chairman: Sir John Willoughby, 2 London Wall, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia: Willoughby's Consolidated.

**Eldorado (Banket) Gold Mining Co., 1906.—£300,000 (£1).** Chairman: R. G. Fricker, 8 Old Jewry, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia: Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co. Accounts, 1913: Profit, £120,112; dividend, 30 per cent; dividend for half-year 1914, 15 per cent.

**Enterprise Gold Mining and Estates, 1899.—£200,000 (£1).** Chairman: S. Weil, 5 Moorgate Street, E.C. Accounts, 1913: Profit, £10,017. Agents in Rhodesia: London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co.

**Exploring Land and Minerals Co., 1909.—£375,000 (£1).** Chairman: G. A. Murray. Managing Director: J. B. Brook, 85 London Wall, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia: Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co.

**Falcon Mines, 1910.—£600,000 (£1).** Chairman: Major F. Johnson, Finsbury Pavement House. Agents in Rhodesia: Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co.

**Finsbury Rhodesia Options, 1910.—£50,000 (£1).** Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.

**Forbes (Rhodesia) Syndicate, 1906.—£60,000 (10s.).** Chairman: G. Forbes, J.P., 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. Managing Director: Gordon S. D. Forbes, D.S.O., C.M.G., M.L.C., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.

**Gaika Gold Mining Co., 1902.—£300,000 (£1).** Chairman: Alexander Davidson, 8 Old Jewry, E.C. Accounts, 1913: Profit, £5,838. Agents in Rhodesia: Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co.

**Gem (Rhodesia) Gold Fields, 1911.—£75,000 (5s.).** Chairman: Sir R. R. Wilmot, 322-325 Moorgate Station Chambers, E.C. Consulting Engineer in Rhodesia: E. O. Weston.

**Giant Mines of Rhodesia, 1903.—£282,500 (£1).** Chairman: S. Weil, 5 Moorgate Street, E.C. Accounts, 1913: Profit, £28,192; dividend, 5 per cent. Agents in Rhodesia: London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co.

**Glenrosa Mines, 1914.—£30,000.** Chairman: R. Clarkson, Duchess Hill, Rhodesia.

**Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Co., 1895.—£200,000 (5s.).** Chairman: T. B. Reynolds, 35 Old Jewry, E.C. Accounts, 1912: Profit, £312,913; dividend, 140 per cent. General Manager in Rhodesia: Theo. Haddon. Consulting Engineers: H. A. Piper and Hon. A. J. Fraser.

**Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., 1912.—£3,000,000 (£1).** Chairman: Lord Harris, 8 Old Jewry, E.C. Resident

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

Directors in Rhodesia: J. G. McDonald and G. Mitchell, M.L.C. Consulting Engineers: H. A. Piper Hon. A. J. Fraser, and W. F. Dudgeon. The present company is an amalgamation of an earlier Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co. and of the Rhodesia Exploration and Development Co. Accounts, 1913: Profit, £67,199.

**Giant Neighbour Syndicate**, 1911.—£35,000 (£1). 6 Broad Walk, Walbrook, London, E.C.

**Golden Kopje Proprietary Mines**, 1912.—£500,000 (£1). Chairman: E. Birkenruth, 8 Old Jewry, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia: Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co.

**Guinea Fowl Mines**, 1905.—£250,000 (£1). Chairman: Major Frank Johnson, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. The Guinea Fowl mine is now let on tribute.

**Glasgow Mines**, 1910.—£13,700. Managing Director: Frank J. H. Green, P.O. Box 249, Salisbury.

**Hanover Gold Mining Syndicate**.—£5,000. Bulawayo. Accounts, 1913: Dividend, 20 per cent. October.

**Hartley (Rhodesia) Consolidated Mines**, 1910.—£150,000 (10s.). Chairman: H. J. Hardy, 30 Moorgate Street, E.C.

**Hay Gold Mining Co.**, 1910.—£155,000 (£1). Chairman: J. Well, 5 Moorgate Street, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia: London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co. Accounts, 1913: Profit, £1,429.

**Homan Syndicate**, 1910.—£25,000 (£1). Chairman: T. H. Burrows. Managing Director: L. E. B. Homan, Capel House, New Broad Street, E.C.

**Hunters' Road Syndicate**, 1911.—£37,500 (£1). 1 & 2 Great Winchester Street, E.C.

**Hartley Prospectors (Rhodesia)**, 1911.—£25,000 (2s.). 58 Lombard Street, E.C.

**Hartley (Rhodesia) Syndicate**, 1911.—£18,000 (17,000 £1 shares, 20,000 1s. shares). 5 Copthall Buildings, E.C. Manager in Rhodesia: J. Comaroff.

**Hastie (Mazoe) G.M. Co.**

**Imperial Gold Mines and Estates Co. of Rhodesia**, 1902.—£100,000 (£1). 5 Moorgate Street, E.C. Secretaries London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co.

**Inasiza Mines**, 1910.—£100,000 (£1). Chairman: Major Frank Johnson, 8 Old Jewry, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia: Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co.

**Inez Gold Mining Co.**, 1903.—£105,000 (£1). Chairman: C. Hillard, 110 Bishopsgate, E.C. Managers in Rhodesia: United Rhodesia Gold Fields.

**Juanita Mines of Rhodesia**, 1910.—£40,000 (5s.). Chairman: Colonel J. P. de la Poer Beresford, 62 London Wall.

**Jumbo Gold Mining Co.**, 1903.—£380,000 (£1). Chairman: C. F. Rowell, 110 Bishopsgate, E.C. Managers in Rhodesia: United Rhodesia Gold Fields.

**Just-in-Time Gold Mining Co.**—£12,000 (£1). 110 Bishopsgate, E.C.

**Johannesburg Rhodesia Syndicate**, 1910.—£10,000 (£1). 33 Old Broad Street, E.C.

**Kafue Copper Development Co.**, 1905.—£350,000 (£1). Chairman: H. L. Stokes, Salisbury House, E.C. Agents in South Africa: Bechuanaland Exploration Co. Properties situated in Northern Rhodesia.

**Kimberley (Mashonaland) Gold Mining Co.**, 1910.—£300,000 (£1). Chairman: H. L. Stokes, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia: Mashonaland Agency.

## MINING

**Kasonga Mines Syndicate.**—£5,000. Properties in the Hartley, Salisbury, and Mazoe districts.

**Lancet Rhodesia Gold Mines, 1912.**—£75,000 (5s.). Chairman: L. Greig, 322-325 Moorgate Station Chambers, E.C.

**Lomah Basket Proprietary, 1910.**—£250,000 (£1). Chairman: J. W. Bromhead, 87 Bishopsgate, E.C.

**Lomah (Rhodesia) Exploration Co., 1913.**—£75,000 (5s.). Chairman: Colonel R. H. Fraser. Managing Director: C. S. Beale, 87 Bishopsgate, E.C. Consulting Engineer: Colin Campbell.

**London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., 1909.**—£500,000 (£1). Chairman: J. Well. Managers: Julius Well & Co., 5 Moorgate Street, E.C. Accounts, 1913: Profit, £43,515. Manager in Rhodesia: E. C. Pulbrook, Salisbury. Consulting Engineer: B. L. Gardiner.

**London Wall Trust, 1909.**—£200,000 (£1). Chairman: Sir John Willoughby, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. A financial and investment company with special interests in the Willoughby's Consolidated group of companies.

**Lonsly Reef Gold Mining Co., 1910.**—£325,000 (£1). Chairman: C. F. Rowsell. Head office: Willoughby's Buildings, Bulawayo. (London office: African and European Investment Co., Ltd., Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate, E.C.). Engineer and Manager: Francis Drake. Accounts, 1912: Profit, £81,860; dividend, 30 per cent.

**Lomah Stoessel Extension (Rhodesia), 1910.**—£20,000 (76,000 shares 5s., 20,000 deferred shares 1s.). 36 Lombard Street, E.C.

**M.F. Exploration Co., 1912.**—£65,000 (£1). Chairman: F. F. Fuller, 638 Salisbury House, London, E.C.

**Mapeka Mines, 1910.**—£75,000 (10s.). Chairman: H. J. Buckmaster, 87 Bishopsgate, E.C.

**Mashonaland Agency, 1894.**—£400,000 (£1). Chairman and Managing Director: H. L. Stokes, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. Accounts, 1912: Profit, £5,503. General Manager in Rhodesia: P. B. S. Wrey. Consulting Engineer: A. H. Ackermann.

**Mashonaland Consolidated, 1912.**—£300,000 (5s.). Chairman: Major Frank Johnson, Pinsbury Pavement House, E.C. Consulting Engineer in Rhodesia: Montagu Groves.

**Mashonaland Properties, 1910.**—£10,000 (£1). Chairman: Sir V. R. Grace, 62 New Broad Street, E.C.

**Matabele Queens Co., 1910.**—£250,000 (10s.). Chairman: Sir John Willoughby, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. Accounts, 1912: Profit, £1,699. Agents in Rhodesia: Willoughby's Consolidated Co.

**Mayo (Rhodesia) Development Co., 1908.**—£175,000 (£1). Chairman: C. F. Rowsell, 110 Bishopsgate, E.C. Managers in Rhodesia: United Rhodesia Gold Fields.

**Mazoe Mines, 1910.**—£150,000 (£1). Chairman: Major Frank Johnson, 8 Old Jewry, E.C.

**Mount Darwin Gold Mining Co., 1910.**—£5,000 (£1). Secretaries: London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co.

**New Clyde and Tyne South African Syndicate, 1904.**—£25,000 (10s.). Chairman: A. E. Berthoud, 13 Sixe Lane E.C. Manager: E. L. Phillips.

**New Found Out Mines, 1909.**—£200,000 (£1). Chairman: J. Well, 5 Moorgate Street, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia: London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co.

**New Rhodesia District Development Co., 1900.**—£300,000 (£1, except for £300 in 1s. Founders' shares). Chairman

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

H. L. Stokes, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. Managers in Rhodesia : Mashonaland Agency.

**New Rhodesia Mines, 1909.**—£150,000 (2s. 6d.). Chairman: Marquess of Winchester, 9 New Broad Street, E.C. Agents in South Africa : Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co. Accounts, 1913 : Profit, £11,431.

**North Charterland Exploration Co., 1910.**—£500,000 (10s.). Chairman : Sir H. F. Wilson, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. Manager in Northern Rhodesia : H. B. McKerrow. Engineer : J. Morrell.

**Northern Copper (B.S.A.) Co., 1895.**—£250,000 (£1). Chairman : Edmund Davis, Salisbury House, E.C. Managers in South Africa : Bechuanaland Exploration Co.

**New Dunraven Gold Mines, 1911.**—£5,000 (£1). Selukwe.

**New Full Back Gold Mining Syndicate, 1912.**—£6,000 (£1). 8 Market Hill, Cambridge. Property situated in the Salisbury district.

**Night Adder Gold Mining Syndicate, 1911.**—£5,000 (£1). 85 Gresham Street, E.C. Property in the Mazoe district.

**Natta Banket Syndicate, 1909.**—£7,000 (£1). Chairman : W. F. Crutch, 65 London Wall, E.C. Managers in Rhodesia : N. A. Arnold & Co., Salisbury.

**Oceolo Gold Mining Co., 1912.**—£8,000 (10s.). Salisbury.

**Pickstone Gold Mines, 1912.**—£50,000 (5s.). Chairman : Herbert E. Hamshaw, Duchess Hill, Rhodesia. Consulting Engineer : R. W. Pringle. Accounts, 1913 : Dividend, 12½ per cent.

**Planet-Areturus Gold Mines, 1911.**—£475,000 (£1). Chairman : A. Davidson, 8 Old Jewry, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia : Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co.

**Rezende Mines, 1908.**—£120,000 (£1). Chairman : S. H. Farrar, 4 London Wall Buildings, E.C. General Manager in Rhodesia : S. R. Jameson. Accounts, 1912 : Profit, £22,247 ; dividend, 15 per cent.

**Rhodesia and Ashanti, 1910.**—£80,000 (10s.). Chairman : Col. H. Villiers, 1 London Wall Buildings, E.C.

**Rhodesia (Broken Hill) Development Co., 1910.**—£350,000 (5s.). Chairman : Col. C. H. Villiers, 365 Salisbury House, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia : Bechuanaland Exploration Co. The property (lead and zinc) is situated in Northern Rhodesia.

**Rhodesia Chrome Mines, 1908.**—£60,000 (£1). Chairman : Edmund Davis, 365 Salisbury House, E.C. Manager in Rhodesia : G. Musgrave. Accounts, 1913 : Profit, £9,853. dividend, 20 per cent.

**Rhodesia Consolidated, 1909.**—£700,000 (10s.). Chairman : Major Frank Johnson, 8 Old Jewry, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia : Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co.

**Rhodesia Copper and General Exploration and Finance Co., 1909.**—£352,793 (4s. 6d.). Chairman : Edmund Davis, Salisbury House, E.C. Managers in South Africa : Bechuanaland Exploration Co. Accounts, 1913 : Profit, £5,026.

**Rhodesia Gold Mining and Investment Co., 1910.**—£300,000 (£1). Chairman : C. F. Rowsell, Willoughby's Buildings, Bulawayo. (London office : African and European Investment Co., Ltd., Threadneedle House, 34 Bishopsgate, E.C.). Engineer and Manager : Francis Drake. Accounts, 1912 : Profit, £4,204.

**Rhodesia-Katanga Junction Railway and Mineral Co., 1909.**—£1,510,000 (£1, except £10,000 in 1s. shares). Chairman : Tyndale White. Managing Director : Robert Williams,

## Mining

Friars House, New Broad Street, E.C. Manager in Africa: Charles Grey. Agent in Bulawayo: A. G. Keith.

**Rhodesia, Ltd.**, 1912.—£600,000 (5s.). Chairman: R. Littlejohn. Head office: Albany Chambers, Bulawayo. (London office: 692 Salisbury House, E.C.). General Manager: Geo. Stewart, Bulawayo.

**Rhodesia Mines Trust**, 1909.—£200,000 (10s.). Chairman: B. y Vieira, Pinners' Hall, Austin Friars, E.C. Managers in Rhodesia: Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co.

**Rhodesian and South African Syndicate**, 1911.—£40,000 (5s.). Chairman and Managing Director: A. J. Marks, 712 Salisbury House, E.C. Superintending Engineer: E. H. A. Cohen.

**Rhodesian Central Gold Mining Co.**, 1912.—£50,000 (10s.). Chairman: Col. H. Flayder, 57 Moorgate Street, E.C.

**Rhodesian Corporation**, 1912.—£90,000 (5s.). Chairman: H. A. Herbert, 1 London Wall Buildings, E.C. Manager in Rhodesia: J. Ferguson, Gwelo.

**Rhodesian Mines Selection Co.**, 1910.—£100,000 (£1). Chairman: J. G. Hamilton, Corner House, Johannesburg. (London Representatives: Consolidated Mines Selection Co., 5 London Wall Buildings, E.C.). Consulting Engineer: Lewis Evans.

**Romola Nigel Gold Mining Co.**, 1907.—£50,000 (5s.). Chairman: Col. J. Donaldson, Exploration Buildings, Johannesburg. (London Office: 307c Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.).

**Rhoab Mines of Rhodesia**, 1911.—£100,000 (10s.). 85 Gresham Street, E.C. Mines in the Bulawayo district.

**Rhodesian (Insiza) Syndicate**, 1911.—£3,000 (2,900 £1 Preferred and 2,000 1s. Ordinary shares). Chairman: T. K. Irwin, 5 London Wall Buildings, E.C.

**Rhodesia and General Corporation**, 1895.—£250,000 (£1). Chairman: J. Eustace, Dashwood House, E.C.

**Rose of Sharon and Shamrock Gold Mines**, 1911.—£250,000 (£1). Chairman: Hon. John A. de Grey, 10-11 Austin Friars, E.C. Representative in Rhodesia: J. Ferguson, Gwelo. Mine now on tribute.

**S.A. Prospecting and Concessions Syndicate**, 1906.—£75,000 (10s.). Chairman: Sir John W. Ottley, K.C.I.E.

**Sabi Gold Mining Co.**, 1911.—£250,000 (£1). Chairman: C. F. Rowsell. Secretaries: Rhodesia Gold Mining and Investment Co.

**Scottish Mashonaland Gold Mining Co.**, 1900.—£63,025 (10s.). Chairman: W. Forbes, 8 Old Jewry, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia: Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co. Accounts, 1913: Profit, £9.

**Selukwe and District Mines**, 1901.—£200,000 (£1). Chairman: H. D. Boyle, Bulawayo. Secretaries: Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co.

**Selukwe-Columbia Gold Mine**, 1908.—£150,000 (5s.) Chairman: R. G. Fricker, 8 Old Jewry, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia: Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co. Accounts, 1913: Profit, £14,662.

**Selukwe-Exmouth**, 1910.—£50,000 (5s.). 11a Wormwood Street, New Broad Street.

**Selukwe Gold Mining Co.**, 1910.—£150,000 (5s.). Chairman: F. E. Lander, 365 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. Mine "Tebekwe," now on tribute.

**Shagari Mines**, 1912.—£15,000 (10s.). Chairman: J. Morris, Manica Chambers, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

**Shamva East, 1910.**—£150,000 (£1). Chairman: Major F. Johnson, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.

**Shamva Mines, 1910.**—£600,000 (£1). Chairman: E. Birkenruth, 8 Old Jewry, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia: Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co.

**Simoon Development Co., 1899.**—£70,000 (£1). Chairman: C. F. Rowsell, 110 Bishopsgate, E.C.

**Societe Francaise de la Rhodesia.**—8,000,000 francs (100 francs). Chairman: M. Henri Say, 51 Rue de la Chaussée d'Anton, Paris. The Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co. have a half interest in this company.

**South African Copper Trust.**—£375,000 (5s.). Chairman: A. Simpson, 8 Old Jewry, E.C. Secretaries: Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co.

**South African Option Syndicate, 1903.**—£100,000 (£1). Chairman and Managing Director: Sir John Willoughby, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia: Willoughby's Consolidated.

**Southern Rhodesia Mining Syndicate, 1909.**—£25,000 (£1). 5 Moorgate Street, E.C. Managers: London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co.

**Surprise Gold Mining Co., 1899.**—£300,000 (£1). Chairman: Sir John Willoughby, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia: Willoughby's Consolidated. Mine on tribute.

**Susanna Mines, 1911.**—£60,000 (10s.). Main Street, Bulawayo. (London Office: Salisbury House, E.C.). Consulting Engineer: Clement Dixon. Accounts, 1912: Profit, £2,551; dividend, 15 per cent; interim dividend 1913, 5 per cent.

**Seignury Gold Mining and Development Co., 1913.**—£20,000 (£1). Arnold's Buildings, Salisbury. Consulting Engineer: Clement Dixon.

**Sinte Reefs, 1909.**—£50,000 (5s.). Chairman: Col. J. B. de la Poer Beresford, 62 London Wall, E.C.

**St. Ives (Banket) Exploration Co., 1908.**—£81,500 (5s.). Chairman: R. L. Mayne, 4 Broad Street Place, E.C.

**Tanganyika Concessions, 1899.**—£1,000,000 (£1). Chairman: Tyndale White. Managing Director: Robert Williams. Managers: Robert Williams & Co. Head Engineer: Allan Gibb, Friars House, New Broad Street, E.C. Agent at Bulawayo: A. G. Keith.

**Thistle-Etna Gold Mines, 1908.**—£125,000 (£1). Chairman: R. G. Fricker, 8 Old Jewry, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia: Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co.

**Toronto and Rhodesia Syndicate, 1912.**—£60,000 (5s.). 522 Salisbury House, E.C.

**Transvaal and Rhodesian Estates, 1911.**—£1,000,000 (5s.). Chairman and Managing Director: G. R. Bonnard, 377 Salisbury House, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia: Amalgamated Properties. Accounts, 1913: Profit, £14,248.

**Trust and Agency Assets, 1907.**—£1,000 (£1). Chairman: R. H. Benson, 24 Throgmorton Street, E.C.

**Transvaal and Rhodesian Acquiring Syndicate, 1910.**—£50,000 (5s.). Bulawayo.

**Try Again Syndicate, 1912.**—£5,000. Gatooma.

**Union and Rhodesia Trust, 1912.**—£100,000 (£1). 4-6 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.

**United Excelsior Mines, 1898.**—£87,500 (5s.). Chairman: E. L. Lucas, 15 Angel Court, E.C.



## MINING

**United Rhodesia Gold Fields, 1894.**—£318,750 (7s. 6d.). Chairman: C. F. Rowsell, 110 Bishopsgate, E.C. General Manager in Rhodesia: Col. Raleigh Grey, C.V.O., C.M.G., M.L.C., Consulting Engineer: C. E. Parsons. Accounts, 1913: Profit, £10,310.

**Umsweswe (Rhodesia) Gold Mines.**—£15,000 (10s.). Chairman: C. G. Temple, Bush Lane House, Cannon Street, E.C.

**Umsweswe Asbestos Syndicate, 1913.**—Managing Director: Hugo am Ende, Umsweswe, near Hartley.

**Union Trust, 1908.**—£1,000 (£1). Managing Director: G. T. Broadbridge, 62 London Wall, E.C.

**Viking Gold Mines.**—£250,000 (10s.). Chairman: R. Mayer, P.O. Box 356, Salisbury, Rhodesia. (London Office: 638 Salisbury House, E.C.).

**Wanderer (Selukwe) Gold Mines, 1909.**—£150,000 (5s.). Chairman: Edmund Davis, 19 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. Agents in Rhodesia: Bechuanaland Exploration Co. Accounts, 1913: Profit, £11,377.

**Wankie Colliery Co., 1909.**—£205,000 (10s.). Chairman: Edmund Davis, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. Manager in Rhodesia: A. R. Thomson. Accounts, 1913: Profit, £36,774; dividend, 17½ per cent.

**White Mule (Abercorn) Development Co., 1910.**—£60,000 (£1). Chairman: A. H. Walker, 1 Broad Street Place, E.C.

**Willoughby's Consolidated Co., 1894.**—£750,314 (10s.). Managing Directors: In London, Sir John Willoughby; in Rhodesia, Col. H. M. Heyman, M.L.C.; 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. Accounts, 1912: Profit, £8,692.

**Zambesi Exploring Co., 1891.**—£870,000 (£1). Chairman: Tyndale White. Managing Director: Robert Williams, Friars House, New Broad Street, E.C. Managers: Robert Williams & Co. Accounts, 1912: Profit, £16,284.

### CHAMBERS OF MINES, ETC.

Representatives of companies and mines have formed various associations in Rhodesia to look after and further their interests:

The Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, Bulawayo.

The Salisbury Chamber of Mines, Salisbury.

The Mine Managers' Association, Selukwe.

The Rhodesian Small Workers' and Tributors' Association, Hartley.

The lists of officials are given under the towns named in another section of the Handbook.

### DIVIDENDS.

In 1910 the leading Rhodesian mining companies paid out £477,750 in dividends; in 1911, £598,735; in 1912, £516,268; 1913, £536,626.

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

The following are the individual dividend returns for 1913.—

Mine.	Per Cent.	Amount. £
Criterion .. ..	2½	1,500
Eldorado Banket .. ..	30	90,000
Giant .. ..	5	13,104
Globe and Phoenix .. ..	140	280,000
Hanover .. ..	45	765
Lonely Reef .. ..	30	81,300
Oceola .. ..	22½	1,296
Pickstone .. ..	5	1,800
Rezende .. ..	15	17,764
Rhodesia Chrome .. ..	20	11,800
Susanna .. ..	5	1,750
Wankie Colliery .. ..	17½	35,457
Total .. .		£536,626

# V.—PLACES OF INTEREST.

## 1.—THE VICTORIA FALLS.

**A**S a country offering scenes of interest for the traveller Rhodesia stands pre-eminent in the world by reason of its Victoria Falls. Without them, however, it would be a place of no mean attraction. It has ruins—notably those at Zimbabwe—whose origin is quite lost in antiquity and has excited and absorbed the speculative mind of the cultured world. It has wondrous caverns of stalactite at Sinoia. It has a mighty range of hills which fascinated the greatest Empire-builder of modern days and contain the view which, in Rhodes's eyes, was the finest in the world—"The View of the World," or "World's View," where he lies buried.

The Victoria Falls (Zambesi River) were discovered in 1855 by David Livingstone, the great missionary-explorer, who marked the historic occasion by cutting his initials in the bark of an adjacent tree—"the only instance," he records in one of his letters, "in which I have indulged in this piece of vanity." Much has been written of the beauties of the Falls, but for combined brevity and effectiveness few descriptions surpass that written by Mr. Archibald Colquhoun, a one-time Administrator of Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Colquhoun wrote: "The majesty and mystery of these gigantic gorges, these foaming torrents, these wonderful atmospheric effects, these clouds of water, these masses of rock and rich ravines of foliage—all these came upon me with a force and power as though I had never read a description or heard a statistic in connection with them. If the earth can show any sight more dramatic, majestic or sublime in its suggestion than 'Mosi-oa-tunya' (the native name for the Falls, meaning "The smoke that



Photo by]

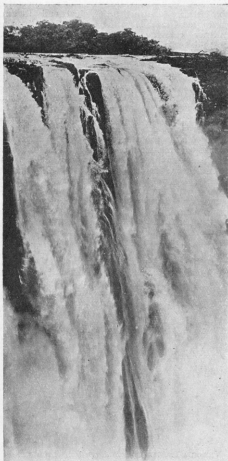
[E. H. V. Melville

THE VICTORIA FALLS SHOWING THE WIDTH

sounds') then I have not seen it, and yet it has been my lot to see most that is held fairest in the two hemispheres."

Situated 280 miles to the north-west of Bulawayo, the Falls are within a few yards of the Victoria Falls railway station. The main line to the north crosses the Zambesi within sight of the Falls, the spray from which frequently "washes" passing trains. Trains-de-luxe, connecting with trains from Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Beira, Johannesburg, Kimberley, Salisbury, etc., leave Bulawayo three times a week in the season; twice weekly at other times. Fares from Bulawayo: First-class, £2 16s. 9d.; second, £2 2s. 6d. Parties of four are granted return tickets for single fare over the Rhodesian system, provided the journey they travel is not less than 280 miles. In the "season"—from May to August—numbers of excursions at remarkably low inclusive fares are run from all the important centres in the Union and Rhodesia, and are usually crowded. Special tours are also run from London, mostly by "Cook's." These occupy 77 days out and home, and cost £94 10s., which includes first-class steamer and rail accommodation and meals, and bedding on the

PLACES OF INTEREST



*Photo by]*

*[F. W. Sykes*

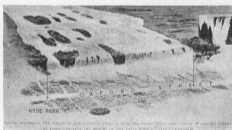
**THE VICTORIA FALLS: THE MAIN FALL**

**F**

**81**

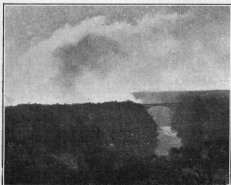
train. Close by the railway station is a spacious, comfortably furnished hotel, electrically lit and having cold storage, which is conducted by the railway catering department on the most up-to-date lines; the terms are from 21s. per day, inclusive, or 17s. 6d. per day for parties of five and more.

At the lip of the precipice, which is slightly horseshoe in shape, the Falls are 5,770 ft. wide, the main fall having a width of 2,694 ft. The drop is 366 ft. Particularly when the river is at full flood the roar is terrific—a continual thunder—and can be heard many miles away. Spray clouds are thrown up by the churning waters to a tremendous height, and at times are so thick that one can clearly see them when 20 miles and more away. After the fall, the river finds its direct course barred by a wall of rock which, however, is riven in two by a comparatively narrow gorge, opposite the northern end of the Falls. This gorge is the only escape for the waters, and the turmoil, of course, is stupendous. For the purposes of comparison some figures relating to other great Falls of the world are appended. From these it will be seen that the Yosemite Falls in California are the deepest in the world. The comparison ends here. As for Victoria and Niagara, the consensus of opinion seems to be that while the latter has the greatest volume of water,



**VICTORIA FALLS. COMPARATIVE MEASUREMENTS:**  
Width compared with length of Oxford Street, London,  
and depth with height of St. Paul's Cathedral.

## PLACES OF INTEREST



"THE SMOKE THAT SOUNDS": VIEW OF THE "SMOKE"  
(I. E. SPRAY CLOUDS) AT THE VICTORIA FALLS

Victoria in the combination of the controlling factors of height and volume, easily heads the list. They have also this peculiarity—that the general level of the country is the same both below and above them, the water disappearing into a great fissure or cañon no more than 400 feet across.

			Average Depth of Fall. Feet.		Width. Feet.
Victoria	...	...	366	...	5,770
Niagara	...	...	162	...	4,770
Iguazu	...	...	203	...	4,800
Kalteur	...	...	770	...	360
Nevada	...	...	600	...	900
Vernal	...	...	350	...	90
Yosemite	...	...	2,500	...	35

The Victoria Falls are also unique in their tropical environment, in the animal and bird life to be found in the vicinity, in the trees and flowers in which they are set. Guide books setting these out fully, especially the famous "rain-forest" and the palm grove, and giving maps and directions for viewing the various features of the Falls, such as the Devil's Cataract, the Rainbow Fall, the "Boiling Pot," are on sale in Rhodesia and elsewhere.



ABOVE THE FALLS: THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA COURSE

In 1901 the British South Africa Company granted the African Concession Syndicate, in which it held a 50 per cent. interest, a 75 years' concession of the use of the Falls for the generation of electrical power. The Syndicate parted with its interest in 1907 to the Victoria Falls Power Company. Up to the present no active steps to harness the Falls have been taken. It is computed that they have a capacity of from 300,000 to 600,000 horse-power.

The Zambezi River above the Falls contains a number of islands—notably, Kandahar Island, named after Lord Roberts—which are generally the objective of picnic parties, who proceed thither either by motor-launch (which can be hired from the hotel) or in canoes, which are paddled by sturdy and skilful Zambezi natives. The route to Kandahar Island is over an extremely picturesque reach of water, which was the course for the great international sculling contest in 1910, when Ernest Barry, of England, unsuccessfully rowed Dick Arnst, of Australia, for the sculling championship of the world. Regattas now take place there yearly under the management of the Zambezi Regatta Club. Good fishing is to be obtained in the vicinity, but little game shooting within 50 miles.

## 2.—THE ZIMBABWE AND OTHER RUINS.

As already indicated, ruins of ancient stone buildings are to be found in numerous parts of the country. The principal are the celebrated Zimbabwe Ruins near Victoria. There are also notable ruins near Bulawayo (Khami Ruins), near Gwanda (Golulu), near Insiza (Dhlo-Dhlo),



## PLACES OF INTEREST

and in Charter District (Matindere). The route to the Zimbabwe Ruins is *via* Gwelo and Umvuma to the present railhead at Victoria. The ruins are 17 miles from Victoria, from where they can be visited at leisure, the town offering comfortable accommodation and adequate facilities as a base. Arrangements to visit other ruins can be made at the places named. Matindere Ruins are nearly as extensive as the Zimbabwe Ruins, and those near Insiza, which are described by one eminent authority as being in design and decoration far more elaborate than those at Zimbabwe, are undoubtedly among the most interesting to be found south of the Equator. Small ruins, but probably more perfect than any yet found, are to be seen about midway between Victoria and Tuli, but to visit them requires time and elaborate transport.

The origin of Rhodesia's ruins is an unsolved mystery, and the subject of much speculation. The most interesting suggestion that has been offered is undoubtedly the one by which it is sought to identify Rhodesia, or at any rate that stretch of territory lying between the Zambesi and Limpopo rivers, as the Ophir of the Bible. Dr. Carl Peters, the well-known German explorer, perhaps most persistently holds this view, which, however, is not generally accepted. Dr. Peters is now arranging to elaborate it in a volume dealing with the Pund kingdom, from which the Egyptians about 1600 B.C. got their gold. Another view is that the ruins were (as buildings) the work of natives more or less indigenous to the country who, by contact with traders from the East, or other peoples, had acquired a civilisation comparable with the high degree of barbaric culture attained by the Aztecs, yet not quite so advanced. The most exhaustive researches into the question have been made by Mr. R. N. Hall, F.R.G.S., an old Rhodesian resident and now Curator of the Zimbabwe Ruins, who is of the confirmed opinion, which is shared by a wide circle of authorities, that the Zimbabwe buildings were the work, in design at any rate, of an alien race



GREAT ZIMBABWE: GENERAL VIEW OF THE RUINS

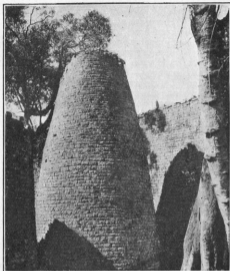
which once occupied this part of the African continent. These people were probably the Sabeans, of Southern Arabia, who were large traders at the time of David and Solomon, chiefly with South-East Africa and India, and whose religion, as undoubtedly was that of the builders of Zimbabwe, may be characterised as a sensual nature worship, in which the worship of the Sun-god held chief place. Other buildings, it is contended, were constructed some time later than those of Zimbabwe. These were designed and built by natives who, however, possessed some of the "Zimbabwe cult"; but the later the building the less is any Asiatic influence apparent. Thus there came a period when these ancient buildings were entirely native in conception and construction, and were therefore very crude. The builders of Zimbabwe were skilled in engineering and architecture to an amazing degree, all things considered. It is admitted that Rhodesia is not the Ophir of the Bible, but it is asserted that the gold of Ophir came from Rhodesia, Ophir being the great entrepôt for that part of the world. Mr. Hall's books on the subject of Rhodesian ruins generally are a vast store of detail and fact concerning the early history of the country. But whatever the explanation of the mystery, the ruins are evi-

## PLACES OF INTEREST

dently of the buildings of an ancient race who carried on mining over a wide extent of Southern Rhodesia. There are also signs in the terraced walls to be seen here and there, notably at Inyanga, that an ancient people also carried on an intensive system of agriculture on a rather large scale. It would seem that, at some period of the mining operations—it is argued there were mines long before there were buildings—Great Zimbabwe was the headquarters, and that the smaller ruins were the forts which guarded the routes thereto, and to Sofala at the sea-coast, for the purpose of ensuring the safe transit of the gold. That the mining operations were on no inconsiderable scale is apparent from the computations made by mining engineers, according to whom £75,000,000 worth at least, and possibly £100,000,000 worth, of gold was extracted from the mines of Southern Rhodesia by these ancient workers.

The ruins at Zimbabwe are in three distinct groups, stretching from the Elliptical Temple to the Acropolis standing on a hill some 700 yards away and about 200 feet high. The Temple, though apparently a good circle, is irregular in plan. It has a circumference of 833 ft., a length of 300 ft., and a width of 230 ft. The most striking features are the extremely massive outer wall, which is some 16 ft. thick at the widest part, and rises to a height of 35 ft.; the great solid cone (Conical Tower) 31 ft. high and 57 ft. 6 in. in circumference at the base; and the remarkable passage leading from the north entrance to the cone. Among the relics found in the ruins may be mentioned gold crucibles, beaten gold, burnishing tools, soapstone beams crowned with eagles, gold bangles, phallic symbols, copper spearheads, and copper and iron articles.

Zimbabwe was visited by Dr. Randall McIver for the purposes of a British Association lecture. This lecture was delivered in Bulawayo in 1905, on the occasion of the Association's tour of South Africa (including Rhodesia). Dr. McIver's conclusions indicate that Zimbabwe



GREAT ZIMBABWE: THE CONICAL TOWER

dates no further back than A.D. 1400, the builders being a skilled native people.

The Khami Ruins, which are believed to be later by from 500 to 700 years than those at Zimbabwe, are situated 14 miles to the west of Bulawayo, with which they are connected by a good road. The ruins cover an area some two square miles in extent, and are mostly situated on a farm called "Hyde Park." According to Mr. Hall the buildings are of native origin and of four different periods; and at more than one epoch they formed the centre of a dense population. Some of the walls are remarkable examples of building. The elaborate terracing, the stairway, patterns, wooden posts, etc., are prominent among the many features of interest.

Some Bushman stone paintings can be seen

## PLACES OF INTEREST

just before reaching Khami. There are other paintings at Bushman's Haunt (the late residence of Mr. Hall), which was the shelter-dwelling of the Bushmen, the first known occupiers of Rhodesia.

### 3.—THE MATOPOS, AND "WORLD'S VIEW."

The Matopos are a unique range of broken granite hills extending some 75 miles from east to west, and having a width of 25 miles. They are full of interest for the archæologist, but perhaps their general significance is confined to that section which is nearest to Bulawayo and indissolubly bound up with the name of the Founder of the country. In the hills themselves is Mr. Rhodes's last earthly resting-place, and beneath their shadows on the Bulawayo side is the magnificent estate of farms and park (including zoo, gardens, and nursery), which Mr. Rhodes laid out for himself, where he lived for the greater part of each year, and which he finally left to trustees to be maintained for the benefit of the nation.

The estate is 115,000 acres in extent, of which 18,000 are allocated to the park. By a clause in Mr. Rhodes's will, it is directed that the park shall be planted with every known tree, and already about 1,500 varieties are under cultivation, accounting for nearly 40,000 specimens in all. At the two main entrances to the park are handsome gates, which were presented by the late Mr. Alfred Beit. The feature of the zoological gardens is that the animals enjoy natural sanctuary, a large portion of the estate having been fenced off for the purpose. The animals include sable and roan antelope, cland, bushbuck, etc.

"World's View," or "View of the World," where Rhodes's grave is situated, is about 28 miles from Bulawayo; and the view consists of a fascinating sweep of country quite 30 miles in extent, though the hill is by no means the highest point in the range. The vicinity is consecrated ground, having at Mr. Rhodes's wish been set aside as a resting-place for those who have deserved well of their country. His own grave is

chiselled out of a granite kopje and sealed with a large brass-plated slab, bearing the simple inscription : " Here lie the remains of Cecil John Rhodes." About 80 yards to the south stands the Alan Wilson Memorial, an elaborate four-sided Grecian column, which was erected by Mr. Rhodes's posthumous instructions in honour of the brave men who met their end in the famous fight with Lo Bengula's forces, near the Shangani River, in 1893. It also bears an inscription of impressive brevity : " There was no Survivor"—a phrase taken from one of Kipling's poems. The column is 33 feet high and each side has a measurement of 24 feet across. Inside is a vault 10 feet square, containing the bodies of the ill-fated band, and hermetically sealed. On each side of the column have been fixed bronze panels, 7 feet high and 15 feet long, picturing Major Alan Wilson and his party, the figures being in high relief. Mr. John Tweed was the sculptor, and the effect is artistic and striking ; to those who knew the men, the likenesses are easily recognisable.

The estate is connected with Bulawayo by rail, the Trustees having defrayed the cost of a branch railway, 9 miles long, from the main line, the junction being at Westacre, 18 miles south



" THE BEST VIEW IN THE WORLD " : THE LATE MR. RHODES AND A PARTY IN THE MATOPO HILLS



“WORLD'S VIEW”: RHODES'S GRAVE, SAME SPOT AS THAT ON OPPOSITE PAGE

of Bulawayo. It is proposed to extend the line to the outspan at World's View, 6 miles further on, the survey for which has already been made. The Trustees also maintain a good motor road connecting Bulawayo with World's View. For a distance of 4 miles it passes through the park, and is made great use of. Two hotels have been built on the estate, one at railhead, the other on the main road about 4 miles away. As in the case of the railway, they were built by the Trustees in conformity with the wish of Mr. Rhodes, “that the people of Bulawayo may enjoy the glory of the Matopos.” Both hotels are well appointed and managed, and are much frequented by holiday makers and those recuperating their health. Near the “road” hotel known as the Dam Hotel, is the huge dam which was constructed by Mr. Rhodes at a cost of £30,000, for the purpose of irrigating the farms on the estate. The capacity is 910,000,000 gallons, and when full the dam has a water surface about a mile long. This quantity of water will irrigate 2,000 acres all the year round.

#### 4.—THE SINOIA CAVES.

The Sinoia Caves are in the Lomagundi district about 8 miles from Eldorado station on the branch line from Salisbury. They are in a

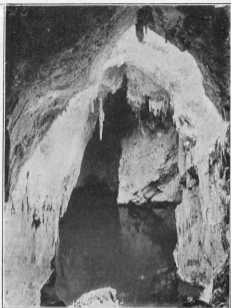


Photo by]

[Renton, Gwelo

SINGIA CAVES, LOMAGUNDI

limestone formation, very extensive, and offer much scope for excitement and adventure. The caverns are the result of the action of water upon the rock, and effects are to be seen which are weird and striking. One is numerous columns of stalactites of wondrous beauty; another a pool of clear water some 300 feet deep, and with "banks" rising 150 feet sheer.



## VI. GOVERNMENT

**D**URING 1914 Southern Rhodesia became practically a self-governing territory. By proclamation of the High Commissioner the Legislative Council was increased from 12 members to 18—12 elected by the country, and six nominated by the British South Africa Company, with the Administrator as President. The last word in finance, however, rests as before with the Company, which is responsible for any excess of expenditure over revenue that may arise. Previously the elected members had a possible majority of one, which was given them by an amendment of the constitution in 1907. Before then the majority of the Company, through its nominees, was absolute.

On the whole the form of government which has been operative in Rhodesia hitherto has proved to be one eminently suited to the task of opening the country to civilisation, and all things considered, the rate of progress has been exceptionally rapid.

The result of the elections in March, 1914, for the Legislative Council indicates that this opinion is the one generally accepted by the Colonists themselves.

The administration of the country, as distinct from legislation, is carried out by an Administrator assisted by an Executive Council composed of the heads of administrative departments. At the outset, the law and systems in vogue in the then Cape Colony were taken over as a basis for Southern Rhodesia. These have from time to time been modified and elaborated in accordance with the requirements of the country. To-day the system of government is admittedly as complete and advanced as in any colony of the British Empire, and in some respects—notably, in the matter of education—the facilities enjoyed by the people are ahead of any to be found in other Colonies. The law of the country is Roman-Dutch. The Imperial Government is officially represented in Rhodesia by a Resident



OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Commissioner. Present occupant of the office : Lt.-Col. R. Burns Begg, K.C.; Secretary : C. Douglas Jones. Offices : Salisbury.

#### BOARD OF THE COMPANY.

The Board of the British South Africa Company is now constituted as follows :

Rt. Hon. Sir Starr Jameson, Bart., C.B., President : Rochfort Maguire, P. Lyttelton Gell, Hon. Sir Lewis Michell, C.V.O., Henry Birchenough, C.M.G., Most Hon. the Marquess of Winchester, Otto Beit, H. Wilson Fox, Baron d'Erlanger, Dougal G. Malcolm, Lt.-Col. Everard Baring, C.V.O., His Grace the Duke of Abercorn.

Secretary and Head Offices : Douglas E. Brodie, 2 London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.

Emigration and Information Office : 138 Strand, London, W.C.

Emigration and Information Office for Scotland : 140 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following are the members of the Legislative Council, 1914 :

Sir William H. Milton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, President.

Col. R. Burns Begg, K.C., Resident Commissioner (without vote).

Francis J. Newton, C.V.O., C.M.G., Treasurer.

Clarkson H. Tredgold, K.C., Attorney-General.

Ernest W. S. Montagu, Secretary for Mines and Works.

James H. Kennedy, Master of the High Court.

Eric A. Nobbs, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.H.A.S., Director of Agriculture.

George Duthie, M.A., Director of Education.

Sir Charles P. J. Coghlan, Kt., representing Bulawayo North.

Milton E. Cleveland, representing Salisbury.

Gordon S. D. Forbes, C.M.G., D.S.O., representing Bulawayo South.

## GOVERNMENT

Lt.-Col. Raleigh Grey, C.V.O., C.M.G., representing Salisbury District.

Lt.-Col. Herman M. Heyman, representing Gwelo.

George Mitchell, representing Bulawayo District.

J. A. Edmonds, representing the Northern District.

Lionel Cripps, representing the Eastern District.

B. I. Collings, representing Hartley District.

Col. W. Napier, C.M.G., representing Marandellas.

E. A. Begbie, representing Victoria.

Capt. W. B. Bucknall, representing the Western District.

The Clerk of Councils is J. Robertson, and the headquarters of the Government are at Salisbury.

The following is a list of the constituencies, with voters :

	Voters.
<i>Northern</i> , includes Lomagundi, Darwin, and Mazoe districts	721
<i>Salisbury Town</i>	791
<i>Salisbury District</i>	884
<i>Hartley</i> , includes Gatooma	871
<i>Marandellas</i> , includes Mrewa, Mtoko, Enkledorn, Charter, Inyanga, Makoni, and Central Estates (Chilimanzi)	690
<i>Eastern</i> , includes Umtali, Penhalonga, and Melsetter	785
<i>Victoria</i> , includes Selukwe, Gutu, Chilimanzi, Chibi, and Insiza	743
<i>Gwelo</i> , includes Que-que and Sebungwe	819
<i>Bulawayo North</i>	887
<i>Bulawayo South</i> , includes Raylton	885
<i>Bulawayo District</i> , includes Umzingwani and Gwanda	737
<i>Western</i> , includes Matobo, Bulalima-Mangwe, Nyamandhlovu, Bubi, and Wankie	689
Total voters	9,502

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The strength of the Civil Service is fixed at 305, the schedule being as follows :

Grade.	Salary.	No.
I.	£1,000 to £1,250	7
II.	800 " 950	12
III.	700 " 850	10
IV.	600 " 720	28
V.	450 " 600	33
Ungraded	400 " 600	5
VI.	350 " 450	45
VII.	240 " 340	60
VIII.	280 " 340	40
IX.	200 " 260	70

# SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

## LEADING OFFICIALS.

*Administrator.*—Sir Wm. H. Milton, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.  
*Private Secretary.*—A. H. Holland.

*Treasurer.*—F. J. Newton, C.V.O., C.M.G., M.L.C.  
*Secretary to the Treasury.*—P. D. I. Fynn.

*Attorney-General.*—C. H. Tredgold, K.C., M.L.C.

*Solicitor-General.*—J. D. Mackenzie (Bulawayo).

*Secretary to Law Department.*—R. McIlwaine, LL.B.

*Chief Clerk.*—A. Speight, LL.B.

*Senior Judge.*—Sir Joseph Vincent (Bulawayo)

*Judge.*—J. P. F. Watermeyer.

*Master of the High Court, Registrar and Sheriff.*—J. H. Kennedy, M.L.C.

*Assistant Registrar.*—C. F. Granger (Bulawayo).

*Secretary for Mines and Works.*—E. W. S. Montagu, M.L.C.

*Chief Clerk.*—A. C. Bagshawe.

*Medical Inspector and Chief Compound Inspector (Native Employés).*—Dr. F. H. Ellis.

*Compound Inspectors.*—C. J. S. Hopwood, B. A. McM. Helm, E. J. Eardley Mare, H. N. Walters, J. L. Oliver.

*Inspectors of Mines.*—C. A. B. Colville for Mashonaland; W. M. Phillipotts, for Matabeleland.

*Director of Agriculture.*—E. A. Nobbs, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.H.A.S., M.L.C.

*Chief Clerk.*—G. N. Fleming.

*Chief Veterinary Surgeon.*—J. M. Sinclair, M.R.C.V.S.

*Director of Education.*—G. Duthie, M.A., M.L.C.

*Inspectors of Schools.*—L. M. Foggin, J. B. Brady (Bulawayo), R. McIntosh (Umtali).

*Inspectress in Kindergarten and Needlework.*—Miss Weildon.

*Medical Director.*—Dr. A. M. Fleming, C.M.G.

*Assistant Medical Director.*—Dr. W. M. Eaton (Bulawayo).

*Chief Native Commissioner.*—H. J. Taylor.

*Superintendents of Natives.*—W. S. Taberer (Salisbury), H. M. G. Jackson (Bulawayo), S. N. G. Jackson (Gwelo), W. E. Thomas (Victoria), T. B. Hulley (Umtali).

*Postmaster-General.*—G. H. Eyre.

*Secretary, Posts and Telegraphs.*—A. E. Holloway.

*Surveyor and District Engineer.*—D. Judson (Bulawayo).

*Chief Construction and Electric Inspector.*—E. A. Uttley (Bulawayo).

*Controller of Customs.*—E. C. Baxter (Bulawayo).

*Secretary Customs Department.*—L. Lochée Bayne (Bulawayo).

*Agent at Beira.*—J. Sybray.

*Surveyor-General.*—W. J. Atherstone.

*Registry-Surveyor and Examiner of Diagrams.*—W. B. Robinson.

*Chief Inspector of Public Works.*—H. B. Doustin.

*Engineer in Charge of Roads.*—C. W. Briggs.

*District Engineer, Matabeleland.*—J. Younger (Bulawayo).

## GOVERNMENT

*Director of the Geological Survey.*—H. B. Maufe (Bulawayo).  
*Geologists.*—A. E. V. Zcalley (Bulawayo), B. Lightfoot (Bulawayo).

*Registrar of Deeds.*—G. J. King.  
*Assistant Registrar.*—A. R. Tonge (Bulawayo).

*Clerk of Councils (Executive and Legislative).*—J. Robertson.  
*Senior Clerk (Printing and Stationery).*—W. Low.

*Auditor.*—R. H. Everitt.  
*Senior Inspector.*—S. V. Cloete.  
*Inspector.*—A. G. Pett.

*Acting Government Agent at Cape Town.*—F. B. Philip.

### COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA CO.

*Commercial Representative.*—P. S. Inskipp (Bulawayo).  
*Secretary to the Department.*—D. H. Lindsay (Bulawayo).  
*Accountant.*—W. P. Chappell (Bulawayo).  
*Accountant, Salisbury Office.*—F. G. Smith.  
*Director of Land Settlement.*—C. D. Wise (Salisbury).  
*Assistant Director.*—F. W. Inskipp (Salisbury).  
*Superintendent of Farms.*—J. C. Jesser-Coops.  
*Surveyor.*—E. H. Jenkinson (Salisbury).  
*Irrigation Engineer.*—M. Randal (Salisbury).  
*Land Inspectors.*—C. H. Howel J. H. Stewart G. L. D. Carson, F. J. Cole.  
*Land Inspectors, Bulawayo.*—J. A. C. Walsh, R. C. Boyes.  
*Resident Mining Engineer.*—A. H. Ackermann.  
*Mining Engineers.*—E. Edwards, J. H. Bellasis.

## FINANCIAL.

The following are the official statements of revenue and expenditure (administrative) for Southern Rhodesia for the year ended March 31st, 1913 :

Department.	REVENUE.	
	Actual.	Estimated.
	£	£
Stamps and licences ...	98,303	122,000
Transfer duty ...	14,188	12,000
Customs ...	255,431	300,000
Native tax ...	214,418	215,000
Native pass fees ...	8,110	8,000
Postal revenue ...	52,031	52,100
Telegraph revenue ...	47,796	58,700
Judicial fines ...	13,166	12,000
Dog licences ...	12,655	15,000
Departmental and Miscellaneous ...	41,635	40,000
TOTALS ...	757,733	832,800
Balance from 1912 ...	27,088	
	£784,821	

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

EXPENDITURE.		
Department.	Actual. £	Estimated. £
Administrator ... ..	9,454	9,686
Executive and Legislative Councils... ..	2,042	2,436
Public Health ... ..	29,177	29,053
Hospitals and Asylums ...	28,283	33,574
Education ... ..	55,380	53,877
Native ... ..	66,720	68,099
District Courts ... ..	32,200	31,590
Printing and stationery ...	13,333	13,346
Audit Office ... ..	5,500	5,047
Volunteers... ..	29,907	27,500
Geological survey... ..	2,937	3,200
Treasury ... ..	10,810	11,238
Posts and Telegraphs ...	84,698	89,043
Customs ... ..	13,166	13,557
Miscellaneous ... ..	57,484	52,689
Agriculture ... ..	23,371	24,909
Veterinary... ..	47,553	39,817
Attorney-General... ..	6,465	6,628
High Court ... ..	12,156	12,570
Prisons ... ..	27,961	28,531
B.S.A. Police ... ..	152,796	143,675
Mines ... ..	21,404	22,882
Public Works ... ..	149,046	182,045
Surveyor-General ... ..	2,609	2,666
	884,632	905,658

leaving a deficit of £99 8s. 11d.

The estimated receipts for the year ended March 31st, 1914, were £811,000; expenditure, £810,867. The actual receipts for the nine months ended December 31st, 1913, were £602,144; expenditure, £595,231.

### MUNICIPALITIES, TOWNSHIPS, DISTRICTS, ETC.

The following is a list of the municipalities, townships, districts, etc., which have so far been opened up in Southern Rhodesia. The information is representative, rather than complete in every detail. For instance, lists of pioneer bodies and of clubs entirely associated with private firms have been omitted in favour of organisations which it is open to any new resident to join, subject to certain conditions. Altogether the list informs the prospective settler as to the size and importance of "the nearest settlement," its educational and other facilities, and the character and extent of the social life to be found there.

## GOVERNMENT

### ABERCORN (SHAMVA).

Mining and farming district, 80 miles north of Salisbury. About a dozen mines are being worked, the largest, which will probably become the greatest mine in Rhodesia, being the Shamva. The township is a mile and a half away from the Shamva mine. Telephone connection with Salisbury. Police post, hotels.

*Altitude.*—3,260 feet; average temperatures, maximum 82·3, minimum 57·5.

*Government Hospital* (9 beds, *White patients*).—Dr. E. O. Jackson, who is the District Surgeon.

*Rifle Company* (30 strong).—Lieut. J. H. Good.

*Postmaster.*—H. P. le Heuume.

*Bank.*—African Banking Corporation.

*Shamva Farmers' Association.*—Secretary J. M. Mowbray.

*Shamva Sports Club.*—President: J. Hynd; secretary: R. Hamilton.

### BATTLEFIELDS.

Mining centre, between Gwelo and Gatooma, 22 miles from the latter township. Police post.

*Postmaster.*—A. K. Willburn.

### BELINGWE.

Town and district 120 miles east of Bulawayo. Police post. Farmers' Association. A hospital is maintained by private subscription and by a government grant-in-aid, and controlled by a Board of public and government nominees. Population: Whites, 163; natives, 38,020.

*Native Commissioner and Magistrate.*—A. A. Campbell.

*Rifle Company* (63 strong).—Lieut. W. E. Farrer.

*District Surgeon.*—W. H. Bournes.

*Native Dispensary and Hospital* ("Mwembe").—Medical Officer in Charge: W. S. McGowan.

*Postmaster.*—F. Nichol.

### BINDURA.

Mining, ranching, and agricultural centre, formerly known as Kimberley Reefs, 61 miles from Salisbury *via* Mazoe, 46 *via* Poore's road. Township was formally founded on February 5th, 1913. There are over a dozen mines in the immediate neighbourhood, and there is a big ranch on the Lone Low Estate, belonging to the Thornercroft Ranching Company. Telephone connection with Salisbury, Mazoe, Shamva, Mount Darwin. Cricket club, police post,

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

hotels. Government public school was open for 5 months in 1912; expenditure 1912 £82, receipts, £5. Population: Whites, 250.

*Assistant (Mazoe) Native Commissioner and Magistrate.*—J. B. Henry.

*District Surgeon.*—Dr. McDonnell.

*Government School.*—Headmistress: Miss Hutchons.

*Postmaster.*—F. W. Smith.

*Bank.*—Standard Bank of South Africa.

*Farmers' Association.*—President: J. H. Farmer; Secretary: A. M. Robb.

*Umkhosi Farmers' and Ranchers' Association.*—President: W. Brown Robertson; Secretary: Hon. John Parker.

*Rifle Company (30 strong).*—Lieut. K. Dingwall.

### BUBI AND NYAMANDHLOVU.

Farming district immediately to the north of Bulawayo. Nyamandhlovu is on the main line, 31 miles to the north, and the meeting place of the farmers of the neighbourhood. There is a saw-mills at Sandback. Police posts at Nyamandhlovu and Inyati. Population: Whites, 600.

*Native Commissioner and Magistrate, at Bubi.*—R. Lanning.

*Native Commissioner and Magistrate, at Nyamandhlovu.*—L. G. Robinson.

*Rifle Company (52 strong) at the Claremont Mine.*—Lieut. Sutherland.

*District Surgeon at Inyati.*—J. Ewart Martin, Surgeon-Major.

*Postmaster at Inyati.*—A. J. P. de Buys.

*Farmers' Association at Nyamandhlovu.*—President: W. C. Morgan.

*Athletic Club at Nyamandhlovu.*—Secretary: M. H. Shippey.

### BULALIMA—MANGWE.

Farming district, to the extreme south-west of the territory, with sidings on the main line at Figtree, 24 miles, and Marula, 45 miles from Bulawayo, as well as at Plumtree. Government farm school at Driehoek, Marula, costing, in 1912, £153; fees received, £1.

Population: Whites, 607; natives, 39,541.

*Native Commissioner and Magistrate.*—C. L. Carbutt.

*Police posts.*—Figtree, Holi, Mphwengs, Mdabisi, Ramaqualana.

*Rifle Company (32 strong) at Marula.*—Lieut. MacW. Ingram.

*District Surgeon.*—S. R. Haworth.

*Wesleyan Mission (at Tequani).*—Rev. C. W. Harpur.

*Figtree Farmers' Association.*—President: R. B. R. Granger; Secretary: A. Curtis.

*Marula Farmers' Association.*—President: W. Wilson; Secretary: MacW. Ingram.



## GOVERNMENT



Photo by]

[Pedrotti, Bulawayo

**BULAWAYO: OFFICES OF THE GOLD FIELDS RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT CO.**

### **BULAWAYO (MATABELE : "THE PLACE OF THE KILLING").**

The largest town in Rhodesia; 1,360 miles from Cape Town, 680 from Johannesburg, 1,162 from Durban. Founded November 4th, 1893, on the site of Lo Bengula's kraal, but moved to the present site—on the watershed of the rivers flowing into the Zambesi on the north and the Limpopo on the south—in June, 1894. The area is 5,000 acres, and there is a commonage of more than 22,732 acres surrounding it. Governed by a Municipal Council, it has grown rapidly in all directions, and possesses every convenience and attraction requisite in an enterprising and cultured community. There are eight elementary and secondary schools, a number of churches, general museum, public library and free reading room, learned, political, territorial, and other

societies, public parks, a zoo, public and private hospitals, a daily market, race-course, numerous athletic grounds, and almost innumerable lawn tennis courts, daily and weekly newspapers, and several first-class hotels. The Government spent £18,900 on education in the town in 1912, and received £4,482 in fees, etc. ; £1,600 represented grants-in-aid to non-Government schools. In addition, boarding grants aggregating £2,352 were made. The Milton and Eveline (Government) High School boarding-houses were built by the Beit Trust at a cost of upwards of £10,000 each. All schools have their own playing fields. The Museum, which is maintained by donations from public bodies, was founded in 1901, and has departments in biology, mineralogy, geology, archaeology, ethnology, and local history, and the Zimbabwe and other ruins are strongly represented. A start has been made with a new museum building, a most imposing two-storey structure, which will cost about £30,000. The library contains over 8,000 volumes. The parks are 500 acres in extent, 120 acres being cultivated ; and the town spends upwards of £1,000 yearly on their upkeep, exclusive of the zoo. Band performances are regularly given in the flower gardens. It is hoped to make the zoo, in course of time, representative of the wild fauna of the country. The public hospital, containing general and maternity wards, is maintained by public subscription, fees, and a substantial Government grant. There is an agricultural show ground, and shows take place yearly, being very largely attended by agriculturists from all over South Africa. The race-course is 200 acres in extent, and race and gymkhana meetings are held several times a year. The course, circular, is two miles, and there is a 5 furlong straight ; in the centre of the property is a polo ground. There are two theatres fully licensed for dramatic performances, and professional companies from England and the Union frequently " show " at them ; at other times kinematograph entertainments are the rule. A local Amateur Stage Society occasionally produces musical and dramatic plays, and



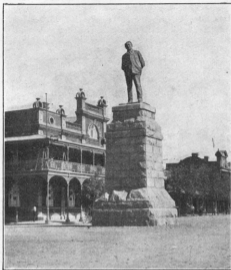
*Photo by]*

*[Smart & Copley, Bulawayo*

**BULAWAYO: A VIEW OF MAIN STREET**

generally reaches a very high level of excellence. The stage at the Palace Theatre is the largest in South Africa. Bulawayo is the headquarters of the Western Division of the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers, who possess an exceptionally fine drill hall, standing in a spacious parade ground.

Bulawayo is valued at £1,840,684 (stands, £768,040) for assessment purposes, and an owners' rate of 3d. in the £1, less rebates, is levied for municipal revenue. The town is the headquarters of most of the mining groups, machinery firms, and wholesale trading houses. There are a number of small works, and a cement factory is now being built. It has nearly 50 miles of streets, all of which are wide and well kept, and buildings substantial and pleasing to the eye. Amongst the newest are a fine block containing offices for the Municipal Council, the Customs Department, and the Postal and Telegraph Department; and administrative offices for the Railway administration, and a new railway station. In the centre of the town is a commanding statue of Cecil John Rhodes, the work of Mr. John Tweed, the celebrated sculptor. The shops are as up-to-date in style and as replete in stocks as any in the whole of Africa. The town is lighted by electricity, supplied, as in the case of the water, by a private company.



THE RHODES STATUE, BULAWAYO, WITH THE OFFICES OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA CO. ON THE LEFT

Bulawayo is the junction on the Cape to Cairo railway for Salisbury, and also for the line to Gwanda and West Nicholson ; while from West-aere, 17 miles to the south, a line branches off to the Matopos, whereto special trains are run every week-end. Rhodes's grave, at "World's View," is six miles from the railway terminus ; there is a hotel adjoining the terminus, and another 4 miles away, both owned by the Rhodes Trust. There are many interesting places round Bulawayo. Government House, a beautiful expansive building in the Dutch style, is situated some two miles from the town in a northerly direction, on the site of Lo Bengula's kraal. In its original state it was built by Mr. Rhodes, and it stands at the end of a magnificent avenue-drive a mile and a half long. It is now used as the

## GOVERNMENT

residence of Visiting Directors of the British South Africa Company and of distinguished guests. The famous "indaba" tree of Lo Bengula stands a few yards to the east of the House. Khami Ruins are 14 miles from Bulawayo. Hillside, a residential suburb with school and Raylton, the railway camp, with school, institute, and athletic grounds, adjoin the town proper.

Population: Town—5,190 Whites; district—Whites, 5,666; natives, 13,318. Altitude: 4,480 feet; average temperatures: maximum 79.3; minimum—52.4. Rainfall, 23.36 inches.

*Town Council.*—A. Fraser (Mayor), Capt. Bucknall, M.L.C. (Deputy-Mayor), W. J. Atterbury, E. Basch, Col. W. Baxendale, G. M. Isaac, A. Macdonald, I. Nicholson, G. Stewart; Town Clerk: J. Macdonald; Engineer: vacant; Superintendent: J. W. Mayne; Parks Curator: J. H. Ayling; Public Analyst: G. A. Pingstone.

*Fees Due to the Council.*—Cycle, 2s. 6d. per annum; other vehicles, from 10s. 6d. to (for cars plying for hire), £5; visiting cars, 10s. per month; dogs, 10s. per annum; dairies, £3.

*Magistrate and Civil Commissioner.*—Ryk H. Myburgh.

*Native Commissioner.*—H. M. G. Jackson, who is also Superintendent of Natives.

*Police.*—Superintendent: Capt. A. J. Tomlinson; Assistants: Lieuts. A. de M. Myburgh, V. A. New, J. C. Brundell. Posts at Essexvale, Umzingwand, Inyati, Nyamandlovu, Wankies, Victoria Falls.

*Volunteers.*—Headquarters of the Western Division. Five squadrons with ambulance, maxim gun, and signalling sections, and band are stationed in Bulawayo; Establishment, 392 Cadets, 337.



BULAWAYO: GRAND HOTEL



*Photo by]*

*[Pedrotti, Bulawayo*

THE RHODESIA MUSEUM, BULAWAYO

FIRST PORTION HAS BEEN ERECTED AND IS NOW OCCUPIED

*Memorial Hospital.*—Dr. W. M. Eaton (Assistant Medical Director of Southern Rhodesia), who is also the District Surgeon. Matron: Miss Skey. Chairman of the Board: Col. W. Baxendale; Secretary: H. W. Garbutt. Accommodation: 70 White, 50 native patients. Fees for paying patients: From 10s. per day whites, 2s. 6d. natives, exclusive of medical attendance.

*Schools.*—Government High Schools: Milton, E. B. de Beer, B.A. (Cantab), headmaster, with eight teachers; Eveline, Miss Milne-Langdon, with fifteen teachers, headmistress. Three Primary Schools with seven teachers. Government-aided schools: St. George's High School, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, 10 masters (Principal: Rev. Father F. Johanny); Convent High School, conducted by the Dominican Sisters, 11 teachers. Other School: St. Peter's Diocesan, conducted by the (Anglican) Sisters of the Community of the Resurrection. Advisory Committee for Government Schools: J. D. Mackenzie (Chairman), W. J. Atterbury, E. Basch, Col. Baxendale, Capt. Bucknall, H. A. de Beer, Major D. Judson, R. A. Letts, A. R. Welsh; Secretary: G. N. Bromhead.

*Postmaster.*—F. E. Barnes.

*Customs Collector and Warehouse Keeper.*—H. A. Cloete.

*Registrar of Deeds.*—A. B. Tonge.

*Chamber of Commerce.*—President J. W. Sly; Committee: G. Johnson, G. Fortune, W. H. Haddon, F. E. Woods, H. B. Thomas, E. Basch, J. Campbell Rodger, W. L. Sharples, W. E. Tongue; Secretary: H. S. Hopkins.

*Banks.*—Standard Bank of South Africa, National Bank of South Africa, African Banking Corporation.

*Mining Commissioners.*—C. D. Fleming.

*Rhodesia Chamber of Mines.*—President: P. B. S. Wrey; Vice-Presidents: F. Drake, G. Stewart; Committee: Capt. Bucknall, D. V. Burnett, H. A. de Beer, N. H. Griffin, Col. H. M. Heyman, M.L.C., Theo. Haddon, Major M. Heany, L. Ludlow, J. G. McDonald, G. Mitchell M.L.C., R. M. Naira; Secretary: W. W. Jenkins.

## GOVERNMENT

*Government Veterinary Surgeons.*—C. R. Edmonds (Assistant Chief Veterinary Surgeon), G. C. Hooper-Sharpe, B. A. Myhill, G. Pinchin.

*Rhodesian Landowners' and Farmers' Association.*—President: R. A. Fletcher; Vice-President: E. A. Hull; Committee: P. B. S. Wrey, R. Bannatyne, A. G. Hay, B. L. Whyte, M. T. Korke, H. P. Fynn, A. E. Brewer, E. B. R. Granger, D. Vincent, F. E. Goodridge, A. Curtis, T. S. Rhoades, C. S. Jobling, M. Rosenthal, W. C. Morgan, T. M. Rixon, J. Wightman, J. Brebner, F. B. Bett, C. R. English, O. L. Edwards, W. D. Estment, F. E. Woods, S. F. Townsend, S. M. L. O'Keefe; Secretary: H. S. Hopkins.

*Bulawayo Agricultural Show Society.*—President: P. B. S. Wrey; Secretary: H. H. Montgomery. The Bulawayo Kennel Club shows in connection with this Society.

*Chapels.*—Anglican (St. John's): Rector, Archdeacon E. G. Harker, M.A.; St. Columba's (native), Rev. T. O. Beattie; Roman Catholic: Prefect Apostolic, Very Rev. Father Sykes, S.J.; Priest, Rev. Father Phaedr. The Church is assisted by the Jesuit Fathers from St. George's School. Wesleyan: Rev. A. M. Filmer, and (Natives) Rev. H. Brown. Presbyterian: Rev. C. E. Greenfield; Superintendent of Native Missions: Rev. S. S. Dornan, M.A. Dutch Reformed Church: Vacant. Salvation Army: Corps in charge of a Captain. Church of Christ (New Zealand Federation): Missionary in Charge, T. Anderson. Hebrew Congregation: Rev. M. I. Cohen; Reader, Rev. A. Weinberg.

*Rhodesia Museum.*—Chairman: A. J. C. Molyneux; Committee: P. B. S. Wrey, L. Ludlow, Rev. S. S. Dornan, C. H. Pead, H. W. Garbutt, H. B. Maufe, G. A. Pingstone, and Mayor of Bulawayo; Secretary: W. W. Jenkins; Curator and Zoologist: G. Arnold; Assistant Curator and Geologist: A. MacGregor.

*Rhodesia Scientific Society.*—President: H. B. Maufe; Secretary: D. Niven.

*Public Library and Reading Room.*—Chairman: R. A. Letts; Librarian: D. Niven. Subscription (full privileges), £2 per annum.

*Theosophical Society.*—President: H. Hutton; Secretary: K. M. Michell.

*Philatelic Society.*—President: G. H. Eyre; Secretary: W. L. Simon.

*Rhodesia League (Political).*—Vice-Presidents: R. A. Fletcher, H. U. Moffat, Col. W. B. Ramsay, W. H. Haddon, H. J. Sonnenberg, W. Russell, J. Wightman, A. C. Raymer; Committee: D. C. Morrison, G. H. Scessel, W. R. Smith, J. L. Mitchell, A. Ramsbottom, M. Budlender, G. N. Whales, Macdonald, C. Davis, W. Souter, H. McCullough, C. F. Conrath, H. A. Davidson; Secretary: A. H. Davidson.

*Ratepayers' Association.*—President: J. Wightman; Secretary: G. N. H. Whales.

*Women's Societies.*—Ladies' Benevolent Society: President, Lady Milton; Vice-President: Mrs. Heyman; Secretary: Mrs. H. B. Thomas. Women's Guild: President Mrs. Baxter; Secretary, Mrs. C. E. G. Cumings. Girls' Friendly Society: President, Mrs. Myburgh; Secretary, Miss Bolland. New Rhodes Hostel (conducted by the Women's Guild in co-operation with the South African Colonisation Society): Matron, Mrs. Mennell. Miss Goatley represents the South African Colonisation Society in Bulawayo.

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

**Clubs.**—“*Bulawayo*”: President, P. B. S. Wrey; Secretary, K. W. Aldridge. The Rhodesia Club.

**Masonic, etc.**—Three Lodges and three Chapters of Freemasons under the following constitutions: E.C., S.C., G.E.N. Two Lodges of the R.A.O.B. One Lodge of the ...G.T.

**Deonian Society.**—President: Dr. Dyke-Acland; Secretary: C. F. Osmond.

**Midland Counties Association.**—President: The Bishop of Mashonaland; Secretary: S. Wiggin.

**Lancashire and Yorkshire Association.**—President: Col. Baxendale; Secretary: F. R. Thompson.

**Caledonian Society.**—Chief: D. MacGillivray; Secretary: J. Mirtle.

**Irish Association.**—President: Sir Charles Coghlan, M.L.C.; Secretary: W. W. R. Macfarlane.

**Automobile Club of Matabeleland.**—President: G. H. Laidman.

**Turf Club.**—President: Sir Joseph Vincent; Secretary: H. S. Hopkins.

**Golf Club.**—President: G. Mitchell, M.L.C.; Secretary: A. H. Hill; Professional: J. Fotheringham.

**S.R.V. Rifle Club.**—President: Col. Baxendale; Secretary: R. S. M. Houten.

**Gun Club.**—President: Dr. W. Gladstone Clark; Secretary: J. W. Mayne.

**Ladies' Rifle Club.**—President: Mrs. Strong; Secretary: Mrs. Collins.

**Ladies' Pioneer Fencing Club.**—President: Mrs. Vigne; Secretary: Mrs. L. W. White.

**Bulawayo Athletic Club (Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis).**—President: H. Bannatyne; Secretary: E. J. Leslie.

**Kings' Athletic Club (Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis).**—President: W. J. Atterbury; Secretary: C. F. Wells.

**Queens' Sports Club (Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis).**—President: F. S. Inskipp; Secretary, A. K. Carstens.

**Suburban Recreation Club (Lawn Tennis, Croquet).**—President: R. H. Myburgh.

**Rayton Athletic Club (Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis).**—Chairman: W. A. Caton; Secretary: H. R. Barbour.

**Bulawayo Bowling Club.**—President: H. Baird; Secretary: A. W. Mercer.

**Bulawayo Celtic Harriers.**—President: Sir Charles Coghlan, M.L.C.; Secretary: C. Stevens.

**Chess and Whist Club.**—President: Sir Charles Coghlan, M.L.C.; Secretary: C. C. Woodlacott.

**Newspapers.**—*Bulawayo Chronicle* (daily and weekly), editor, F. H. Voss; *Rhodesia Mining Review* (weekly), editor, H. S. Hodges.

**Theatres.**—Empire, Palace.

**Hotels.**—Grand, Avenue, Cecil, Carlton, Great Northern, Imperial, Palace, etc. Terms range from 11s. 6d. to 21s. per day. There is also a residential hotel at Forest Vale, some four miles from Bulawayo.

**Cab Fares, etc.**—Motor-cabs and horse vehicles, 3s. per mile, 2 passengers; jinrickshas from 1s. per journey per passenger.



## GOVERNMENT

### CHARTER.

Farming district, east of Gwelo. Population : Whites, 417 ; natives, 55,525.

*Native Commissioner.*—J. W. Posselt.

*Police Post.*—Superintendent : Lieut. H. J. K. Brereton.

*Farmers' Association (Mgeri).*—Secretary : W. Krienke.

### CHIBI.

Native district, south of Victoria. Population : Whites, 12 ; natives, 28,822. Police post.

*Native Commissioner and Magistrate.*—P. Forrestall.

### CHILIMANZI.

Farming district. Town : Umvuma. Police post. Population : Whites, 359 ; natives, 14,419.

*Native Commissioner.*—A. T. Holland.

### EIFFEL FLATS.

Mining centre, five miles from Gatooma. Is being connected up by railway.

*Postmaster.*—C. F. Hobbs.

*Sports Club.*—President : G. C. Woodforde.

### ENKELDOORN.

Township and district in the district of Charter, populated mainly by Dutch farmers. Much of the land is suited to the growing of tobacco, and ostrich farming is carried on to an increasing extent. Government public school in the town, and four farm schools in the district, which cost in 1912 £1,334 gross, £1,152 net. Police post.

Population : Whites, 149. Average rainfall : 27·57 inches.

*Magistrate and Civil Commissioner.*—J. P. L. de Smidt.

*Government Hospital (beds : 4 White, 4 Native).*—Dr. R. C. Vernon, who is the District Surgeon.

*Postmaster.*—E. W. Burton.

*Rifle Company (50 strong).*—Lieut. E. Schultz.

*English Church.*—Services taken by Rev. A. S. Cripps, of Wretingham All Saints' (Native) Mission.

### ENTERPRISE.

Mining and farming district, 23 miles from Salisbury on the main Mtoko and Mrewa road. The principal mines in the district are those of

the Planet-Arcturus Company (three mines), to which a branch railway from Salisbury is shortly to be constructed. Is in telephonic communication with Salisbury. Hotel. Government school at the Arcturus mine; expenditure 1912, £179; receipts, £17. The native district is Goromonzi, and some 15 miles from Salisbury, amid pretty farming country, is the well-known model missionary station of Chisawasha, conducted by the Roman Catholic Church.

Population: Whites (about) 250.

*District Surgeon.*—P. L. Moore.

*Postmaster, at Arcturus.*—L. F. Griffiths.

*Enterprise Farmers' Association.*—President: Dr. Peall;  
Secretary: — Pilgrim.

*Arcturus Farmers' Association.*

#### GADZEMA.

Mining township, eight miles east of Hartley. Is the site of the Giant mine. Government school; expenditure 1912, £196; receipts, £52.

*Postmaster.*—J. S. Boswell.

*Rifle Company (60 strong).*—Capt. R. Allwright.

*Athletic Club.*—Secretary: G. Crompton.

#### GATOOMA.

Town on the main line from Bulawayo to Salisbury, 204 miles from Bulawayo, 20 from Hartley (the Government centre), and 97 from Salisbury. Has grown at a phenomenal pace, and is now a large and important centre. This is entirely due to the energy and influence of the "small worker" in the mining field. Nearly fifty mines are at work in the district, practically all small mines, but mostly rich ones. The Cam and Motor, and the Thistle-Etna are exceptions in the matter of size. Most properties are in either telegraphic or telephonic communication with Gatcoma. A new and most promising find of asbestos has been made at Umsweswe, and a local syndicate is now at work upon it. In 1912 the town rose from the status of a Village Management Board to that of a Sanitary Board, and one of the big schemes now before the community is the provision of an adequate water supply. Valuation, stands and buildings: £190,210. Government main-

## GOVERNMENT

tains a public school at Gatcoma at a cost of £544 in 1912; the receipts totalled £110. Race-course. Two Bioscope theatres. Town police station. Hotels.

Population: Whites, 600. Average rainfall: 28.51 inches.

*Sanitary Board.*—A. I. Baker (Chairman), F. A. Yates, Dr. W. C. P. White, G. S. Fitt, A. R. Garratt, C. J. Campbell, J. Paynter; Secretary: H. B. Collings.

*Assistant (Hartley) Magistrate.*—F. A. Yates.

*Rifle Company (40 strong).*—Lieut. W. Burnett.

*School Advisory Committee.*—F. A. Yates, G. T. Brauer, C. Holderness, A. R. Garratt, G. Calder, J. Paynter; Secretary: N. D. Jackson; Headmaster: W. J. Sheppard, B.A.

*Postmaster.*—J. W. Coleman.

*Chamber of Commerce.*—A. R. Garratt (Chairman), O. Anderson, G. S. Fitt, E. J. Davis, J. Paynter, R. W. Taylor; Secretary: H. Grant.

*Banks.*—Standard Bank of South Africa, African Banking Corporation.

*Gatooma Farmers' and Stockowners' Association.*—President: G. C. Woodforde; Secretary: O. Anderson.

*Churches.*—Anglican: Rev. P. H. Green; Roman Catholic: Rev. Father Perry; Wesleyan: Rev. J. W. Nave.

*Literary and Debating Society.*—President: S. Thornton; Secretary: W. S. Aves.

*R.A.O.F.*—One Lodge.

*Caledonian Society.*—Chief: J. Pettie; Secretary: B. H. Dods.

*Irish Association.*—President: P. Triggs; Secretary: M. King.

*Sporting Club.*—President: R. H. Ulyett; Secretary: A. H. Tummell.

*Athletic Club.*—President: M. S. Munro; Secretary: H. Grant.

*Golf Club.*—President: F. A. Yates; Secretary: C. Anderson.

*Football (Association) Club.*—President: Rev. P. H. Green.

*Newspaper.*—*Gatooma Mail and Mining Exchange* (weekly).

## GOLDEN VALLEY.

Mining centre near Gatooma.

*Postmaster.*—C. G. Duffy.

## GUTU.

Native district, east of Victoria. Population: Whites, 36; natives, 35,654. Police post.

*Native Commissioner.*—E. T. Kenny.

## GWANDA.

Township 91 miles south-east of Bulawayo on the Bulawayo-West Nicholson line, and 29 miles from railhead. The extension of this line to the Transvaal border is in prospect. Gwanda is the centre of a small but active mining district, and of an extensive ranching area which is rapidly being opened up. The ranches of the Liebig Extract of Meat Company, at Mazunga, covering 1,250,000 acres, are in the district. Golf links.

Population (town and district) : Whites, 469 ; natives, 18,492. Average rainfall : 19·35 inches.

*Village Management Board.*—Chairman : C. M. Fletcher.

*Magistrate and Civil Commissioner.*—C. M. Fletcher.

*Native Commissioner.*—H. A. Elliott.

*Police.*—Superintendent of the District : Capt. W. S. Spain ; Assistant : Lieut. G. J. Thornton. Posts at Filabusi, Bellingwe, Tull, West Nicholson, Fort Rixon.

*Rifle Companies.*—Gwanda, 48 strong ; Lieut. A. W. Forrester ; Antelope, 38 strong ; Lieut. G. A. Woodthorpe.

*Government Hospital (beds : 8 White, 12 Native).*—Dr. A. W. Forrester, who is also the District Surgeon ; Matron : Miss S. E. Honey.

*Postmaster.*—A. J. Sperring ; at West Nicholson : F. K. Taylor.

*Lawn Tennis.*—President : C. M. Fletcher. At the Antelope Mine : Secretary, Dr. G. C. Neilson.

*Hotel.*—"Gwanda," from 10s. per day.

## GWELO.

Mining and farming district, with town on the Bulawayo-Salisbury line, 113 miles from the former and 188 from the latter. The district is in a thriving condition. There are a number of well-stocked ranches, and dairy farming, especially in the immediate vicinity of the town, is carried on with increasing success. The town is a growing commercial centre. One feature of its business life is the great cattle sales, which take place at frequent intervals, attracting buyers from all parts of the country. A new industry in the shape of a creamery was opened up during 1913, the British South Africa Company having erected and equipped what has been independently described as "one of the most finished creameries in South Africa." Gwelo is also an important railway junction. Branch lines run out to Selukwe, a distance of 23 miles,

## GOVERNMENT

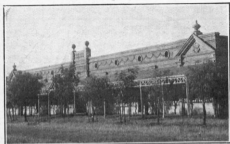


Photo by]

[Renton, Gwelo

GWELO : POST OFFICE

and to Victoria, 131 miles away. An extension of the latter branch from Umvuma station to Odzi, 20 miles from Umtali on the Salisbury-Umtali line, is in prospect.

The local authority is the Sanitary Board, but a municipal constitution has been petitioned for. Stands and buildings are valued at £124,482 (stands, £48,137 ; buildings, £76,345) for assessment purposes, and the taxation is : 3d. on stands and 1½d. on buildings. A scheme for the installation of electric light is being considered. There is a large Government public school, and also a Convent school, both with boarding accommodation. On education in Gwelo in 1912 Government spent £2,585, of which £1,065 was returned in fees ; and boarding grants to the amount of £632 were made. Theatre ; a public hall is also licensed for theatrical and other entertainments, and frequently used for such. A new volunteer drill hall is being erected. A hunt club, following English foxhounds, is well supported. Town's park. Public library.

Population (town) : Whites, 650 ; district : Whites (including Que-Que), 1,363 ; natives, 14,555. Altitude : 4,645 feet ; average temperatures : Maximum, 79·5 ; minimum, 52·7. Average rainfall : 24·48 inches.

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

*Sanitary Board.*—W. R. Shand (Chairman), Dr. F. P. Maitland, Major H. Hurrell, H. R. Cumming, A. G. Wood; Secretary: S. B. Simpson.

*Magistrate and Civil Commissioner.*—W. R. Shand.

*Native Commissioner.*—S. N. G. Jackson, who is also Superintendent of Natives.

*Police.*—Superintendent of the District: Capt. J. S. Ingham; Assistant: Lieut. F. R. Lark. Posts at Selukwe, Que-Que, Enkeldoorn, Umvuma.

*Volunteers.*—Headquarters of F Squadron, 59 strong, under Lieut. Jackson; Cadets under Capt. A. Macdonald.

*Government Hospital (beds: 24 White, 40 natives).*—Dr. F. P. Maitland, who is also the District Surgeon. Matron: Miss Hardy.

*Advisory School Committee.*—Major Hurrell (Chairman); Principal: A. Macdonald, with 3 teachers.

*Postmaster.*—W. H. Macey.

*Customs Officer.*—T. J. Wadeson.

*Chamber of Commerce.*—President: J. Antoniadis; Secretary: Major Boggie.

*Banks.*—Standard Bank of South Africa, National Bank of South Africa.

*Mining Commissioner.*—E. T. Bolling.

*Government Veterinary Surgeon.*—W. Kingcome.

*Midland Farmers' and Stockowners' Association.*—President Col. T. T. Leonard; Committee: Major Boggie, Major Marshall, H. R. Cumming, A. E. White, A. T. Creswell, Coles, F. Rodgers; Secretary: J. F. Ward.

*Gwelo and District Agricultural and Horticultural Show Society.*—President: W. R. Shand; Secretary H. K. Pinches.

*Gwelo Creamery (Company formed by the British South African Company).*—Manager: W. J. Elliott; Secretary: A. E. Adams.

*Greystone (in district of Gwelo) Farmers' Association.*—President: M. P. Eva; Secretary: J. W. Spencer.

*Churches.*—Anglican: Rev. W. G. Webster. Roman Catholic: Rev. Father Bernard Lickorish, S.J. Congregational: Rev. G. P. Fuller.

*Ratepayers' Association.*—President: Major Boggie; Secretary: M. L. Price.

*Women's Guild.*—President: Mrs. Hurrell; Secretary: Mrs. Macdonald.

*Gwelo Club.*—Secretary: R. L. Ward.

*Masonic, etc.*—One Lodge of Freemasons, one Lodge of the I.O.G.T.

*Caledonian Society.*—Chief: Dr. F. P. Maitland; Secretary: A. Macdonald.

*Sporting Club.*—Secretary: P. Fleming.

*Golf Club.*—President: W. R. Shand; Secretary: Capt. J. Ingham.

*Rifle Club.*—President: Major Hurrell; Secretary: J. A. Wilson.

*Ladies' Rifle Club.*—President: Mrs. Ingham; Secretary: Mrs. Macey.

## GOVERNMENT

*Cycling Club*.—President: W. B. Shand; Secretaries: J. A. Haarhoff, M. P. Milner.

*Cricket and Football (Association) Clubs*.—President: J. Campbell; Secretary, H. H. Crampin.

*Lawn Tennis*.—President: J. Ferguson; Secretary: A. R. Russell.

*Newspaper*.—*Gwelo Times* (weekly); Editor and proprietor: Major Boggie.

*Hotels*.—Royal, Horseshoe; from 15s. per day.

## HARTLEY.

Town and district on the Bulawayo-Salisbury line, 77 miles from Salisbury. District embraces Gatooma, Gadzema, Shagari, Eiffel Flats, Golden Valley, and Battlefields. Is very rich in minerals, there being nearly 100 mines in the mining area—more than in any other district. The surrounding country is also very closely settled with a farming population, and there is considerable activity in ranching and agriculture. The town is a large distributing centre commercially, and contains the Government offices. Is governed by a Village Management Board. Government maintains a public school in Hartley, and a farm school near the Beatrice mine; in 1912 these cost £260 gross, £252 net. Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, race-course, golf links, Lodge of R.A.O.B.

Population: Town—Whites, 175; district—Whites, 2,035; natives, 21,339; altitude, 3,900 feet; average temperature: maximum, 85; minimum, 58.

*Village Management Board*.—A. L. Baker (Chairman), H. P. Selmes, Dr. A. J. Mackenzie, E. Seale, S. L. Flander; Secretary: J. de L. Nimmo.

*Magistrate and Civil Commissioner*.—A. L. Baker.

*Native Commissioner*.—E. G. Howman.

*Police*.—Superintendent: Capt. F. H. Addison; Assistant: Lieut. E. H. Lidderdale. Posts at Gatooma, Sinota, Kanyemba, Battlefields, Sipololo.

*Rifle Company*.—Lieut. E. G. Howman.

*Government Hospital* (beds: 16 White, 60 native).—Dr. A. J. Mackenzie, who is the District Surgeon. Matron: Miss E. Walker.

*Postmaster*.—W. C. Flynn.

*Hartley and District Chamber of Commerce*.—President: V. C. Rumble; Secretary: E. Seale.

*Bank*.—Standard Bank of South Africa.

*Mining Commissioner*.—H. P. Selmes.

*Rhodesian Small Workers' and Tributors' Association*.—President: E. A. Begbie, M.L.C.; District Committees:—Duchess Hill: W. McDonald Stokes, C. E. Simpson, F. N.

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

Hambly ; Gatooma : G. C. Woodforde, A. E. Ward, F. J. H. Green ; Shagira : B. M. Stokes, C. H. Wheelton, S. H. Coker ; Umsweawe : J. W. Banner, H. Moser, Capt. Bass ; Battlefields : I. J. Minnaar ; Golden Valley : J. Mack ; Salisbury : I. Tebbitt ; Abercorn : D. Abrahamson ; Enterprise : H. S. Plant. Secretary : E. Seale.

*Hartley Farmers' Association.*—President : C. S. Knight ; Secretary : L. Savory.

*Women's Guild.*—President : Mrs. Howman ; Secretary : Mrs. Hills ; District Nurse : Miss Quihampton.

*Sporting and Athletic Club.*—President : A. L. Baker ; Secretary : H. C. Malone.

*Gymkhana Club.*—President : I. J. Minnaar ; Secretary : G. B. Smith.

*Cricketer.*—Hartley District Cricket Association.

*Football.*—Association and Rugby clubs.

*Hotels.*—Flanders, Commercial, from 10s. 6d. per day : 6 hotels in the district.

### HUNTERS ROAD.

Mining and farming centre in the Gwelo district, with siding on the main line from Bulawayo to Salisbury, 24 miles east of Gwelo.

*Recreation and Sports Club.*—President : Col. Heyman, M.L.C. ; Secretary : W. C. Fleming.

### INSIZA.

Farming and mining district, with station on the main line from Bulawayo to Salisbury, 56 miles from Bulawayo.

Population : Whites, 493 ; natives, 16,641.

*Native Commissioner and Magistrate.*—W. E. Farrer.

*Rifle Company at the Lonely Mine.*—Lieut. S. H. Boright.

*District Surgeon.*—F. C. Sutherland.

*Postmaster.*—F. W. Dennison.

*Insiza Farmers' Association.*—President : T. M. Bixon ; Secretary : N. C. St. J. Breslin.

*Southern Insiza Farmers' Association.*—President : B. L. Whyte ; Secretary : W. J. B. Harris.

*Anglican Church (St. Aidan's Native Mission).*—Rev. J. L. Williams.

*Queen's Mine Sports Club.*—Secretary : E. H. Carlisle.

### INYANGA.

Rich farming district lying from 60 to 90 miles north of Umtali, at an altitude averaging 6,000 feet. Appearances point to considerable stretches having been cultivated by the ancients. The principal farming centre is the Rhodes (Inyanga) Estate, made up of several farms purchased by Mr. Rhodes, who himself spent large sums of money in stocking and developing them ; the



## GOVERNMENT

estate is now controlled by the Rhodes Trust. Much of the work done on it is by way of experiment, the results of which are published periodically for public information. Woolled sheep do particularly well, and cattle and horses also. Very fine apples are grown on the estate. There is a small township named after the district, 75 miles from Umtali, and 60 from Rusape, the nearest railway station. Police post. Government school opened on Somershoek Farm in October, 1912; expenditure, 1912, £32.

Population: Whites, 100; natives, 18,004.

*Native Commissioner and Magistrate.*—D. H. Moodie.

*District Surgeon.*—E. B. Cashel.

*Rifle Club.*—President: Dr. Cashel.

### IRON MINE HILL (AND LALAPANZI).

Farming and mining centre, 39 miles from Gwelo, on the Matabeleland and Mashonaland border, with a siding on the Umvuma railway; Lalapanzi (siding) is 31 miles from Gwelo. Contains some of the best mixed farming lands in the Gwelo district.

*Congregational Church.*—Services by the Gwelo minister.

*Rifle Company.*—Lieut. P. T. Webb.

*Lalapanzi and Iron Mine Hill Farmers' Association.*—President: A. McAllister; Secretary: B. Smit.

### LOMAGUNDI (INCLUDING EL Dorado AND SINOIA).

Mining and farming district, and also a tourists' place of call (the Sinoia Caves), 80 miles from Salisbury on the Lomagundi railway extension. The Government offices are at Sinoia, 4 miles west of the Eldorado mine, where there are also race-course, golf links, etc. Government maintains a school at the Eldorado mine; expenditure, 1912, £164; receipts, £38. Principal mines: Eldorado, Golden Kopje. Police post.

Population: Whites, 511; natives, 31,365. Altitude, 4,070 feet. Average rainfall, 29.78 ins.

*Native Commissioner and Magistrate, at Sinoia.*—H. S. Keigwin.

*Eldorado Rifle Company (30 strong).*—Lieut. G. A. Moulds.

*Government Hospital, at Sinoia (beds: 6 White, 6 native).*—Dr. G. H. Peall, who is the Government Medical Officer for the district. Matron: Miss Miller.

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

*School*.—Headmistress : Miss Compton.  
*Postmaster, at Sinoia*.—J. H. Orbell.  
*Postmaster, at Eldorado Mine*.—M. F. Smith.  
*Bank*.—Standard Bank of South Africa.  
*Lomagundi Farmers' Association*.—President: W. Barneston;  
Secretary : J. N. Bateman.  
*Masonic, etc.*—One Lodge of Freemasons. One Lodge  
R.A.O.B.  
*Church*.—Wesleyan : Rev. J. H. Loveless.  
*Lomagundi Gymkhana Club*.—Secretary : J. L. Johnston.  
*Sinoia Golf Club*.—President : C. K. Digby-Jones ; Secre-  
tary : — Mather.  
*Eldorado Gun Club*.—Secretary : L. R. Rawson.  
*Eldorado Lawn Tennis Club*.—Secretary : C. L. Fuller.

### MAKONI.

Farming district, adjoining Umtali District on the west.

Population (including Rusapi) : Whites, 282 ; natives, 21,222.

*Native Commissioner*.—C. T. Stuart.  
*Farmers' Association*.—President : J. A. Tapson ; Secre-  
tary : W. S. Tapson.

### MAKWIRO.

Farming district with station on the main Bulawayo-Salisbury line, 48 miles west of Salisbury. Hotel.

*Farmers' Association*.—President : G. T. Dyke ; Secretary : A. B. Fraser.

### MARANDELLAS.

Stock-raising and tobacco district, with station on the main line to Umtali, 44 miles from Salisbury, 126 miles from Umtali. A considerable quantity of grain is also grown. There are several citrus orchards, and rice and cotton are being cultivated at present experimentally. Township is governed by a Village Management Board. Telephone, race-course, police post, hotel. Government public school ; and schools at Surrey Farm and Par Farm (opened September, 1912) ; expenditure, 1912, £452 ; receipts, £49.

Population : Whites, 293 ; natives, 18,020. Altitude, 5,400 feet. Mean rainfall, 35·36 ins.

*Village Management Board*.—E. W. Morris (Chairman), Dr. McLaren, P. Gwynne.  
*Native Commissioner*.—E. W. Morris.  
*Rifle Company (45 strong)*.—Lieut. E. W. Morris.  
*District Surgeon*.—T. D. McLaren.  
*Public School*.—Headmistress : Mrs. Garrett.  
*Postmaster*.—J. B. Proudfoot.  
*Bank*.—Standard Bank of South Africa (agency).

## GOVERNMENT

*Farmers' and Tobacco Growers' Association.*—President : J. H. Finch ; Secretary : E. P. de Kock.

*Churches.*—Anglican : Rev. E. J. Simpson (St. Bernard Mission) ; Wesleyan : Rev. H. J. Baker (Nengubo Mission), Rev. J. W. Butler (Chimanza Mission), Dr. Sidney Osborn (Kwenda Hospital).

*Sports Club.*—President : E. W. Norris ; Secretary : J. Thackara.

*Lawn Tennis.*—Secretary : C. E. Nesbitt.

## MATOBO.

Farming district south-east of and adjoining Bulawayo. Embraces the Rhodes Matopo Estate of 115,000 acres, which, with the exception of 18,000 acres laid out as a park, is cut up into farms. The central farm, which is irrigated, is worked in partnership by Rhodes Trustees and Mr. E. A. Hull, and is one of the model farms of the country. Two hotels on the Estate. Railway connection with Bulawayo, a distance of 27 miles. The administrative camp is at Fort Usher. Police post.

Population : Whites, 283 ; natives, 21,409.

*Native Commissioner and Magistrate.*—F. G. Elliott.

*Farmers' Association.*—President : E. A. Hull ; Secretary : W. Bathurst.

*Rifle Company (58 strong).*—Lieut. W. E. Dowsett.

## MAZOE.

Farming and mining district, 40 miles north of Salisbury, on the branch line to Shamva. One of the most fertile valleys in the whole of the country. Few of the farms in the immediate neighbourhood of the railway are unoccupied. Telephone, police post.

Population : Whites, 675 ; natives, 13,541. Altitude, 3,870 feet.

*Native Commissioner and Magistrate.*—A. Drew.

*Rifle Company (45 strong).*—Lieut. A. Drew.

*Government Hospital (10 beds, White).*—Dr. D. J. O'Keefe, who is the District Surgeon.

*Postmaster.*—T. F. Burne.

*Postmaster at Jumbo Mine (5 miles from Mazoe).*—J. M. Andrews.

*Farmers' Association.*—President : J. Appleby ; Secretary : F. C. Peck.

*Hotels.*—Four in the district.

## MELSETTER.

Probably the most fertile farming district in the whole of Rhodesia. Lies some 65 miles to

the south of Umtali, and about 125 to the east of Victoria. Its development has been retarded owing to the mountainous nature of the surrounding country and the consequent heavy expenditure necessary to establish railway communications between it and the markets of the country. It is now proposed to carry on the Umvuma extension to Victoria and thence to Odzi, near Umtali, which may possibly enable a branch line to be thrown out, about midway, to tap Melsetter. It is confidently asserted by those familiar with this part of the country that Melsetter can grow "anything and everything" in sufficient quantity to feed a crowded Rhodesia. At any rate, the climate allows of a wide selection of crops. In the hills it is temperate. Conditions in the valleys, where frost is unknown, favour the cultivation of tropical products, as coffee, rubber, etc. Pasturage is excellent and unlimited. Water and timber are abundant. The township of Melsetter is 98 miles from Umtali by road, but only 65 by path. Transport costs 14s. per 100 lbs. Churches. Public school, with four others in the district, including Chipinga; expenditure, 1912, £1,828; receipts, £45. Police posts at Melsetter and Chipinga.

Population: Whites, 601 (Melsetter town, 87); natives, 25,912. Altitude, 5,000 ft. Average maximum temperature, 71·7. Average rainfall, 44·50 ins.

*Magistrate, Civil Commissioner and Native Commissioner.*—W. M. Longden.

*Police—Officer in Charge:* Lieut. J. S. Bridger.

*District Surgeon.*—W. G. Rose.

*Postmaster.*—F. A. Wallace.

*Government Veterinary Surgeon.*—J. D. Ferguson.

*Gazaland Farmers' Association.*—President: E. F. Joubert; Secretary: W. Wood.

*North Melsetter Farmers' Association.*—President: R. A. Hulley; Secretary, N. N. Rutherford.

*Melsetter Planters' Association.*

## MOUNT DARWIN.

Mining, farming and native district, 105 miles north-east of Salisbury, and 145 south-west of Tete on the Zambesi. Government Medical Officer. Police post.

## GOVERNMENT

Population : Whites, 71 ; natives, 15,410.  
Mean rainfall, 26.02 ins.

*Native Commissioner.*—D. M. Powley.

*Bank.*—Standard Bank of South Africa agency.

### MREWA AND MACHEKE.

Farming district, with station (Macheke) on the main line to Umtali, 66 miles from Salisbury and 104 from Umtali ; and settlement (Mrewa), 60 miles to the north-east of Salisbury. Government schools at Macheke farm (opened September, 1912) and Athlone farm : expenditure, 1912, £208 ; receipts, £29. Race-course and Turf Club.

Population : Whites, 83 ; natives, 22,788.  
Mean rainfall, 32.15 ins.

*Native Commissioner.*—W. Edwards.

*Macheke Farmers' Association.*—Secretary : H. H. Kidson.

*Manguendi Farmers' Association.*—President : P. Wilmot ;  
Secretary : L. L. Green.

*Headlands Farmers' Association.*—President : C. L. Lyle ;  
Secretary : H. Barnes Pops.

*Headlands Rifle Company (30 strong).*—Lieut. R. S.  
D. Fischer.

*Police Post at Mrewa.*

*Macheke Sports Club.*—President : W. Edwards ; Secretary : H. R. Kelly.

### MTOKO.

Farming and native district. North-east of Salisbury.

Population : Whites, 32 ; natives, 20,517.

*Native Commissioner.*—Cecil Crowe.

### NDANGA.

Native district near Victoria.

Population : Whites, 33 ; natives, 67,742.  
Police post.

*Native Commissioner and Magistrate.*—W. S. Bazeley.

*Government Dispensary and Hospital (Native).*—Dr. T. J. Williams.

### ODZI.

Mining township on the main line from Salisbury to Umtali, 19 miles from Umtali. The centre of a number of "small worker" propositions, and possibly the future junction of a line to Victoria and Gwelo by means of which the fruitful district of Melssetter may be opened up. Hotel. Police post.

## PENHALONGA.

Mining town, 12 miles north of Umtali. The principal mine is the Rezende, and there are several smaller properties at work. They are worked by power generated at some falls about 10 miles away. Town governed by a Village Management Board. Government public school and school at Imbeza Valley farm; expenditure, 1912, £657; receipts, £122. Hotels. Police post.

Population: Whites, 330. Mean daily temperature, 67·7. Average rainfall, 34·29 ins.

*Village Management Board.*—Dr. E. H. Flanagan, R. F. Arkwright, J. Cinamon, Critten, Rausch.

*Rifle Company (100 strong).*—Capt. W. E. Parker.

*Postmaster.*—H. Cooper.

*Bank.*—Standard Bank of South Africa.

*Churches.*—Anglican: Rev. Canon J. Hallward (St. Augustine's Mission); St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. H. J. James.

*Golf, Lawn Tennis.*

*Crickets Club.*—President: S. R. Jameson; Secretary: T. A. Cowley.

*Football Club.*—President: S. R. Jameson; Secretaries; Association, D. Partridge; Rugby, F. W. Winder.

## PLUMTREE.

Township in the Bulalima-Mangwe district, on the main line 66 miles south of Bulawayo. Is the centre of a rich pastoral and agricultural area and the seat of a most successful Government-aided High School (boarding only), which was originally started in 1902 by the English Church and railway authorities. In 1912 the Government grant to the school amounted to £885, and there were boarding grants amounting to £819. Police post; telephone exchange.

Population: Whites, 137. Altitude, 4,560 ft. Average temperatures: Maximum, 82; minimum, 58.

*Village Management Board.*—C. L. Carbutt (Chairman), W. J. Baker, R. W. Hammond, Dr. S. R. Haworth, H. Farrack; Secretary: H. V. Woolwright.

*Rifle Company (40 strong).*—Cadets commanded by Lieut. B. K. Castor.

*School.*—Headmaster: R. W. Hammond, M.A. (Cantab.); 7 other teachers. Council: The Bishop of Mashonaland (President), Revs. F. A. Rogers and E. G. Holden, E. C. Baxter, R. A. Letts, J. Reid Rowland (Secretary), A. Barclay, W. D. Estment, R. A. Fletcher, E. R. Ross, L. Thomas, Dr. R. M. Townsend, S. F. Townsend, A. H. Wallis.

## GOVERNMENT

There is a chapel (St. Michaels' and All Angels') attached to the school, service being conducted therein monthly by the representative of the Railway Mission.

*Postmaster.*—J. G. Blach.

*Farmers' Association.*—President: J. Reid Rowland; Secretary: — Witmore.

*Cricket.*—President: Lieut. A. de M. Myburgh; Secretary, J. B. Parkin.

*Ladies' Rifle Club.*—Secretary: Mrs. Payne.

*Hockey (Mixed).*—President: R. W. Hammond; Secretary: J. H. Williams.

### QUE-QUE (GLOBE AND PHOENIX).

Mining township, Gwelo district, on the Gwelo-Salisbury line, 42 miles from Gwelo. The Globe and Phoenix, Gaika, and Bell mines are close by. The local authority is the Village Management Board. Government Medical Officer. There is a Government public school, on which £540 was expended in 1912; the fees came to £155. Police post.

Population: Whites, 105.

*Village Management Board.*—Chairman: Theo Haddon; Secretary: A. H. Lunn.

*Assistant (Gwelo) Magistrate.*—F. J. Clarke.

*Rifle Association.*—Secretary: W. Methven.

*Postmaster.*—F. G. Hunt.

*Bank.*—Standard Bank of South Africa.

*Sebakwe and District Farmers' and Stockowners' Association.*—President: Dr. J. Davey; Secretary: E. E. Somerset.

*Churches.*—St. Luke's (Anglican): Rev. F. L. Ashworth; St. Stephen's (Independent): Rev. A. H. Lunn.

*Club.*—Globe and Phoenix—President: Theo. Haddon; Secretary: A. H. Lunn.

*Women's Guild.*—President: Mrs. Haddon; Secretary: Mrs. Lunn.

*Sports Club.*—Secretary: A. H. Lunn.

*Football Clubs.*—Association: Secretary, J. W. Cron; Rugby: Secretary, G. A. Davenport.

*Cricket.*—Secretary: C. C. Ritchie.

*Lawn Tennis.*—Secretary: E. E. Somerset.

*Hotel.*—Globe and Phoenix, from 12s. 6d. per day.

### RUSAPI.

Farming centre, with township, on the Salisbury-Umtali line, 62 miles from Umtali. Rusapi is the station for Inyanga. Government District Surgeon. Government school opened on the Rusapi farm, February, 1912; expenditure, 1912, £152; receipts, £19. Police post. Hotel.

Population: Whites, 22. Average rainfall, 29·91 ins.

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

*Village Management Board.*—C. T. Stuart (Chairman),  
W. F. Harding, W. Mitchell.

*Postmaster:* R. W. Paxton.

*Government Veterinary Surgeon.*—J. White.

*Rifle Club* (45 strong, including District Members).

*Lawn Tennis Club.*—Secretary: R. W. Paxton.

### SALISBURY.

Capital of Southern Rhodesia, on the main line from Bulawayo to Beira, 301 miles from Bulawayo, 374 from Beira, 170 from Umtali. Township was founded on September 12th, 1890, being named after the then British Prime Minister, the late Lord Salisbury, and it now



*Photo by]*

*[Straeuan & Co., Salisbury*

**SALISBURY: TWO VIEWS OF THE CLUB**

**(1) THE MAIN ENTRANCE**



## GOVERNMENT



Photo by]

[Strachan & Co., Salisbury

(2) THE ATRIUM

covers 1,327 acres. There are several very pleasant residential suburbs, including Avondale, which is controlled by a Village Management Board, and where there is a school ; and there is a commonage 19,769 acres in extent. Salisbury became a Municipal Council on December 1st, 1897. There is a "Town House." Is the headquarters of the Government, whose offices and officials, of course, are in addition to those set forth below. Government House, which was rebuilt on the occasion of the Royal visit in 1910, is a magnificent building within a short distance of the centre of the town, and is the residence of the Administrator. Within the last few years Salisbury has expanded almost beyond recognition, handsome and commodious shops and offices and attractive residences having sprung up in all directions. The present rateable value is, buildings and stands, £1,897,360 (stands, £968,975 ; buildings, £928,385), and an owners' rate of 1½d. in the pound is levied for municipal purposes.

Salisbury possesses all the conveniences and attractions of a long-settled go-ahead community. It has an excellent water supply and electric



SALISBURY : THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL

light is laid on. These undertakings were completed by the Municipality during last year, at a cost respectively of £70,000 and £27,000. The water supply is sufficient to meet three times the present demand of 100,000 gallons a day. Two High Schools, one of which is equipped with a kinematograph, and one Preparatory School, are maintained by Government, at a gross cost, in 1912, of £11,395 (net, £8,169), and a Kindergarten and Girls' School is managed by the Dominican Sisters, who received a grant-in-aid from the Government in 1912 of £169. The Beit Trust has erected Boys' and Girls' Boarding Houses at a cost of over £10,000 each, and in 1912 £790 was given in boarding grants; boarding grants totalling £598 were also received by the Convent School. There is a park or gardens 49 acres in extent, maintained by the Municipality, and band performances are regularly given there. A morning market is held tri-weekly. The nucleus of a museum has been formed, and there is a Public Library, with news rooms and 8,000 books. Caledonian and other territorial societies, clubs, splendidly conducted hotels, turf and other sporting clubs, including polo and hunt clubs, a daily newspaper, and theatres are all established in the town. Agricultural and other shows are held every year.

## GOVERNMENT

Salisbury is the centre of the Bishopric of Mashonaland - cum - Matabeleland, and a new cathedral, in stone, is in course of erection; the first completed portion will cost £13,000. It is also the headquarters of the Eastern Division of the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers, who possess a fine Drill Hall standing in six acres of ground.

Two railway lines branch out from Salisbury, one to Lomagundi, 70 miles long, the other to Shamva, 80 miles away. Thirteen miles out of Salisbury, and at the actual junction of the Lomagundi with the Mazoe railway, is Mount Hampden, the original objective of the Pioneer Expedition. Mount Hampden had previously been a favourite camping ground of Mr. F. C. Selous, the famous hunter.

Population: Town—Whites, 3,479; District—Whites, 4,914; natives, 28,979. Altitude, 4,880 ft. Average temperatures: Maximum, 78·4; minimum, 52·4. Average rainfall, 32·19 inches.

*Town Council.*—E. Coxwell (Mayor), H. L. Lezard (Deputy-Mayor), W. M. Epton, J. A. Cope-Christie, D. E. McCausland, J. Pascoe, W. E. Gill, P. H. Bonnard; Town Clerk: P. S. Warden; Engineer: J. P. Horsfield; Medical Officer: Dr. F. E. Appleyard. Fees payable to the Council, practically as Bulawayo.

*Magistrate.*—E. A. Law Brailsford.

*Civil Commissioner.*—Godfrey J. King.

*Native Department.*—Superintendent of Natives: W. S. Taberer.

*Native Commissioner (Goromonzi).*—Major R. C. Nesbitt, V.C.

*Police.*—Superintendent: Capt. G. Stops; Assistants: Lieuts. E. Ashmead Bartlett, C. E. Pitt-Schenkel, R.



*Photo by]*

*[Strachan & Co., Salisbury*

**SALISBURY: A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE**



Photo by]

[E. H. V. Melville

SALISBURY: VIEW OF THE WATERWORKS

Hamilton and W. J. Phillips. Posts at Goromonzi, Mrewa, Mtoko, Mazoe, Darwin, Abercorn, Marandellas, Bindura.

*Volunteers.*—Headquarters of the Eastern Division. Three squadrons, with the Regimental Band, are stationed in Salisbury; establishment, 300. Cadets, 68 strong. Rifle Company, 25 strong, at Mount Hampden, a few miles out of Salisbury.

*Government Hospital.*—Dr. L. J. J. Orpen; Matron: Miss G. Ronaldson; Accommodation: 62 White, 50 native patients; fees for paying patients: Up to £1 per day whites, 2s. 6d. natives, exclusive of medical attendance.

*Schools.*—Government High Schools: Boys, L. J. Grant, M.A., Headmaster, with 9 teachers; Girls, Miss K. Forsyth, Headmistress, with 8 teachers. One Government Preparatory School. Convent High School, conducted by the Dominican Sisters, 15 teachers. Advisory Committee for Government Schools: W. S. Honey (Chairman), J. Pascoe, D. E. McCausland, R. B. Mitchell, W. C. Macdonald; Secretary: J. K. F. Contanche.

*Postmaster.*—P. J. de Stadler.

*Customs Collector and Warehouse Keeper.*—F. Fisher.

*Chamber of Commerce.*—President: R. Swire Thompson; Committee: G. R. Milne, A. Dixon, G. H. Williams, M. J. Shapiro, P. W. Skerritt, G. E. Frampton; Secretaries: Salisbury Board of Executors.

*Banks.*—Standard Bank of South Africa, National Bank of South Africa, African Banking Corporation.

*Mining Commissioner.*—G. J. Bowen.

*Salisbury Chamber of Mines.*—President: E. C. Pullbrook; Vice-Presidents: C. E. Wells, B. I. Collins, M.L.C.; Committee: N. A. Arnold, C. P. Bathurst, C. E. Parsons, W. Smith, W. M. Epton, Col. R. Grey, C.V.O., C.M.G., M.L.C.; E. E. Homan, A. R. Morkel, W. S. Senior, B. G. Derry, J. D. Morton; Secretaries: Salisbury Board of Executors.

*Government Veterinary Surgeons.*—J. M. White, C. F. Johnston.

*Nasjonaland Farmers' Association.*—President: E. Wilson; Vice-Presidents: J. M. McClery, C. S. Townsend; Committee: Major Shaw, H. W. Ross, M. Den, J. Pascoe, C. C. McArthur, H. O. Backhouse, S. T. Arnott; Secretary: W. H. Williamson.

*Rhodesia Agricultural and Horticultural Show.*—President: H. H. Sir W. H. Milton; Secretary: W. H. Williamson.

*Rhodesian Tobacco Planters Co-operative Society, Ltd.*—(shares, £10 for every 1,000 lbs. of leaf grown; minimum

## GOVERNMENT

subscription, £50).—Board: J. H. Finch, R. G. Garvin, A. Henderson, E. E. Hirst, C. S. Jobling, C. S. Knight, J. McClery, A. R. Morkel, G. M. Odium, Dr. Peall, W. B. Robertson, C. Wilmot, E. P. de Kock.

*Rhodesian Tobacco Planters' Association*.—President: J. McClery.

*Farmers' Co-operative Society* (grain and produce stores, mills, etc.).—Chairman: E. Wilson; Executive: H. O. Backhouse, D. Black, M. Den, C. C. McArthur, J. Pascoe, H. W. Ross; Manager: Lt. Lloyd.

*Kennel Club*.—President: A. E. Holloway; Secretary: A. Mitchell.

*Churches*.—Anglican (Cathedral Church of St. Mary and All Saints): Rector: Rev. E. J. Parker. Roman Catholic: Rev. Fr. Parry, Rev. Fr. Burbridge. Wesleyan: Rev. F. Conquer and (natives) Rev. Avon Walton (Acting-Superintendent of the Circuit). Presbyterian: Rev. J. Simpson. Dutch Reformed Church: Rev. C. R. Kotze. Salvation Army: Adjutant S. J. Richards. Hebrew: Rev. M. L. Harris.

*Museum*.—Provisional Curator: C. Wilde.

*Queen Victoria Memorial Library*.—Subscription, 25s. yearly.

*Clubs*.—"Salisbury": President: A. D. Scanlan; Secretary: A. P. Bell. Mashonaland Tattersalls: Secretary: A. E. Taylor.

*St. John Ambulance Brigade*.—President: Lady Milton; Secretary: Mrs. Burnside.

*Girls' Friendly Society*.—President: Mrs. Beaven; Secretary: Mrs. Crastor.

*South African Colonisation Society*.—Secretary: Mrs. J. Arnold Edmonds.

*Masonic*.—Two Lodges (one E.C., one S.C.).

*Royal Society of St. George*.—President: G. J. King; Secretary: G. H. Williams.

*Caledonian Society*.—Chief: R. B. Mitchell; Secretary: G. S. Bremner.

*Mashonaland Irish Association*.—President: J. H. Kennedy; Secretary: J. J. Healey.

*Motor Club*.—President: Col. R. Grey, C.V.O., C.M.G., M.L.C.

*Hunt Club*.—President: H.H. Sir W. H. Milton; Master: C. D. Wise.

*Mashonaland Turf Club*.—President: H.H. Sir W. H. Milton; Secretary: P. E. Craven.

*Golf Club*.—President: H.H. Sir W. H. Milton; Secretary: J. N. Mason; Professional: J. M. Thomson.

*Mashonaland Gun Club*.—President: Col. R. Grey, C.V.O., C.M.G., M.L.C.; Secretary: B. C. Walsh.

*Ladies' Rifle Club*.—President: Mrs. Fleming; Secretary Mrs. Prentice.

*Athletic Club* (Cricket, Rugby and Association Football, Hockey).—President: Hon. Mr. Justice Watermeyer; Secretary: E. H. Beck.

*Alexandra Amateur Athletic Club*.—President: R. B. Mitchell; Secretary: W. Atkinson.

*Lawn Tennis Club* (11 courts, 2 croquet lawns, 1 bowling green).—President: P. D. L. Fynn; Secretary: A. E. Boyton.

*Newspaper*.—*Rhodesia Herald* (daily and weekly). Editor: C. D. Don.

*Theatres*.—Palace, and two "Picture" Houses.



Photo by]

[G. S. Wilkins & Co., Selukwe

#### SELUKWE

*Hotels.*—Queen's, Commercial, Avenue, Langham, Empire, and seven others in the town and neighbourhood; from 10s. 6d. per day.

*Cab Fares, etc.*—Single journeys, from 2s. per passenger, according to distance; 'rickshas, half these fares.

#### SEBUNGWE-MAFUNGABUSI.

Native districts adjoining the Zambesi.

Population: Whites, 18; natives, 25,560.

*Native Commissioner and Magistrate.*—H. N. Hemans.

#### SELUKWE.

Town and district, 24 miles from Gwelo, and the present termination of a branch line from Gwelo. One of the most picturesque spots in Rhodesia. Is the centre of a fertile farming area and of an extending mining industry, the Wanderer gold mine and the chrome deposits which produce the greater portion of the world's supplies of chrome, being in the vicinity. The local authority is the Village Management Board. Government maintains a Public School in the town and a smaller school on the Wanderer mine. In 1912 these cost £720, the fees amounting to £126. Police post.

Population: Town—Whites, 167. District—Whites, 736; natives, 19,492. Average rainfall, 33·74 inches.

*Native Commissioner.*—L. C. Meredith.

*Assistant Magistrate.*—A. U. MacDonald.

*Volunteers.*—Headquarters of G Squadron, Western Division.

*District Surgeon.*—H. K. Smyth.

*School.*—Headmaster: L. O. Powell; Headmistress: Miss Pirie.

*Postmaster.*—W. Jennings.

*Bank.*—Standard Bank of South Africa.

## GOVERNMENT

*Mine Managers' Association.*—President: G. Musgrave; Secretary: E. R. Pattison.

*Farmers' Landowners' and Stockowners' Association.*—President: F. Hazelhurst; Secretary: F. S. Clark.

*Churches.*—Anglican: Rev. G. L. Ashworth. Wesleyan: Rev. J. W. Stanlake.

*Masonic, etc.*—One Lodge of the Irish Constitution, R.A.O.B.; One Lodge at the Wanderer Mine.

*Gymkhana Club.*—Secretary: W. T. Simpson.

*Cricket.*—Secretary: A. E. West.

*Hotel.*—Dunraven; from 12s. 6d. a day.

### SHAGARI.

Mining centre near Gatooma. An important discovery of precipitated lime was made here towards the end of 1913, and a local company has been formed to exploit it.

*Postmaster.*—W. W. Woollam.

### SHANGANI.

Farming centre in the Gwelo district, with station on the main line from Bulawayo to Salisbury, 44 miles west of Gwelo. There is a school on the Weltevrede Farm, on which Government spent £127 in nine months of 1912. The scene of the historic fight between Major Alan Wilson and his band and the Matabele hordes is in the district.

*Postmaster.*—S. W. G. Isaacs.

### SOMABULA.

Diamond mining and farming area in the Gwelo district, with siding on the main line from Bulawayo to Salisbury, 21 miles west of Gwelo. The diamonds are being worked by independent diggers under licence from the South African Option Syndicate, who have latterly increased in number. Government school at Pender's Farm opened July, 1912; expenditure, 1912, £82; receipts, £9.

*Rifle Company (42 strong).*—Lieut. S. Annandale.

*Somabula and Shangani Flats Farmers' Association.*—President: — Shore; Secretary: S. Annandale.

### UMTALI.

Important town and district on the eastern edge of the Territory, 170 miles from Salisbury.

*Photo by)**(A. Howat, Umtali)*

## UMTALI: SUBURBAN RESIDENCE

204 from Beira. Was the headquarters of the Rhodesian railway system until their transference to Bulawayo a few years ago. The change has not interfered with the prosperity or the prospects of the town, which has continued to progress, is now the scene of considerable business activity, being the distributing centre for a large and always extending agricultural district, and will doubtless grow in size and importance as the surrounding districts of Penhalonga and Odzi (mining) and Inyanga and Melsetter (farming), etc., develop. The Rezende mine, where operations are on a larger scale than at any other mine in the country, is a few miles away. Umtali is most picturesquely situated and enjoys all the advantages of a settled population. It has telephones, water system, churches, schools, park, public market, entertainment halls, racecourse and athletic grounds. Government, in 1912, built a new boys' and girls' school at a cost of £10,000, which already is in need of enlargement, and during the same year opened a school at Battery Spruit; expenditure, 1912, £2,879; receipts, £463. There are large railway repairing shops in the town. Volunteer Drill Hall. Local farmers have formed an organisation called the Co-operative Dairies, to further their interests, and have amalgamated the Marandellas, Mangwendi,



## GOVERNMENT



UMTALI: VIEW IN THE PARK

Macheke, Headlands, Makoni, and Umtali Farmers' Associations into "The Affiliation of Eastern Farmers' Associations."

Umtali is governed by a Sanitary Board and the rates are  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on buildings and 3d. on stands. There has latterly been much controversy on a suggestion that Umtali should be made a municipality.

Population: Town—Whites, 1,056. District (including Penhalonga)—Whites, 1,773; natives, 26,502. Altitude, 3,700 ft. Average temperatures: maximum, 77; minimum, 53. Average rainfall, 32.72 ins.

*Sanitary Board.*—P. G. Smith (Chairman), T. B. Hulley, E. A. Crake, Dr. J. Harpur, W. J. Hosgood, G. Dawson, C. Eickhoff; Secretary: S. W. S. Morris.

*Water Board.*—Chairman: W. J. Hosgood; Secretary: F. O. John.

*Magistrate and Civil Commissioner.*—P. G. Smith.

*Native Commissioner.*—T. B. Hulley, who is also Superintendent of Natives.

*Police (Umtali and Melsetter).*—Superintendent: Capt. W. E. St. John; Assistants: Lieuts. J. S. Bridger (at Melsetter), G. M. M. Robinson. Posts at Penhalonga, Rusapi, Melsetter, Chipinga, Inyanga, Odzi.

*Volunteers.*—Headquarters of F Squadron and the Engineer Company of the Eastern Division, 186 strong, under Capt. J. A. Methuen and Capt. W. J. Hosgood respectively. Band and Cadets (26 strong).

*Government Hospital (beds: 22 White, 10 native).*—Dr. J. Harpur, who is the District Surgeon. Matron: Miss Backhouse.

*Government Public School.*—Headmaster: J. Sutherland, M.A., F.G.S., with seven teachers.

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

- Postmaster*.—G. H. Wolhuter; at Paulington (suburb): H. E. Balch.
- Customs Collector and Warehouse Keeper*.—E. A. Crake.
- Chamber of Commerce*.—President: J. Meikle; Secretary: J. H. Holland.
- Banks*.—Standard Bank of South Africa; National Bank of South Africa.
- Mining Commissioner*.—O. H. Ogilvie.
- Government Veterinary Surgeon*.—D. R. Chatterley; Assistants: J. B. Idle, B. L. King.
- Umtali District Farmers' Association*.—President: L. Cripps, M.L.C.; Secretary: J. Holland.
- North Umtali Farmers' Association*.—Secretary: B. V. H. Blurton.
- Umtali Co-operative Dairies*.—Directors: F. R. Myburgh, J. Meikle, E. M. Webber, E. M. Jarvis, J. Bekker, J. Lamport Stokes, J. L. Crawford; Acting Secretary: A. Howat.
- Umtali Horticultural Society*.—President: J. Meikle; Secretary: A. Howat.
- Churches*.—Anglican: Rev. P. F. Kynaston. Roman Catholic: Rev. Fr. P. Bontemps. Presbyterian: Rev. G. P. Philips. St. Andrew's Methodist (Episcopal): Rev. C. Kent.
- Public (Turner Memorial) Library*.—Librarian: F. E. Lochner.
- Ratepayers' Association*.—Committee: J. Meikle (Chairman), F. John, Cramp, Dawson, A. McDowell, English, S. Harrison, Nesbitt, W. E. Harvey, Howat, Holland, Dr. Harpur; Secretary: — Morgan.
- Club*.—"Umtali": Secretary: G. F. Gubbins.
- Masonic, etc.*—Two Lodges Freemasons, E.C. and S.C. R.A.O.B. one Lodge.
- Society of St. George*.—President: F. R. Myburgh; Secretaries: J. Hall, A. F. Ternouth.
- Caledonian Society*.—Chief: A. Laing; Secretary: J. McTurk.
- Lancashire and Yorkshire Society*.—President: H. E. Goulder; Secretary: F. S. Cowburn.
- Sparring Club*.—Secretary: J. Holland.
- Golf Clubs*.—Umtali: President: R. G. Snodgrass; Secretary: R. D. Hayes. Hillside: President: T. B. Hulley; Secretary: E. A. Crake.
- Crickets Clubs*.—Umtali: Secretary: E. Webb. Railway: Secretary: F. J. Millership.
- Football Clubs*.—Umtali: Secretary: T. H. Henry. Railway: Secretary: F. J. Millership.
- Lawn Tennis*.—President: J. Meikle; Secretary: A. Harrison.
- Piscatorial Society*.—Secretary: P. C. Rutherford.
- Newspaper (daily and weekly)*.—*Rhodesia Advertiser*.
- Hotels*.—Cecil, Royal, Masonic, etc.; from 10s. 6d. per day.

### UMVUMA.

Township in the Chilimanzi district, 57 miles from Gwelo. Is the centre of a busy ranching district. Falcon mine in the vicinity. Government Public School, which cost £197 in 1912; fees amounted to £36. Government Medical Officer. Police post. Hotel.

## GOVERNMENT

Population : Whites, 320.

*Postmaster*.—H. R. H. Keen.

*Bank*.—Standard Bank of South Africa.

*Gymkhana and Sports Club*.—President : Col. W. Napier, C.M.G., M.L.C. ; Secretary : H. R. H. Keen.

*Farmers' Association*.—Secretary : C. Napier.

### UMZINGWANI.

Native district near Bulawayo. The Bushtick and various other mines are situated in this district. Police posts at Umzingwani and Essexvale.

Population included under "Bulawayo District."

*Native Commissioner and Magistrate*.—T. M. Thomas.

*Bushlick Rifle Company*.—Lieut. D. V. Burnett and 62 men.

*Postmaster*.—Essexvale : C. S. Davies.

*Postmaster*.—Bushlick : A. T. Creswell.

### VICTORIA.

Town and district 131 miles south-east of Gwelo, and the terminus of a branch line from Gwelo. An excellent agricultural district. Is known as "the granary of Rhodesia." About 17 miles away are the famous Zimbabwe Ruins. The town is controlled by a Sanitary Board. Government maintains a Public School, at a cost, in 1912, of £410 ; the receipts amounted to £44.

Population : Town—Whites, 119. District—Whites, 288 ; natives, 30,521. Average rainfall, 25.52 ins. Altitude, 3,200 ft. Average temperatures : maximum, 79.1 ; minimum, 53.6.

*Magistrate, Civil Commissioner and Mining Commissioner*.—C. W. Cary.

*Native Commissioner*.—W. E. Thomas, who is also Superintendent of Natives.

*Police*.—Acting Superintendent : Capt. L. C. Masterson. Posts at Ndgana, Chibi, Gutu, Zimbabwe.

*Government Hospital (beds : 12 Whites, 6 native)*.—Dr. P. A. Nightingale, who is the District Surgeon.

*Government Veterinary Surgeon*.—E. Middleton.

*Postmaster*.—A. T. Harpham.

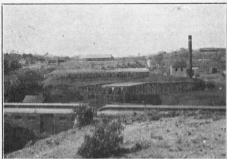
*Bank*.—Standard Bank of South Africa.

*Victoria Farmers' Association*.—Secretary : J. Rutherford.

*English Church*.—Services taken by the Rev. H. R. Quinn, of St. Francis Mission, Selukwe Native Reserve.

### VUNGU RIVER.

Farming centre in the Gwelo district. In addition to having formed a Farmers' Association, the local farmers are erecting a brick



THE WANKIE COLLIERY

building for religious purposes, have formed a Rifle Company, and have started a Co-operative Society.

*Farmers' Association.*—President: C. W. Houlton;  
Secretary: J. N. Erasmus.

*Rifle Company.*—Lieut. Houlton.

### WANKIES.

Mining district, with station on the main line, 212 miles north of Bulawayo and 68 south of the Victoria Falls. The Wankie Colliery, the only coal measures in the country at present being worked, is close to the station. To date, over 1,600,000 tons of coal have been mined, the yearly output exceeding 200,000 tons. The colliery is capable of almost unlimited expansion. A certain amount of farming is carried on in the neighbourhood. Stores. Hotel. Police post. District Surgeon.

Population: Whites, 227; natives, 6,692.

*Acting Native Commissioner.*—F. W. T. Posselt.

*Rifle Company (37 strong).*—Lieut. A. B. Thomson.

*Postmaster.*—A. E. Keedwell.

### NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Though Northern Rhodesia is not dealt with in detail, some general data may be given here. It was formerly administered in two provinces.

## GOVERNMENT

Over the western province of Barotseland, a country as large as the German Empire, the British South Africa Company was granted administrative powers in December, 1899; over the Eastern on February 9th, 1900. The combined area is 291,000 square miles, and the population 1,500 Whites, 900,000 natives. The Cape-to-Cairo Railway intersects the territory from south to north, and an efficient service of passenger and goods trains is maintained.

Copper, coal, lead and zinc, gold, mica, and lime deposits are being either worked or developed, and much prospecting done. A Mines Department was organised in 1912.

Nearly 1,000,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers, whose operations are chiefly ranching; over 50,000 head of cattle are being grazed by them. The native-held stock is computed at a quarter of a million head.

Cotton is grown with success, and nearly 5,000 acres are presently devoted to it. The British South Africa Company owns a ginnery at Mazabuka. The Company devotes expenditure each year to experimental work with various products. These experiments are proving that a large number of both "temperate" and "tropical" products can be grown as commercial propositions.

An educational system is being organised.

The Police force, "Northern Rhodesia Police," is 19 officers, 18 British N.C.O.'s, and 750 natives strong. A Rifle Association is supported by Government capitation grants; its membership roll is 270 (White). Prize meetings (including the "Bisley") are held yearly.

Northern Rhodesia is governed by an Administration appointed by the British South Africa Company. Administrator: L. A. Wallace, C.M.G. The law of the country is English, and the Judge is the Hon. Leicester P. Beaufort. The administrative revenue totals about £125,000 yearly and the expenditure about £190,000, the deficit being made good by the Company.

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

Livingstone, seven miles from the Victoria Falls, is the seat of government. There is a considerable settlement at Lusaakas, where a gymkhana meeting was held during the year.

Farmers have formed a very strong Farmers' Association, and an agricultural show for 1914 has been mooted. There is a political association. The lighter side of life is well developed in the territory, especially in Livingstone, where there is a comfortable well-appointed club. "At Homes" are occasionally given at Government House. There are frequent dances, café chantant gatherings, theatricals and concerts (there is a Musical and Dramatic Society) and various sporting events, as golf, cricket, football (both codes), and lawn tennis games. There is a Ladies' Rifle Club. Hotels and numerous stores. Weekly newspaper, the "Livingstone Mail"; editor and proprietor, L. F. Moore.

Northern Rhodesia is a Mission Bishopric of the Church of England, with the cathedral at Livingstone. Bishop: Rt. Rev. A. J. W. May. The various missionary bodies have 42 mission stations in the Territory.

## VII.—CLIMATE & POPULATION

**O**RDINARY precautions being taken, Southern Rhodesia is undoubtedly one of the healthiest countries in the world. Moreover, cases are known of people who have migrated from Great Britain and elsewhere, owing to ill-health, being restored to perfect health. There are no extremes in temperature, the atmosphere is pure and dry and bracing, and the sun shines the whole day practically every day in the year. The rainfall is adequate, and owing to its distribution the country is greener than is generally the case in the territories in the Union of South Africa; and many streams are running the whole year round. There are two seasons only in Rhodesia—summer and winter, or the “wet” season and the “dry” season. The former extends from November to April, the latter from May to October.

At six of the principal meteorological stations in the country, which number 124 in all, the highest mean maximum temperature in 1912 was 79·5, and the lowest mean minimum temperature 53. At the same stations the highest average rainfall worked out at 44·50 inches, and the lowest 23·79 inches.

Vital statistics show that in 1912 there were 734 births (375 males, 359 females), which gives a crude birth-rate of 27·30 per thousand.

The deaths totalled 341, as against 288 in 1911. This gives a crude death rate of 12·68 per thousand. Owing to the disproportionate distribution of age and sex in Rhodesia, the death rate has also been calculated in accordance with the principle adopted by the Registrar-General of England, and this calculation works out at 13·18 per thousand.

No district in Southern Rhodesia is without medical supervision, Government having established district surgeons or medical officers at every centre, as well as hospitals. The district medical staff numbers 19, the Government hospitals 10. There are non-Government public and private hospitals in addition, and private medical practitioners have opened independent practices in a number of the towns. The Government vote for public health totals close on £60,000 yearly, of which nearly £20,000 goes to the upkeep of the hospitals. The principal cause of sickness and mortality in Southern Rhodesia is malaria, which, however, continues to become less and less prevalent as the years advance, the result of the more general adoption of precautions for its prevention. During 1912 there were 22 deaths from malaria, and 36 from blackwater fever, which is believed to be a phase of malaria. Respectively these represent 6.45 per cent. and 10.56 per cent. of the total deaths for the year; and they work out to the following rates per thousand of population: Malaria, 0.81; blackwater fever, 1.34; combined, 2.16. Early in 1914, at the invitation of the Administration, Surgeon-General Gorgas, of the United States Army, and a foremost authority on the subject of malaria, visited Rhodesia on a tour of inspection. The amazing results achieved by General Gorgas on the Isthmus of Panama by means of anti-malaria measures are well known. In a most valuable and highly-instructive report on his investigations, he says that the districts of Rhodesia can be much more certainly controlled than the regions of Panama. It is all a matter of education, he urges, and if the people will thoroughly carry out the measures suggested by the authorities, he feels confident that malaria and blackwater fever will at once begin to disappear from the districts in which they now prevail.

A Public Health Laboratory and a Pasteur Institute for the treatment of rabies are established at Salisbury. The question of establishing a research and clinical laboratory is receiving attention.



## CLIMATE AND POPULATION

### POPULATION.

The last regular census of Southern Rhodesia was taken on May 7th, 1911, when the population totalled 771,077—whites, natives, and Asiatics. The white people numbered 23,606, men, women and children, the natives 744,559, and the Asiatics 2,912. The white population was settled as to 12,065 in urban centres, and 11,309 in the rural districts. Nearly 10,000 were born in the United Kingdom, 7,236 in the Union of South Africa, and 3,222 in Southern Rhodesia; in all 21,307, or over 90 per cent., are British born. The males numbered 15,580, of whom 4,737 were married, and the females 8,026 (married, 3,440). The balance of the married women was resident outside the country at the time of the census (which was taken during the general holiday season). Children between the ages of 5 and 14 numbered 3,216.

The white population is now increasing at the rate of over 3,000 per year, and at the end of 1913 numbered, it was computed, well over 30,000 souls. In his last report to the Board of the British South Africa Company the Commercial Representative stated that the Land Settlement Department had introduced 768 new settlers on to the land in the year. These had taken up nearly one million acres (961,053) at a cost to them of £127,424. Their capital averaged £970 per head. The price of land is gradually increasing, and the new returns, which will be published during the first part of 1914, are expected to show a fair advance on this figure. Even so, the land compares most favourably indeed in cheapness with land in other colonies where similar work of settlement is being carried out. At present the new settlers are for the most part being directed to Mashonaland, which is perhaps more of an agricultural province than Matabeleland, which offers better opportunities for ranching operations, but considerable numbers are nevertheless settling in Matabeleland.

The naturalisation of persons not of British birth or extraction is provided for by the law of 1899. Such persons may after a minimum

residence of 12 months in the country apply to the Administrator for Letters Patent, which are issued on the oath of allegiance being taken before a magistrate. A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject. Naturalised persons are entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and are subject to all obligations to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject in South Rhodesia. The franchise is extended to male adults (British subjects) after six months' residence, on certain nominal conditions, provided they state on oath that they intend to reside permanently in the country.

An analysis of the occupations followed by those resident in South Rhodesia at the time of the census shows that 2,067 were engaged in agriculture, and 2,561 directly engaged in mining. The following are the figures relating to other professions and trades: Barristers, 11; attorneys, 49; medical practitioners, 59; assayers and metallurgists, 66; civil engineers, 26; surveyors, 27; architects, 20; accountants, clerks, book-keepers, secretaries, 698; commercial travellers, salesmen, store-managers, 549; retail shop-keepers, 332; carriers, carters, forwarding agents, cab proprietors, drivers, etc., 228; commission agents, 131; general merchants, importers, wholesale dealers, 87; brokers, dealers, jobbers, auctioneers, 51; traders, 40; capitalists, financiers, speculators, 39; mechanical engineers, fitters, agents, dealers, 390; electrical engineers, electricians, 61; contractors, managers, overseers, 105; butchers, etc., 115; bakers, etc., 64; grocers, etc., 46; publicans, etc., 54; drapers, tailors, boot-dealers, etc., 131; printers, etc., 71; builders, etc., 439; carpenters, 475; painters, etc., 190; blacksmiths, boiler-makers, 174; coachbuilders, etc., 59.

Female workers were principally distributed as follow: Nurses, 139; school teachers, 134; drapers' assistants, 30; milliners, dressmakers, 75; barmaids, 20.

Only approximate figures can be given regarding wages. Generally it may be said that

## CLIMATE AND POPULATION

artisans command on an average £1 per working day, which may work out at anything from £20 upwards per month. Miners get from 24s. per shift. Farm overseers are paid from £15 per month. Shop assistants (male or female), dress-makers, etc., are paid from £12 10s. per month, and clerks, etc., from £15.

Boarding house terms are from £7 per month, and house-rents range from £5 per month.

## VIII. — EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, PHILANTHROPICAL

**T**HE first school in Southern Rhodesia was opened in 1895, in Bulawayo. The same year a Convent school was established in Bulawayo ; and then Church of England schools, assisted by Government grants, followed at Bulawayo, Salisbury, and Gwelo, while the Government made an agreement with the Dutch Reformed Church to pay one-third the salaries of ministers at Bulawayo, Melsetter, and Enkeldoorn, on condition that they conducted schools in those centres for the education of Dutch children. An Education Department was created in 1899, but until 1903 the Government was only authorised to assist voluntary schools on the £ for £ principle. In 1903 the scope of the department was materially widened, power being given the Government to establish schools and maintain them entirely out of public funds. The educational system of the country is now almost wholly State directed, though there are five aided schools with—as in the case of the State schools—up-to-date curricula, most modern equipments and highly-trained teaching staffs. By means of boarding grants, bursaries and scholarships, it is possible for a Rhodesian scholar to pass with little or no expense to himself or his parents from an elementary to a secondary school, thence to one of the South African Universities, and finally to Oxford (as a Rhodes scholar). In proportion to the population probably no other community in the Empire is so richly endowed with educational facilities as Rhodesia. Number of schools, scholars, etc., with comparisons :—

		Schools.	Scholars.	Public Expenditure.	Teachers.			
1903	...	14	...	630	...	£8,480	...	—
1912	...	49	...	2,530	...	55,896	...	157



*Photo by]*

*[Pedrotti, Bulawayo*

HIGH SCHOOL, BULAWAYO

Since 1909 the Government has expended considerably over £100,000 on new buildings; this sum is in addition to the amount already quoted. Other bodies interested in education—the Jesuit Fathers principally—have also spent large sums on the provision and equipment of schools.

In 1906 the late Mr. Alfred Beit left the sum of £200,000 for educational, charitable, and other public purposes in Rhodesia. The Trustees of this fund are temporarily keeping the principal intact, and administering the annual income only. Under this arrangement they have contributed very materially to the educational facilities of the country, especially by providing:—

Twenty Beit Scholarships annually, value £40 each (£20 for day scholars, £40 for boarders), tenable for three years, to enable promising children to obtain secondary education in the higher schools at very small expense to their parents.

A sum not exceeding £2,000 a year for boarding grants of not more than £20 per annum per child, to enable children whose homes lie outside a walking radius of a school to attend boarding schools. [The Government provides 200 other such grants.]

Two grants of £50 per annum each to enable lady students and acting teachers to obtain professional training as teachers at the Ladies' Training College, Grahamstown.

Three Beit Bursaries annually of £100 each for students who have matriculated to enable them to graduate or obtain a diploma at any college of University standing in South Africa.

Funds for the education (and in some cases board and clothing also) of destitute and orphan children.

Three of the well-known "Rhodes" scholarships, which are of the value of £300 a year, and tenable for three years in the University of Oxford, are allocated to Rhodesia.

The principal schools are the Eveline High School, Bulawayo, 300 scholars; the Milton



TYPICAL RURAL SCHOOL

High School, Bulawayo, 153 ; Primary School, Bulawayo, 100 ; St. George's Public School, Bulawayo, 129 ; Convent School, Bulawayo, 214 ; Girls' High School, Salisbury, 194 ; Boys' High School, Salisbury, 166 ; Convent School, Salisbury, 154 ; Public School, Umtali, 185 ; Public School, Gwelo, 93 ; Public School, Gatooma, 64 ; and the Plumtree School, 94. Of the remainder, nineteen are farm schools. By means of its farm schools and boarding grants, Rhodesia provides education for a larger proportion of children of school-age than any other State or Province in South Africa ; 422 of the children at school are under six years of age ; 218 are over fifteen years of age. The principal schools are equipped with apparatus for instruction in natural sciences and handicrafts, while the teaching of Latin and French is carried out on modern lines. Cookery and laundry work are taught at the Eveline School, Bulawayo. The Associated Board of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music, London, hold yearly examinations in the territory. Of the various teaching staffs, seventeen teachers are graduates of either British or Colonial universities.

Most of the schools possess libraries, the total number of volumes being now 6,000. All kinds of sports and gymnastics are fostered and provided for, and some schools have flourishing cadet corps and patrols of Boy Scouts.

Fees range from : Kindergarten classes, £3

## EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, ETC.

per annum; upper standard, £6s per annum. A good deal of the education in the territory is provided free. Boarding charges do not exceed £50 as a rule.

Coloured schools are maintained at Salisbury and Bulawayo by the Anglican Church and the Church of Christ, supported by Government grants (which are earned). The scholars number 73. Government expenditure, 1912, £146.

There are 182 schools for natives, all conducted by missions, and most of them earning Government grants; four are evening schools. The number of scholars is 14,736; 8,577 scholars earned grants in 1912 amounting to £3,884. The Director of Education states that superintendents whose schools are not eligible for grant do not trouble to send in returns; and all told there must be 200 schools for natives in existence, with a total enrolment little short of 20,000. The education in native schools includes the teaching of the English language, handicrafts for boys, and domestic work for girls.

The teachers have formed a Rhodesian Teachers' Association to further their interests and those of education generally. Present officers: President, E. B. de Beer, Bulawayo; general secretary, F. Taylor, Bulawayo.

## RELIGIOUS.

The following religious bodies are at work in Rhodesia, having headquarters in Southern Rhodesia: Church of England, Presbyterian Church, Roman Catholic Church, Wesleyan Methodist Church, Hebrew Congregation, Dutch Reformed Church, Episcopal Methodist Church, London Missionary Society, Church of Christ, Seventh Day Adventists, American Board of Foreign Missions, Brethren in Christ, and South African General Missions.

Southern Rhodesia is a bishopric of the Anglican Church, with headquarters at Salisbury. Bishop ("of Mashonaland"), the Rt. Rev. Dr. F. H. Beaven, who acts as his own dean. The Church entered Rhodesia in 1888, when Dr. Knight Bruce, who became the first Bishop in 1891, obtained permission from Lo Rengula to

open up mission stations in the country. Bishop Bruce was succeeded by Dr. W. T. Gaul in 1895, and Dr. Gaul by Dr. E. N. Powell in 1908, the latter being succeeded by Dr. Beaven in 1910. Bishop's chaplain, Rev. W. F. Lack. Chapter: The Bishop, the Ven. Archdeacons J. H. Upcher, E. H. Etheridge ("of Mashonaland") and E. G. Harker ("of Matabeleland"), and the Rev. Canon J. Hallward. Staff: Seventeen priests, one deacon, and fourteen lay workers, ten of whom are ladies. Clergy are resident in eight townships; White membership, 10,050. Diocesan school at Bulawayo for White children. There are thirty-six native schools with 3,880 scholars.

The Presbyterian Church commenced work in Rhodesia in 1895, at Bulawayo. The Presbytery is the smallest in the world, though the territory over which it has jurisdiction is the largest. Members: The Ministers at Bulawayo, Salisbury, and Umtali, the Superintendent of Native Missions, the Itinerary Agent, and lay members from the congregations, with the Rev. J. Simpson, of Salisbury, as clerk. Schools for natives 4, scholars 190.

Practically the whole of Rhodesia constitutes a Prefecture-Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, being created such in 1897. The present Superior is the Very Rev. Richard Sykes, S.J., who occupies the position for the second time; the first Superior was the Very Rev. H. Depelchin, S.J., whose successors have been consecutively the Very Rev. A. Weld, S.J., the Very Rev. A. M. Daignault, S.J., the Very Rev. H. Schomberg Kerr, S.J., the Very Rev. R. Sykes, S.J., and the Very Rev. I. Gartlan, S.J. Headquarters, Bulawayo. The Church is established in most centres in the country, and conducts four schools for White children, which are attended by 533 scholars; and two large and successful missions (among others) at Chisawasha and Empandeni, the latter being the first Roman Catholic mission in Rhodesia (1887); there are 20 schools for natives altogether, with 2,387 scholars. Staff: 35 priests, 101 nuns.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church opened its



## EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, ETC.

first mission at Epworth, seven miles from Salisbury, in 1891. It has now 50 places of worship, 250 other preaching places, 10 White ministers, 4 native ministers, 50 native evangelists and teachers, 120 local preachers, 1,000 full church members, 1,500 members on trial, and 1,745 children in its twenty-seven (native) schools. Synod (including Northern Rhodesia): Chairman (acting), Rev. A. Walton, Epworth, Salisbury; secretary, Rev. J. W. Stanlake, Selukwe.

The Hebrew Congregation commenced work in 1894 at Bulawayo, and in 1913 established a minister at Salisbury. The ministers periodically visit other places in the territory.

The Dutch Reformed Church established its first mission in 1891 at Morgenster, a few miles from Zimbabwe, and since 1894 has also carried on medical work there, with Dr. Helm in charge. There are Dutch Reformed Churches at Bulawayo and Salisbury, and there are nine mission stations, all in the Victoria district, with a staff of 29 missionaries. Converts, 300; schools, 16; scholars, 1,608.

The Episcopal Methodist Church has its headquarters at Umtali, becoming established there in 1898. Staff: 15 White missionaries; membership, 2,694 members and probationers; schools, 33; scholars, 2,613.

The London Missionary Society opened work in Rhodesia in 1860, through the agency of the great missionary explorer, David Livingstone, who himself paid the salary, for five years, of the first missionary, the Rev. J. S. Moffat, his brother-in-law. There are now three White missionaries, five central stations, and 45 out-stations; schools, 9, scholars, 677.

The American Board of Foreign Missions (3 schools, 520 scholars), the Seventh Day Adventists (3—266), Church of Christ (2—41), Brethren in Christ (2—157), and the South African General Missions (1—82) carry on purely native work.

### PHILANTHROPICAL, ETC.

There are a number of philanthropic and benevolent organisations operating in Rhodesia

in addition to those which will be found attached to the various religious bodies and territorial associations.

The South African Colonisation Society, of 2, Army and Navy Mansions, Flat 23, Francis Street, Victoria Street, London, S.W., through its Rhodesia Committee (secretary, Miss E. F. Thompson), assists British women to settle in Rhodesia, and selects women workers of all kinds for employers in Rhodesia, arranging their passage thereto at reduced rates. The Society, in conjunction with the Women's Guild, conducts a residential hostel in Bulawayo, called The New Rhodes Hostel; and there is also a residential hostel and a nursing hostel at Salisbury.

There are branches of the Girls' Friendly Society in many parts of the country, as well as various Ladies' Benevolent Societies, and Women's Guilds. Further particulars of these are given under each town.

## IX.—COMMERCE AND CUSTOMS

**P**RACTICALLY every class of business is established in Rhodesia. Very large stocks are carried, and business methods are most up-to-date. The following table shows the number of businesses licensed :—

Agents, Foreign Firms	65
Auctioneers	26
Bakers	72
Bottle Stores	43
Brokers	57
Butchers	141
Chemists	21
Clubs	16
General Dealers	1,104
Joint Stock Companies	313
Retail Liquor	107
Theatres	39
Wholesale Importers	100
Wholesale Liquor	7

Most of the concerns are of local creation, though a number of the larger ones—among them the Bechuanaland Trading Association, the Anglo-African Trading Co., the Rhodesia Trading Co.—have their headquarters in London. During 1912, 15 joint stock companies were registered in the country, representing a capital of £262,930. Among the new companies are the New Premier Portland Cement Co. (Rhodesia), capital £7,000, which has commenced work on some lime deposits near Bulawayo; and Wm. Cubit & Co. (S.A.), capital £70,000, an offshoot of a well-known London firm of builders and contractors. During the same year 127 trade marks were registered, and 147 letters patent issued. Regarding the latter, the Registrar of Patents reports: "A few attempts are still being made to file applications by post, but the public are beginning to realise that their wisest course is at once to employ a patent agent."

The following banks have, one or other of them, branches in every town in the country—23 in all :—The Standard Bank of South Africa, the African Banking Corporation, and the

National Bank of South Africa. There is a Post Office Savings Bank. A number of the more important insurance companies have also established agencies in the leading centres, while there are many investment and trust companies doing business in the territory.

The general rate of interest is from 8 to 10 per cent., though, as already mentioned, the Rhodesia Land Bank, a special institution, advances money to farmers at as low as 6 per cent.

Merchants have formed Chambers of Commerce in most of the towns for the purpose of furthering their interests; the Chambers of Bulawayo and Salisbury are affiliated to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa.

**Registration in Rhodesia costs :—**

£10 when the capital does not exceed	£5,000
£20    "          "          "          "          "	£20,000
£30    "          "          "          "          "          "          "          "	£20,000

The following licences and fees are due to Government :—

**LICENCES (yearly).**

	£	s.	d.
Aerated Water Manufacturer ... ..	10	0	0
Agent for Foreign Firm (not registered in Rhodesia) ... ..	30	0	0
Auctioneer ... ..	20	0	0
Baker ... ..	10	0	0
Beer Hall ... ..	30	0	0
Bonded Warehouse ... ..	20	0	0
Bottle Store ... ..	60	0	0
Broker ... ..	10	0	0
Butcher ... ..	10	0	0
Buyer of Ostrich Feathers ... ..	5	0	0
Chemist ... ..	10	0	0
Club ... ..	25	0	0
Dealer in Firearms or Explosives ... ..	10	0	0
Diamond Broker ... ..	15	0	0
Diamond Dealer ... ..	30	0	0
Distiller ... ..	10	0	0
General Dealer ... ..	10	0	0
Hawker (for each district) ... ..	10	0	0
Importer ... ..	10	0	0
Insurance (not exceeding) .. ..	50	0	0
Joint Stock Company (not exceeding)	50	0	0
Liquor, Retail (outside of Municipalities)	20	0	0
Ditto (inside Municipalities) .. ..	60	0	0
Ditto, Wholesale .. ..	45	0	0
Pawnbroker ... ..	25	0	0
Theatre ... ..	1	0	0
Tobacco and Cigar Merchant ... ..	10	0	0

## COMMERCE AND CUSTOMS

### ADMISSION FEES, STAMPS, ETC.

	£	s.	d.
Advocate ... ..	20	0	0
Ante-nuptial Contract ... ..	1	0	0
Attorney ... ..	20	0	0
Bill Stamp up to and including £50 ...	0	0	6
Ditto, exceeding £50, but not £100 ...	0	1	0
Ditto, every additional £100 or frac- tion thereof ... ..	0	1	0
Conveyancer ... ..	12	10	0
Chemist ... ..	5	0	0
Dentist ... ..	5	0	0
General Powers of Attorney ... ..	1	0	0
Land Surveyor ... ..	5	0	0
Medical Practitioner ... ..	5	0	0
Notary ... ..	12	10	0
Sworn Appraiser ... ..	5	0	0
Special Marriage Licence ... ..	5	0	0
Special Powers of Attorney ... ..	0	1	0

The currency in Rhodesia is entirely English ; what is known as " Kruger " money—legal tender in the Union of South Africa—is not accepted unless at a discount. Copper coinage is not yet in general use, the lowest denomination of currency being generally the threepenny-piece, commonly called a " tickey." English weights and measures are generally adopted, though in survey work the Cape land measure is used—1,000 Cape feet equal 1,083 British Imperial feet ; 12 Cape feet, one Cape rood ; 425·944 Cape roods, 1 English mile ; 1 Cape morgen, 2·11654 English acres. The ton is the (short) Colonial ton of 2,000 lb.

Stands (or town lots) for business premises or residences vary greatly in price. In Bulawayo the sum of £7,500 was recently paid for a central business site. During 1912 the British South Africa Company, which owns stands in most towns, sold in all 47 stands for an average price of £118 each ; in six months of the year ended 1913 the Company sold 25 stands, which averaged £124 each. Outside of towns a system of leases prevails. In 1912 the Company leased 45 store and trading sites at a rent value averaging £60 each ; in six months of the year ended 1913, 35 leases were granted, the average rent value being £32.

Vacancies in commercial houses in Rhodesia are now generally filled by men on the spot.

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

The following are the representatives in Rhodesia of foreign countries :—

France	Consular Agent	Sir Charles Coghlan, Bulawayo
Germany	... Vice-Consul	A. Bodong, Salisbury.
Holland	... Consul	... W. F. Mieses, Bulawayo.
U.S.A.	... ..	... C. B. Henderson, Bulawayo.
Belgium	... Consul	... E. A. von Hirschberg, Salisbury
Portugal	... ..	... A. Bodong, Salisbury.

### THE CUSTOMS.

The imports for 1912 of ordinary merchandise for sale or consumption (*i.e.*, excluding Government imports, railway and tramway material and specie) totalled £2,447,952 in value. The average value for five years was £1,888,714. Making no exceptions, the imports reached a total value of £2,970,066. The heaviest goods are imported *via* Beira, and perishables and lighter goods *via* the ports of the Union of South Africa; in 1912, 52·9 per cent. of the imports entered the country *via* Beira.

Goods to the value of £592,182 were the produce of the Union of South Africa; in 1906 this item was represented by the sum of £183,879. The value of the imports of South African produce and manufactures exceeded that of the imports from all foreign countries combined for the first time on record. Of the balance, goods valued at £1,532,865 were imported from the United Kingdom, £112,812 from other British possessions, and £486,021 from foreign countries. The percentages work out to the following :— United Kingdom, 56·23 per cent. ; British South Africa, 21·8 per cent. ; other British possessions, 4·1 per cent. ; foreign countries, 17·8 per cent. Of the foreign countries, Germany exported most to Rhodesia, being closely followed by the United States; the respective percentages were 5·1 and 4·7.

Exports in 1912 were of the value of £2,975,100; in 1911 the value was £2,850,762. The mining industry accounted for £2,852,381, tobacco £36,634, maize and maize meal £12,285, animals £6,693, hides and skins £18,521, wool £533, rubber £932, ivory £1,788.

Up to August 1st, 1899, no duties were levied on goods imported into Rhodesia. On that

## COMMERCE AND CUSTOMS

date a scheme came into force whereby certain articles were taxed sufficiently to bring in a revenue of £60,000 yearly. The produce and manufactures of the South African Customs Union and the articles on the Union's free list were exempted. In 1903 a new Customs Union for regulating the customs tariff of South Africa was formed, the signatories to the convention being the Transvaal, the Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange River Colony, and Rhodesia; and also Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland.

The value of dutiable merchandise imported in 1912 totalled £1,490,497, made up of: From beyond British South Africa, £1,468,026; included in South African manufactures, £22,471. The total in 1911 was £1,704,054. The amount of the duty collected was £278,326. The following table shows the duty divided into classes, along with the percentage of the duty to value:—

		Duty.		Per cent.
Foodstuffs	... ..	£47,279	...	8·84
Liquors	...	84,766	...	87·16
Tobaccos	...	15,596	...	21·64
Sundries	...	130,686	...	6·79
		£278,326	...	10·59

The actual duty paid equals 18·68 per cent. of the value of the dutiable merchandise imported in 1912.

There are six classes in the Customs tariff, viz.: special rates, mixed rates, 25 per cent. *ad val.*, 3 per cent. *ad val.*, free, and general *ad val.* (15 per cent.). A preferential rebate is allowed by the Customs Union on goods imported from the United Kingdom and the colonies which grant reciprocal privileges to British South Africa. In 1912 this averaged £2 16s. per cent. Under what is known as the "Rhodes" Clause (Clause 47 in the Southern Rhodesia Order-in-Council, 1898), an additional preference is given by Rhodesia to British goods to that granted by the Customs Union. This clause was embodied in the Constitution of Rhodesia through the instrumentality of the Founder of the Country. It provided that the Customs duty levied on

any articles imported into Southern Rhodesia, being the produce or manufactures of any part of the British Empire, was not to exceed in amount the then existing duties in the Cape. In 1912 the special preference under the Rhodes Clause came to £1 17s. 3d. per cent. on the total value of the British goods imported, making the total preference £4 14s. 3d. per cent. as against the Union's £2 16s. per cent. In addition to the ordinary and special preferences, Rhodesia suspended the duty entirely on fresh, chilled and frozen meats (£185) and on non-potable spirits (£3,025). The total amount of duty thus rebated in 1912 was £80,759, equal to 22.5 per cent. of the full tariff.



# X.—RAILWAYS POSTS & TELEGRAPHS, DEFENCE

**T**HE railway system of Rhodesia is a private undertaking, being the property of the following companies :—

The Rhodesia Railways, Ltd. Capital: £6,258,000, in £8,000 shares, and £8,250,000 debentures bearing interest at varying rates up to 5 per cent. Secretary: R. J. Hackshaw, 2 London Wall, London, E.C.

The Mashonaland Railway Company, Ltd. Capital: £5,510,000, in £450,000 shares and £5,060,000 5 per cent. debentures. Secretary: R. J. Hackshaw, 2 London Wall, London, E.C.

The Beira Railway Company, Ltd. Capital, £2,415,114 18s. 9d., in "loans" bearing interest at rates varying from 4½ to 6 per cent. Secretary: John Reed, 2 London Wall, London, E.C.

The Beira Junction Railway (Port Beira to Fontesville), Ltd. Capital, £437,500, in "loans" bearing interest at from 5 to 6 per cent. Secretary: John Reed, 2 London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.

The Blinkwater Railway Company. Authorised capital £200,000. Secretary: R. J. Hackshaw, 2 London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.

The bulk of the shares in the Rhodesia Railways and the Mashonaland Railway companies is held by the Rhodesia Railways Trust, in which the British South Africa Company holds an interest amounting to 83 per cent. Chairman of the Trust (and of the railway companies, except the Blinkwater Railway Company, of which Mr. Otto Beit is the Chairman): J. Rochfort Maguire, 2 London Wall, London, E.C.

In 1906 the late Mr. Alfred Beit bequeathed £1,200,000 in trust for purposes connected with the Cape to Cairo railway system, and the trustees of this fund have advanced various sums to the Rhodesian companies for the development and equipment of the system in Rhodesia.

The management in Rhodesia is carried out by the Mashonaland Railway Company, being known as the Beira and Mashonaland and Rhodesia Railways (Northern Extensions). Headquarters: Bulawayo. Staff: General manager, E. R. Ross; chief engineer, G. R. Holgate; traffic manager Lewis Thomas; chief accountant, Frank Key.

Departmental head offices, Umtali : locomotive superintendent, W. J. Hosgood ; stores superintendent, D. M. Livingston. District traffic superintendents—Beira to Umtali : R. T. Wilson (Beira) ; Umtali to Gwelo, including Lomagundi and Mazoe branches, F. C. Wibberley (Salisbury) ; Gwelo to Victoria Falls, including Selukwe, Umvuma, and West Nicholson branches, T. B. Smith (Bulawayo) ; Victoria Falls to Sakania (Congo border), L. P. Whisker (acting) (Livingstone).

The consulting engineers in London are : Sir Douglas Fox and Partners ; in South Africa, Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bt. The construction has so far been carried out by Messrs. Pauling & Co., Ltd.

The first railway into Rhodesia came from Beira, the construction being arranged for in 1891 ; in 1894 the railway north from Vryburg was proceeded with. Bulawayo was reached from the south on November 4th, 1897, and Salisbury from the east on May 1st, 1899. The system now extends to the following places, the distances also being given :—

	Miles.
Vryburg to Bulawayo ... ..	587
Bulawayo to Victoria Falls (opened April 25th, 1904) ... ..	280
Victoria Falls to Congo border ... ..	507
Bulawayo to Salisbury ... ..	301
Salisbury to Umtali ... ..	171
Umtali to Beira ... ..	203
Bulawayo to West Nicholson, 120 ; from Heany Junction ... ..	103
Bulawayo to Matopos, 27 ; from Westacre Junction ... ..	9
Gwelo to Selukwe ... ..	24
Gwelo to Umvuma ... ..	56
Salisbury to Eldorado ... ..	78
Banket Junction to Ayrshire ... ..	16
Mt. Hampden Junction to Shamva ..	75
	2,410
<i>In construction :</i>	
Umvuma to Victoria ... ..	75
Eldorado to Sinola ... ..	4
	79
Grand Total ... ..	2,489

A survey has already been made for a branch line from a point 14 miles east of Salisbury to the Planet-Arcturus mines, and it is proposed eventually to continue this extension to a point

## RAILWAYS, POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

in the Enterprise district—a distance of 20 miles in all—and the Sinoia extension to a point northwards on the Angwa river, and thence to Kafue, in Northern Rhodesia, a distance of 293 miles; and to connect Umvuma with Odzi, near Umtali.

For the year ended September 30th, 1912, the Rhodesia Railways' accounts showed a net revenue amounting to £242,773. The Mashonaland Railway Company's accounts showed a loss of £107,422. The Beira Railway Company's accounts showed a net revenue of £161,029. Surplus revenues are applied to the liquidation of past deficits, which amount to a considerable sum. The gross revenue of the whole system for the year ended September 30th, 1913, totalled £1,702,400; for the year ended September, 1912, the figures are approximately £1,910,491 (figures unaudited).

Railway fares are on the basis of 3d. per mile first-class, 2d. per mile second, 1d. per mile third; no Europeans travel third class. Over long distances fares are reduced; particulars of fares over certain journeys will be found on page 17.

Trains leave Cape Town every Tuesday (English mail), Thursday and Saturday, arriving at Bulawayo on Thursdays, Sundays and Tuesdays. En route these connect up with trains from Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, etc. Connections are made up at Bulawayo for practically every station in Southern Rhodesia and in Portuguese East Africa to Beira. A similar service is maintained from Beira and all stations in Rhodesia to Bulawayo, and thence every Wednesday (English mail), Friday and Monday for Southern stations, arriving at Cape Town on Saturdays, Mondays, and Thursdays.

Additional trains leave Bulawayo for Salisbury every Wednesday and Friday, and Salisbury for Bulawayo every Monday and Friday, making five trains each way weekly.

Trains leave Bulawayo for the Victoria Falls and Elisabethville (Belgian Congo) every Sunday and Thursday, reaching the Falls the following day, and Elisabethville on Wednesdays and Sundays; and leave Elisabethville for the

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

Victoria Falls and Bulawayo every Sunday and Thursday, reaching the Falls on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and Bulawayo on Wednesdays and Sundays.

Trains run from Bulawayo to the Matopos and back (for "World's View") every Saturday and Sunday.

Two additional trains are run weekly from Gwelo to Selukwe and back, making five in all.

The following tables indicate the goods rates in operation :—

<i>From Beira to</i>	Per 100 lbs.		
	1st class. d.	2nd class. d.	3rd class. d.
Umtali ... ..	95	74	54
Salisbury ... ..	171	134	97
Gwelo ... ..	222	154	108
Bulawayo ... ..	225	155	109
Livingstone ... ..	272	192	133
<i>From Port Elizabeth (or East London or Durban) to</i>			
Bulawayo ... ..	261	179	125
Gwelo ... ..	295	204	142
Livingstone ... ..	308	216	149
Salisbury ... ..	351	247	170
<i>From Cape Town to</i>			
Bulawayo ... ..	284	195	135
Gwelo ... ..	318	220	152
Livingstone ... ..	331	232	159
Salisbury ... ..	374	263	180

The various classes embrace the following (among other) articles :—

1. Cameras, hats, medicines, musical instruments, perfumery, pictures, plated goods, toys.
2. Ales and stout (imported), bedsteads, boots, brooms, butter (imported), cloth, confectionery, crockery, cutlery, cycles, furniture, groceries, household linen, paints, tools, zincware.
3. South African produce generally, iron and steel goods, soap, timber, windmills, heavy machinery generally.

Special rates are in force for foodstuffs and provisions, cement, galvanised iron, building material, fencing material, grain, ore, coal, and agricultural implements and fertilisers. Heavy goods are invariably imported *via* Beira; "light" goods to a great extent *via* Port Elizabeth; perishables invariably *via* Cape Town.

### POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Southern Rhodesia possesses an exceptionally well-equipped and efficient Post and Telegraph

## RAILWAYS, POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

Department. In 1900 the country became a member of the Universal Postal Union.

There are 92 post offices and postal agencies, 99 telegraph offices, 42 money order and savings bank offices, and 109 posting receptacles, excluding posting boxes on trains. The staff numbers 200 White and 200 coloured employees.

In addition to the train services, frequent mail services with every outside district are maintained by means of animal transport and of native carriers. The mail matter posted in the country in 1912 numbered 8,679,952 articles, weighing 545,012 lbs. ; the number received was 8,536,216, weighing 1,201,044 lbs. This matter included : Letters, postcards, newspapers, book packets, parcels and registered articles. Posting boxes are attached to trains. A travelling post-van is attached to the English mail train between Salisbury and Plumtree. There is a house-to-house delivery in Salisbury ; in other towns and villages there is a system of private boxes at each post office, for which a yearly charge is made.

The telegraph lines under the control of the department cover 6,960 miles, including 64 miles of private wires. The telephone exchange wires cover a distance of 762½ miles. The telegrams dealt with in 1912 totalled 1,099,412 messages, containing 26,535,912 words. There are 15 telephone exchanges, with 650 subscribers. Telephone installations cost : If within one mile of an exchange, £10 10s. per annum for business premises, and £6 6s. per annum for private residences ; extra mileage 30s. for each quarter mile. Private wireless installations are allowed under licence, costing £50 per annum.

The money orders issued in 1912 were of the value of £155,023 ; those paid of £11,734. British postal orders : Issued, £49,923 ; paid £15,053. Rhodesian postal notes : Issued, £31,314 ; paid, £14,557.

### RATES.

*Letters.*—1d. per ¼ oz. South Africa, British Empire overseas ; postcards, ½d. South Africa, 1d. British Empire overseas ; newspapers, ½d. per 4 ozs. Southern Rhodesia, ¾d. per 2 ozs. S. A. Union, 1d. per 4 ozs. British Empire overseas ;

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

book packets,  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per 2 ozs. South Africa, 1d. per 2 ozs. British Empire overseas; sample packets, 1d. per 4 ozs. Southern Rhodesia,  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per 2 ozs. S. A. Union, 1d. per 2 ozs. British Empire overseas.

*Parcels.*—1s. per lb., 6d. each additional lb., Southern Rhodesia; 1s. 6d. per lb. S. A. Union; 1s. 9d. per lb. United Kingdom, via Cape Town, 3s. per 3 lbs., 5s. per 11 lbs., via Beira. Registration: 4d. per article.

*Telegrams.*—12 words 1s. Southern Rhodesia, 12 words 2s. S. A. Union; press messages, 48 words 1s. Southern Rhodesia, 48 words 2s. S. A. Union.

*Cablegrams.*—2s. 8d. per word Great Britain; deferred, half rate; press messages,  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per word; week-end cablegrams, 1s. for 30 words, 2s. 6d. for every 5 additional words.

*Money Orders.*—For South Africa: Up to £2, 6d.; to £5, 1s.; to £7, 1s. 6d.; to £10, 2s. For United Kingdom: To £2, 1s. 6d.; to £5, 2s. 3d.; to £7, 3s.; to £10, 4s.

An agricultural parcels post is conducted, by which an article manufactured or produced in Rhodesia may be sent anywhere in the country for 6d. per lb. and 3d. per additional lb., limit 11lbs.

A system of rural telephones has been introduced. A central farm or business is connected with the nearest convenient telephone exchange or telegraph office. The parties interested attend the telephone and transmit the messages for the public at the tariff in force. The department charges no rental for the lines. Branch lines are run from these centres to individual farms. Charges: For farms and private residences, £6 6s. per mile per annum; for business premises, £10 10s. per mile per annum.

A Savings Bank is conducted in connection with the Post Office, in which sums amounting to £100 may be deposited in any one year. Interest is paid at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for the first £100, and of 3 per cent. on balances amounting to over £100; no interest is paid on balances of more than £500. The bank was established on January 1st, 1905. At December 31st, 1913, the deposits totalled £717,875 gross, or £131,807 net. During 1913 the sum of £29,675 was placed in the bank, and £27,603 withdrawn, leaving a balance of £2,072. The accounts number between 4,500 and 5,000.

### THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA POLICE.

The permanent defence force in Southern Rhodesia is the British South Africa Police,



B.S.A. POLICE

which carries out the policing of the territory, both urban and rural. Strength : 548 Whites, 597 natives. Except for the urban police, the force is entirely mounted. A reorganisation scheme was introduced in 1913, on the appointment, by the Imperial Government and the British South Africa Company conjointly, of Col. A. H. M. Edwards, C.B., M.V.O., as Commandant-General. Staff :

Chief Inspector.—Major A. E. Capell, D.S.O.

Controller of Defence Force.—Major T. S. Masterman ;

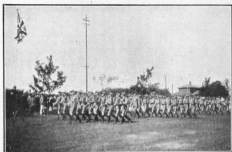
Assistant Controllers : Lieut. L. S. Dacomb, Lieut. E. T. Fox.

Chief Staff Officer.—Capt. R. E. Murray ; Staff Officer : Lieut. G. Parson.

Headquarters Training School.—Commandant and Chief Instructor : Capt. R. Cashel ; Assistant Instructors : Lieut. F. T. Stephens, Lieut. A. L. Tribe, Lieut. A. L. Lockwood.

Applications for appointment to the Police can be made to the Secretary, the British South Africa Company, London, E.C.

Applicants must be smart, well educated men, British subjects, unmarried, used to an outdoor life and able to ride and shoot, and prepared to pay their own passages to Cape Town (£11 5s.). The subsequent expense of reaching Rhodesia is met by the police authorities. The following physical conditions are enforced : Age, between 20 and 25 years, height between 5ft. 6 in. and 5 ft. 10 in., weight 11 st. 7 lbs. maximum, chest, not inflated, 34 ins. minimum. Applicants must also pass a strict medical examination.



CADETS

The first period of enlistment is three years, and on enlistment a liberal issue of clothing is made. Pay ranges from 5s. to 12s. 6d. a day, the latter being the scale for regimental sergeants-major. There are numerous "extras": allowances are made for rations, maintenance of clothing, town police duty, efficiency in native languages and law, and re-enlistments. There is a liberal scale of holiday leave, and pensions or gratuities are provided for.

Promotions to the commissioned establishment are almost invariably made from the non-commissioned ranks.

On an average, 100 recruits are yearly enlisted for the British South Africa Police.

#### THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Southern Rhodesia Volunteers is the country's citizen army. It consists of two divisions—Eastern and Western—each containing mounted, cyclist, engineer, machine gun, signalling, cadet, and ambulance sections. Each division has attached to it a number of rifle companies, a form of volunteer organisation most suited to the outside districts. Both divisions go into camp annually for four days, and numerous field parades are held during the year. Great attention is paid to musketry, in which a high proficiency has been attained, and a "Bisley"



## RAILWAYS, POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

gathering takes place yearly; many volunteers and police attend the Union "Bisleys" every year, and occasionally the English Bisley. A Rhodesian competitor, R. S. M. Hoaten, of the Western Division, was the runner-up at the Cape Bisley in 1913. The Commandant of the Force is Col. Edwards, C.B., M.V.O., and the Chaplain-General, the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Mashonaland (Dr. Beaven).

The Eastern Division has its headquarters at Salisbury, with an out-station at Umtali, and sixteen rifle companies. At headquarters there are 3 squadrons and the regimental band, and at Umtali one squadron and the engineer company. Total strength: Officers, 39; N.C.O.'s and privates, 878, with 94 cadets. Musketry: Figure of merit, 80.6. Officers:

Hon. Colonel.—Sir Wm. H. Milton, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

Commanding Officer.—Lt.-Col. Raleigh Grey, C.V.O., C.M.G., formerly 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

Major and Adjutant: F. R. Burnside, 3rd (K.O.) Hussars.

Captains: L. Black, D. McDonald, J. A. Methuen, C. D. Douglas-Jones, D. M. Livingston, W. J. Hosgood, R. J. Allwright, W. Hill.

Lieutenants: A. Drew, E. W. Morris, E. Schultz, W. D. Stewart, G. A. Moulds, L. C. Meredith, L. M. Ommancy, J. H. Good, F. Taylor, C. P. Bathurst, H. O. Coker, W. Middlemiss, W. Burnett, F. Hollingsworth, G. M. Huggins, E. G. Howman, R. E. Downes, R. le S. Fischer, K. Dingwall, F. R. Evans, J. M. van Niekerk, W. Parker, A. Cowley, T. B. Morton, R. C. Simmons.



DRILL HALL, BULAWAYO

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

Hon. Lieutenants : E. R. Thorpe, H. E. Gregory.  
Capt.-Chaplains : E. J. Parker, P. E. Kynaston.  
Surgeon-Captains : F. E. Appleyard, J. Harpur, B. A. Cneadle.

Veterinary-Lieutenants : W. R. O. Williams, B. L. King.

The Western Division has its headquarters at Bulawayo, with out-stations at Gwelo and Selukwe, and eleven rifle companies. At headquarters there are five squadrons and the regimental band, at Gwelo one squadron, and at Selukwe one squadron. Total strength : Officers, 38 ; N.C.O.'s and privates, 959, with 337 cadets. Musketry : Figure of merit, headquarters, 80.28 ; out-stations, 83.30 ; rifle companies, 73.21 ; cadets, 68.40. Officers :—

Hon. Colonel : Sir L. S. Jameson, C.B.  
Commanding Officer : Lt.-Colonel W. Baxendale.  
Major and Adjutant : J. F. Purcell, D.S.O. (C.M.R.).  
Major : D. Judson.  
Captains : J. C. Jesser-Coope, A. C. L. Webb, A. G. Hendrie, H. M. G. Jackson, J. B. Hendrie.  
Lieutenants : J. Sybray, W. Ross, J. H. Ayling, W. E. Farrer, G. H. Adams, W. E. Dowsett, A. R. Thomson, G. V. Baird, F. C. Sutherland, S. A. Annandale, G. A. Woodthorpe, C. D. Fleming, M. W. Ingram, F. Moutray, D. V. Burnett, F. A. Haslett, P. T. Webb, C. M. Fletcher, C. W. Houlten, S. N. G. Jackson.  
Surgeon-Major : E. H. Strong.  
Surgeon-Lieutenant : W. M. Hewetson.  
Veterinary-Lieutenant : G. C. Hooper-Sharpe.  
Chaplain-Captains : M. I. Cohen, E. C. Greenfield, G. L. Ashworth, T. O. Beattie, F. L. Ashworth, A. M. Filmer.  
Hon. Captain : A. Macdonald.  
Hon. Lieutenant : J. M. Wilkinson, Rev. Father T. Gardner, Rev. Father D. Brand, B. K. Castor, R. V. Fenn.

# XI.—SOCIAL AND SPORTING

**T**HERE is no lack of social happenings in Rhodesia, even in what are described as the "most out of the way places." Dances and concerts are frequently held, and the towns are often visited by travelling concert-parties and touring theatrical companies. Sporting fixtures are of weekly occurrence the whole year round, and, except in rainy weather, lawn tennis is played daily. During 1913 a new event was inaugurated in the form of an *Eisteddfod*, which, held at Bulawayo, attracted competitors and others from all parts of the country. The 1914 *Eisteddfod* takes place at Salisbury on Whit Monday, and the officials are : President, Col. Burns-Begg, K.C. (Resident Commissioner) ; executive committee, Lady Coghlan, Mesdames T. Burnet, E. A. L. Brailsford, C. L. Carbutt, Bishop of Mashonaland, Lt.-Col. Baxendale, G. Duthie, M.A., E. Basch, T. Beach Smith ; hon. secretary, G. H. Sessell, Bulawayo.

Daily newspapers are published in Bulawayo and Salisbury, which are large and up-to-date prints, giving lengthy cabled news services ; and also at Umtali. Weekly papers are issued in Bulawayo, Salisbury, Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, and Livingstone.

## SPORTS.

All the outdoor games met with in Great Britain are played and followed in Rhodesia, the community being essentially sport loving. Lawn tennis perhaps predominates. Each town has its turf, athletic, golf, lawn tennis, football, and cricket clubs, and in some instances hockey club also. The following are the controlling bodies :—

*Turf*.—Jockey Club of South Africa.

*Rugby Football*.—Rugby Board ; Secretary, W. T. Wyld, Bulawayo. Affiliated to the S.A. Rugby Football Board.

*Association Football*.—Rhodesia Football Association :



GOLF IN RHODESIA

Secretary, J. Hutchinson, Bulawayo. Affiliated to the S.A. Football Association.

*Cricket.*—Rhodesia Cricket Union: Secretary, C. H. Blanckenberg, Bulawayo.

*Shooting.*—Southern Rhodesia Rifle Association: Secretary, R. Walker.

*Golf.*—New body being formed.

*Hockey.*—Matabeleland Hockey Association.

*Lawn Tennis.*—Rhodesia Lawn Tennis Association: Secretary, A. E. Boyton, Salisbury.

*Cycling and Athletics.*—Rhodesia Cyclists and A.A. Association: Secretary, A. G. Hendrie, Bulawayo.

Very valuable floating and other trophies are put up for competition each year. These give rise to very keen struggles, notably the Logan Cup (cricket), and the Gladstone Cup (golf). During 1914 a British Association Football team is to tour South Africa and will visit Bulawayo. An inter-schools gymnastic and



A HUNT MEET



GAME SHOOTING: SPORTSMAN'S CAMP

boxing championship meeting takes place every year, the principal trophy being one given by the Rhodes Trustees.

Regatta meetings occasionally take place on the Zambesi, on a "reach" just above the Victoria Falls, over which Dick Arnst and Ernest Barry rowed their famous race on August 18th, 1910, for the sculling championship of the world, the former being the victor. This course is probably the best regatta course in the world.

#### BIG GAME SHOOTING.

Rhodesia, particularly Northern Rhodesia, is one of the finest big game and carnivora countries in the whole of Africa, and is the Mecca of most



A MORNING'S BAG



KOOODOO

sportsmen. Numerous parties visit the territory every season. Under the game laws, game is divided into three classes as follows:—

*Class A.*—All varieties of the following birds—viz.: Bustard (including koorhan and paauw), dikkop, francolin (including pheasant and partridge), guinea fowl, sand grouse (commonly known as Namaqua partridge); and all species of the antelope family not mentioned in B and C.

Licence: £1 per season. Season, May 1st to October 31st. (in Mashonaland the season for birds ends on September 30th).

*Class B.*—Bushbuck, hartbeeste (rooi and lichtenstein), impala, lechwa, pookoo, roan and sable antelope, sitatunga, tsessebe, waterbuck, and gnu or wildebeeste.

Licences: To domiciled persons, £5; others, £25 per season. Season, July 1st to November 30th. Only three head of each species may be shot under one licence, or, alternatively, not more than 15 head of game in all. The Administrator may authorise the licence holder to shoot 25 head instead of 15 on an additional payment of £5 for a resident, £25 for a non-resident.

*Class C (Royal Game).*—Eland, elephant, giraffe, gemsbok, hippopotamus, inyala, koodoo, ostrich, rhinoceros (black and white), springbuck, zebra, and Burchell zebra or quagga.

Game in the above class can only be killed or captured under a special permit from the Administrator, who has discretionary power to issue same to the holder of a game licence, on payment of £5, provided the animals are actually required for scientific purposes.

The schedules and licences in force in Northern Rhodesia (Western Province) differ in some respects from the above, but are, however, substantially the same.

In consequence of the prevalence of tsetse fly, a portion of the Hartley district of Southern

Rhodesia has temporarily been withdrawn from the operation of the Game Ordinance, and all game enumerated in Class B, together with eland, koodoo, and zebra, may be shot throughout the year without a licence.

Certain game sanctuaries have been proclaimed in both Northern and Southern Rhodesia, within which game may not be hunted or destroyed ; nor may a licence holder shoot on private land without the consent of the owner.

Permits are necessary in order to import arms and ammunition into the country. Such may be obtained from the offices of the British South Africa Company in London, or from the Administrator's Department in the country. Customs' duty : Single-barrel gun, £1 ; double-barrel, 30s., *plus* 10 per cent. *ad val.* ; revolver, 5s. ; cartridges, 9 per cent. *ad val.* ; gunpowder contained in cartridges, 6d. per lb., *plus* 9 per cent. *ad val.*

The best districts in Southern Rhodesia for big game are Tuli, Gwanda, Lower Belingwe, Hartley, Wankie, Mafungabusi, Lomagundi, Sebungwe, portions of Gwelo, Victoria, and Bubi, Lower Mangwe, and North Mazoe. The recognised shooting grounds in Northern Rhodesia are : the Batoka Plateau, with Mapanza as the central station ; the Kafue River valley, west of the railway ; the "hook" of the Kafue ; the Njoka country ; and the Zambesi valley, lying between the Katima-Molilo rapids and Sinanga.



ELEPHANT

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

A big game shooting expedition costs from £100 to £150 per month. There are firms in Bulawayo and elsewhere that contract for shooting trips on any scale. For the convenience of those who desire to move from district to district, the railway administration provides private railway cars with accommodation for six persons, and containing dining room, kitchen, bedroom, bathroom, lavatories, storeroom, etc., for an inclusive charge of £360 per month, cook, board and lodging, and haulage included.



# SUMMARY OF LEADING EVENTS IN 1913

## JANUARY

- 1.—Race Meeting at Bulawayo. Athletic championships at Salisbury. Caledonian Sports at Umtali. Gymkhana at Inyati.  
Howett-Phillips' Theatrical Company commences the first of two tours of Rhodesia.  
[NOTE.—Throughout the year the theatres in Bulawayo and Salisbury were continuously open, giving either bioscope, variety, or theatrical entertainments; and the halls at Umtali, Gatooma, Gwelo, and elsewhere were frequently engaged by touring theatrical parties.]
- 6.—The Constitutional League issues from Salisbury a manifesto on the political situation in Rhodesia.
- 7.—Service at Bulawayo in memory of the late Duke of Abercorn, President of the B.S.A. Co.; a similar service was held at Salisbury on the 10th.  
Wesleyan Church Synod at Salisbury, lasting 4 days.
- 25.—Anniversary of Burns' Birthday; Caledonian Societies' observance; the Salisbury Society holds an At Home.  
Cricket at Salisbury; Salisbury wins the Logan Cup, defeating Bulawayo by 8 wickets.
- 30.—Rhodesian Scientific Society (Bulawayo): Paper on "The Abenanzwa Tribe," by Mr. H. N. Hemans, N.C.

## FEBRUARY

- 1.—Race Meeting at Salisbury.
- 8.—Gymkhanas at Bulawayo and Umtali.
- 15.—Fifth show of the Umtali Horticultural Society, followed by a concert.
- 17.—Annual Tobacco Sales at Salisbury, lasting 2 days, nearly 1,000,000 lbs. came on offer.
- 24.—Annual Congress, at Salisbury, of the Rhodesian Agricultural Union. Opening ceremony by H.H. the Administrator.
- 25.—The Constitutional League holds a public meeting at Salisbury.
- 27.—First annual conference, at Gatooma, of the Sanitary Boards of Rhodesia.

## MARCH

- 1.—The Salisbury Cambrian Society gives a banquet, being St. David's Day.  
Hunt and gymkhana meeting at Salisbury.
- 3.—Big cattle sale at Gwelo. About 2,000 head were sold, realising over £12,000.

## MARCH—continued

- 4.—The Gwelo District Hunt holds a *café chantant*.
- 5.—The Wheeler-Edwardes' Gaiety Company commences a Rhodesian tour with London successes.
- 13.—Members of the Enterprise Farmers' Association hold their first annual dinner.
- 15.—Annual tournament of the Rhodesia Lawn Tennis Association takes place at Salisbury.
- 17.—St. Patrick's Day was observed by the various Irish societies by means of dances or concerts.
- 18.—The Livingstone Centenary: Memorial Meeting at Salisbury. A memorial meeting was held at Bulawayo on the following day.
- 22.—Mr. Rochfort Maguire, Vice-President of the B.S.A. Co., speaking at a great gathering at Salisbury, makes an important statement concerning the future Government of the country.
- 24.—Annual Session, at Bulawayo, of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Central South Africa, lasting 2 days. Gymkhana at Inyati.
- 26.—Second Annual Conference, at Gwelo, of the Rhodesian Teachers' Association.  
Rhodesia Scientific Society: Paper on "The Social Conditions of the Natives of Mashonaland," by Mr. F. W. Poussett, N.C.
- 28.—The Hon. Mrs. Rochfort Maguire gives a Garden Party at Government House, Bulawayo.

## APRIL

- 2.—New railway station (offices) at Bulawayo, costing £30,000. Foundation stone laid by the Hon. Mrs. Rochfort Maguire.
- 3.—A Transvaal cricket team (Difford's XI) tours Rhodesia: Matches played at Bulawayo, Gwelo, Gatooma, Salisbury.
- 4.—Wesleyan Church bazaar at Bulawayo, lasting 2 days.
- 5.—Sale of work and *café chantant* in connection with the Salisbury Cathedral building fund.
- 7.—Third Session of the Fifth Legislative Council opens at Salisbury.
- 9.—Que-que English Church holds a "Butterfly" festival.
- 12.—Club swinging at Salisbury: J. L. Roberts, of Que-que, beats world's record.
- 16.—Rhodesia Scientific Society: Paper on "The Wankie Coalfields," by Mr. B. Lightfoot, B.Sc., Government Geologist.
- 24.—St. George's Day: Observed throughout the country by the various English societies.  
New Cathedral at Salisbury: Foundation stone laid by Lady Milton.
- 25.—Legislative Council: Conclusion of the Session.  
First annual shoot, at Salisbury, of the Mashonaland Gun Club.
- 26.—New grounds of the Raylton Athletic Club opened by Mr. E. B. Ross, General Manager of Railways.
- 27.—Prize shoot of the Bulawayo Gun Club.
- 30.—New English Church at Bulawayo opened by the Bishop of Mashonaland. The building is in the Gothic style and cost upwards of £11,000.

## SOCIAL AND SPORTING

### MAY

- 3.—Race Meeting at Salisbury.
- 8.—Rhodesia Scientific Society ; Paper on " The Rise of the Matabele," by Mr. H. Marshall Hole, B.A. (Oxon), late Secretary to the Department of the Administrator.
- 10.—Fifth Rhodesian Bisley, at Bulawayo, lasting 4 days.  
First Agricultural Show at Hartley.  
Boxing : Keeley (holder) defeats Elish and retains Lightweight Amateur Championship of Rhodesia.
- 12.—First Rhodesian Eisteddfod, at Bulawayo, over 400 competitors. Two of the events were for a poem and musical setting suitable for a Rhodesian National Anthem.
- 17.—New English Church at Que-que : Foundation stone laid by Col. H. M. Heyman, M.L.C.
- 21.—Gwelo Agricultural Show, lasting 2 days. Entries 1,115, being a record.  
First Rhodesian Creamery opened, at Gwelo, by H.H. the Administrator.
- 23.—Gwelo Hunt Ball.
- 24.—Empire Day : General observance in Rhodesia.  
New Waterworks at Salisbury : Opening ceremony by Lady Milton.  
Gwelo Sporting Club Gymkhana.
- 25.—" At Home," Government House, Salisbury.  
Reliability Motor Cycle Trials, Bulawayo to Matopos.
- 28.—Bulawayo Agricultural Show, lasting 2 days.
- 29.—Conference of the Rhodesian League, Bulawayo.  
Turf Club Ball, Bulawayo.  
Red Cross Society commences a lecture tour at Salisbury.
- 30.—Giant Mine Tennis Club dance at Gadzema.
- 31.—Race Meeting, Bulawayo.

### JUNE

- 3.—King's birthday : General observance throughout Rhodesia ; Military Parades held.
- 6.—Dance at Marandellas given by the Marandellas Farmers and Tobacco Growers' Association.
- 9.—Second Annual Inter-schools Gymnastic and Boxing Championships, at Salisbury, lasting 2 days.
- 10.—De Beers Rugby Football Club commences a tour o Rhodesia : Five matches played.
- 12.—Speech Day at the Plumtree School. [NOTE.—During the year practically every school in Rhodesia has its Speech Day, accompanied by either a dramatic entertainment or a concert.]  
Umtali Agricultural School, lasting 2 days. A Show Dinner is given ; and a Race Meeting was held on the 14th.
- 20.—New Church Hall at Iron Mine Hill opened by Col. H. M. Heyman, M.L.C.  
Hunt Club Ball at Salisbury.
- 21.—Race Meeting at Salisbury.  
Annual Sports of the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers (Western Division) at Bulawayo.
- 24.—St. John's (new) Church, Bulawayo, dedicated : Sermon by the Archbishop of Cape Town.
- 27.—Annual Ball of the Salisbury Caledonian Society.

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

### JULY

- 2.—Members of the Mangwendi Farmers' Association give a dance in connection with their annual meeting.
- 4.—Annual Fancy Dress Ball of the Gadzema Dancing Society.
- 5.—RHODES DAY, observed throughout Rhodesia.
- 6.—FOUNDERS' DAY, observed throughout Rhodesia.
- Inaugural Run, to Mazoe, of the Salisbury Motor Club.
- 11.—Calico dance at Umtali.  
    Fancy Dress Ball at Que-que.
- 12.—Golf: Rhodesian Championship Meeting, at Salisbury, lasting 4 days. The Gladstone Cup was won by W. J. Knott, of Salisbury, who did the course in 157.  
    Southern Rhodesia Volunteers go into annual camp of training for 4 days: Eastern Division at Marandellas; Western Division at Heany Junction.
- 14.—Gymkhana and Ball at Umvuma.
- 15.—Race Meeting at Macheke.
- 16.—Missionary Conference (Rhodesian) at Bulawayo, lasting 4 days.
- 18.—Annual dance of the Gatooma and District Caledonian Society.
- 19.—Concert at Sinoia.
- 22.—Annual Ball of the Selukwe Volunteers.
- 23.—Thirteenth Annual Show of the Rhodesian Agricultural and Horticultural Society, at Salisbury, lasting 2 days; 800 entries.  
    Rhodesia Scientific Society: Paper on "The Social Organisation of the Bails of Northern Rhodesia," by the Rev. E. W. Smith.
- 24.—Annual Masonic Ball, Bulawayo.
- 26.—Race Meeting at Salisbury.
- 29.—Dr. Charles Vincent arrives from London to conduct examinations for the Trinity College of Music.
- 30.—New Church at Que-que dedicated by the Bishop of Mashonaland.

### AUGUST

- 1.—Annual Fancy Dress Ball of the Salisbury Cricket Club.
- 9.—Race Meeting at Umtali.
- 12.—Church Social at Salisbury.
- 15.—Athletic and Race Meeting at Marandellas, lasting 2 days.
- 18.—"At Home," Government House, Salisbury.
- 21.—Rugby Football: Inter-Province match at Salisbury—Mashonaland, 10 points; Matabeleland, 7 points.
- 22.—Volunteer Ball at Selukwe.
- 23.—Annual Sports of the Selukwe Volunteers.
- 25.—Concert at Mazoe.
- 29.—Volunteer Ball at Umtali.
- 30.—Race Meeting at Bulawayo.

## SOCIAL AND SPORTING

### SEPTEMBER

- 6.—Race Meeting at Salisbury.
- 10.—Royal Colonial Institute Luncheon at Bulawayo to the London Secretary, who is touring Rhodesia.
- 11.—Moonlight church fete at Gatooma.
- 12.—Occupation Day, Mashonaland—observed by Pioneers at Salisbury.
- 13.—First Race Meeting at Hartley.  
Annual Sports and Ball of the Bulawayo Caledonian Society.  
Police and Volunteer Sports at Umtali.
- 18.—Fancy Dress Ball, Umtali, Lancashire and Yorkshire Society.
- 19.—Football Club Dance at Penhalonga.
- 20.—Rugby Football: Matabeleland Juniors meet Mashonaland Juniors.
- 21.—Automobile Club of Matabeleland: Hill-climbing contest at the Matopos.
- 26.—Annual Dance of the Gwelo Volunteers.
- 29.—H.E. the High Commissioner (Lord Gladstone) tours Rhodesia: Arrival at Bulawayo.
- 30.—Lord Gladstone visits the Zimbabwe Ruins.

### OCTOBER

- 2.—Lord Gladstone at Umvuma.
- 3.—Dance of the Mashonaland Cricket Association at Salisbury.
- 4.—Race Meeting at Salisbury.
- 6.—Lord Gladstone at Salisbury.
- 7.—Capt. Kelsey's Cape-to-Cairo Motor Expedition arrives in Bulawayo.
- 9.—Conclusion of Lord Gladstone's tour: Departure for Beira.
- 11.—Floral Fete at Salisbury.  
Race Meeting at Umtali.
- 15.—Moonlight Church Fete at Hartley.  
Race Meeting at Gatooma.
- 18.—Motor Expedition leaves Bulawayo en route to Cairo.  
Gymkhana at Umvuma.
- 23.—Masonic Ball at Gwelo.

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA HANDBOOK, 1914

### NOVEMBER

- 4.—Occupation Day, Matabeleland: Twentieth Annual Dinner of the Society of Members of the 1890 and 1893 Columns, at Bulawayo.
- 8.—Race Meeting at Bulawayo.  
Cape Bisley: Rhodesian competitor is Runner-up for the King's Prize, score 316; other Rhodesians occupy third and fifth places.
- 11.—Sir Starr Jameson's tour: Arrival in Bulawayo.
- 14.—Bachelor's Dance at Gwelo.
- 15.—Race Meeting at Gatooma.
- 18.—Public Meeting at Salisbury condemns suggestion that Rhodesia should enter the Union of South Africa.
- 22.—"At Home," Government House, Salisbury.
- 26.—Rhodesia Scientific Society: Paper on "The Karanga of 1500 and To-day," by Mr. R. N. Hall, F.R.G.S.
- 27.—Annual Volunteer Ball at Bulawayo.
- 28.—Caledonian Society's Sports at Gatooma.
- 29.—Caledonian Society's Banquet at Bulawayo  
Annual Sports of the Gwelo Volunteers.

### DECEMBER

- 4.—Shangani Day—Public Holiday.
- 6.—Race Meeting at Salisbury.
- 7.—Dedication of a window in St. John's, Bulawayo, to the men who lost their lives in the conquest of Matabeleland; window unveiled by Sir Starr Jameson.  
Small Workers and Tributors v. Residents of Hartley: Annual Cricket Match.
- 8.—Holloway Dramatic Company tours Rhodesia.  
Lecture at Bulawayo: "Scottish Song and the Song Writers."
- 11.—Sir Starr Jameson holds meetings at Selukwe.
- 12.—Sir Starr Jameson visits and holds meetings at Umvuma, Iron Mine Hill, and Lalapanzi.  
Annual Dinner at Bulawayo of the Old Boys of St. Andrew's, Diocesan and South African Colleges.
- 13.—Sir Starr Jameson holds meetings at Gwelo.  
Performance of Handel's "Messiah" at Salisbury.
- 14.—Sir Starr Jameson at Gatooma.
- 15.—Stock Fair at Marula: Lunch and tea provided by lady residents.  
Sir Starr Jameson at Quo-Que and Hartley.  
Sir Starr Jameson arrives in Salisbury.
- 16.—Anglican Church, Enkeldoorn: Laying of foundation stone.
- 17.—Gwelo Pioneers' Annual Dinner.
- 20.—Fat Stock Show at Salisbury: First of its kind ever held in the territory.
- 25.—Christmas Day: Sports at Selukwe, Gatooma, Bindura, Wankie, Quo-Que, etc.
- 26.—Amateur Athletic Meeting at Gwelo.  
Gymkhana at Bubi.
- 27.—Sir Starr Jameson at Marandellas and Umtali.
- 31.—Race Ball at Bulawayo.

# “WHO’S WHO” IN RHODESIA

## BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF LEADING RESIDENTS

**Ackermann, Audley Harold.** Bulawayo. Resident Mining Engineer of the British South Africa Co. Born Blackheath. Married.

**Atherstone, William John.** Salisbury. Surveyor-General. Born 1871, Cape Colony. Married.

**Baker, Alfred Lee.** Civil Commissioner and Magistrate of Hartley. Born 1875, Dinapore, India. Joined the Mashonaland Mounted Police, 1895. Married.

**Baxendale, Col. Walter.** Bulawayo. Colonel commanding the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers, Western Division. Born 1870, in Lancashire. Served Native Rebellion, 1896. Several times Mayor of Bulawayo.

**Baxter, Ernest Charles, J.P.** Bulawayo. Controller of Customs. Born, Southall, Middlesex. Married.

**Beaven, Frederic Hicks, D.D.** Bishop of Mashonaland. Born 1855, Rodwell, Wilts. Formerly Vicar of St. Paul’s, Burton-on-Trent. Served as Chaplain in the Boer war. Became Archdeacon of Matabeleland in 1904; Dean of Salisbury, 1907. Married.

**Begbie, Ernest Alban, M.L.C.** Surprise Mine, Selukwe. Mine and farm owner. Is President of the Rhodesian Small Workers’ and Tributors’ Association.

**Blakeway, Frederick Charles.** Manager of the Salisbury branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa. Born at Fort Beaufort, Cape Province.

**Brailsford, Edward Arthur Law.** Magistrate of Salisbury; was transferred from the Civil Service of the Cape Colony in 1898.

**Bucknall, Capt. William Beverley, M.L.C.** Bulawayo. Member of the Town Council and Deputy-Mayor of Bulawayo. Married.

**Burns-Begg, Col. Robert, K.C., M.A.(Edin.).** Salisbury. H.M. Resident Commissioner. Born 1872, Kinross, Scotland. Formerly Head of the Transvaal Police. Practised at the Rhodesian Bar in 1888-9. Went through the South African war, and was subsequently attached to the Intelligence Department of the War Office in London. Married.

**Christie, James Alfred Cope, M.S.A.** Salisbury. Born 1870, London. In business as an architect. Married.

**Cleveland, Milton Evan, M.L.C.** Salisbury. Contractor. Former Mayor of Salisbury.

**Coghlan, Sir Charles Patrick John, Kt., M.L.C.** Senior partner Coghlan & Welsh, solicitors, Bulawayo. Born 1863, King Williamstown. Was the Rhodesian delegate to the S.A. National Convention, 1908, and was knighted for his services to the country. Sir Charles married in 1899 a daughter of the late Col. Schermbrucker, M.L.A. (Cape).

**Collings, Burton Ireland, M.L.C.** Salisbury. Mining Engineer.

**Coxwell, Edward.** Salisbury. Mayor of Salisbury. Is Secretary, Salisbury Board of Executors. Born 1867, Cape Town. Married.

**Cripps, Lionel, M.L.C.** Fernhill, near Umtali. Farmer.

**De Laessoe, Harold Henry A. Mazunga.** Manager of the Liebig Extract of Meat Co.'s Rhodesian ranches. Born 1879, Teheran, Persia. For many years a Native Commissioner in Rhodesia.

**De Smidt, John Pascal Larkins.** Civil Commissioner and Magistrate of the Charter district. Born 1871, Clanwilliam, Cape Colony. Formerly in the Cape Civil Service. Married.

**Don, Charles D.** Editor "Rhodesia Herald." Salisbury. Born 1874, Bridge of Allan, Scotland. Married.

**Duthie, George, B.A.(Cantab.), M.A.(Aberdeen), M.L.C.** Salisbury. Director of Education. Is keenly interested in horticulture. Born Aberdeen, Scotland.



## BIOGRAPHY

**Eaton, Walter Musgrave, M.B., M.C.(Edin.), D.P.H.(Cantab.).** Bulawayo. Assistant Medical Director. Is also medical superintendent, Bulawayo Memorial Hospital. Born 1863, Wynburg, Cape Colony. Formerly in the service of the Cape Government. Married.

**Edmonds, John Arnold, M.L.C.** Lomagundi. Was for some years president of the Rhodesian Agricultural Union. Born 1867. Joined the Pioneer Corps, 1890; served in the Native Rebellion, 1896. Married.

**Edwards, Col. Alfred Hamilton Mackenzie, C.B., M.V.O.** Salisbury. Commandant of Rhodesian (Police and Volunteer) Forces. Born 1862, India. Formerly Chief Constable, Metropolitan Police Force, Scotland Yard. In the Anglo-Boer War commanded the Imperial Light Horse.

**Everett, Richard Horace.** Salisbury. Auditor for Southern Rhodesia. Served in the Matabele War, 1893, and the Native Rebellion, 1896.

**Eyles, Frederick, ex-M.L.C.** Hartley. Farmer. Is one of the "leaders" of the farmers.

**Eyre, George Henry.** Salisbury. Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia. Born 1861, Denby. From 1876 to 1880 in English postal service; from 1880 to 1897 in Cape Colony postal service. Married.

**Fleming, Andrew Milroy, C.M.G., M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S.(Edin.), D.P.H.(Cantab.).** Salisbury. Medical Director Southern Rhodesia, and Principal Medical Officer, B.S.A. Police. Born 1871, Stirling. Married.

**Fletcher, Charles McKenzie.** Civil Commissioner and Magistrate of Gwanda. Formerly in the Cape Civil Service. Married.

**Fletcher, Robert Alexander, J.P., ex-M.L.C.** Bulawayo. Born 1865, Keerom, Namaqualand. Civil engineer and land surveyor. President of Rhodesian Agricultural Union and Rhodesian Landowners' and Farmers' Association. Takes a prominent part in political controversies affecting the country's farming interests. Married.

**Forbes, Gordon Stewart Drummond, D.S.O., C.M.G., M.L.C.** Bulawayo. Managing director of Forbes Rhodesia (Mining) Syndicate. Born 1868 in Scotland. Though principally associated with mining interests, holds independent political views. Is a keen follower of racing in Rhodesia.

**Fraser, the Hon. Alastair.** Bulawayo. Consulting engineer to Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co. Youngest son of the late Lord Lovat.

**Fraser, Alexander.** Bulawayo. Mayor of Bulawayo. Born in Scotland. Is established in Bulawayo as a general accountant.

**Fraser, Alexander McCalman.** Manager of the Bulawayo branch of the National Bank of South Africa. Born 1867, Fearn, Ross-shire. Married.

**Fynn, Percival Donald Leslie.** Salisbury. Secretary to the Treasury. Born 1872, Cape Province. Formerly in Cape Civil Service. Has acted as Treasurer and Member of the Executive Council. Is one of the best lawn tennis players in the country. Married.

**Goetz, Rev. Father E. A., S.J., M.A., F.R.A.S.** Director of the Observatory, Bulawayo. Born 1865, Alsace.

**Grey, Col. Raleigh, C.M.G., C.V.O., M.L.C.** Salisbury. General manager in Rhodesia of the United Rhodesia Gold Fields, Ltd. Born 1860. Formerly in the Army. Commanded a column in the Matabele War, 1893. Is colonel commanding the Eastern Division of the S.R.V. Married.

**Haddon, Theo. Que-Que.** General Manager Globe & Phoenix Gold Mining Co. Born 1872, Durban. Married.

**Haddon, William Henry.** Bulawayo. Formerly M.L.C. Member of firm of Haddon & Sly, general retail merchants, Bulawayo. Ex-President Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce. Married.

## BIOGRAPHY

**Harker, the Ven. Archdeacon, M.A.** Bulawayo. Archdeacon of Matabeleland, and Rector of St. John's, Bulawayo. Formerly Dean of Salisbury. Married.

**Heyman, Col. Herman Melville, M.L.C.** Bulawayo. Managing director in Rhodesia of Willoughby's Consolidated Co., Ltd., since 1896. Born 1859, Gibraltar. Joined Pioneer Expedition of Chartered Company in 1889 as captain, and saw service in the Matabele War, 1893. Subsequently appointed Civil Commissioner, Resident Magistrate, and the Chartered Company's representative for Matabeleland. In the Native Rebellion of 1896 he raised and commanded the first corps of Rhodesia Horse. Married.

**Hodges, Herbert Septimus.** Formerly editor "Bulawayo Chronicle," and manager Bulawayo branch Argus Printing and Publishing Co., of Johannesburg. Relinquished former position 1913. Born 1868, Birmingham. Saw service in Native Rebellion, 1896. Married.

**Honey, Wilfred Streak.** Salisbury. Of the firm of Honey, Blanckenberg & Ross, solicitors. Born 1867. Married.

**Hulley, Thomas Benjamin.** Native Commissioner, Umtali, and Superintendent of Natives, Eastern Division. Born 1860, Somerset East, C.C. Served through Native Rebellion, 1896. Married.

**Huntly, Gordon Merriman.** Farmer, Victoria. Formerly Civil Commissioner and Magistrate of Victoria.

**Inskipp, Percy Sidney.** Bulawayo. Commercial Representative of the B.S.A. Co. Joined Pioneer Column, 1890; served Native Rebellion, 1896. At one time private secretary to Sir Starr Jameson. Married.

**Jameson, Charles Godfrey.** Salisbury. Consulting mining engineer. Born 1879, King Williamstown. Married.

**Jameson, Samuel Ross.** Penhalonga. General manager Penhalonga and Rezende Mines, Ltd. Born 1878, King Williamstown. Married.

**Johnson, George.** Bulawayo. Of firm of Johnson & Fletcher, electrical and mechanical engineers. Born 1867, Terrington, Norfolk. Former President Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce. Married.

**Judson, Major Dan.** Bulawayo. Surveyor and District Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs. Born 1865, Melrose, South Australia. Seconded from the service of the Cape Government, 1893. Served through Native Rebellion, 1896. Married.

**Kempster, Herbert William.** Bulawayo. Born 1870, Teddington, Surrey. Formerly Chairman and Managing Director Rhodesian Native Labour Bureau. Married.

**Kennedy, James Hutchinson, M.L.C.** Salisbury. Master and Registrar of the High Court, and Sheriff of Southern Rhodesia. Formerly in the Cape Civil Service. Saw service in the Matabele War, 1893, and the Native Rebellion, 1896.

**King, Godfrey James, M.A.(Oxon.).** Civil Commissioner of Salisbury, Registrar of Deeds, Companies, and Patents, and Registrar of Births and Deaths. Born 1870, Oxford.

**Longden, William Matthias.** Civil Commissioner and Magistrate, Melssetter. Joined Civil Service, 1891. Obtained a land concession for B.S.A. Co. from Gungunyana, King of Gazaland, 1891. Saw service in the Matabele War, 1893, and the Native Rebellion, 1896.

**Mackenzie, James Donald.** Bulawayo. Solicitor-General. Formerly Crown Prosecutor to the High Court of Griqualand West. Born 1866, Bechuanaland. Married.

**Maufe, Herbert Brantwood, B.A. (Cantab.).** Director, Geological Survey. Formerly connected with geological surveys in Scotland, Ireland, and British East Africa.

## BIOGRAPHY

**McDonald, James Gordon.** Bulawayo. Joint general manager of the Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd. Is manager in Rhodesia for the Rhodes Trustees. Born 1868, Aberdeenshire.

**McIlwaine, Robert, M.A., LL.B.(Ireland).** Salisbury. Secretary of the Law Department. Born 1871, Larne, Co. Antrim. Formerly in the Cape Civil Service. Has acted as Attorney-General and Member of the Legislative Council. Hobby : Fruit culture. Married.

**Meikle, Thomas.** Bulawayo. Merchant. Married.

**Milton, Sir William Henry, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.** Salisbury. Administrator of Southern Rhodesia. Born 1854, son of the Rev. William Milton, Newbury, Berks. Educated at Marlborough. Entered Cape Civil Service, 1878, and in 1891 was private secretary to the Right Hon. C. J. Rhodes, then the Premier of the Cape Colony. He was transferred to Rhodesia in 1896 as Chief Secretary and Secretary for Native Affairs. Became Administrator of Mashonaland, 1898, and Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, 1902. Sir William married in 1883 a daughter of Mr. A. R. Borchers, Wynberg, Cape Province.

**Mitchell, George, M.L.C.** Bulawayo. Joint general manager of Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd. Formerly general manager Rhodesian Exploration and Development Co., Ltd. Born 1867, Woodhall, Bothwell, N.B. Married.

**Montagu, Ernest William Saunders, M.L.C.** Salisbury. Secretary for Mines and Works, Member of the Executive Council. Born 1863, Rondebosch. Formerly in the Cape Civil Service.

**Myburgh, Francis Rudolph, ex-M.L.C.** Umtali. Solicitor.

**Myburgh, Ryk H.** Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Bulawayo. Formerly in the Cape Civil Service. Married.

**Napier, Col. William, M.L.C.** Central Estates, Umvuma. Manager of the Central Estates (farming). Served in the native wars. Married.

**Newton, Francis James, C.V.O., C.M.G., M.L.C.** Salisbury. Treasurer since 1903. Born 1857, St. Croix, West Indies. Educated at Oxford. Barrister-at-law, Inner Temple. Arrived South Africa 1881 as A.D.C. to Sir Hercules Robinson. Became Resident Commissioner of Bechuanaland, 1895. Went to British Honduras as Colonial Secretary, 1897; Colonial Secretary, Barbados, 1901. Married, 1899, the eldest daughter of Mr. D. Cloete, Cape Province.

**Nobbs, Eric Arthur, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.H.A.S., M.L.C.** Salisbury. Director of Agriculture. Formerly in the Cape Civil Service.

**Parsons, Cyril Edward.** Salisbury. Consulting engineer to the United Rhodesia Gold Fields Co., Ltd. Born 1871, Birdsall Grange, York. Married.

**Robertson, James.** Salisbury. Clerk of Councils. Joined Rhodesian Civil Service, 1895. Saw service in Native Rebellion, 1896.

**Ross, Edward Rowlandson.** Bulawayo. General manager Beira and Mashonaland and Rhodesia Railways. Formerly general manager of the Natal Government Railways. Has been connected with the Indian railway service. Born 1868, Blackheath. Married.

**Scanlen, Arthur Dennison.** Salisbury. Of the firm of Scanlen & Holderness, solicitors. Born 1870, Cradock, Cape Colony. Barrister, Inner Temple. Married.

**Scovell, Capt. G. J.** Bulawayo. Private secretary in Rhodesia to the visiting directors of the British South Africa Co. Resides at Government House.

**Shand, William Robertson.** Civil Commissioner and Magistrate, Gwelo. Formerly in the Cape Civil Service. Born 1866, Swellendam, Cape Colony. Married.

## BIOGRAPHY

**Sinclair, John Maclure, M.R.C.V.S.** Salisbury. Chief Veterinary Surgeon. Married.

**Sly, John William.** Bulawayo. Of the firm of Haddon & Sly. President Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce. Married.

**Smith, Percy George.** Civil Commissioner and Magistrate, Umtali. Formerly in the Cape Civil Service.

**Snodgras, Major Robert Graham.** Formerly Officer Commanding Umtali district of the S.R.V. (E.D.). Born in Ireland. Served in Matabele War, 1893, and Native Rebellion, 1896.

**Stewart, George.** Bulawayo. General manager in Rhodesia of Rhodesia, Ltd. Born 1866, Wigtownshire. Member of the Bulawayo Town Council. Married.

**Sykes, Very Rev. Father Richard, S.J.** Prefect Apostolic in Rhodesia. Born 1854, Lancashire.

**Taylor, Herbert John.** Salisbury. Chief Native Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia. Born 1865, Natal. Joined Civil Service, 1894. Saw service Native Rebellion, 1896. Married.

**Townsend, Stephen Frank.** Bulawayo. Chief of the engineering staff of the Rhodesia Railways in South Africa under the consulting engineers, Sir Douglas Fox and Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart. Has seen the Cape-Cairo line extended from Matjesfontein to Broken Hill, a distance of 2,015 miles. Born 1857, Peshawar, India. Married.

**Tredgold, Clarkson Henry, K.C., B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), M.L.C.** Salisbury. Attorney-General Member of the Executive Council. Born 1865, Mowbray, Cape Town. Appointed representative at Bulawayo of the Public Prosecutor in 1898; Solicitor-General, 1900. Married.

**Vintcent, Sir Joseph, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.).** Senior Judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia. Born 1861, Mossel Bay, Cape Province. Became Judge of the High Court of Matabeleland, 1894. Married in 1891 daughter of the late Mr. Henry Myburgh, Cape Town.

**Watermeyer, John Philip Fairbairn, B.A. (Cantab.).** Judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia. Born 1861, Cape Town. Appointed Judge, High Court of Matabeleland, 1896.

**Wise, Charles Dacre, F.S.I.** Salisbury. Director of Land Settlement. Born 1864, Brockham, Surrey. Married. Is master of the Salisbury Hunt.

**Wrey, Philip Bouchier Sherard.** Bulawayo; General manager in Rhodesia of Mashonaland Agency, Ltd. Is also prominently identified with the local life of the territory, being President of the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines and Bulawayo Agricultural Society, and chairman of the Bulawayo Club. Devotes much time and money to researches and experiments in arboriculture, with results which will ultimately be of much value to the country. Born 1858, Devonshire. Married in 1889 a daughter of the late Col. Burton, R.H.A.



# *MEMORANDA*

---

# J A N U A R Y

---

1	Th	NEW YEAR'S DAY
2	F	
3	S	Death of the Duke of Abercorn President B.S.A. Co., 1913
4	S	
5	M	
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	Death of Lo Bengul , 1894
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	High Court : Provisional Day, Salis- bury
31	S	

# *MEMORANDA*

---

# F E B R U A R Y

---

- 1 S  
2 M High Court : Criminal Sessions, Salisbury  
3 Tu Lendy Memorial, Bulawayo Park, unveiled, 1897  
4 W  
5 Th  
6 F Sir Starr Jameson born, 1853  
7 S  
8 S  
9 M  
10 Tu  
11 W Lo Bengula entered into Treaty with Imperial Government, 1888  
12 Th High Court : Civil Term, Salisbury, begins  
13 F  
14 S  
15 S  
16 M  
17 Tu  
18 W  
19 Th  
20 F  
21 S  
22 S  
23 M  
24 Tu SHROVE TUESDAY. Agricultural Union Congress, Bulawayo (3 days)  
25 W ASH WEDNESDAY. High Court : Civil Term, Bulawayo, begins.  
26 Th  
27 F  
28 S  
192

# *MEMORANDA*

---

# M A R C H

---

- 1 **S** ST. DAVID'S DAY  
2 **M**  
3 **Tu** High Court : Civil Term, Salisbury,  
ends  
4 **W**  
5 **Th**  
6 **F** High Court : Provisional Day, Bula-  
wayo  
7 **S**  
8 **S**  
9 **M** High Court : Criminal Sessions, Bula-  
wayo  
10 **Tu**  
11 **W**  
12 **Th**  
13 **F**  
14 **S**  
15 **S**  
16 **M**  
17 **Tu** ST. PATRICK'S DAY  
High Court : Civil Term, Bulawayo,  
begins  
18 **W**  
19 **Th** Livingstone born, 1803  
20 **F** Matabele Rising, 1896  
21 **S**  
22 **S**  
23 **M**  
24 **Tu**  
25 **W**  
26 **Th** Death of Cecil John Rhodes, 1902  
27 **F**  
28 **S**  
29 **S**  
30 **M**  
31 **Tu** End of Financial Year, British South  
Africa Co.

# *MEMORANDA*

---

# A P R I L

---

- 1 W Rhodesia entered Universal Postal Union, 1900
- 2 Th High Court : Civil term, Bulawayo, ends
- 3 F
- 4 S
- 5 S PALM SUNDAY
- 6 M High Court : Circuit, Umtali
- 7 Tu
- 8 W
- 9 Th
- 10 F GOOD FRIDAY. Burial of Cecil John Rhodes, World's View, Matopos, 1902
- 11 S
- 12 S EASTER SUNDAY
- 13 M BANK HOLIDAY
- 14 Tu
- 15 W Legislative Council meets.  
High Court : Circuit, Gwelo
- 16 Th
- 17 F
- 18 S David Livingstone buried Westminster Abbey, 1874
- 19 S
- 20 M
- 21 Tu
- 22 W
- 23 Th ST. GEORGE'S DAY
- 24 F
- 25 S
- 26 S
- 27 M High Court : Circuit, Victoria
- 28 Tu
- 29 W
- 30 Th



# *MEMORANDA*

---

# M A Y

---

- 1 F Game, Class A : Season begins  
2 S  
3 S  
4 M Livingstone died at Ilala, Northern Rhodesia, 1877  
5 Tu  
6 W Death of King Edward VII., 1910  
High Court : Criminal Sessions, Salisbury  
7 Th  
8 F  
9 S  
10 S  
11 M First Agricultural Show, Bulawayo, 1899  
12 Tu  
13 W  
14 Th  
15 F First Session Legislative Council, 1899  
16 S  
17 S  
18 M High Court : Civil Term, Salisbury, begins  
19 Tu  
20 W  
21 Th ASCENSION DAY  
22 F Railway, Beira to Salisbury, opened, 1899  
23 S  
24 S EMPIRE DAY  
25 M  
26 Tu Queen Mary born, 1867  
27 W Bulawayo Agricultural Show, two days  
28 Th  
29 F  
30 S  
31 S WHIT SUNDAY  
Boer War : Peace, December, 1902  
Union of South Africa, 1910

# *MEMORANDA*

---

# J U N E

---

- 1 M BANK HOLIDAY  
2 Tu  
3 W King's Birthday. George V. born, 1865  
4 Th  
5 F High Court : Civil Term, Salisbury,  
ends  
6 S  
7 S  
8 M High Court : Criminal Sessions, Bula-  
wayo  
9 Tu  
10 W  
11 Th  
12 F  
13 S  
14 S Mashona Rising, 1896  
15 M  
16 Tu  
17 W High Court : Civil Term, Bulawayo,  
begins  
18 Th  
19 F Railway to Victoria Falls opened, 1904  
20 S  
21 S Degree D.C.L. conferred on Mr.  
Rhodes, Oxford University, 1899  
22 M Coronation of George V., 1911  
23 Tu  
24 W  
25 Th  
26 F  
27 S  
28 S Pioneer Column left Macloutsie River,  
1890  
29 M  
30 Tu  
200

# *MEMORANDA*

---

# J U L Y

---

- 1 W Rhodesia entered S.A. Customs Union, 1903.  
Game, Class B : Season begins
- 2 Th
- 3 F High Court : Civil Term, Bulawayo, ends
- 4 S
- 5 S Cecil John Rhodes born, 1853.  
Shangani Memorial, Matopos, unveiled, 1904
- 6 M RHODES'S DAY. 1890 and 1893  
Columns' Society formed, 1904.  
High Court : Criminal Sessions,  
Salisbury
- 7 Tu FOUNDERS' DAY. The Rhodes Statue  
Bulawayo, unveiled, 1904
- 8 W
- 9 Th
- 10 F
- 11 S
- 12 S
- 13 M
- 14 Tu
- 15 W
- 16 Th Death of Alfred Beit, 1906  
High Court : Civil Term, Salisbury,  
begins
- 17 F
- 18 S
- 19 S
- 20 M
- 21 Tu
- 22 W
- 23 Th
- 24 F
- 25 S
- 26 S Rhodesia Chamber of Mines incorporated, 1895
- 27 M
- 28 Tu
- 29 W
- 30 Th
- 31 F High Court : Civil Term, Salisbury,  
ends

# *MEMORANDA*

---

# AUGUST

---

- 1 S Rhodesia entered into Customs Agreement with Cape Colony, 1899
- 2 S
- 3 M High Court : Criminal Sessions, Bulawayo
- 4 Tu
- 5 W
- 6 Th
- 7 F
- 8 S
- 9 S
- 10 M
- 11 Tu
- 12 W High Court : Civil Term, Bulawayo, begins
- 13 Th
- 14 F
- 15 S
- 16 S
- 17 M
- 18 Tu
- 19 W
- 20 Th
- 21 F Mr. Rhodes's indaba with Native rebels, Matopos, 1896
- 22 S
- 23 S
- 24 M
- 25 Tu
- 26 W
- 27 Th
- 28 F High Court : Civil Term, Bulawayo, ends
- 29 S
- 30 S Lord Gladstone (High Commissioner) toured Rhodesia, 1911
- 31 M
- 204



# *MEMORANDA*

---

# SEPTEMBER

---

1	Tu	
2	W	High Court : Circuit, Gwelo
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	High Court, Matabeleland, established 1894
11	F	
12	S	Occupation Day, Mashonaland (Pioneers reached Salisbury, 1890)
13	S	
14	M	
15	Tu	High Court : Circuit, Victoria
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	Death of Col. Frank Rhodes, 1905
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	High Court : Provisional Day, Bulawayo

# *MEMORANDA*

---

# OCTOBER

---

1	Th	Pioneer Column disbanded, 1890 Birds, Class A : Close season, Mashonaland
2	F	War on the Matabele authorised, 1898
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	Lord Selborne (High Commissioner) toured Rhodesia, 1906 High Court : Provisional Day, Salisbury
6	Tu	Bulawayo - Salisbury railway completed, 1902
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	Floral Fête, Salisbury
11	S	
12	M	S. A. National Convention, 1908, Rhodesia represented High Court : Circuit, Umtali
13	Tu	Matabele Rebellion finally quelled, 1896
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	High Court : Criminal Sessions, Salisbury
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	Municipalities of Salisbury and Bulawayo created, 1897
27	Tu	Mashona Rebellion finally quelled, 1897
28	W	High Court : Civil Term, Salisbury, begins
29	Th	ROYAL CHARTER granted British South Africa Co., 1889
30	F	Rudd Concession signed by Lo Bengula, 1888
31		
208		

# *MEMORANDA*

---

# NOVEMBER

---

- 1 **S** Game, Class A : Close season  
2 **M**  
3 **Tu** Bulawayo lighted by electricity, 1897  
4 **W** Occupation Day, Matabeleland (B.S.A. Co.'s forces entered Bulawayo, 1893)  
Railway to Bulawayo from Mafeking opened by Lord Milner (High Commissioner)  
5 **Th**  
6 **F**  
7 **S**  
8 **S**  
9 **M**  
10 **Tu** Stanley found Livingstone at Ujiji (Lake Tanganyika), 1871  
11 **W**  
12 **Th** Royal Tour of Rhodesia commenced, 1910 (Duke and Duchess of Connaught)  
13 **F** High Court : Civil Term, Salisbury, ends  
14 **S** The Royal Party at Livingstone, 1910  
15 **S**  
16 **M** High Court : Criminal Sessions, Bulawayo  
17 **Tu**  
18 **W** The Royal Party at Salisbury, 1910  
19 **Th**  
20 **F**  
21 **S** The Royal Party at Bulawayo, 1910  
22 **S**  
23 **M**  
24 **Tu**  
25 **W** Royal Tour of Rhodesia concluded, 1910  
High Court : Civil Term, Bulawayo, begins  
26 **Th**  
27 **F**  
28 **S**  
29 **S**  
30 **M** ST. ANDREW'S DAY

# *MEMORANDA*

---

# DECEMBER

---

- 1 Tu First Public Telephone, Bulawayo,  
1898. Game, Class B : Close season
- 2 W
- 3 Th
- 4 F SHANGANI DAY (Major Wilson's force  
annihilated at Shangani, 1893).  
Public Holiday
- 5 S
- 6 S
- 7 M
- 8 Tu
- 9 W
- 10 Th
- 11 F Railway crossed the Congo border, 1909  
High Court : Civil Term, Bulawayo,  
ends
- 12 S
- 13 S
- 14 M
- 15 Tu
- 16 W
- 17 Th
- 18 F
- 19 S
- 20 S
- 21 M
- 22 Tu
- 23 W
- 24 Th
- 25 F CHRISTMAS DAY
- 26 S BOXING DAY
- 27 S
- 28 M
- 29 Tu
- 30 W
- 31 Th



# *MEMORANDA*

---

## XII.—BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following is a selected list of books dealing with Rhodesia :—

- Life of the Rt. Hon. Cecil John Rhodes.* By Sir Lewis Michell. London : Arnold.
- Cecil Rhodes : His Political Life and Speeches.* By "Vindex." London : Chapman & Hall.
- The Rt. Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes.* By Sir T. E. Fuller. London : Longmans.
- Dr. Jameson.* By G. Seymour Fort. London : Hurst & Blackett.
- Prehistoric Rhodesia.* By R. N. Hall. London : Unwin.
- Ancient Ruins of Rhodesia.* By Hall and Bent. London : Methuen.
- Great Zimbabwe, Mashonaland and Rhodesia.* By R. N. Hall. London : Methuen.
- The Eldorado of the Ancients.* By Dr. Carl Peters. London : Pearson.
- Medieval Rhodesia.* By D. R. McIver. London : Macmillan.
- The Gold of Ophir : Whence Brought, and by Whom.* By A. H. Keane. London : Stanford.
- The Matabele Campaign.* By Sir R. Baden Powell. London : Methuen.
- Matabeleland.* By A. R. Colquhoun. London : Simpkin Marshall.
- Sunshine and Storm in Rhodesia.* By F. C. Selous. London : Rowland Ward.
- African Nature Notes and Reminiscences.* By F. C. Selous. London : Macmillan.
- Wild Game in Zambesia.* By R. C. F. Maugham. London : John Murray.
- Exploration and Hunting in Central Africa.* By Col. A. H. St. Gibbons. London : Methuen.
- Rhodesia of To-day (1895).* By E. F. Knight. London : Longmans.
- Big Game Hunting in N.E. Rhodesia.* By Owen Letcher. London : Long.
- Southern Rhodesia.* By Percy F. Home. London : Bell & Son.
- The Great Plateau of Northern Rhodesia.* By Gouldsbury & Sheane. London : Arnold.
- Agricultural and Pastoral Prospects of South Africa.* By Owen Thomas. London : Constable.
- The Mineral Industry of Rhodesia.* By J. P. Johnson. London : Longmans.
- The Rhodesian Miners' Handbook.* By F. P. Mennell. Bulawayo : Allen.
- The Guide to South and East Africa,* for the use of tourists, sportsmen, invalids and settlers. By A. S. & G. G. Brown. Edited annually for the Union-Castle Mail S.S. Company. London : Sampson Low, Marston & Co.

# I N D E X

	PAGE		PAGE
ABERCORN .. .. .	99	Boarding-houses .. .. .	143
Administration .. .. .	93-8	Books on Rhodesia .. .. .	214
— Northern Rhodesia .. .. .	137	Boxing, inter-schools .. .. .	169
Admission fees, stamps, etc. .. .	153	Boy Scouts .. .. .	146
Adventists, Seventh Day .. .. .	149	Brethren in Christ .. .. .	149
Advice for farmers .. .. .	42	British Association visit .. .. .	87
— — miners .. .. .	51	— — Zimbabwe lecture .. .. .	87
Afforestation .. .. .	29	British South Africa Co. .. .. .	18
Agricultural Department .. .. .	41	— — — — Board .. .. .	94
— Bulletins .. .. .	42	— — — — Capital .. .. .	10
— College, proposed .. .. .	42	— — — — Creamery .. .. .	35
— Examinations .. .. .	42	— — — — Commercial	
— Experiments .. .. .	41	Branch .. .. .	36, 97
— Lectures .. .. .	42	— — — — Estates .. .. .	16
— Parcels Post .. .. .	162	— — — — Expert advisers .. .. .	41
— Products .. .. .	18	— — — — Formation of .. .. .	9
— Shows (see Townships) .. .. .		— — — — Headquarters .. .. .	94
<i>Agricultural Journal</i> .. .. .	41	— — — — Mines Develop-	
Alan Wilson .. .. .	11, 131	ment Co. .. .. .	53
— — (Shangani) Memorial .. .. .	90	— — — — Railway interest .. .. .	157
Alienated land .. .. .	37	— — — — Ranching scheme .. .. .	31
Alluvial mining .. .. .	52, 67	— — — — Police .. .. .	162
Altitude .. .. .	15	Broom corn .. .. .	27
American Board of Foreign		Bubi .. .. .	190
Missions .. .. .	149	Buckwheat .. .. .	25
Anglican Church .. .. .	147	Building plot prices .. .. .	153
Animals exported .. .. .	154	Bulalima-Mangwe .. .. .	100
Appointments, business .. .. .	153	Bulawayo .. .. .	53, 101
Arcturus .. .. .	110	Bull, trophy for .. .. .	30
Area .. .. .	15	Butter, prices .. .. .	36
— Northern Rhodesia .. .. .	137	Bushman's Haunt .. .. .	89
Arms and ammunition, im-		Business appointments .. .. .	153
portation of .. .. .	171	— leases .. .. .	153
Arnst, Barry, sculling cham-		Businesses licensed .. .. .	151
pionship .. .. .	84, 169		
Asbestos .. .. .	55, 110	CABLEGRAM charges .. .. .	162
		Cadets .. .. .	146, 165, 166
BANK, LAND .. .. .	44	Cam and Motor mine .. .. .	53
Banks, general (see Townships) .. .	151	Cattle .. .. .	29, 137
Barley .. .. .	24	— Bull, trophy for .. .. .	30
Barry-Arnst, sculling cham-		— Dipping .. .. .	43
pionship .. .. .	84, 169	— Prices .. .. .	31
Base Metals .. .. .	54-6	— Purchasing of .. .. .	43
Battlefields .. .. .	99	— Sales .. .. .	112
Beans .. .. .	25	Caves, Sinola .. .. .	91, 117
Beetroots .. .. .	26	Census .. .. .	141
Belt, Alfred .. .. .	9	Chambers, Mines .. .. .	77, 106, 128
— Scholarships .. .. .	145	— Commerce (see Townships) .. .	152
— Trust .. .. .	102, 126, 157	Charter granted .. .. .	10
Bellingwe .. .. .	99	Charter (place) .. .. .	10, 109
Benevolent Societies (see town-		Chartered Company (see B.S.A.	
ships) .. .. .	150	Co.) .. .. .	
Bibliography .. .. .	214	Chibi .. .. .	109
Big Game .. .. .	169-172	Chicory .. .. .	41
Bindura .. .. .	99	Chilimanzi .. .. .	109
Biography .. .. .	179-188	Christ, Brethren in .. .. .	149
Birth-rate .. .. .	139	— Church of .. .. .	149

## INDEX—continued

	PAGE		PAGE
Chrome iron .. .. .	55	Education (see Townships)	144-7
Church of England .. .. .	147-8	— fees .. .. .	146
— — Christ .. .. .	149	— scholarships .. .. .	145
— — Rome .. .. .	148	— Northern Rhodesia .. .. .	137
— Dutch Reformed .. .. .	149	Eifel Flats .. .. .	109
— Episcopal Methodist .. .. .	149	Eisteddfod .. .. .	167
— Presbyterian .. .. .	148	Eldorado .. .. .	117
— Wesleyan .. .. .	148	Elections, Legislative Council	93
Citrus fruits .. .. .	19, 28	Emigration offices .. .. .	94
Civil Service .. .. .	95-7	English Church .. .. .	147
Climate .. .. .	139	Enkeldoorn .. .. .	109
Clubs (see Townships)		Enterprise .. .. .	109
Coal .. .. .	56, 136, 137	Episcopal Methodist Church ..	149
— railway rates on .. .. .	57	Essexvale .. .. .	135
— Rhodesia's resources .. .. .	57	Estimates, Treasury .. .. .	97-8
Coffee .. .. .	27	Executive Council .. .. .	93
Coinage .. .. .	153	Expenditure .. .. .	98
Colonisation Society .. .. .	150	— Northern Rhodesia .. .. .	137
Commerce, Chambers of (see		Experiment farms .. .. .	41
Townships) .. .. .	152	Exports .. .. .	154
Commercial appointments .. .. .	153		
Companies, Banking .. .. .	151	FALCON Mine .. .. .	68, 134
— Insurance .. .. .	152	Farm labour, native .. .. .	39
— Mining .. .. .	69	Farms, for settlers .. .. .	36
— Ranching .. .. .	32	— training .. .. .	43
— registered 1912 .. .. .	151	Farmers, concessions to .. .. .	40
Concessions to farmers .. .. .	40	— European tour .. .. .	44
Congregation, Hebrew .. .. .	149	— number of .. .. .	39
Connaught, Duke of .. .. .	13	— training of .. .. .	43
Constituencies .. .. .	95	— women .. .. .	39
Consular Representatives .. .. .	154	Farmers' Associations .. .. .	44, 138
Copper .. .. .	55, 137	— Co-operative Society .. .. .	128
Corn, broom .. .. .	27	Farming .. .. .	18
Cotton .. .. .	27, 137	— capital required .. .. .	39
Cream, prices .. .. .	36	— instruction in .. .. .	43
Creamery .. .. .	35	— lectures .. .. .	42
Customs statistics .. .. .	154	— wages .. .. .	143
— duties .. .. .	155	Fees, admission, stamps, etc. ..	153
		Female workers .. .. .	143
DAIRY farming .. .. .	35	Finance .. .. .	93, 97
David Livingstone .. .. .	79, 149	— Northern Rhodesia .. .. .	137
Death-rate .. .. .	139	Flax .. .. .	27
De Beers .. .. .	32, 57	Foreign countries, consuls, etc.	154
Defence Forces, Inspection of	13	Foreign Missions, American	
— Enlistment in .. .. .	163	Board of .. .. .	149
Departments, Heads of .. .. .	96-7	Fort Usher .. .. .	119
Dhlo-Dhlo Ruins .. .. .	84, 85	Founders' Day .. .. .	12
Diamonds .. .. .	57, 131	Franchise law .. .. .	142
— notable finds .. .. .	58	Fruits .. .. .	28
Diary .. .. .	190-213	— list of Rhodesian .. .. .	29
Dipping of Stock .. .. .	43		
— grants .. .. .	43	GADZEMA .. .. .	110
Districts .. .. .	98-138	Game, best districts for .. .. .	171
Dividends .. .. .	77-8	— laws .. .. .	170
Donkeys .. .. .	35	— shooting, cost of .. .. .	172
Dutch Reformed Church .. .. .	149	Gatooma .. .. .	110
		Geological Survey .. .. .	50, 60
EASTERN Division, Volunteers	165	Girls' Friendly Societies (see	
		Townships) .. .. .	150

# INDEX—continued

	PAGE		PAGE
Globe and Phoenix .. .. .	123	Ladies' Benevolent Societies .. .. .	150
— — mine .. .. .	53	— — — (see Townships)	
Gold mining .. .. .	49, 137	Lalapanzi .. .. .	117
— outputs .. .. .	47, 61	Land, applications for .. .. .	38
— where found .. .. .	49	— disposition of .. .. .	15, 37
Golden Valley .. .. .	111	— owners of .. .. .	37
Golf Clubs, (see Townships)		— price of .. .. .	38
— Gladstone Cup .. .. .	168	— sale of .. .. .	38
Golulu Ruins .. .. .	84	— settlement .. .. .	36
Government headquarters .. .. .	125	— — new scheme of .. .. .	40
— officials .. .. .	96	— Settlement Board .. .. .	36
Grave, Rhodes's .. .. .	89	Land Bank .. .. .	44
Ground nuts .. .. .	25	Law, Southern Rhodesia .. .. .	93
Guilds, women's .. .. .	150	— Northern Rhodesia .. .. .	137
Gutu .. .. .	111	Lead mining .. .. .	55, 137
Gwanda .. .. .	104, 112	Leases, business .. .. .	153
Gwelo .. .. .	53, 112	Lectures on farming .. .. .	42
— Creamery .. .. .	35	Legislative Council .. .. .	93-5
— Settlement scheme .. .. .	40	Lemons .. .. .	28
Gymnastics, inter-schools .. .. .	168	Letters Patent .. .. .	151
		Libraries (see Townships).	
HALL, on Zimbabwe Ruins .. .. .	85-6	Licences, trading .. .. .	152
Hartley .. .. .	53, 115	Liebig's .. .. .	32, 112
Hay .. .. .	25	Limestone .. .. .	61, 137
Heads of Departments .. .. .	90-7	Linseed .. .. .	26
Health Statistics .. .. .	140	Lippert Concession .. .. .	10
— Laboratory .. .. .	140	Live-stock, instruction <i>re</i> .. .. .	42
Hebrew Congregation .. .. .	149	— purchase of .. .. .	43
Hemp .. .. .	27	Livingstone .. .. .	138
Hides and skins .. .. .	154	Livingstone, David .. .. .	79, 149
History .. .. .	9	Lo Bengula .. .. .	9, 11, 90
" Home " farms .. .. .	43	— " kraal .. .. .	101, 104
Horses .. .. .	35	— " Indaba " tree .. .. .	105
Hospitals (see Townships)	140	Lomagundi .. .. .	53, 117
Hostels, Rhodes .. .. .	150	London Missionary Society .. .. .	149
Hotels, etc., (see Townships)		Lucerne .. .. .	19
House rents .. .. .	143	Lussakas .. .. .	138
Hunter's Road .. .. .	116		
		MACHEKE .. .. .	121
IMMIGRATION .. .. .	36	Mafungabusi .. .. .	130
Imperial Government .. .. .	93	Maize .. .. .	18, 41, 154
Imports .. .. .	154	Makoni .. .. .	118
" Indaba," Rhodes's .. .. .	12	Makwiro .. .. .	118
Information offices .. .. .	94	Malaria, <i>re</i> .. .. .	140
Insiza .. .. .	116	Mangels .. .. .	26
Insurance Companies .. .. .	152	Mangwe .. .. .	100
Interest on money .. .. .	152	Marandellas .. .. .	118
Inyanga .. .. .	87, 116	Markets for farmers .. .. .	18, 154
Iron Mine Hill .. .. .	117	Mashona Rebellion .. .. .	11, 12
		Mashonaland .. .. .	11
JAMESON, SIR L. S. .. .. .	10, 11	Masonic and other societies (see Townships).	
		Matabele War .. .. .	11
KHAMI Ruins .. .. .	88, 105	— Rebellion .. .. .	11, 12
		Matabeleland .. .. .	11
LABOUR Bureau (native) .. .. .	39, 59	Matindere Ruins .. .. .	85
— — Capitation fees .. .. .	59	Matobo (Matopos) .. .. .	119
— farm .. .. .	39, 59	Matopos .. .. .	89, 104
— mine .. .. .	59	— " Indaba " .. .. .	12

# INDEX—continued

	PAGE		PAGE
Mauritius hemp .. .. .	27	Money, interest on .. .. .	152
Marabuka .. .. .	27, 137	Mount Darwin .. .. .	120
Maseo .. .. .	53, 119	Mount Hampden .. .. .	127
Measures, weights and .. .. .	153	Mrewa .. .. .	121
Medical Department .. .. .	140	Mtoko .. .. .	121
Melsetter .. .. .	27, 119	Mules .. .. .	35
Mica .. .. .	137	Municipalities, etc. .. .. .	98-138
Milk, price of .. .. .	36	Museum, Rhodesia .. .. .	102, 107
Millet .. .. .	25	Music examinations .. .. .	146
Mine Managers Association .. .. .	77, 131		
Mines, Chambers of .. .. .	77, 106, 128	NATIVE population .. .. .	141
— Development Company .. .. .		— Labour Bureau .. .. .	39, 59
(B.S.A. Co.) .. .. .	53	— rebellion .. .. .	11, 12
Mining .. .. .	46	— Reserves .. .. .	15, 37
— alluvial .. .. .	52, 67	— wages, farm .. .. .	39
— analyses .. .. .	53	— — mine .. .. .	59
— ancient .. .. .	46	— war .. .. .	11
— asbestos .. .. .	55, 110	Naturalization law .. .. .	141
— base metals .. .. .	54-6	Ndanga .. .. .	121
— chrome iron .. .. .	55	New Zealand hemp .. .. .	27
— claims .. .. .	47	New settlers .. .. .	141
— — licences .. .. .	52, 55-6	Newspapers (see Townships) .. .. .	167
— coal .. .. .	56, 136-7	Northern Rhodesia .. .. .	15, 19, 27, 136-8
— companies, list of .. .. .	69-77	Nyamandhlovu .. .. .	100
— copper .. .. .	55, 137		
— costs .. .. .	54	OATS .. .. .	24
— development of claims .. .. .	52	Occupation of Rhodesia .. .. .	10
— diamond .. .. .	58, 131	Occupations .. .. .	142
— districts .. .. .	53	Odzi .. .. .	121
— dividends .. .. .	77	Oil, proposed plant .. .. .	25
— employees .. .. .	58-9	Onions .. .. .	25
— financial assistance .. .. .	51	Oranges .. .. .	28
— "formations" .. .. .	49	Ostriches .. .. .	32
— free advice .. .. .	51		
— gold .. .. .	49, 137	P. O. SAVINGS Bank .. .. .	152, 162
— history .. .. .	47	Parcels Post .. .. .	162
— labour .. .. .	58	Parliament .. .. .	93
— lead .. .. .	55, 137	Paspalum .. .. .	41
— mica .. .. .	137	Pasteur Institute .. .. .	140
— minerals, etc., located .. .. .	46	Patent, Letters .. .. .	151
— new discoveries and mines .. .. .	68	Pedigree stock, purchase of .. .. .	43
— outputs .. .. .	47-8, 61-7	Pegging, mining claims .. .. .	51
— pegging conditions .. .. .	51-8	Penhalonga .. .. .	122
— producers, 1913 .. .. .	61-7	Philanthropical societies .. .. .	150
— prospecting conditions and .. .. .		Pigs .. .. .	34
licences .. .. .	50-7	Pioneers, expedition .. .. .	10
— registration of claims .. .. .	52, 58	— names of .. .. .	13
— royalties .. .. .	52-4-6	Planet-Arcturus mines .. .. .	68, 110
— silver .. .. .	54	Plumtree .. .. .	122
— stamps at work .. .. .	54	Police .. .. .	162
— tonnages and values .. .. .	53	— Northern Rhodesia .. .. .	137
— tin discoveries .. .. .	50, 55	— enlistment conditions .. .. .	163
— tungsten ores .. .. .	55	— see Townships.	
— wages .. .. .	143	Population statistics .. .. .	141
— wolfram .. .. .	55	Posts and telegraphs .. .. .	160
— zinc .. .. .	137	— — statistics .. .. .	161
Missions .. .. .	138, 147	— — rates and charges .. .. .	161
— S.A. General .. .. .	149		
Missionary Society, London .. .. .	149		
Money, loans to farmers .. .. .	44		

# INDEX—continued

	PAGE		PAGE
Potatoes .. .. .	35	Rhodes Hostels, <i>see</i> Bulawayo	
Poultry .. .. .	35	and Salisbury.	
Preferences, Customs .. .. .	156	— " Indaba " .. .. .	12
Presbyterian Church .. .. .	148	— Matopo Park and Zoo .. .. .	89
Precious metals, etc. ( <i>see</i> Mining).		— — dam .. .. .	91
Professions .. .. .	142	— Scholarships .. .. .	145
Prospectors, opportunities for	50	— statue .. .. .	103
— Hints to .. .. .	61	— Trustees .. .. .	42, 90, 117, 169
Prospecting licences, conditions, etc. .. .. .	51-7	Rhodesia, altitude .. .. .	15
Public Health Laboratory .. .. .	140	— area .. .. .	15
Pumpkins .. .. .	26	— how to reach .. .. .	16
		— named .. .. .	11
		— Chamber of Mines .. .. .	77, 106, 128
		— Museum .. .. .	102, 107
		— Scientific Society .. .. .	107
		Rhodesian Agricultural Union .. .. .	44
		— Elsteddfod .. .. .	167
		— Landowners and Farmers Association .. .. .	107
		— Native Labour Bureau .. .. .	59
		— Small Workers and Tributors Association .. .. .	77, 115
		— Teachers Association .. .. .	147
		Roman Catholic Church .. .. .	148
		Royal visit .. .. .	13
		Rubber .. .. .	27, 154
		— factory .. .. .	27
		Rudd Concession .. .. .	9
		Ruins .. .. .	84, 88, 102
		— Khami .. .. .	88, 105
		— Zimbabwe .. .. .	84, 102
		Rural telephones .. .. .	162
		Rusapi .. .. .	123
		SALISBURY .. .. .	10, 53, 124
		— Chamber of Mines .. .. .	77, 128
		Savings Bank, P.O. .. .. .	152, 162
		Scientific Society, Rhodesia .. .. .	107
		Schools, fees .. .. .	146
		— native .. .. .	147
		— statistics ( <i>see</i> Townships) .. .. .	144
		Scholarships .. .. .	145
		Sculling, World's Champion-ship .. .. .	84, 169
		Seasons .. .. .	139
		Sebungwe .. .. .	130
		Selukwe .. .. .	130
		Settlers, capital required .. .. .	39
		Seventh Day Adventists .. .. .	149
		Shagari .. .. .	131
		Shamva .. .. .	99
		— Mine .. .. .	53
		Shangani .. .. .	131
		— Day .. .. .	11
		— Disaster .. .. .	11, 131
		— Memorial .. .. .	11, 90
		Sheep .. .. .	33
		Shooting, best districts .. .. .	171
		— importing arms .. .. .	171

# INDEX—continued

	PAGE		PAGE
Silver .. .. .	54	Tuli .. .. .	10, 56
Sinola Caves .. .. .	91, 117	Tungsten ores .. .. .	55
Sisal hemp .. .. .	27	Turf clubs ( <i>see</i> Townships).	
Sites, building .. .. .	153		
— trading .. .. .	153	UMTALI .. .. .	53, 131
Skins and hides .. .. .	154	Umvuma .. .. .	134
Small Workers and Tributors		Umzingwani .. .. .	135
Association .. .. .	77, 115	Unalienated land .. .. .	37
Social events, 1913 .. .. .	173-8		
Societies ( <i>see</i> Townships).		VEGETABLES .. .. .	27
Somabula .. .. .	131	Velvet bean .. .. .	41
South African Colonisation		Veterinary Department .. .. .	42
Society .. .. .	150	— surgeons, charges .. .. .	42
— — General Missions .. .. .	149	Victoria .. .. .	10, 53, 135
Southern Rhodesia, area .. .. .	15	Victoria Falls .. .. .	79-84
— — Volunteers .. .. .	164	— — comparative measure-	
Sport .. .. .	167	ments .. .. .	83
— controlling bodies .. .. .	167	— — cost of visiting .. .. .	80
— clubs ( <i>see</i> Townships).		— — Power Company .. .. .	84
Stamps, admission fees, etc. .. .. .	153	Vital statistics .. .. .	139
Stands, prices of .. .. .	153	Volunteers .. .. .	164
Steamship routes .. .. .	16	— <i>see</i> Townships.	
— fares .. .. .	17, 40	Voters, totals .. .. .	95
Stock farming, capital required	39	Vungu River .. .. .	135
— dipping of .. .. .	43		
— prices .. .. .	31	WAGES .. .. .	143
— purchase of .. .. .	43	Walsh on ranching .. .. .	30
Store, or trading leases .. .. .	153	Wankie .. .. .	56, 136
Sugar, proposed factory .. .. .	26	Weights and Measures .. .. .	153
Sunflower seed .. .. .	27	Wesleyan Church .. .. .	148
		West Nicholson .. .. .	104
TEA .. .. .	27	Westacre .. .. .	90
Teachers Association .. .. .	147	Western Division, Volunteers	166
Teff grass .. .. .	41	Wheat .. .. .	22
Telegraphs, statistics .. .. .	161	Who's Who .. .. .	179-188
— charges .. .. .	162	Wilson, Alan .. .. .	11, 90, 131
Telephones .. .. .	161	Wolfram .. .. .	55
— rural .. .. .	162	Women farmers .. .. .	39
Temperature .. .. .	139	— guilds of .. .. .	150
Theatres ( <i>see</i> Townships).		— workers .. .. .	142
Tin discoveries .. .. .	50, 55	— societies ( <i>see</i> Townships).	
Tobacco .. .. .	18, 20, 154	Wool .. .. .	154
— Planters Co-operative		World's view .. .. .	89, 91
Society .. .. .	128		
— Planting, capital required .. .. .	39	ZAMBESI .. .. .	79
— warehouse .. .. .	20	— sculling on .. .. .	84
Town lots, price of .. .. .	153	— regattas .. .. .	84, 169
Townships .. .. .	98-138	Zimbabwe ruins .. .. .	84, 102
Trade Marks .. .. .	151	— route to .. .. .	85
Trades .. .. .	142	Zinc .. .. .	137
Trading licences .. .. .	152	Zoological Gardens .. .. .	80, 102
— sites .. .. .	153		
Trading farms .. .. .	43		
Tributors Association .. .. .	77, 115		



35 Fetter Lan  
London, E. C. 4

Digitized by

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT  
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT  
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN



# RHODESIA

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN PROVINCE



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT  
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT  
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT  
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Ms. B  
508  
2719

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

**This book is a preservation facsimile produced for  
the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.**

**It is made in compliance with copyright law  
and produced on acid-free archival  
60# book weight paper  
which meets the requirements of  
ANSI/NISO Z39.48-1992 (permanence of paper).**

**Preservation facsimile printing and binding**

**by**

**Northern Micrographics**

**Brookhaven Bindery**

**La Crosse, Wisconsin**

**2013**





ILLINOIS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

**PRODUCTION NOTE**

**University of Illinois at  
Urbana-Champaign Library  
Brittle Books Project, 2013.**



I L L I N O I S

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

**PRODUCTION NOTE**

**University of Illinois at  
Urbana-Champaign Library  
Brittle Books Project, 2013.**



ILLINOIS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

**PRODUCTION NOTE**

**University of Illinois at  
Urbana-Champaign Library  
Brittle Books Project, 2013.**



I L L I N O I S

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

**PRODUCTION NOTE**

**University of Illinois at  
Urbana-Champaign Library  
Brittle Books Project, 2013.**





ILLINOIS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

**PRODUCTION NOTE**

**University of Illinois at  
Urbana-Champaign Library  
Brittle Books Project, 2013.**



ILLINOIS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

**PRODUCTION NOTE**

**University of Illinois at  
Urbana-Champaign Library  
Brittle Books Project, 2013.**