

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 15, 1956
No. 106

Post Office
No. 106



The ostrich
has been
one of the
most important
sources of
feathers and
skins for
the world
market since
the discovery
of the ostrich
feather pen
in the 19th
century. The
ostrich is
also a source
of leather and
bone. In
some parts
of the world
it is used for
transportation
and as a
source of
meat. The
ostrich is
found in
Africa, Asia,
and Australia.
It is a very
hardy animal
and can survive
in the most
desert conditions.
The ostrich
is a very
important
animal in
many parts
of the world.
It is a very
valuable
source of
feathers and
skins. The
ostrich is
also a source
of leather and
bone. In
some parts
of the world
it is used for
transportation
and as a
source of
meat. The
ostrich is
found in
Africa, Asia,
and Australia.
It is a very
hardy animal
and can survive
in the most
desert conditions.
The ostrich
is a very
important
animal in
many parts
of the world.
It is a very
valuable
source of
feathers and
skins. The
ostrich is
also a source
of leather and
bone. In
some parts
of the world
it is used for
transportation
and as a
source of
meat. The
ostrich is
found in
Africa, Asia,
and Australia.
It is a very
hardy animal
and can survive
in the most
desert conditions.

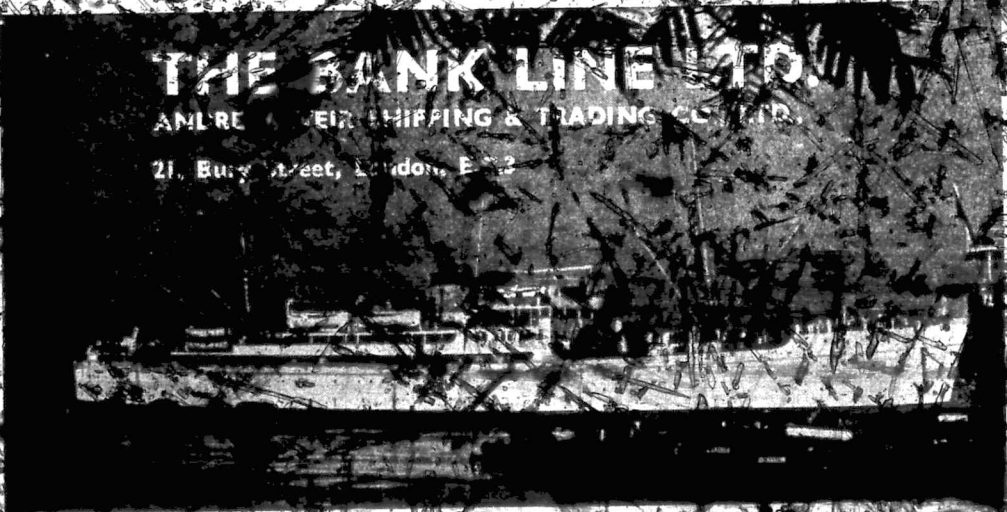
SMITH MACKENZIE & COMPANY, LIMITED
NORWICH NAIROBI DAR ES SALAAM TANZANIA
MOMBASA MURURU KISUMU MALAWI ZAMBIA

Political and Commercially Printed Matter

THE BANK LINE LTD.

AMLR AIR SHIPPING & TRADING COMPANY

21, Bury Street, London, E.C.2



THE INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

EMBRACING FAST TWIN-SCREWED LINES WITH EXCELLENT SERVICE TO BOSTON AND STEWARTS, AND

RANGOON, CHAMPONG, GENERAL, AND ADRAS, AND LONDON

Details of Freight Passage, etc., on request

NSZAM, SALA, ...

... LONDON ...

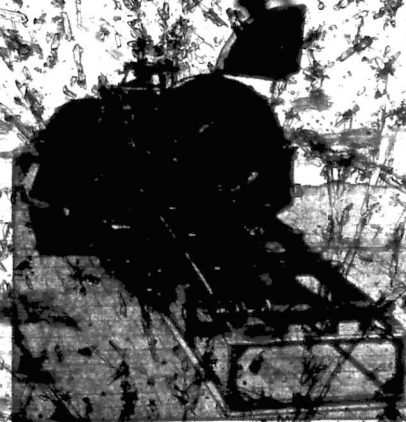
SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

... OFFICE ...

... HAVE BEEN PROMVED BY ...

BUOLI FISKE DECORTICATOR

ALL ELECTRIC OR BY HAND DRIVEN
FOR CIGAL AND SUGAR FIBRES



Also Manufacture
Spinning Machines, Weaving, Power
Looms, Factories, Conduits, and
all Machines made to Order, Own
Equipment.

SHERIFF ROSS LTD.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND



EDM. SCHLUTER & CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1852
LONDON LIVERPOOL

Coffee

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN
EAST AFRICA AND CENTRAL AFRICA

WYKES & CO. LTD.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
LONDON



WYKES & CO. LTD.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
LONDON

WYKES & CO. LTD.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
LONDON

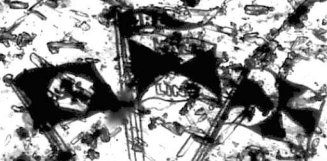


WIGGLE TOOTH

WIGGLE TOOTH
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
LONDON

CUNY-HALL HARRISON LINES

OCEAN SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

From SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW, and BIRKENHEAD
 to ZANTAR, ZANTAR, BAR ES, SALAAM and
 Mombasa, Lindi, Mtwara and NACALA
 (via Moshi, Gwelo, and Bulawayo)

SAE, CIRCUIT, BERBER, MOBI
 MOMBASA
 London Agents
 Messrs. HARRISON & CO. LTD.
 LONDON, E.C.2




SHIP VIA
LONDON

the Premier Port of the
 Empire—equipped for all
 types of ships and cargo

THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

Self-governing Corporation for Public Purposes

GENERAL MANAGERS, PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY, LONDON, E.C.2

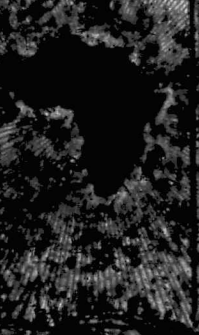
TRAVEL IS THE ANSWER IN EAST AFRICA

This map shows the comprehensive network of U.C.L. service, Birmingham, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zambia, Rhodesia, and Malawi. Making it possible to travel from London to any of these countries. No wonder air travel is East Africa's chief mode of transport.

The African Airways also offer regular flights to South Africa, Mauritius, and Madagascar, and to Southern Rhodesia and a coast-to-coast Portuguese East African cross-country service. All lines are available via London.

TO EAST AFRICA

FLIGHTS TO EAST AFRICA
London to Nairobi, Kenya
London to Mombasa, Kenya
London to Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika
London to Kampala, Uganda
London to Salisbury, Rhodesia
London to Harare, Rhodesia
London to Bulawayo, Rhodesia
London to Gaborone, Botswana
London to Windhoek, Namibia
London to Johannesburg, South Africa
London to Durban, South Africa
London to Cape Town, South Africa
London to Port Elizabeth, South Africa
London to Mauritius
London to Madagascar
London to Port Louis, Mauritius
London to Antananarivo, Madagascar
London to Johannesburg, South Africa
London to Durban, South Africa
London to Cape Town, South Africa
London to Port Elizabeth, South Africa

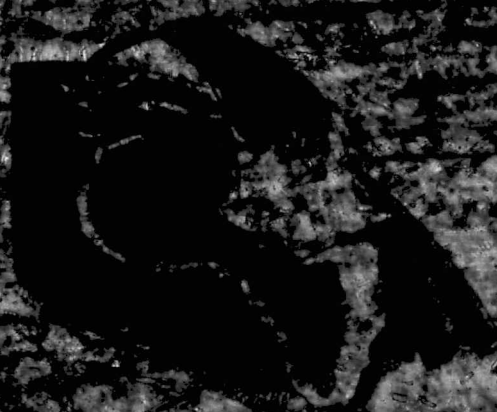


**INTERMEDIATE AND
FINAL SERVICES
FROM THE CONTINENT**
London to Johannesburg, South Africa
London to Durban, South Africa
London to Cape Town, South Africa
London to Port Elizabeth, South Africa
London to Mauritius
London to Madagascar
London to Port Louis, Mauritius
London to Antananarivo, Madagascar
London to Johannesburg, South Africa
London to Durban, South Africa
London to Cape Town, South Africa
London to Port Elizabeth, South Africa

UNION-CASTLE LINE



send goods fast by **AFRICARCO**



AFRICARCO

LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LIMITED

Head Office: MOMBASA

Branches: NAIROBI, KAMPALA, TANZANIA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM

General Merchants, Brokers, Insurance and General Agents

Shipping, Clearing and Forwarding, Airfreighting

Transport and Warehousing, Manufacturers Representatives

Associated Companies

LESLIE & ANDERSON (COFFEE) LIMITED

KAMPALA, NAIROBI, MOMBASA

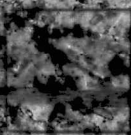
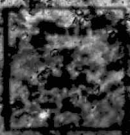
Shippers of all East African Coffees

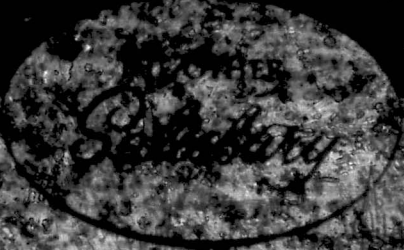
Coffee Factory at Mombasa

LESLIE & ANDERSON LIMITED

(Established 1885)

CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4





The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited is the principal bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It is an important financial institution in the country. There are many branches in Southern Rhodesia. There is opportunity for business enterprise. There are five branches of the Bank in Salisbury where every banking service is available.

**THE STANDARD BANK
OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED**

The Premier Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Subscription prices: £12.50 per annum in advance (including postage); £14.00 per annum in arrears. Single copies 5s. 6d. (including postage).
 Advertisement rates: 10s. per line per week. Long term rates on application.

CENTRAL CONTENTS

Notes on Rhodesia	52
Mr. G. A. L. Jones	56
"Foresight" Speeches	60
Education in Africa	68
Africa Central News	68
Mankwato College Report	68
Nyasaland	68
Commercial News	68
Summary	68

Founding Editor

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1966

MATTERS OF MOMENT

PROBLEMS WERE CREATED by the trade unionism which has become so powerful in modern life is not the result of modernism, but it can be very detrimental to the interests of the public and Trade Unions of the inter-what it is supposed to be used to serve, they have not been provided with all measures for the United Kingdom and in Northern Rhodesia. In the one case, a major is threatened in the whole country, in the other case, damage is already being done to the great mining industry which is not merely the mainstay of Northern Rhodesia but the greatest source of revenue to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. There can be no justification for the production of the many hurtful attitudes of people who have no concern with the matters at issue—matters which in both cases happen to be political and industrial. That means that the trade union leaders who have ordered or intend strike action in pursuit of political aims are acting in their own rights which should be exercised by Governments and legislative assemblies.

But you must take the resolutions of the annual conference of the Trades Union Congress too seriously. The unionists are simply saying: it is not possible to imagine that what is said on such Debates or occasions will influence the standards of actions of the movement. If that were true it would be disastrous for it would imply that the standards had been used as an instrument of policy. In this age, unhappily, there is widespread tolerance of practices which would have wrecked any public career two generations ago, and the debasement of standards of which that tolerance is an expression is the most pressing of all the problems facing this country. That character is

dominant today, it is a character which is disregarding the essential fact that many of those who have found a way into positions of leadership possess the easy dogma of selfish acquisitiveness rather than the old soldierly style.

In Brighton last week the Trade Union Congress declared open war on the Government's economic policy and not even one delegate spoke against the "no resolution" which, having asserted the right of labour to secure its bar-Exports, is gaining strength to protect the workers from the dislocations of an unplanned economy. What are to reject proposals to recover control by wage restraint? Why does that occurrence demand consideration in these pages? Because it is the inevitable result of higher wages without higher production would be to reduce Britain's competitive power—and that at a time when many markets are being lost to foreign suppliers who offer lower prices and promise quicker delivery. The inevitable consequence of the policy adopted by the T.U.C. would be to take the country out of overseas markets, including those in East and Central Africa, and to expose the opportunities which Continental, Asian and other manufacturers have for some time been eagerly exploiting. Anything which handicaps the sale of United Kingdom goods must affect employment—a basic truth which should have been emphasized to the delegates of the trade unions. They know that the world will pay no more than a competitive price for the British article, but none of them appears to have called attention to the harsh fact, the forceful enunciation of which might have brought the congress to its senses.

Notes By The Way

Offensive charges

I have read that the latest liberal assault on the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is the killing of a pig. I had not read anything of the kind. The matter was raised by a paper by Major Ross, who was asked to reply to the following statement: "Excuse me, but I have been informed by many members of the F.P. that a statement published in a pamphlet issued by the party in the Lottelton Press. The statement reads: 'In fact, the Government of the F.P. has broken many promises that it can only be compared to a pigsty whose ploughed fur is not so valuable whatsoever.' I frankly admit that the phrase of which is offensive, and as president of the party I must accept full responsibility for having failed to notice that the statement was included in the back of the pamphlet and that the name of the person responsible for its insertion was not removed. I apologise for an offence committed on behalf of the party and that statement from the pamphlet. The person responsible for the insertion of the paragraph has been severely reprimanded. In further issues the paragraph will be expunged from the pamphlet."

How not to run a party

THE RESPONSIBILITY committee in the name of the F.P. could hardly be more clearly demonstrated. Any one who reads the proposed to describe the pledged promise of Her Majesty's Government, "as a promise and whatsoever might have been expected to make such a charge only after the most rigorous consideration, and then in respect of the highly specified matters of the unhappy Government to break their own promise and those of their predecessors, sometimes inadvertently, and sometimes in accordance with the letter of any party to promise that he had failed to notice the inclusion of so offensive a phrase in the draft of a document deliberately prepared for publication is astonishing. So is the explanation that the statement in question was inserted on the responsibility of one individual, an individual other than the president himself, and the F.P. which conducts its domestic affairs in the reckless fashion presents itself to the electorate of Rhodesia as a political force capable of making all sorts of desirable changes in the constitution of the country! The only satisfactory aspect of Major Ross's statement is the admission that many of its supporters of the party protested at the message which has now been withdrawn.

Another Minister of State

The suggestion made recently by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that the burdens which the British State to the Colonies are bearing are now so heavy that they ought to have the assistance of another Minister of State has received the support of *The Rhodesian* which wrote in a leading article last week: "There is hardly a year goes for which the Colonial Secretary is responsible where constitutional change of some sort is not in the air, yet the problems of Cyprus and Malta alone could well be all absorbing. This being so, it may seem anomalous that whereas the Foreign Secretary has the help of two Ministers of State and two Under-Secretaries of State, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has only one. The time has come when the Colonial Secretary should be given the assistance of a Minister of State. It is a matter which should be brought to the attention of the Home Secretary."

Back to Rhodesia

J. B. G. LONDON ROSS, lately Deputy High Commissioner for London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Mrs. Ross, who is now bound for the Cape of the PROTORIA EAST. The intend to spend some weeks in the Cape before Mr. Ross returns to London to take up his duties as Director of External Affairs to the Federal Government. Their five years in London have, it is known, constituted a very happy part of their lives, and their departure is certainly being met by an exceptionally large number of friends and acquaintances for there has been a general admiration of the way in which Mr. Ross has performed his official duties, and of Mrs. Ross's help so far as Mrs. Ross was acting High Commissioner of the Federation in the period, and that throughout his life a heavy burden of maintaining the Rhodesia House and of attending to the commonwealth and other functions of the public has been undertaken. It is the latest news to be gleaned from the London of the recent years—Bobby Ross, Corn Black and Mr. Ross. It is not to have a good outstandingly successful in their work and in their relations with their colleagues and the wider public.

Fair and Aburd

FOR THE FIRST TIME I have heard of a London publication being released in East Africa tonight earlier than in London itself. This piece of open freedom is the product of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, which, in sending review copies of its latest pamphlet to United Kingdom newspapers, gave the publication date in this country as September 3, and that in Kenya as August 21, which a stipulation was both unfair and absurd: unfair in obvious reasons, and absurd because there would be nothing to prevent purchasers in Nairobi or Kampala from sending a copy to London, where it would have arrived long before September 3. Any journal which received such a copy would have been fully entitled to disregard the release date stipulated by the Bureau, the folly of whose "strange decisions" thus revealed. There is very good cause for important official documents to be released simultaneously in London and any Colonial territory with which they are especially concerned, and that has been the practice of H.M. Government for many years, a practice, incidentally, not followed in the reverse direction by the East and Central African Governments, a practice that would have been desirable on a number of occasions. Be that as it may, I do not recall any case in which a publisher in this country has ever previously acted as the Fabians have now done, and I should be very surprised if anyone else were to copy their example.

In A Huff

Excursions in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia may be marked by increasing asperity. The Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. Unsworth, having recently described as "complete nonsense" a statement made by Mr. Gaurt, that elected member suggested that he should not feel so indignant. "Well, it is so stupid to make such remarks," continued Mr. Unsworth, who was supported by an interjection by Mr. McCall, the Acting Attorney-General, that they are "absolutely untrue." The Legislatures in the Colonies are not engaged in anything that is so unbecoming and conformity with those of the House of Commons. The process can scarcely be termed as Senatorial official indulging in the use of such sarcasmology.

become the capital of the Eastern Province and considerable development there is impending. The clearest example of this tendency, however, is at Nakuru, the centre of the agricultural industry where substantial developments in the process and where nearly 100,000 worth of private buildings were completed in 1955.

The prevailing trend of expansion is reflected in increased sales of electricity, which rose from 166,000 kWh in 1954 to 200,000 kWh in 1955.

Capital Development Plans

All the territories published fresh capital development plans. Deducting the average annual rate of depreciation assuming the total cost to be evenly spread over the five-year periods, development expenditure in Kenya is expected to amount to £27.7 million in 1956, £27.5 million in 1957, £25.5 million in 1958, £25.5 million in 1959, and £25.5 million in 1960.

Development work of course, in addition to any other development work done by their annual central budgets. To all this must be added capital spending by the services and departments administered by the East Africa High Commission, the East African Airways Corporation, and the Harbours Administration, which assesses capital spending needs at £100m by 1960. External investment is vitally important in Kenya during the year, especially near the end of the next five years, as the Development and Finance Commission, set up by the U.S.A. Foreign Operations Administration, has reported.

Imports into the main territories of 27.7 million tons and 2.6 million tons of trade goods, respectively, have increased importantly in 1955. The United Kingdom and Western Germany had a sevenfold increase in imports from Japan of 10,000 tons, a relaxation in the previous year being restrictions on imports from that country. The main sources of imports were the United Kingdom, Western Germany, India, Pakistan, and the Netherlands, while the main destinations were the United Kingdom, India, the United States, Western Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. The U.K. continued to be the main source of imports.

The sevenfold increase in the value of imports from Japan was caused largely by the increase in the value of imports of the expense of India and Hong Kong. Other countries affected were the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Western Germany, and Italy. The chief exports to the U.K. continued to be iron and steel, bicycles, Japan and the U.S.A. continued to be the chief sources of exports. In the trade, Kenya and Uganda maintained the prohibition on the importation of motor vehicles, and other singletons and vehicles, and other goods and equipment. A significant feature of the trade was the growing share of the value of exports which is obtained particularly from Germany and Italy.

Coffee, Cotton and Tea

Uganda's coffee exports at £100m for the first time this year, compared with £16m in the previous year. Other important exports were tea, worth over £11m, and sisal, worth approximately £7m. The U.K. and India have taken approximately a quarter each of Uganda's total exports. In 1955 India's share increased considerably while that of the U.K. fell. Another notable feature was the considerable rise in the value of exports to the U.S.A. from £2.5m in 1954 to £12.5m in 1955, the corresponding figure for the destination in the previous year being £1.5m.

More than 9,500 bicycles, valued at £3m, besides 98,000 bicycles, one million blankets, 3,800 sewing machines, and 11,500 wireless sets and gramophones were imported. Uganda is considered one of the best markets for U.K. cycles, and the increasing interest of Indian Africans in motor cars and motor-cycles is very evident. Uganda provided, in terms of value, the largest single item of inter-territorial trade, of £1.5m, compared with £1.2m in 1954, of which went to Kenya and £24m. to Tanganyika.

Sisal remained Tanganyika's chief export, and its value rose from £1.5m in 1954 to £2.5m in 1955. Tanganyika's exports of sisal can now be seen to almost £1m, and £1m, respectively, and with diamonds at £3m, sisal provides only just over a quarter of the value of the exports.

Uganda is in great need of European education, with its experience, parts, and technique, and our development requires the long stay of white men. They are our teachers and we want them to stay with us. W. Chijazi, an African Member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland.

Makerere University Services Important Developments Programme

THE ANNUAL REPORT, 1955-56, of Makerere College, Uganda, is a most interesting document of 84 pages, which shows the steady development of the University College in East Africa has given in recent years, and that it is to raise the number of students from the present total of 500 to 550 by 1960, and all ready to 1000. Characteristically, the name of the principal is not given, though the name and qualifications of every other member of the staff are fully set out. Professor de Bussan, who is of course the principal, writes in his introduction:

There is a substantial need for greatly increased numbers of graduates and other trained and professional workers in the territory. How can Makerere best be to meet this need? We expect that the number of students will rise to 550 by the year 1960, and that the number of graduates will be increased by 50 per cent. The total increase in qualified men and women will be 100 per cent.

Our encouraging success in the past few years has been due to the fact that we have been able to secure a number of highly qualified staff members, and that we have been able to secure a number of highly qualified students. The quality of our staff and the quality of our students are the main reasons for our success in the past few years. This is a simultaneous rise in the standard of entry.

The Secretary of State has allocated £1,25,000 for the Colonial Education Welfare Fund—a most generous allocation, which though falling short of £1,000,000, is a most valuable sum to accomplish the essential of our building needs in the next five years. In the first place, the buildings are to be modest in scale than those of the past, and will be to be planned with a view to the future.

The main features in the building programme have been adopted by the Faculty of Education and the Academic Board. It will be to build a new residence for men, an extension of the main building, which will contain a double part in the accommodation for women, new buildings for education, and a new extension for the medical school. A considerable amount of staff housing, and perhaps, most significant of all, a new university library.

Back to Oxford

With the first of the new staff in residence, we are experimenting with a new staff of students from the United Kingdom and other parts of the world, and the pattern of the Oxford or Cambridge college. This will have a great influence on the standard of the students, and a great influence on the standard of the staff. It is to have from the territories about £3m for the next period, which is nearly £1m as much as the total of the grants received during the period now ending.

We shall expand our training programme to include courses for honours degrees in arts subjects and the B.Sc. (Econ.) for the various B.A. (General) degree and for degree courses in agriculture and veterinary sciences, and as early as possible we shall seek full recognition by the General Council for the licensure in medicine and surgery. We are in the process of setting up a new faculty of medicine, and we seek to extend the work of our extra-mural department to Kenya and Tanganyika. The East African Institute of Social Research at Makerere, the presence of which has proved so stimulating to the development of valuable contributions to the social knowledge of the East African continent, and economic problems in East Africa, is reported to have given a very wide study.

The significance of the Institute has been due to the presence of its director, who is a distinguished scholar, and a man of service to which he has brought a wealth of experience, ability, and distinction. The value of the Institute's work is recognized not only in East Africa, but internationally, and it has attracted many workers from many countries. We are pleased that it should be Dr. L. O. Fallick, and succeed Dr. Richardson as director. It is a pleasure to be able to send to East Africa through his previous work, and to be in the field.

The information given in the report about each of the faculties is comprehensive, and the report provides a clear picture of the achievements and plans of Makerere.

PERSONALIA

MR. ALFRED J. LADYMAN is on holiday in Nairobi.

MR. J. SOMERS, Mayor of Nairobi, has returned from his visit to England.

MR. F. MONAGHAN has been re-elected chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Nairobi, and has in the past year been active in the family on a holiday and business trip.

MR. J. TAYLOR has just returned in London after a week's visit to East and Central Africa.

MR. W. WATSON, now the United Kingdom representative of Messrs. Peter M. Amotte and Partners, Nairobi, is in London.

SIR GREGORY VINCENT has arrived in London from Nairobi.

MR. J. B. MURPHY, General manager of the Commercial Bank of Africa, has been elected a member of the board.

MR. A. H. BAKER, Mr. HUSEIN HASSAN, Chairman of the Senate, University of the South West Africa, is in London.

MR. A. J. ALLEN has left Nairobi for Salisbury to manage the Kenya stand at the Royal Rhodesian Agricultural Show.

MR. J. P. COLONBY, M. C. P. MESSERT, general manager of the African Airways Corporation, is on a short visit to London.

MR. J. W. B. SWINING, Governor of Tanganyika, is in London a few days ago for a conference on his way back to East Africa.

MR. S. H. BROOKS-WORRIS, editor of the *Nairobi News*, has returned to his home in Rhodesia from his holiday in London.

MR. A. F. W. THOMSON has been re-elected to the Senate of the University of Rhodesia from the Rhodesia constituency.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

MR. J. W. MURPHY, an engineer, is in London on business.

Obituary

Mr. A. C. Grandison

Mr. F. S. P. Tarrant

Service to Rhodesia

Mrs. EDWARD AMUEL BOURNE, C.B.E., D.S., who has died in South Africa at the age of 79, entered the service of the British South Africa Company in 1891 as an assistant secretary in Northern Rhodesia. His posts were afterwards successively: assistant secretary, legal adviser, and acting judge. He is one of those who have become "indigenes" in Rhodesia, he was appointed Secretary of Native Affairs and headed the Department of Native Affairs. He was made C.B.E. in 1927.

He came to South Africa, but his health was such that he had to return to Rhodesia. He was made C.B.E. in 1927. The deterioration of his health continued until he gradually became unable to work. During the period of his illness he was confined to his bed with a constant and painful cough. He watched his own great work pass before him in the formative years in Northern Rhodesia. He did not and did not suffer from a cough, but his health was such that he had to return to Rhodesia. He was made C.B.E. in 1927. The deterioration of his health continued until he gradually became unable to work. During the period of his illness he was confined to his bed with a constant and painful cough. He watched his own great work pass before him in the formative years in Northern Rhodesia. He did not and did not suffer from a cough, but his health was such that he had to return to Rhodesia. He was made C.B.E. in 1927.

Mr. A. C. Grandison, who served the Union Steamship Company on the Union Castle Line for 46 years, has died at the age of 79.

During the war he served in the department in London in 1914, five years before the amalgamation of the two companies. He transferred to the passenger department in 1916, he was commissioned in the Army in 1918 and served throughout the war and a few years after his rehabilitation became head of the passenger department in Southampton. In 1923 he was transferred to the general management of the company and was in charge of many people working in Central and South African interests. On two occasions he was involved in negotiations between Kenya and the Cape.

Grandison was a most richly gifted, energetic, concrete and imaginative man. It is a great pity that his appointment for great success which he undoubtedly achieved. He had been a keen footballer and cricketer in his youth and he was a good golfer and an accomplished draughtsman. He was survived by Mrs. Grandison and a married daughter.

Colonel V. H. Buxton

Colonel VALENTINE HENRY BUXTON, D.S.O., a Rhodesian with a long and distinguished career in the B.S.A.P., the Army and the Civil Service, has died at the age of 75 in London. In 1909 he joined the police and served in administrative service for three years later he transferred to the Rhodesian Constabulary. He served in Rhodesia as a constable and in 1920 went on active service in the 1st South Rhodesian Regiment. He was riding a motorcycle in Rhodesia as far back as 1910, and 10 years later he was one of the first cars in Salisbury. In 1924 he made the first journey by car from Cape Town via the Capricorn Route to Salisbury. He was an original member of the Automobile Association in Rhodesia and had been for the past 10 years its president, and he was a member of the team of Rhodesian drivers who toured Ireland for 10 years. He had been president of the South African Automobile Association for many years.

Mr. Hugh C. Munnigalle

Mr. HUGH C. MUNNIGALLE, who has died in Kenya, had spent in that country for 47 years. He was born in South Africa, worked as a builder during the early years, while still in his early teens, and in 1914 he was he was with the South African Forces, first in German South West Africa, and then in East Africa, where he was with the M.G.s. Later he was commissioned in the Coldstream Guards and went to the Western Front. After the armistice he returned to Kenya to take up a post as a teacher in the Kinangop, where he was engaged in sports work. He served through the Italian campaign in the last war and then in the Burma campaign. He was sent to a military camp in prison, but escaped from the camp and was at large for the best part of a year before getting through to the Allied lines.

Mrs. ARNOLD ROOPEHAM JACKSON, one of Rhodesia's finest nurses, and widow of Major S. R. Jackson, former Assistant Chief Native Commissioner, has died at the age of 69 in Salisbury. The Acting Governor-General, Sir Robert Tredgold, and Lady Tredgold were among those who attended her funeral services at Salisbury Cathedral. At one time she was manager of the Stanley Hospital. She is survived by a son and three daughters.

MISS MARY ANN BRAYTON MITCHE, daughter of Lord Ardee, who died in England last week at the age of 81, had been a missionary in South Africa for nearly 40 years. She first went out in 1910 to work for the South African Church Railway Mission, which also operated in Rhodesia, and at one time she was general manager at the London headquarters for rather more than 20 years. Most of her work was done in the Orange Free State and the Cape Town. She retired when 75 years of age.

Mr. JAMES DUGUID, a former school teacher and the Agricultural Department in Southern Rhodesia, has died in Salisbury, aged 60. He joined the department in 1920, and after retirement became physician at Salisbury General Hospital. He founded the Salisbury Music Club and was one of the Rhodesian College of Music and was for two years president of the Rhodesian Staff Association.

MR. CARL LOEWYNE ALEXANDER BICKERS, a West-Nicholson farmer since 1909, died at the age of 77. He once killed two leopards with a knobkerrie in order to avoid the risk of shooting his dogs, whose chasing the beasts.

Lieut. COLONEL HENRY FRANCIS THORNHILL FISHER, who died in Salisbury at the age of 70, was a member of the Rhodesian Staff Association. He became a member of the Rhodesian Staff Association in 1919. In 1919 he became a member of the Rhodesian Staff Association. He was a member of the Rhodesian Staff Association. He was a member of the Rhodesian Staff Association.

The Rev. MURDOCH W. LEGG, who has been in the 90th year, first went to Uganda in 1886 for the Church Missionary Society. He was a member of the Rhodesian Staff Association. He was a member of the Rhodesian Staff Association.

Mr. CERIC WILSON, who has died in Salisbury, was a member of the Rhodesian Staff Association. He was a member of the Rhodesian Staff Association.

Variance Within The Federation Minister Criticizes Northern Officials

DIRECT CRITICISM of officials in other provinces — quite clearly those of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland — has been made in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia by Mr. G. Elliott Brown, who has been speaking in this capacity as Minister of Roads and Road Traffic. He said:

There is a tendency by officials in other Governments to adopt policies completely in variance with the policies which this Government is taking up, and what is equally important, these officials hold most important positions affecting the general governing powers of this country. They are all —

policy-makers and members of our Council. We in the House have no qualifications that some of us do not have. These qualifications are that we have to make in this country and we intend to keep that stake and that is the thing which makes Federation a success. At the time has come to have frank talks.

Because this Government is sticking to its guns and its economic position, we are being accused of narrow-mindedness, intrigues and spitting the word of hate. I have no personal animosity whatsoever. It is a good thing to succeed in this Federation, and most would agree, and I do not want still, plain and simple.

Mr. F. M. M. Minister of Native Affairs, who had no objection was recognized by the Southern Rhodesian Government as a living process of human adjustment. He said:

It is well known that the Colonial Office, the Home Office and the Secretary of State for Africa often do not see the Colonial Office as its own academic political kind of the 'surface' while the Minister of Native Affairs is in the hands of the

Education and Political Development. It was the States of education designed for this purpose. So being designed to develop the whole life of the people and to enable them to have a life more than the franchise laws were related to education. Of course, but there were other necessary qualifications for our teaching.

Leaders of the Opposition says that the system of education in Africa is a case of inferiority and that you are trying to get a better education to get a better education. The African people will only deny the education in Africa but they take it in their own hands. The only way to go to school — a particular of their day, they are not to appreciate the system of education which is being put in their hands.

Challenges have been made to the education which has been put in their hands. It would be the Leader of the Opposition who has given the outline of the system of education which has been put in their hands. African people are not to be put in their hands.

For many years ago the words of the poet, "The African people are not to be put in their hands." So it is known to all of us that the system of education which has been put in their hands is not to be put in their hands.

Our system of education is the very farthest of the pupils at the time when they are in the practical subjects, such as gardening, sewing, knitting, tuition in housework, the practical side of the subject, the harvesting of wood, of the first three or four years that they can manage to do it. They can manage to do it. They can manage to do it. They can manage to do it.

Content of the Nationalism

This vibrant type of nationalism is a kind of thing that thrives on violence and a rolling administration. It is a kind of thing that turns from the economic and political to the political. The aim is to succeed in the economic and political side.

And there is in this country a very serious belief that we have done so because they have gained confidence in our administration that our policy is a living one. It is a kind of thing that turns from the economic and political to the political.

There have been in the country a very serious belief that we have done so because they have gained confidence in our administration that our policy is a living one. It is a kind of thing that turns from the economic and political to the political.

They have seen in the country a very serious belief that we have done so because they have gained confidence in our administration that our policy is a living one. It is a kind of thing that turns from the economic and political to the political.

They have seen in the country a very serious belief that we have done so because they have gained confidence in our administration that our policy is a living one. It is a kind of thing that turns from the economic and political to the political.

They have seen in the country a very serious belief that we have done so because they have gained confidence in our administration that our policy is a living one. It is a kind of thing that turns from the economic and political to the political.



Plays
Please

Fordson Majors farm the world



Powerful 13-horse power tractor
 designed for direct fuel injection
 with a diesel engine
 FORDSON MAJOR

FORDSON MAJOR

- 4-Cylinder 40 h.p. (29.1 litres) DIESEL ENGINE
- 1000 kg (2200 lbs.) DRAWBAR PULL
- DIRECT INJECTION FUEL FEED SYSTEM
- 9 FORWARD SPEEDS - REVERSE
- GROUND CLEARANCE - 23" (584 mm.) WATER REAR WHEEL
- PRESSURIZED LUBRICATION SYSTEM
- UNOBSTRUCTED ALL-ROUND VISIBILITY

farmers in over 100 countries find the Fordson MAJOR DIESEL the economic solution to their varied needs. Its universal acceptance is the practical result of 25 years' experience in World Farming... Values above the price are built into the tractor at Ipswich, England, in a new high production system which is amongst the most modern in the world... progress is registered in all phases of design and manufacture ensures continuous product improvement. With a worldwide dealer service to provide spare parts in specially selected areas, the MAJOR is the answer every way of life has to offer the farmer in any part of the world.


FORD MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED

THE WORLD'S MAJOR TRACTOR
 PRODUCED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Clay Shovel and Hoopay Budget Archaeological Finds Near Bulawayo

THE CLAY SHOVEL OF CHIEF between 500 and 1,000 years old is one of the many archaeological finds at a gravel pit near Bulawayo. In eastern Bantu areas, it is the only one of its kind known in Southern and Central Africa. said Mr. K. Cooke, secretary of the Historical Monuments Commission. As the investigations in the pit have covered nearly 10 years, the model is given to prove the early introduction of iron tools in this part of Africa from south-western Asia.

The most interesting discovery was the first burial of a human being at least a century ago. The deceased was a woman aged about 40 years. Her bones were found in a group of three Africans. It is thought that the dagger had great strength and tenacity, and that its ritual burial will ensure that its spirit will protect the grain bins from thieves and vermin.

Excavations have also brought to light thousands of iron implements of periods between 100,000 and 2,000 years ago, and the remains of a human skull. It is thought that the skull is perhaps 100,000 years old and existed on the site until the Swami Dam was built in 1927.

No Out

MR. YASBIR COHEN, governor of Uganda, playing cricket for the Uganda Koba against the Uganda Province under 10 not out. The Koba won by 68 runs in a hockey match which followed, and which was won by the Koba by 10 goals to 2. Sir Andrew was present.

TOBACCO LAND IN SOUTHERN UGANDA

THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA proposes to dispose shortly of large units of land at Lile in the District of Muburu, Southern Province, Tanganyika. The units range from 900 to 1,600 acres and the annual rent is one shilling per acre. The arable potential of these units varies from 65% to 80%, and they will be granted as arable land.

It is believed that tobacco may be successfully grown as one of the cash crops. If, however, the applicant wishes to undertake large scale production of flue-cured tobacco, it is considered that a minimum capital of £2,000 would be necessary.

A sketch map showing the location of the land may be inspected at the office of the District Commissioner, Tunduru, or the Land Office, Dar es Salaam. A right of occupancy for 99 years will be granted to the successful applicant for each unit on the terms and conditions applicable to long term leases of occupied granted over agricultural land.

The successful applicant will be required to pay the first year's rent, stamp duty, registration survey and title fees on acceptance of the right of occupancy, and in addition the successful applicant for Unit No. 1 must pay £36 compensation to Africans.

Any person wishing to make application for a right of occupancy over the land should apply to the District Commissioner, Tunduru, or to the Land Office, Dar es Salaam, in the form of questionnaire which may be completed by the applicant. Applications must be accompanied by a cheque for the outlay, specifying the sum(s) required and must reach the District Commissioner, Tunduru, not later than October 31, 1956.

Large Scale Organized Cultivation by Africans

LARGE SCALE ORGANIZED CULTIVATION by Africans is being encouraged by the Government of Tanganyika. It is the first Meru to show. Co-operative farming societies have been set up already in the Kilimanjaro district. Notwithstanding such setbacks as the disturbances in the Uluguru chiefdoms last year, the Government is achieving important results in African agriculture. Much attention was being paid to agricultural education in primary and middle schools and the establishment of young farmers' clubs. Young farm schools which were started last year with a dozen Asian pupils were to open to all races and developed.

Egypt Films for the Sudan

SAVED ZARA, OSKAR, and other Egyptian films are being shown in the Sudan, as a result of a decision by the House of Representatives. It is being aware that the films shown in the provinces are the cinema rights of the National Guidance Office, which is opposed to the sale of the present rights, but educational films suitable for showing in all parts of the Sudan have been obtained from Egypt. The Government is anxious to spread culture in the Sudan and to make wide propaganda through the medium of these films.

Agree and the High Dam

SAVED MURHAN, Minister of Agriculture, in a statement in the Sudan, has told a press conference that the Sudan would be participating in the construction of the High Dam at Assuan in Egypt on three conditions: (a) that the Sudan should be guaranteed the waters of the Nile; (b) that the Sudan retained the right to build and maintain works on the river for the utilization of its channels; and (c) that fair compensation should be paid for any damages or losses caused by the building of the High Dam.

University of Khartoum

THE RECTORS of all universities in the Arab world are being invited to celebrations to be held from December 2 to 6 in connection with the new independent status of the University of Khartoum. Other guests invited include representatives of the Inter-University Council, the State of London, the University College of Africa which has a special relationship with London, and the University of North West America, which has recently arranged an exchange programme with Khartoum.

Broadcasts in Arabic

INCREASED USE OF BROADCASTING was announced by the Coast Broadcasting Station in Aden, *Saudiya Vita*, from Mondays to Saturdays. It is now instead of ending at 9 p.m., programmes will be continued until 10:30 p.m. The extra time will be devoted to special features in Arabic relayed from the B.B.C., including foreign news and comment, variety music, plays and reports on topical issues of interest.

Teeter with Boko

THE UGANDA FOOTBALL TEAM, now touring this country beat Southall F.C. by two goals to one, but lost to Wycombe Wanderers by one goal to 10, and to a second team in league side by the same margin. In the last mentioned game the visitors played bare-footed during the first half and conceded eight goals. In the second half they wore boots and gained a 2-1 display.



210-KV CIRCUIT BREAKERS

for the State Electricity Commission Victoria



Seven 210 kV, 5,000-MVA Shuntarc oil circuit breakers have been ordered by the State Electricity Commission, Victoria, Australia. The illustration shows the installation at Yillourn power station where six of the circuit breakers are already in commission.

Some tension BTH Shuntarc circuit breakers are in service in many parts of the world. Recent orders from the British Columbia Electric Company covers 30, 230 kV, 7,500-MVA units.

BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON

THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON COMPANY LIMITED, LUGBY, LEICESTERSHIRE

Member of the AEL group of companies

BRITISH EAST AFRICA Messrs. A. Baumann & Co. Ltd.
KENYA NAIROBI Nairobi, P.O. Box 518, Nairobi, Kenya
TANGANYIKA Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 27, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika
MALAYA Kuala Lumpur, P.O. Box 335, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya

AFRICA The British Thomson-Houston Co. (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd.,
100, Victoria Road, Salisbury P.O. Box 443, Salisbury P.O. Box 588

and others throughout the world

Trucks & municipal vehicles for road transport



Commer 1200 Crane Truck



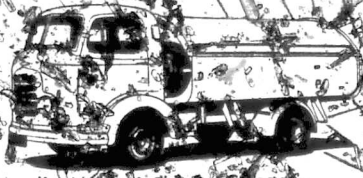
Commer 1200 Dump Truck



Carrier Gemeco 24 Tonne



Commer 1200 5.5 Tonne



Carrier Gemeco 24 Tonne



Commer O.H. Express Delivery



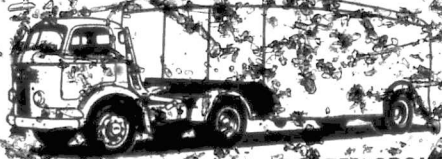
Commer "Avenger" Passenger Coach



Commer 1200 5.5 Tonne

EXPORT DIVISION ROUTES

ROUTES GROUP PRODUCTS

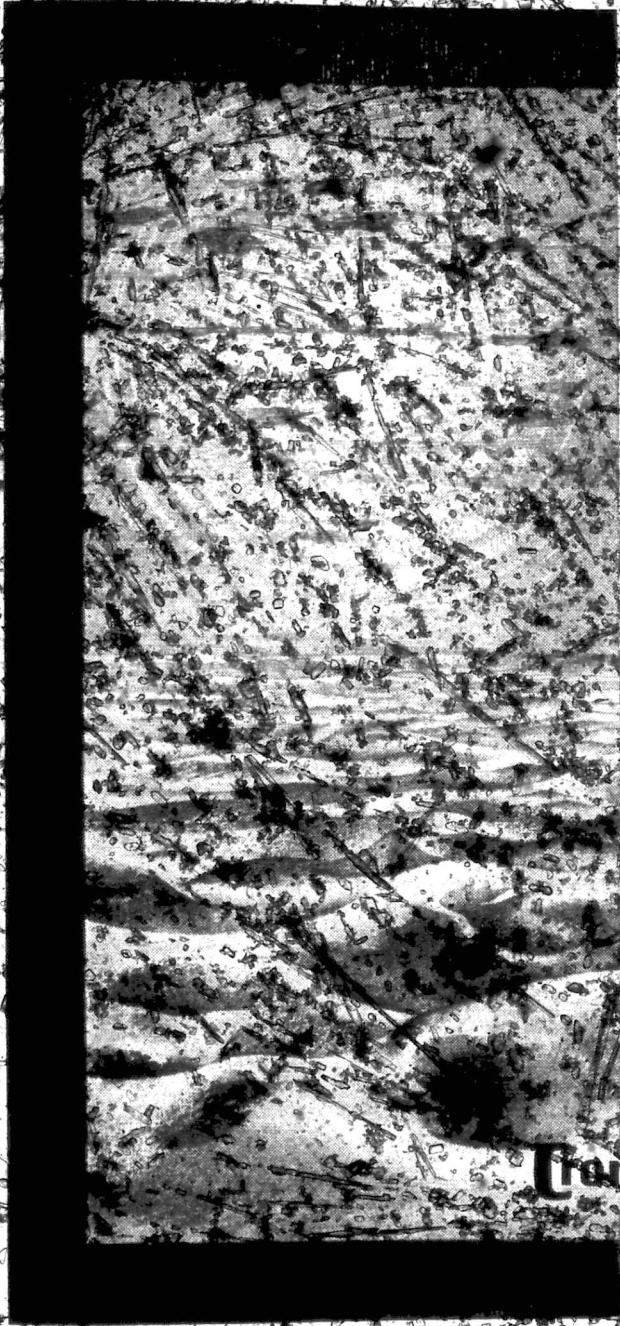


Commer 1200 5.5 Tonne Tractor-Trailer

TANZANIA
The International Motor Mart Ltd.
P.O. Box 409
DAR ES SALAAM

KENYA
Devonshire Motors Ltd.
Box No. 3020
Gloucester House, Market Street.
NAIROBI

UGANDA
Muller Motors Ltd.
P.O. Box 55
KAMPALA



ROBERTSON & GARR

The Sun

Soon we are told that the sun will blossom like the rose. That is, as a whole, what seems to be, sooner, as that many better-loved places will bloom anew at the hand of a scientist.

The natural heat-traps of the world can be used for transforming solar rays into electrical power. Already a device is being which one square mile of desert could be made to supply 175 million kilowatt-hours a year. To handle and control such quantities of electricity would be a vast job for Crompton Parkinson, who since the dawn of the scientific age, have been associated with the progress and production of the electrical development. When and where the sun is harnessed for power on the earth, Crompton Parkinson's bits and pieces will be necessary for passing the resultant power through its pieces.

Crompton Parkinson
LIMITED

ALTERNATORS AND GENERATORS SWITCHGEAR TRANSFORMERS CONTROL PANELS AND INSTRUMENTS
 LIGHTING EQUIPMENT BATTERIES STORAGE BATTERIES TELEVISION EQUIPMENT TELEPHONE EXCHANGES
 CROMPTON PARKINSON LIMITED, sole agents and agents in all parts of the world. If you cannot find us, contact us at our London office.
 METRO HOUSE, ALDwych, LONDON, W.C.2, ENGLAND. Overseas Telephone: CHORFALL LONDON.



Harvest for Progress

As the population of the world increases, so must the production of food. The cleared, marshy and irrigated lands which have been planted with weeds must be fought for. The fertility of the soil must be maintained.

In the past 20 years, the use of Shell Lubricants for agriculture's machinery, of chemicals as farming aids, and of fertilisers, has made a major contribution to the progress depends.

But progress is its own taskmaster, generating new and changing demands on man's experience, resources and ingenuity. Shell, in all its world-wide operations, is aware of the task and to the responsibility of meeting these demands.

serving progress



for painting large surfaces use

INTERLIGHT EMULSION PAINT



There's an International paint for every purpose

Save time, labour and money by using INTERLIGHT for painting brickwork, plaster, cement, woodwork, signboards, hoardings, and other large surfaces.

Touch-dry in an hour, three coats of INTERLIGHT can be applied in one day, even on new plaster.

It flows smoothly, leaves no brush marks, free from breakdown in the film of paint—and dries to a smooth finish.

Easily cleaned and resistant to alkalis, acids and moisture, INTERLIGHT is supplied in both Interior and Exterior Qualities.

For more details, write on request.

International Paints Exports Ltd

100, Cross Street, Singapore
 101, Cross Street, Singapore
 102, Cross Street, Singapore
 103, Cross Street, Singapore
 104, Cross Street, Singapore
 105, Cross Street, Singapore
 106, Cross Street, Singapore
 107, Cross Street, Singapore
 108, Cross Street, Singapore
 109, Cross Street, Singapore
 110, Cross Street, Singapore



WORLD-WIDE SERVICE ORGANISATION

for East Africa and Rhodesia
 Messrs. J. H. Campbell & Co. (Pty.) Ltd. (Africa) (Pty.) Ltd.
 P.O. Box 183, 200, Box 184, 200, Box 185, 200, Box 186, 200, Box 187, 200, Box 188, 200, Box 189, 200, Box 190, 200
 Mombasa, Kenya
 Street, Salisbury, Rhodesia
 Street, Johannesburg, South Africa

Of Commercial Concern

Last week's auction in London of 250,000 casks of tin concentrates were sold at an average price of 28.88/3d per cwt. against 31.12/6d per cwt. in 28.88/0d. The price for local sales this year to date have been 27.34/1 per cwt. averaging 35.5/0d, compared with 144,853 cwt. averaging 35.11/25d per cwt. in the corresponding period last year. The highest price paid last week was 35/0 per lb. for concentrates from Kenya and Nigerian Congo.

Mr. Willis D. Paine, of San Francisco, has been the chief consultant in the production of tin concentrates for the Government of a group of countries in Central Africa. He suggests the cost of production would be about two-thirds of those in America. One hundred pairs of chimneys are to be built to take care of the smelter. Their cost will be about £180,000, though less if the best quality of tin is used.

European companies in Southern Rhodesia have this year planted 20,000 acres of rubber trees and 20,000 acres of citrus trees. The value of crops produced increased to £2,000,000 compared with £3,950,000 in 1955.

The British South Africa Company has declared an interim dividend of 10% less tax. It represents the last dividend for many years. The dividend will show an increase of 50% over the last year's interim dividend to have been 10% of the ordinary dividend. The interim dividend is a better proportion.

Goods for Thought

Large quantities of machinery and tools are now supplied to workers in a tin mine in the production of steel, windows and doors. The managing director has said that as a result the work is better in the afternoon than in the morning and that only three Africans had left of their own accord in the past three months.

East African copper has a new competitor in the United States market which is now taking more than 50% of the copper production of Mexico, which is a large development programme for the industry. Last year exports from Mexico somewhat exceeded 1 million tonnes at a value of 100m dollars.

The leaf spot disease in bananas, which has caused great damage in Jamaica, is now reported from Nyasaland for the first time. It has been identified in the Nkata Bay area, from which visitors have been asked not to take away bananas. The disease is controllable by spraying.

Yearly a quota of 100,000 tons may be established for the importation of the USA has caused some spinners in Europe who are substantial exporters of that market to postpone purchases of cotton. The London price for East African No. 1 has fallen to 10.78 per ton.

A hen's egg weighing 1 lb. 10 oz. has been produced at Vumba, Southern Rhodesia. The owner, Mr. Strantz, the owner of the poultry farm, believes it to be the largest ever to have been laid. A 64 oz egg was recorded in America in 1953, he says.

A reception was held in London last week in celebration of the golden jubilee of the Bank of India, Ltd., which has recently opened branches in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala, Dar es Salaam.

Deep Water Berms

The Salaam's three new deep water berths are now being used. Their official inauguration will not take place until October 8, when Princess Margaret will perform an opening ceremony.

The 25-foot electric locomotive built for Rhodesia Railways by the English Electric Co., Ltd. of Preston, are now in service, the last having arrived from the United Kingdom last month.

The new cement factory in the Blantyre industrial area is to start producing next month at the rate of about 8,000 tons monthly. It has been built for Rhodesia Cement Co., Ltd.

Buildings worth a value of £200,000 were passed by the Ministry of Works in the first seven months of this year, an five months the monthly figure was over £1m.

Planning plans for more than £500,000 were submitted for approval in the Blantyre-Limbe township of Nyasaland in the first five months of this year.

A non-official Polish trade mission is now visiting the Federation. A Communist spokesman says the Polish prices are the cheapest in the world.

Kenya Co-operative Industries, Ltd. are now exporting 100 tons of tin concentrates to Southern Rhodesia. Its largest customer is the British South Africa Company.

The new office of the Co. Ltd. will on September 15 move from P.O. Box 100, Building, Trinity Square, London, E.C.3, to 40, Manchester Street.

Tenders are invited by the Crown Agents for the sale of an excavation to remove a mass from Mt. Kilimanjaro, the Sontilant Project.

A six-story block of flats costing about £65,000 is to be built at Blantyre. It will be the first building of that height in Nyasaland.

The estimated value of African tin exports produced in 1956 is £100m. This is a record for the year against £80m in 1955.

The East African Development Corporation has a special dividend of 10% on the basis of the 1955-56 financial year.

The National Bank of East Africa has announced an interim dividend of 7% less tax for the year 1955-56.

Cotton is the mainstay of the economy in Southern Rhodesia. It is the main export of the country.

The C. Service of East Africa has increased its fleet to eight in nine years.

The external trade of Nyasaland was £100m in 1955.

Sisal Outputs for August

The sisal output of East Africa Sisal Plantations, Ltd. for August was 465 tons of fibre, against 410 tons in the corresponding month, compared with 423 tons in the same period of the previous year.

Central Industrial Estate, Ltd. — 200 tons of fibre, making 410 tons for two months, against 430 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

The Consolidated Sisal Estate, East Africa, Ltd. — 549 tons of fibre, making 2,500 tons for five months.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. — 235 tons of fibre, making 800 tons for two months.

Bird's Eye Co. (Africa) Ltd. — 100 tons of fibre, making 332 tons for August, 1955.



EXPORTS
COTTON — SISAL
AND
GENERAL PRODUCE

TANZANYIKA COTTON CO. (HOLDING) LTD.

Plot No. 410, Mansion House, Nairobi

Sole Agents: **Subsidiary Company of TANZANYIKA COTTON CO. (HOLDING) LTD. DAR-ESSALAM, MOMBASA and MWANZA**

E.K. Correspondents: Reynolds and Gibson Cotton Exchange Building, Liverpool, 3.



The Offices of the Comptroller General of Customs in East Africa have their Headquarters at Mombasa. Branches are at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Kisumu, Addis Ababa, Tanganyika, Zomba, Zomba, Mwanza, Kigali, Gaborone, and Harare.

Importers of all classes of merchandise, including Bulk and Materials, and Wholesalers of all classes of Goods, and Agents for all classes of Goods, and Agents for all classes of Goods.

The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
 11, St. Swinburn House, 11, St. Swinburns Lane, London, E.C.4

EAST AFRICA

Are you seeking fresh fields for investment? Are you looking for new opportunities in these rapidly developing territories?

Information regarding Imports, Exports, Commerce, Farming, Settlement, Minerals, Investment, Travel, General Conditions.

Apply to THE COMMISSIONER, EAST AFRICAN OFFICE, GRAND BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2

Telephone: Whitehall 3708-2, 3, 5848-39

Telegram: Eastafrica, London

Cables: Eastafrica, London

From AFRICA to the EAST

Campanella

Two-toned logo. Nairobi for their quick connections are available to all parts of the Far East, Australia and New Zealand.

AIR INDIA *Fast Mail*

106, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Established 1805)

Fifty Years

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED: £100,000,000
 CAPITAL PAID UP: £20,000,000
 RESERVE FUND: £10,000,000

Head Office: 1, Market Street, Madras

BRANCHES IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INDIA

BRANCHES OVERSEAS: LONDON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, DARJEELING, AGRA, AMER, BANGALORE, BEAN, BIRLA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANNING, CHENNAI, COCHIN, DELHI, DUBLIN, HONG KONG, KANPUR, KARACHI, KOLKATA, MADRAS, MUMBAI, NAIROBI, PANAMA, RANGOON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, YOKOHAMA

Through its branches in India, Pakistan, Malaya, Japan, Aden, Hong Kong, London and through correspondence with branches in all parts of the world, the Bank is able to transact every business.

Banking, Finance, Insurance, etc.

10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4

THE NAME



UGANDA

MEANS

TRUCKS

TRACTORS

AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENT

AND

THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD

WILLOW FOREMANS FOREMANS LTD
KAMPALA, P.O. BOX 141
FOREMANS LTD
LONDON
THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD, 25 BYWATER LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

The Corporation's aims are to encourage the establishment and expansion of all forms of industry in Uganda.

It provides information on all aspects of the economic life, local conditions and natural resources of the country. Particular technical points may be referred to its Technical Development Division.

With an authorised capital of eight million pounds, of which over five million pounds has been subscribed, the Corporation will consider the provision of loans where such assistance is warranted.

Industry and commerce which are interested in the opportunities of this prospering and rapidly developing country are invited to use the services provided by the Corporation.

Head Office
P.O. Box 442
KAMPALA

London Office
27 BECKET STREET
LONDON, ENGLAND