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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

**EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA** is, we believe, the first newspaper in the world to complete plans for the publication of a regular air mail edition as a result of the reduced Imperial air mail rates, and the mail "East Africa and Rhodesia" which is now being flown to East Africa and the Rhodesias carries details of this new service to every subscriber resident in those territories. Briefly, readers in British East Central, and South Africa may henceforth obtain this new air mail edition for one shilling per week post free; it will be the complete edition for the week, but printed on the lightest Bible paper to reduce the weight and air mail postage. Thus East African and Rhodesian readers on the main line of communications, instead of having to wait three weeks or more, will be able to read the paper within four or five days of its dispatch from London, and that rapid transit will in a few months be still further accelerated by Imperial Airways. It is our hope and belief that the institution of this new service will be of considerable practical benefit to the territories we seek to serve. Already important news reaches us by air in greatly increased volume from many parts of British Africa. It has seemed to us desirable to provide a complementary service from London to Africa, and nothing would please us more than to find the great majority of our regular readers there demanding their air mail edition.

Swifter and more frequent transport at cheap rates should quicken general interest in public affairs, and should make more valuable to those resident in the Dependencies the guidance of those friends in England who endeavour to assist in political, economic, and other directions. This air mail edition should also play its part in the development of British trade with East and Central Africa. By carrying the same messages of British manufacturers to the heart of Africa in a few days, it should strengthen the appeal of the goods to a public strongly inclined to give a voluntary preference to those manufacturers in the Old Country who seriously lay themselves out to attract overseas trade. It will also bring to East Africans and Rhodesians more quickly than the great majority of them can obtain from any other source full reports of important meetings in this country which have a bearing upon their welfare, authority; London views on matters of moment to them; news of the activities and movements of East Africans, the latest produce, share markets, and other commercial data; and not inquestionably, news of happenings in their midst of which they had no prior knowledge. In short, the aim is to give our friends in Africa a new service of real value—and at trivial cost.

## OUR COLUMNS DO NOT NORMAL

RECORD at great length speeches made in Africa, for readers in that continent naturally desire to find the maximum amount of our news devoted to what will be their own interests.

### An Outspoken Chief Secretary.

From his exceptional importance, however, demand a departure from the general policy, and no apology is necessary for the length of the summary in this issue of a review of Tanganyika affairs by the Chief Secretary to the Government. Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy is an unusual and candid official. Some of whose hints will repay the earnest attention merely of the public men of his own territory, but of those in other Dependencies. It is not to hurt feelings, but if I am to be of any use to this country, I must occasionally offend people, he said with justification, and I therefore some who may feel that his criticisms are unduly severe they might recall that an anonymous Government spokesman may do more harm by a persistent refusal to voice the truth as he sees it than a franker colleague by an occasional outburst of statement.

It will be surprising if there is no commercial reply to Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy's charges of inertia and lack of vision.

### Traders Charged with Lack of Initiative.

From *East Africa and Rhodesia* by Sir Harold MacMichael and reported in the issue of July 23, but the Governors and Chief Secretary obviously have ground for criticism when they can point to one district in which, after the collection of the taxes early this year, more than £70,000 remained in the hands of the Native inhabitants. That is a large sum in a restricted area of peasants more thrifless than they, and it suggests that trade initiative has not been adequately applied. But is large finance the crux of the matter, as Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy implies. In the immediate post-War history of Eastern Africa several enterprises backed by big finance failed sadly to establish themselves, while, on the other hand, impressive instances could be quoted of men of ideas and energy building up flourishing concerns from very small beginnings. The man of character, experience and resource will usually find finance ready to back his ideas, and improvement of the organs of retail trade is more likely to come from the banking of East African experience with outside finance than from the incursion of overseas finance which is not directed by men of wide first-hand local knowledge of the markets. Since Sir Harold MacMichael will be attending a meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce while these words are being printed, and may revert to this matter, further comment is withheld, except to say that such contacts, consultations, and co-operation have everything to recommend them, and that it is all to the good that Governors and other senior officials should show increasing personal interest in matters of commerce.

It is a pity that the possibilities of the African market are not fully appreciated, and that the mining industry is not more fully developed. In the case of Tanganyika, the territory is rich in minerals, and the Government should be more active in promoting mining. The Government should have access to such information as has been pronounced, and should therefore amend its management of the territories, and in particular those who during a period of market recovery, and their own faith in themselves, and the too common and unwise view of mining, the fact that there has certainly been a great deal of the expropriation of the available deposits, and were so general and received such publicity in the early stages of gold mining in Kenya. Taking the long view however, it is manifestly absurd to deny wholesale territories which have been barely scratched as yet, but which have nevertheless shown that economic surveys and prospectors are amply justified. When need so eminent in the geological world. Sir Edmund Peel and Mr. E. J. D. The Directors of Geological Survey in Tanganyika and Uganda respectively, possess such firm faith in the mining future of East Africa that they desired for non-technical observers in the City of London or in Nairobi, for that matter, to pronounce contrariwise, as too many have been inclined to do, sometimes, no doubt, as a convenient escape from approaches from unbounded optimism of earlier days.

Remaining, that the progress of mining brings in its train, and rapid general development. In some Governments in many small-scale economies have followed the Tanganyika. Her policy of extending the exploitation of mines by the provision of funds and services suitable to the particular circumstances. Almost coincident with Captain Moreing's plea that the Imperial Government should show more energy in that direction in Eastern Africa came the announcement that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the proposal of the Government of Tanganyika to assist the best type of small-scale by advancing funds for the purchase of plant. Though the details have still to be disclosed, the plan is clearly an adaptation from southern Rhodesia practices, and it may be assumed that there will be safeguards to ensure that public monies are made available only in respect of promising properties which are in sound hands and on which the experts of the Mines Department have reported favourably, that further development will be under their supervision and generally conducted on their advice, and that provision will be made for repayment of the loan when production begins.

Private enterprise cannot complain at this action by the authorities, for it has seized the opportunities which have combined to offer themselves for a considerable time past, and which, its opportunities, we have reason to know, have been repeatedly and forcibly brought to the attention of the Government. It is to be hoped that this initiative by a Government which realises the promise of mining in the Mandated Territory will encourage private enterprise to embark upon the same kind of venture, for since the assistance available from the public purse must necessarily be limited, and also subject to more restrictive conditions than a commercial concern would normally impose, there need be no fear that the prospects for the profitable employment of private funds will be seriously curtailed. On the contrary, many a property which, thanks to Government assistance, may be proved on a small scale, will be revealed to possess possibilities of greatly extended development, the requisite for which must be sought elsewhere. The funds advanced by Government will be of far greater value not only to the Territory and the people of the most deserving smallworkers, entering generally to British finance and industry.

**REQUESTS** for financial assistance for the organisation of Native Agricultural Shows in two different parts of the country have been made to the Nyasaland Agricultural Society, which is considering the grant of funds on a grand for

**African interest in Agricultural Exhibitions.** This is not the first occasion on which a purely European unofficial body has closely identified itself with the promotion of Native interest in better agriculture through the agency of exhibition and competition—a Native show having recently been held under the auspices of the Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Society, for instance. An encouraging sign, and we trust the Nyasaland society will be long-sighted and generous in its treatment of the applications. Organisers of territorial shows in the Eastern African Dependencies have long realised the value to the people themselves, and as an attraction to the exhibition of exhibits from African agriculture and handicrafts, and the inclusion of small Native shows in the out-districts would be a wise development.

This means of stimulating a healthy rivalry among farmers in their agriculture and village industries may be commended to the consideration of other agricultural societies, with the special suggestion that while the expenditure involved need only be very small, it would represent substantial cash prizes to Native estimation, and the immediate and ultimate results would far outweigh the outlay of effort and money. European farmers might thus give practical expression to their sense of responsibility in trusteeship, and to their desire to promote the success, equally with their own, of the purely Native side of the policy of dual development.

is not suggested that agricultural societies, with their already limited funds, should transform themselves into philanthropic institutions, but that they may better discharge their functions inherent in their existence, namely, the promotion of better agriculture, by a broadminded generosity to the initiative of African effort.

**ARASHA ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE** is an institution in the making, which stands to expand far beyond the stage originally envisaged both in the scope of its deliberations, and in its influence on the educational policy of East African States. The composition of the conference is noteworthy. The delegates include teachers drawn from the best European schools in the Northern Province of Tanganyika, and including men and women of British, German, Dutch and Greek nationality. The potential value of their deliberations, which are confined almost entirely to matters affecting the training of white children, is enhanced by their practical relation to the actual conditions and environment of education, to the disturbing background to the white child's life formed by contact with a Native population, and to the needs of the child as a pupil and as a wage-earner of the future. In short, they make a common-sense approach to the vital problem of finding the best basis for the training of the boys and girls who will have not merely to make a livelihood in Africa, but upon whom will largely rest the responsibility for the maintenance of the white man's position.

The conference had a modest beginning in the comparative obscurity of Arasha, at its first of modest proportions in membership and still meagre in Arasha, but it is establishing a reputation for its enlightened discussion of a responsibility which, if not properly handled in the early stages of its growth, might easily develop into a serious social problem of the future. A simple but far-reaching suggestion advanced at the recent conference was that European girls should be trained for work in the nursery, and perhaps as governesses, to fill the place of the Native who are to be found in many of the European homes in East Africa. The speaker was thinking not only of a means of livelihood for the girl of to-day, but of the upbringing of the children of tomorrow, and thus endorsed the recent Kenya criticisms of the employment of African women as nurses during the war in professional years of a white child. The Arasha effort to adapt European education in Africa to the needs of African natives thought for itself the production of a series of leaflets and women who in return for the simple training advisory committee hundred of miles away from its base, came with all the knowledge and capabilities of their limitations, and realised that the education of the European child in Africa must not slavishly copy the backward practices of only a few other states and territories.

# Tanganyika's Problems and Policies.

## Chief Secretary's Outspoken Review and Challenge.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S APPROVAL of financial aid for small workers in the Tanganyika mining industry, the re-establishment of a labour organisation, the undertaking of Government expenditure of aerial and ground surveys of potential sisal-growing areas, the likelihood of a surplus on this year's harvest, the consideration of agricultural and mining training schemes for European youths, and a development of the policy of decentralisation and the closer association of non-officials with local administration—these were among the important announcements made by Mr. Maekenzic Kennedy, Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika, at the annual dinner in Fainra of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association.



MR. MAEKENZIC KENNEDY, Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika.

His speech was also notable for a sharp criticism of the people engaged in the distribution trade of the country, who were warned that their inaction and lack of imagination tended to remove from the Native the incentive to work.

### Seeking Solutions to Labour Problems.

As to labour, recommendations accepted of under consideration by Government would go far towards relieving planters of some of their worst difficulties. Communications had been improved between the Southern areas of supply and the areas of demand, test farms were to be introduced on main labour routes, and the establishment of food dumps was being worked out. To secure freedom of movement, a Native who could identify himself as coming from a certain district would pay tax at the rate prevailing in such district; objections had been raised to the scheme, but none which carried as much weight as those of wider experience than the

Government had in principle agreed to the early establishment of a labour inspectorate under a chief inspector, who would operate very much as do the inspectors of factories; he would be a very senior officer, advising the Government and employers, bringing them into touch with areas of supply, co-ordinating, by advice the activities of recruiting organisations, and advising and if need be protecting employees. "We have yet to find exactly the man we require—and we are going to make no mistake in this," said the Chief Secretary.

Undesirable and uneconomic competition for labour had to be avoided, and Government was therefore considering the institution of a standing Labour Board, composed of official and unofficial members to advise on all questions likely to affect or be affected by the supply of available manpower.

### State Assistance for Small Mines.

Announcing the Secretary of State's approval of a scheme for financing selected small mines, the possibilities of which had been favourably reviewed by Government engineers, the Chief Secretary said such assistance in the form of loans would be restricted to "small" mines, to obtain capital to bring their mines into production from the ordinary banking and commercial sources. The scheme had yet to receive the approval of the Legislature, but he made this early statement to "hear" some of

own mining friends, and to reassure doubters of our faith in our mining industry.

An understanding with the Lupa diggers had been cleared up, the Diggers' Association and the Government being resolved to work together without re-entertainment of the re-opening of dead controversies.

### Great Expansion of Sisal Growing Expected.

An official survey would be made of sisal-growing areas in order to meet the industry's inevitable expansion, which might reach 200,000 acres in the next decade or so. In the Tanga and Morogoro districts there was little additional land for alienation, though it might be possible after the survey to extend existing holdings into economic units in relation to the capital covering any particular activity. Distinction would be drawn between the planter wishing to expand and the newcomer encouraged to start by the present high prices. The coastal areas and the immediate hinterland might be examined by an experienced administrative officer, an agricultural officer, and a representative of the sisal industry. Aerial reconnaissance might precede a ground survey, and in view of the important general advantages of expansion of the industry, the survey might be financed by Government.

The Territory's revenue position was strong, every head of revenue being up on the 1936 figures, and present information indicated a surplus of £150,000 against an estimate of £100,000, bringing the excess of assets over liabilities to £2,641,000 or £20,000 above the Government's first financial budget. "In other words, we are ahead of our annual programme framed last year, and still working behind with works of rehabilitation and development." He therefore visualised a programme of public works.

### Artificial Standards of Values.

Reviewing the difficulties of the education of European children, Mr. Maekenzic Kennedy said the trouble was that the existing schools finished with the children at an age when further education was of first importance. Not everybody could afford to send their children to schools outside the country. The answer, he thought, lay in the direction of apprenticeship training for a limited number of boys, and the establishment of agricultural schools at which others could be trained as farmers while their general education was continued. The training of youth in mining had been outlined by the Chief Inspector of Mines, and Government was considering proposals for training in less technical branches of survey work, while for girls who could not take the Fainra course in nursing, the Director of Medical Services had submitted less ambitious proposals.

But, he said, among the European population of this country an artificial standard of values had begun where their fathers left off, and parents have contended that their offspring cannot expect to be contented with salaries of a few hundred pounds a year. If this attitude is persisted in, the youths of this country will fall between two stools; it cannot expect to compete for highly paid posts with highly trained men upon whose education thousands have been spent; it must scale down its demands to the level of its experience and education. "If you are there is something

of a voiding bitter disappointment and the growth of a shiftless, discontented, under-empowered generation, bitterly criticising the contents who brought them into the world and failed to adjust them to the conditions in which they find themselves.

**Encouraging Local Self-Government.**

Referring to the report of the Committee set up last year to investigate the extent to which types of public works could be handed over to the people, who were mainly designed to serve the rural areas, the Chief Secretary said it was proposed to establish a number of Local Boards, consisting almost entirely of members of the community, to finance and construct public works submitted by 125 Local Roads Boards, and to report between those boards the funds voted to the provinces by the Legislature. It was hoped to have road works in many districts carried out by contract, and the scheme was capable of expansion to embrace other activities, but its success would depend on the number of public spirited persons prepared to serve on the Boards. Those areas committed to the development of areas were thus offered the last word as to the manner in which the communications of those areas were to be maintained.

Those who were engaged in the distribution trade of Tanganyika must wake up, continued the Chief Secretary. They were losing opportunities and, by their inaction and lack of imagination they were hastening the day when their earnings reached saturation point, and the need for a new incentive to work disappeared. What were the members of Commerce going about it?

**Traders Neglecting Their Opportunities.**

He also looked again for those displaying any thing but cheap cash, the Chief said, and stuff and would buy it, it was offered to him at a high price. Were there any business opportunities in the country he had not seen them? Was the demand for durable, high quality, popular means of transport being satisfied? He mentioned good quality gramophones, turntables, public address, well-made clothes of good material, tropical products, and even the things said to be worn by all were in demand. Was the supply being kept up?

Always any firm carrying on a large scale operation of any possibilities of raising their standards of living in any way. He had heard that some of the companies in the system and had not noticed the opportunity being taken advantage of, but there were certain firms who were of the making of success. Even if they were not in the hands of Tanganyikans, when additional tax obligations had to be met, that only 20 dividends were available, and that when distributed.

If traders fail to take advantage of the opportunities we shall have to do our utmost to encourage outside organisations to do themselves and take to their credit what our people are foolishly throwing away. I shall be told that finance is not available for these business schemes. If the distribution trade of the country is really in the hands of men of high calibre, we cannot completely allow it to languish, and we must redouble our efforts to invest properly, business firms, to contribute to strengthening the most important factor in the economic life of the country.

**Drawing the Country's Cash Resources.**

Sir William had received that substantial amounts of cash were being drawn out of the country during the year. He said that in the past the country well in the past, but had not done so in the past, due consideration, and representations had been made to the Government of Tanganyika and it should be established whether the cash and means of drawing it out of the country.

**Move Mines Instal Mills.**

**Progress on Many Properties.**

MR. ABUJINGI PHILES last week contained the following news that Kayirondo Gold Mines, a 50-ton-a-day capacity, have decided to start crushing. That the Borderland Minerals, which is operating on the Kenya-Uganda frontier, and in which the Baramba and Pankausi companies are associated, is erecting two mills, each capable of treating 20 tons a day, and that in the same area Chunya Goldfields will shortly have a mill of the same size at work.

That in the issue of this newspaper should give the news that these huge mills will shortly be in operation is most encouraging, and it is a good certainty please investors, who in too many cases have had reason to think that the directors of the companies in which they are interested have been unnecessarily slow to begin production, largely because, instead of being satisfied to start in a small way, they had extravagant ambitions to instal huge plants.

To say nothing of the scores of smaller plants operating in the No. 2, Pongwe, and Musoma areas and elsewhere, and to confine attention to companies which indicate in the stages of which there is wide public interest, the end of the year or thereabouts or sooner in some cases should show among the regular gold producers East African Goldfields, Kintan (on a pilot plant basis), Tanganyika Minerals, Chunya Goldfields, and Kayirondo Gold Mines. In addition, Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate and Tanganyika Central have greatly increased their output, and should this year produce much more gold than ever before.

A great deal of solid work is thus in hand in the mining fields of East Africa.

*(Concluded from previous column.)*

and obviate differences between producers and the shipping companies.

Despite the large reserve of more or less idle man-power in the country, planters said Sir William were entering into organised recruiting arrangements with a southern territory which provided for the remission to the country concerned of at least half the total wage earned. Including the actual expenses of recruiting outside Tanganyika, about two a head would leave the country for this labour, while an even greater sum per head could accrue to the local population if they could be persuaded to abandon their idle habits.

Requests had been placed for 2,000 labourers from the southern territory, so approximately £20,000 on that account would leave Tanganyika in the next year. If the trial proved satisfactory and the work proved attractive to the employees, the experiment would expand and other industries would follow suit, and I should not be surprised if during the next few years the drain on cash resources caused by employing settlers to do the work which is well within the power of our own population, reached sums of £100,000 annually. It was therefore clearly the duty of the Government to re-examine its policy in that respect.

Major von Brandt proposed the cost of the scheme suggested that the industry still required three years of prosperity to pay off the debt.

Mr. Abdulla Karimjee paid tribute to Sir William's services to the industry, and to the work of the Ministry of Agriculture.

# Dr. Drummond Shiels on 'The Colonies'

## *White Settlement: Self-Government: Relations with Africans*

DR. DRUMMOND SHIELS, who was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the last Labour Government, addressing the Empire Summer School in Oxford last week on the Colonial Empire, dealt with many matters of wide public interest.

Many Colonies, he said, had already a considerable degree of self-government, though the constitutional and legislative of many required considerable overhauling to bring them also line with modern views. He put great stress upon the development of representative and responsible government, but he thought it had not been sufficiently realised that this had to be prepared for by training in local government. Parliament in Great Britain was a late development, and its success was due to the fact that during many previous generations and even centuries all kinds of little local communities in all kinds of distinctive ways, but not on a common plan, had been managing their own affairs. Even to-day the strength of British democratic institutions rested more on its local government than on Parliament.

### **Promoting Local Government.**

He would like to see a big drive throughout the Colonial Empire to stimulate, extend and develop existing local government bodies and to create these where they did not exist. They were a fine training for higher responsibilities, and they could add much to the welfare and amenities of the districts. In the past our Colonial administrators had not been trained in local government, and this doubtless explained their frequent lack of interest in it.

He had long advocated the use of local government experts from Britain to assist Governors of Colonies or groups of Colonies along this line. His suggestions had not been very systematically received, but he was convinced that in the Colonies and India there would never be effective national legislatures without a great development and a greatly increased efficiency in local government.

In the same connection he stressed the importance of the institution of co-operative societies of the kind associated with the pioneer work of Mr. C. F. Staickland.

### **Difficulties of White Settlement.**

Some of our main difficulties in government and administration had arisen in African Colonies where white settlement had taken place. Whether the physical conditions in countries like Kenya were suitable for an indefinite succession of generations of white people, without frequent and substantial periods of return to a temperate climate, was not yet determined. There was evidence for and against, and it was unwise to ascribe prematurely to the almost infinite adaptability of the human organism.

But there was no question of the administrative difficulties which arose with a minority white community whose economic welfare was dependent on the labour service of a largely predominating black population. This white minority demanded more and more influence in government and administration: there was impatience with what were thought to be the misguided attempts of Downing Street to protect the interests of the Natives, and there were endless controversies and commissions

about land, taxation, restrictions on the movements of persons, quarters, rights, and the like of the various governments.

British communities asked to manage their own affairs. One could sympathise with this characteristic and try to meet it, without agreeing that it was wise to hand over the Imperial responsibility for the development and welfare of the Natives to a local legislature in which there were no African representatives.

British Colonial policy, as expressed in the Devonshire, Amery and Passfield White Papers of 1923, 1924 and 1930, and in the Report of the Joint Committee of Lords and Commons on East Africa in 1931, was quite clear in its acceptance of trusteeship and all that that implied. There was, unfortunately, a wide difference between this policy and that in force in other parts of British Africa. This did not make for co-operation and explained some part of the difficulty over the transfer of the South African Protectorates.

The real issue was not the capacity of the African, but whether he was to be kept without the opportunity to develop that capacity fully, whatever it was. And was it in the ultimate interests of any white minority to oppose the giving of this opportunity?

There was need for the British electorate—who were ultimately responsible through Parliament for the conditions of life of our Colonial peoples—to take more interest in these matters and to be able to give an informed backing to the application of British Colonial policy.

### **The Future of the Empire.**

The future of the Empire would depend a good deal on our attitude to our coloured fellow subjects in India and the Colonies. Three quarters of the population of the Empire were not of European descent. We must not be patronising to them in their own countries and we ought to try to give them a better welcome when they came to Britain for education or travel. This should be more of a Mother Country for them than it had been in the past. He hoped that every Colonial student in this country would find some organisation to which he could go for assistance in his studies, securing lodgings, etc., and where he would have opportunities of social contacts with people of repute and standing. This human touch in Empire relationships was of the first importance for the preservation of friendship and understanding.

The best answer we could give to a world witnessing a resurgence in certain quarters, out of time of the old conception of Colonies as opportunities for the conquest and exploitation of backward peoples was to show that we had outgrown that cold blood and that we were justifying our control over so large a part of the world's area by attention to the health and welfare of our Colonial peoples, and by giving them opportunities to learn how to manage their own affairs. He looked forward to the time when the British Empire would be not only a Commonwealth of Nations, but a comprehensive Commonwealth of Peoples, white and coloured united in friendship and in common service to improve the world.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

Oil Prospecting in Kenya.

Count Serra's Charges

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

Sir,—In your issue of May 7 you contained editorially the grant to the Anglo-Faxon Petroleum Co. and the D'Arcy Exploration Co. of a virtual monopoly over the whole of Kenya for oil prospecting in no breach of the Congo Basin Treaties. The subject of this letter is to establish that there is a well characterised breach of the Treaties.

The Congo Basin Treaties were revised in 1914 and Clause 4 of the Convention of 1914 remains to-day, the new treaty to which Great Britain is a party, says:

Each State reserves the right to dispose freely of its property and to grant concessions for the development of the natural resources of the territory. The regulations on these matters shall admit of any differential treatment between nationals of the signatory Powers and of the States, members of the League of Nations, which may adhere to the present Convention.

The complete meaning of this clause is obviously:

(a) that no discrimination of nationality shall be made before or in respect of the grant of a concession; and

(b) that, in practice, the regulations relating to a grant shall not be interpreted so as to result in differential treatment.

Further, the differential treatment must be understood not only as between Great Britons and foreigners, but also as between British national and British colonial concessionaire companies, here treated as one.

As a result of this clause, the concessionaire companies were treated on an equal basis with the British nationals.

On the 22nd April, 1924, the Anglo-Faxon Petroleum Co. and the D'Arcy Exploration Co. were granted a concession for oil prospecting in Kenya.

The concession was granted for a period of one year, and the concessionaire companies were granted the right to prospect for oil in any part of the territory.

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(d) that the British Government, whose instructions the Kenya Government has issued to large shareholders of the Anglo-Faxon, the privileged applicants.

Space in your valuable paper does not permit detailing the facts. Suffice it to say that one of the companies of the group wrote and endeavoured to obtain from the Government without a counterpart, further details and the approximate geographical location of the areas, and within a few weeks they indicated their intention to block the whole of Kenya.

Under their exploratory licence, the concessionaire are not permitted to go on the surface, but only to a depth of 500 ft. and have no other rights than those absolutely necessary for making an adequate geological examination. It therefore follows that what the concessionaire are legally permitted to do, and are in fact doing, is to hunt for discoveries already made, and to search for scientific evidence of their genuineness, which has already been obtained by the Government.

Such are the facts, and they point clearly to a differential treatment, in the concession of Kenya, in favour of the concessionaire companies, and to the detriment of the British nationals.

I shall not forego an opportunity to deal with the arguments put forth to justify the Government's decision. They amount to a plea of extenuating circumstances, which, if true, would absolve the Government from its legal obligations.

With my opinion and promises, people expect a more restricted jurisdiction, but fear not.

Yours faithfully,  
Count Serra

Count Serra, Secretary of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Nairobi.

The main aim of the concessionaire companies is to obtain a monopoly over the oil resources of Kenya.

The concessionaire companies are granted the right to prospect for oil in any part of the territory, and the concessionaire companies are granted the right to prospect for oil in any part of the territory.

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Surviving Kenya Donors

The First Hundred

Mr. W. A. ... his efforts to ... donors of Kenya ... and those ...

- Mr. W. A. ... Mrs. ... Mr. ... Mrs. ...

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It is ... from your ... Mauritius ...

Untoured Athletes

African Inuit Slats Matches

It is ... the Native ... Inuit ...

- Mr. ... Mrs. ... Mr. ... Mrs. ...

... of ... the ...

... of ... the ...





# Dr. Shiels on The Colonies.

## (Continued from page 15.) Labour Conditions in the Colonies.

It is the general opinion of the drafts committee that the international labour office, a number of those accepted by Great Britain required definite inspection to implement them; and this was done by the lack of backing in the Colonies. Native labour requires the support and defence of trade union or other organisation. This laid an additional obligation upon administrators to secure that adequate machinery existed to safeguard the interests of the workers, especially as regards the necessary minimum of hygiene and safety.

Legislation was too often in a permissive form, thus the Government might be empowered to establish local committees for various purposes which were, in practice, not appointed. For instance, the minimum wage consent was followed by general legislation to exempt all the Crown Colonies but the local industries to start such innovations functioning was effected only in St. Lucia, elsewhere the law had remained a dead letter, and there was no instance of any wage fixing in the British African Colonies. Last year the danger of the non-application of the Metropolitan laws had been recognised and an experimental clause was last year appointed in the French Colonies to report upon this point.

## Racial and Protective Attitude.

The British administrator rightly prides himself upon his protective attitude towards his Native wards, and the consequences of his good intentions might at times blur him to existing shortcomings. Recent investigations suggested that all is by no means well as regards labour conditions in British Colonies. The Russell inquiry into the Rhodesian fields, the Pin reports on the South African High Commission, and other reports, the descriptions of the health and working conditions on the Tupa in the Cameroons, and the Report of the Committee on Emigration in Natal, and provided indications that the process of industrialism in the Crown Colonies has developed without adequate attention from the Governments concerned. Another important factor was the increase in disease and crime indirectly connected with the wage fixing system.

Methods of recruiting, terms of contract, conditions of living and working, compensation for accident or sickness, and similar questions obviously called for careful provision and control. Less conspicuous, but quite as important, were the wider problems arising from the impact of capitalism upon the Native social structure.

Labour departments should be established or developed, and the institution of Trades Boards and Agricultural Boards should be seriously considered. He would like to see a special department in the Colonial Office directing and coordinating these industrial matters.

It was necessary to anticipate and not so feverishly to work to improve improvements only after there had been an outbreak of violence. Every effort should be made to preserve African domestic life intact, and not compel whole areas to be denuded of their power because the area had to go into the hands of white or other labour to get money for their use. The Colonial Office was looking into these matters, and concern that its efforts would be more effective and successful if backed by an informed public opinion.

# Kenya Golfing Society.

## Lord Francis Scott Wins Home Trophy

In winning the Hunstanton last week, Lord Francis Scott won the annual Home trophy of the Kenya Golfing Society. Mr. K. Twist being the runner-up. Scores were as follows:—  
**First round**—Dr. G. T. Howell & T. K. Twist 0-1; H. Markus & J. C. Gillies 0-1; J. H. Turner & R. D. J. Todd & Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Modera & England won 2-1 after a 18 hole play-off. J. E. Higginson, Lord Francis Scott & T. K. Twist 2-1; England & Lord Francis Scott & T. K. Twist 3-2.  
**Final**—Victor & Lord Francis Scott & Lord Francis Scott won 4-2.  
 The match against the Lucifer Golfing Society resulted in a win for the latter by six to four. Results were:—  
**Single**—Markus & D. C. Gillies 2-1; J. H. Turner & H. L. C. S. Gibbs 2-1; J. C. Gillies & J. E. Sellers 2-1; Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Modera & Captain T. A. Carlton 2-1; Dr. G. T. Howell & W. W. Smith 2-1; Lord Francis Scott & William Gowers 2-1 and 4-1; J. E. Higginson & T. K. Twist 2-1. Total Kenya Golfing Society, 3; Lucifer Golfing Society, 2.  
**Yours are**—J. H. Turner and J. E. Higginson & T. C. Gillies and J. C. Gillies & H. L. C. S. Gibbs and Dr. G. T. Howell & Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Modera & England & Captain T. A. Carlton & William Gowers & R. D. J. Todd & Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Modera & England & T. K. Twist & Victor & Lord Francis Scott & Lucifer Golfing Society 6.

Mr. G. T. Howell is considering the formation of a rifle club as a preliminary to the establishment of a voluntary defence organisation.



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# Statements Worth Noting

WHO SAYS

362 Mr. William Francis Stephens  
C.B.E.

"Who is he that will harm us? We are zealous of that which is good." — 1 Peter 2:11

"I see no reason for alarm." — Captain W. Senior, Southern Rhodesian Ministry of Mines, referring to the price of gold.

For two hundred years the lion has been the only animal save the cheetah. — P. Clavin, South writing in *The Empire* Review.

The Victoria Nyanza fishery is developing more and more into an orderly industry. — *South African Review of the Victoria Game Board*.

The indications are that prosperity in the mineral industry is assured for some time. — Mr. Digby F. Burnet, President of the Southern Chamber of Commerce.

It is hoped that questions in numerous educational schemes will concentrate more and more on quality rather than quantity. — Mr. J. H. G. G. Governor of Nyasaland.

One successfully producing rubber in the tropics would focus the attention of the world on this country. — Mr. Mackenzie Stuart, Director of the Government of Tanganyika.

We protest against any proposal that would deprive Germany's former Colonies of their natural resources. The new administration of the British Colonies should be repressive. — *The Manchester Guardian*.

The large presence of the new type of man-power in this country. — Mr. J. H. G. Chairman of the Tanganyika Education Commission, referring to the Kapangidani District.

It is impossible to regard the present as a condition of capacity. The only fundamental principle on which the Government should be conducted. — *The Annual Report of the Kenya Prisons Department*.

Livingstone was not looking for a gold mine when he came to Rhodesia and the gold mines were the pioneers. — *South African Review of the Southern Rhodesian Ministry of Mines at the annual meeting of the Salisbury Town and Alder Board*.

To come from a home such as King's School at Budo, Uganda, to the traditional atmosphere of the English secondary school in this country is to change training for a relaxing change. — *The African Mail*, referring to *The African Mail*.

Perhaps the Governor will inquire into the abandonment of the Government project to establish a fishing industry at the coast, and discuss the personal influence of a fisherman that is not allowed for the purpose. — *The East African*, *Guardian*.

We approached the problem of education in Africa as we should approach it in the equator, from the standpoint of relating education to the problems of life. — Lord De La Warr, Chairman of the East African Educational Commission, speaking in London.

We are buying native areas and equipping them for native occupation, at a rental which goes to assist the development of that particular area which is a better system than the purely communal system. — Mr. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister, speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.



Copyright

Mr. W. F. Stephens was appointed to represent the Seychelles at the Colonization of King George VI and received the C.B.E. in the Coronation Honours List. He has long been the leader of the non-official community of his Colony. First appointed to the Legislative Council in 1924, he retained his seat after to mark his disagreement with Government on waste matters. In 1925 he was appointed to the Legislative Council and made a member of the Executive Council. He was President of the Seychelles Planters' Association for eight years from its formation in 1907.

While engaged in office work in London as a young man, in his spare time he studied physics and chemistry and so, by his own initiative, he was appointed chemist and assayer to the Swan Exploration Company, with which he spent two years in the Arabian Desert prospecting for gold, copper and phosphate rock. Having discovered a similar deposit to those phosphate deposits in Syria and Palestine he went to the Seychelles to investigate phosphate sand deposits, and since 1906 Mr. Stephens has been his headquarters, and since except for the period of the War, during which was a motor-ambulance driver in the Western Front, he managed many expeditions. Among his most interesting expeditions was a geological survey of the Seychelles.

# PERSONALIA.

Mrs. Gertrude Poisson Newman have written home from Ethiopia.

Sir Marshall and Lady Max Miller have left London for Capetown.

Lord and Lady Howard de Walsden have left London for Capetown.

Hance Cassee celebrated his sixth birthday last week at his residence in Bath.

Dr. A. G. Williams has been appointed to the Lushoto Townships authority.

Sir Claud Holly distributed the prizes at Newport School, Essex, last week.

Mr. H. A. Fudger and Mrs. Stella Marjorison were married in Kitale last week.

Mrs. E. J. Simmons has been elected President of the Caledonia Society of Glasgow.

Mr. J. S. Ameri, M.P., has joined the board of the Goodwin Tyre and Rubber Company.

Lady Stanley and her daughter Miss Janet Stanley, have left Salisbury for England.

Mrs. A. McEwath (Mrs. Rosita Forbes) has arrived home from East and South Africa.

Mr. T. E. Baring has joined the board of Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa Ltd.

Mr. S. J. Roach, of the Tanganyika Education Department, has been transferred to Sierra Leone.

Mr. M. S. Senior, Acting District Officer, has assumed charge of the Masasi district of Tanganyika.

Miss Elsie Hall (Mrs. Stehr) and Mrs. May Kennedy gave a music recital at Government House, Lusaka.

Captain B. Whitehouse is about to return to the country from Tangier. He will be staying in Suffolk.

Sir James G. McDonald, who recently arrived from Bulawayo, is leaving London to spend a holiday in Scotland.

Sir Howard Dawson, who has been ill for the last two months, is progressing slowly, but is still confined to his room and will not be leaving London at present.

Mr. J. P. G. Kelly, M.P., who was injured in an air crash over the Sahara in England, is in his room at the Cecil Hotel, East Africa House, in England, and is recovering.

Mr. A. Simey, the Tanganyika District Officer, has been appointed private secretary to the acting Governor.

Professor R. J. Hobb, of Pretoria, who is an authority on bush fires, has been visiting Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. A. Isherwood, Inspector of Education, has been on an official tour of the Southern Provinces of Tanganyika.

Mr. Gordon Brown, editor of the South and East African Year Books, and Mrs. Gordon Brown have arrived home.

Sir Armgel and Lady Wade are due to reach Southampton by air from Nairobi on August 2. They will spend six months in this country.

Young Telling, who died recently, and who was the only son of the Earl of Pembroke, left £10,000, with 100 persons, £40,700.

Mr. Gerald B. Savers, Acting Chief Secretary, has been touring the sleeping sickness concentrations in the western area of Tanganyika.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Beresford-Croft, who were despatched from Mombasa at the beginning of this week, will probably return to Uganda.


Mr. Justice R. F. Johnson was appointed Catterall by members of the Masasi and Barotse on his departure on 14th June, at Nairobi.

Mr. Spinks fitted the first machine to land on Kabonga's new aerodrome, his passenger being Mrs. Wilson, founder of Wilson Airways.

Mr. N. F. Challinor has been appointed Chief Accountant of Rhodesia, Kalshof, a successor to Captain D. Evans, who is on leave pending retirement after 33 years' service.

Mr. G. Williams has left Dar es Salaam for England. Captain Williams, author of 'In Lightest Africa and Darkest Europe', is spending some months on mining properties in the Lake Province of Tanganyika before rejoining his wife.

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Mr. C. J. the ... Rhodesian ... has urged that the ... expense ... be approved by Government ... consider the position of both European and ...

Captain H. ... he will ... Southern Rhodesia ... returned to London from Ireland in the ... last week ... a few days later ...

Mr. ... Government of ... reached ... last week ... from ... Lady ... arrived home on Friday ... Cape ...

Mr. ... was ... Staff ... during the ... Campaign ... history of the German ... African Campaign.

Mr. ... Webster ... served in the ... has written ... Our ... Customs ...

Mr. ... has been appointed manager of the ... the ... will ... in ...

Among the guests entertained at luncheon at the ... Hotel on ... last week by H. ... the ... the ... and ... Sir ... and ...

When the ... Boy Scouts ... visited ... last week ... were entertained ... who ... business ... Africa ...

A ... of Sir E. ... Chairman and joint managing director of the ... Line was presented to the ... in London last week by Lord ... The ... was ... 72 ...

Lieutenant ... of the ... Royal ... received ... Sir Richard ... the ...

Sir James ... Director of Education in the Sudan ... later Director of the Empire ... Association ...

Messrs. ... Callaghan and J. ... Messrs. ... District Officers ...

In the recent Eldoret municipal election ... interest ... Mr. ... Miss ...

Sir ... known to many East Africans as ... Monday ...

Obituary.

The death has occurred in ... of Mr. ... well known East African Indian ...

Mr. ... whose death has taken place in ... practiced for over 30 years in Selukyu ...

Mr. ... whose death has taken place in ... prominent in East African commerce ...

Mr. ... who has ... to the ... in 1904 ...

Mr. ... who has died ... into the hands of the ... and ...

Mr. ... the ... Club ... died in Northern Rhodesia ...

Mr. ... whose death has taken place ... served with the ...

Pan-Han PICKLE



is a most attractive addition to any dish at any time and helps you to digest the meal which it has helped you to enjoy.

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**Questions in Parliament**

**Increase in Air Mail Loads**

Mr. Ormsby Gore, who asked the question, said that in the past a number of letters were sent by air from East and Southern Rhodesia to London, but that since the Postmaster-General had introduced the new regulations, which provided for a service of three flights a week to East and South Africa, it had become necessary to pay for the postage of these letters by air. He asked the Government to consider the possibility of providing a service of three flights a week, and not, as at present, of two flights only, and also to consider the possibility of providing a service of three flights a week, and not, as at present, of two flights only, and also to consider the possibility of providing a service of three flights a week, and not, as at present, of two flights only.

**Zanzibar Have Question**

Mr. Ormsby Gore asked the Government to take steps to deal with the problem of the Zanzibar Government's request for a concession of land for the construction of a road. He asked the Government to consider the possibility of providing a service of three flights a week, and not, as at present, of two flights only, and also to consider the possibility of providing a service of three flights a week, and not, as at present, of two flights only.

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**News Items in Brief**

Considerable quantities of iron ore were exported from the district of Lake Nakuru. The Director of Publicity of Southern Rhodesia estimates that this ore has brought some £500,000 into that Colony last year.

The 14th annual conference of the Coloured People's Education League of Southern Rhodesia has been held in Bulawayo. The principal topics discussed were the improvement of the standard of education for the Coloured people, and the possibility of providing a service of three flights a week, and not, as at present, of two flights only.

The wholesale prices of various commodities in Beira have fallen during the past few months. The wholesale price of coffee has fallen by 20% in Beira by 20% during the past few months.

The Zambian Railway loaded 1,200 tons of goods during the past few months of this year. The Zambian Railway loaded 1,200 tons of goods during the past few months of this year.

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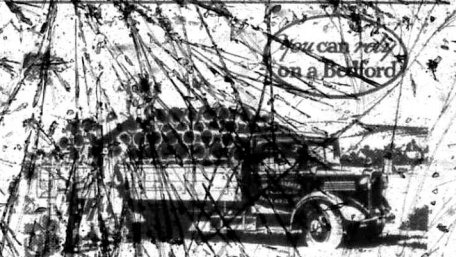
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## LATEST MINING NEWS

## Tanganyika Concessions.

Report for Calendar Year 1936.

**TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD.** report a total of £78,487 for the year ended December 31, 1936, compared with a loss of £70,316 for the preceding 12 months. The debit balance is now £24,488 to which has been added £351,000 in proceeds of mineral concessions advanced during 1936 to the African Railway and Harbours Trust under guarantee of the annual surplus and redemption of the debentures issued under the African Harbours Act, for the completion and equipment of the Benguela African Harbours Trust, which are now fully paid up in full, but the directors are still holding a large number of preference shares held by African Railway Harbours Trust in the market value of which they are liable for all advances made by the company, as well as the redemption debentures are retained.

The deficit for the year arises from the loss of £1,077,000 capital shares and 7,380 dividends for the year, the Union Mine for Katanga. A dividend for the year of £2,103,316 was also valued in full, but the total dividend for 1936 was £1,033,316 in full, but the surplus of £3,340,973, resulting from the 1936 operations below the required redemption regard will be had to next surplus.

During 1936, 100,000 of B Preference shares were converted into ordinary shares, and the number of B Preference shares remaining to be issued to holders of Benguela Railway debentures under the terms of June 8, 1933, 1936 reduced from 4,700,000 to 4,600,000 to 35,040 on December 31, 1936.

Capital reserve accounts remain unchanged at £5,177,000, and credit to £2,478,973, showing a reduction of £2,757,000. Cash at bank and in hand is £1,233,867 on the date of the balance sheet and on the date of the report it is £1,155,670.

Holdings in subsidiary companies are unchanged at £5,572,872, represented almost entirely by shares and debentures in the Benguela Railway. There was an

impression of the directors during 1936 that the railway earnings would be £1,077,000 against £2,103,316, but have been reduced for the year on account of the various factors for payment of the directors share the view of the directors of the African Railway Company that the main reason for the loss is provided, as and returned in form of the annual accounts.

The annual meeting of the board in London today

## Progress of Incorporated Companies.

In his annual report to the shareholders of 1936, the directors of Tanganyika Concessions Ltd. have stated that the company has made a large amount of progress in which large-scale operations are now being conducted in Kenya and Katanga. The average production in 1936 was 25,000 tons of tin, 10,000 tons of copper, 10,000 tons of silver, 10,000 tons of lead, 10,000 tons of zinc, 10,000 tons of iron, 10,000 tons of manganese, 10,000 tons of nickel, 10,000 tons of cobalt, 10,000 tons of selenium, 10,000 tons of tellurium, 10,000 tons of vanadium, 10,000 tons of niobium, 10,000 tons of tantalum, 10,000 tons of rhenium, 10,000 tons of ruthenium, 10,000 tons of rhodium, 10,000 tons of palladium, 10,000 tons of platinum, 10,000 tons of gold being approximately £20,000.

**Benguela Railway.**—With the present heavy augmentation of the Union Mine, the output of Katanga, the increased tonnage of the railway is now being transported to the Benguela Railway, and the directors are naturally anxious to secure the agreement with the Union Mine for the railway, which will be subject to a higher scale based on the market price, and with the increase in tonnage should result in an appreciable increase in the railway earnings. Large quantities of lead and manganese ore are being transported, as the low freight rates by the Benguela Railway enable these ores to be

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They make matters worse—just as you do when you fail to notice the speed of the poison. Do not let the situation become unbearable. Do not wait until it is too late.

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AND

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**Satisfactory Kenyan Developments**

At the end of the year, the production of tin, copper, and other minerals in the African continent was estimated to have increased by 10 per cent over the previous year. This increase was due to a number of factors, including the discovery of new deposits, the opening up of new areas for mining, and the improvement of mining techniques. In Kenya, the production of tin and copper was particularly satisfactory. The tin production was estimated to have increased by 20 per cent, while the copper production was estimated to have increased by 15 per cent. This was due to the discovery of new deposits in the Abernethy area and the improvement of mining techniques in the Abernethy area. The production of tin and copper in Kenya was estimated to have increased by 20 per cent and 15 per cent respectively over the previous year. This was due to the discovery of new deposits in the Abernethy area and the improvement of mining techniques in the Abernethy area.

**Kilamba Tin Mine**

The Kilamba tin mine, which is situated in the Abernethy area, is one of the most important tin mines in Kenya. It was discovered in 1954 and has since then produced a large quantity of tin. The mine is owned and operated by the Kenya Tin Mines Corporation. The production of tin at the Kilamba mine was estimated to have increased by 20 per cent over the previous year. This was due to the discovery of new deposits in the Abernethy area and the improvement of mining techniques in the Abernethy area. The production of tin at the Kilamba mine was estimated to have increased by 20 per cent over the previous year. This was due to the discovery of new deposits in the Abernethy area and the improvement of mining techniques in the Abernethy area.

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**Gold From Dumps**

**Leading Decline in Southern Rhodesia**

The production of gold in Southern Rhodesia was estimated to have declined by 10 per cent over the previous year. This was due to a number of factors, including the depletion of the gold reserves, the closure of some of the gold mines, and the decline in the price of gold. The production of gold in Southern Rhodesia was estimated to have declined by 10 per cent over the previous year. This was due to a number of factors, including the depletion of the gold reserves, the closure of some of the gold mines, and the decline in the price of gold. The production of gold in Southern Rhodesia was estimated to have declined by 10 per cent over the previous year. This was due to a number of factors, including the depletion of the gold reserves, the closure of some of the gold mines, and the decline in the price of gold.

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**Mining Progress Reports.**

**Kagera Mines.**—Output for June 23 tons of tin, 600 tons of copper, 176 oz. of refined gold.

**Kaesaria (Budan) Gold.**—Output in June 273 tons of gold, 27 oz. fine gold also 204 tons of tailings, 200 tons of concentrate, 33 oz. fine gold.

**Chibwa (Phonix) Mines.**—Output for June 30 110,300 tons of average value of 2 2/3 sh. equivalent to 130,200 oz., 76,300 tons of concentrate, 85,800 oz. and 46,000 tons of mill tailings, 47,000 oz.

**Yamgwana Mines.**—Progress report for quarter ended June 30, 1937. Finishes 1937, No. 2 level. Rise from S. drift to orebody 100 ft. in ore for staking purposes. Rise from S. drift to orebody 100 ft. in ore for staking purposes. Rise from S. drift to orebody 100 ft. in ore for staking purposes. Rise from S. drift to orebody 100 ft. in ore for staking purposes.

**Kenya Consolidated Goldfields.**—A progress report issued by the consulting engineer Messrs. Laidston, Hume & Ray. Third level 115 ft. adv. 118 ft. from 24 ft. to 314 ft. was 100 ft. adv. 100 ft. Winze ad 188 ft. E. sunk further 52 ft. from 15 ft. to 107 ft. from 33 ft. 2-3 dwt. over 46 ft. W. drive N. and S. Main Qwags adit 100 ft. 115 ft. and 118 ft. respectively. Sampling results. Drive N. from 55 ft. to 110 ft. 115 ft. 118 ft. 115 ft. values therefor 10 1/2, 12, 10, 10. 115 ft. 118 ft. 115 ft. values therefor 10 1/2, 12, 10, 10. 115 ft. 118 ft. 115 ft. values therefor 10 1/2, 12, 10, 10. 115 ft. 118 ft. 115 ft. values therefor 10 1/2, 12, 10, 10.

**Phonix (Prinos).**—Developments for quarter ended June 30. No. 7 shaft just level. Drive W. from peg 127 adv. 215 ft. (assaying 5.8 dwt. over 40 in. 14th level drive W. from peg 204 adv. 100 ft. first 30 ft. adv. dwt. over 25 in. last 20 ft. adv. 2 1/2 dwt. over 58 in. Ratze near peg

470 adv. 112 ft. av. 2 1/2 dwt. over 54 in. No. 8 shaft 1st level, Drive E. from shaft crosscut adv. 46 ft. First 102 ft. adv. 5 1/2 dwt. over 52 in. last 143 ft. adv. 2 1/2 dwt. over 66 in. Raise from drive E. adv. 28 ft. adv. 2 1/2 dwt. over 62 in. drives E. and W. from peg 1130 adv. 56 ft. av. 2 1/2 dwt. over 52 in. Drive W. from peg 102 adv. 270 ft. av. 3 1/2 dwt. over 58 in. 2nd level drive E. from peg 214 adv. 203 ft. first 95 ft. adv. 2 dwt. over 61 in. Next 61 ft. 2 1/2 dwt. over 75 in. next 47 ft. 2 dwt. over 72 in. Drive W. from peg 2145 adv. 247 ft. first 186 ft. av. 1 1/2 dwt. last 62 ft. 2 1/2 dwt. over 50 in. 10th level, drive E. from shaft adv. 58 ft. av. 2 1/2 dwt. over 40 in. Drive W. from shaft adv. 64 ft. av. 3 1/2 dwt. over 34 in.

**Kimingsi.**—Results for the year ended June 30, 1937, show that 32,423 tons of ore were milled, compared with 33,840 tons during the preceding 12 months. The gold recovered totalled 6,220 oz. against 7,000 oz., while the recovery of silver amounted to 1,078 oz. against 883 oz. Gross revenue was 2,04,994, compared with 2,55,092. The report states that considerable trouble was experienced from rapid wear of the tube and ball mill liners and delay in delivery of replacements. The work had also been slow owing to the class nature of the ore above adit level.

Developments at Kimingsi for the 31 months ended June 30, 1937, amounted to 2,856 ft. The 420 ft. level levelled from 267 ft. E. to 528 ft. W. of the crosscut from main shaft. The 520 ft. level has also been opened from 230 ft. E. to 180 ft. W. of winze 112 E. The W. vein has not been exposed on 450 ft. level, but it was picked up near the W. boundary on the 500 ft. level. There was, however, only about 50 ft. length of pay ore on the orebody at this level. The E. vein has been explored to 550 ft. level, but has ore is very small. Winze 113 E. being continued below 520 ft. level to investigate improvement in depth. Underground diamond drilling is to be carried out to test possibilities of further depth extensions.

At Musgrave development was practically suspended from September, 1936, to March, 1937, pending installation of new hoists from Kimingsi. The 150 ft. level has been extended to 582 ft. N. of crosscut from main shaft, and 250 ft. level opened from 245 ft. S. to 228 ft. N. of Winze 123 N. Lode shows good values but narrow. Results for June show: N. drive, 285 ft. to 410 ft. 3 1/2 dwt. over 2 1/2 ins. slope drive N. on raise 232 N. 35 ft. to 70 ft. 14.97 dwt. over 17 in. slope drive S. on raise 232 N. 35 ft. to 40 ft. 25.08 dwt. over 12 in. Raise 232 N. 20 ft. to 30 ft. 6.113 dwt. over 10 in.

Surface trenching on N. part of mine area exposed good values, showing main vein extends to at least 250 ft. N. of main shaft. Working on this part of the vein now being carried out.

The 300 volt motor, installed from Kimingsi to Musgrave, was completed in February, 1937, and repairs from Kimingsi to Musgrave done at the Kimingsi mine plant developed 2,870,000 units during the 12 months ended May last at average cost of 0.684 per unit.

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**KLERSDORF CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS LIMITED**

Holders of option certificates issued by the above company are reminded of the announcement made by the Company in the Press of 4th June, 1937, to the effect that every such holder is entitled to an extension until the 31st July, 1938, of the period within which the option comprised in any such certificate is to be exercised subject to payment by such holder on or before the 31st July, 1937, of two shillings and sixpence in respect of each share comprised in such certificate, the option price to be paid in shillings per share. Holders desiring to extend are required to lodge their option certificates for extension together with cheques covering the amount of the option money calculated at two shillings and sixpence per share optioned at the Company's Transfer Office, 41, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4, on or before the 31st July, 1937.

Any application for extension will be considered only if the due and sufficient amount is presented by that date with the appropriate cheques and will be automatically cancelled.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD  
 S. P. HITCHCOCK, Secretary

**Gold Fields Rhodesia**

South Africa in the same month of the year ended 31st March 1963. Total Development Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 1963, which includes the expenditure on the purchase of land, the purchase of plant and equipment, and the expenditure on the purchase of shares in other companies, was £1,027,200. The reserve for the year ended 31st March 1963 was £1,027,200, which is the same as the reserve for the year ended 31st March 1962. The dividend for the year ended 31st March 1963 was 5% (making 10% for the year and a half) and is payable on 15th May 1963.

In addition to the expenditure on the purchase of land, the expenditure on the purchase of plant and equipment, and the expenditure on the purchase of shares in other companies, the company has also expended £1,027,200 on the purchase of land, the purchase of plant and equipment, and the purchase of shares in other companies. The company has also expended £1,027,200 on the purchase of land, the purchase of plant and equipment, and the purchase of shares in other companies.

**Rhodesia Katanga Company**

The annual report of Rhodesia Katanga Company Ltd. for the year ended 31st December 1962, which, with £100,000 brought forward, makes the total balance of £1,000,000, is set at bankers and in hand on December 31, 1962, was £1,000,000. At the date of the report, the company has also expended £1,000,000 on the purchase of land, the purchase of plant and equipment, and the purchase of shares in other companies. The company has also expended £1,000,000 on the purchase of land, the purchase of plant and equipment, and the purchase of shares in other companies.

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**Commercial Outlook**

The commercial outlook for the year ended 31st March 1963 is generally favourable. The company has also expended £1,000,000 on the purchase of land, the purchase of plant and equipment, and the purchase of shares in other companies. The company has also expended £1,000,000 on the purchase of land, the purchase of plant and equipment, and the purchase of shares in other companies.

**Being Domestic**

The company has also expended £1,000,000 on the purchase of land, the purchase of plant and equipment, and the purchase of shares in other companies. The company has also expended £1,000,000 on the purchase of land, the purchase of plant and equipment, and the purchase of shares in other companies.

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**Latest London Share Prices.**

	Last week	This week
Andara Syndicate (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Bushire Mines (10s.)	85s. 9d.	85s. 3d.
Cop. & Mpor (12s. 6d.)	82s. 6d.	81s. 3d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	80s. 0s.	85s. 0s.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	5s. 9d.	3s. 6d.
Fanti Consolidated (5s.)	13s. 0d.	13s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	28s. 6d.	28s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	12s. 3d.	12s. 0d.
Kaifera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	41d.	41d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 0d.
Kemana (10s.)	7s. 3d.	7s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.
Kimangiri (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Leopold Corporation (1s.)	10d.	9d.
Leopold Concessions (5s.)	2s. 11d.	2s. 3d.
Lemah Gold (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
London Australian & Genl (2s. 6d.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 6d.
Lairi Gold Area (5s.)	3d.	3d.
Mashaba asbestos (1s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Mchanga Cons. (2s.)	14s. 6d.	16s. 10d.
Rezenie (1s.)	4s. 11d.	4s. 11d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Rhodesia Katanga (2s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 2 1/2d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 3d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 3d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	23s. 6d.	23s. 3d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	112 1/2s. 0d.	113 0s. 0d.
Rhodesia (4s.)	65s. 0d.	65s. 0d.
Roger Antelope (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Rossmore (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	33s. 6d.	33s. 6d.
Sherrwood Star (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Tanzani Gold (1s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Tanganika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	13s. 9d.	12s. 7 1/2d.
Tanganika Concessions (4s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Tanganika Minerals (5s.)	13s. 9d.	13s. 9d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	14s. 3d.	10s. 3d.
Thibet Iron (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.

	Last week	This week
Union du Haut Katanga 4% Bds.	27s. 6d.	28s. 0d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Waterloo (5s.)	14s. 6d.	13s. 0d.
Zambesia Exploring (4s.)		
<b>GENERAL.</b>		
Argusia Plantations (2s. 7)	2s. 3 1/2d.	2s. 3 1/2d.
British South Africa (15s.)	33s. 6d.	34s. 5d.
Central Line Sisal (4s.)	17s. 0d.	17s. 0d.
Consolidated Sisal (4s.)	16s. 9d.	16s. 9d.
East African Land	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	5s. 10 1/2d.	5s. 9d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (4s.)	29s. 0d.	30s. 0d.
Imperial Airways (4s.)	34s. 7 1/2d.	34s. 7 1/2d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Lewa Devel. (1s. 8d.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 3d.
Mozambique (Beeren) (10s.)	15s. 3d.	16s. 3d.
Port of Beira (1s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	19s. 9d.	19s. 9d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (4s.)	16s. 9d.	16s. 9d.
Victoria Falls Power (4s.)	21s. 10 1/2d.	23s. 1 1/2d.
Pref. (4s.)	40s. 0d.	38s. 0d.

**Market Quotations.**

We have received the following prices by telegraph from the East African Mining Journal:

	Last week	This week
Kazawa Ridge (5s.)	43s. 6d.	43s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (2s. 6d.)	2s. 2 1/2d.	1s. 9d.
Kenya Gold Mining South (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	5s. 11 1/2d.	5s. 3d.
Nigeria Gold Mining (4s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Pakanzesi (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.

**Rhodesian Platinum.**

Specimens of platinum ore obtained from the Gweru district, Rhodesia, are stated to average 83.3% of platinum per ton. They were taken from a body of mineral-bearing rock 7 ft. wide in a shaft 30 ft. to 20 ft. from the Inkomo River. Two outcrops, about a mile and a half apart, have been traced, and the area pegged for three miles by half a mile.


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COMPANY MEETING

Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power

Mr. Arthur E. Hadley's Survey

The ordinary general meeting of the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company Limited was held in London last week.

Mr. Arthur E. Hadley, C.B. B., Chairman and managing director, presided.

The secretary, Mr. R. E. Smart, having read the notice convening the meeting and the names of the members, the Chairman said:

In their report the directors informed me of the death of two of their colleagues, Sir Henry Birchenough and Major W. A. Willis, both were original directors and had served the company throughout its existence with marked ability. I wish to express on behalf of the members of the board their deep regret at the loss of such valued colleagues. The board has appointed Mr. B. H. Malcolm and Mr. J. B. Braithwaite to fill the vacancies.

Addition to the Reserve Fund

At the end of last year the share capital stood at £4,500,000, at which figure it has stood since August, 1935, when the ordinary share capital was increased by £1,500,000. The amount is shown in respect of outstanding debentures, whereas in the previous year £23,130 was shown in respect of debentures, bonds and coupons not presented for payment. There is included £39,768 for bonds and coupons not yet notified for payment in the item trade and other creditors. This was done as the holders of these bonds and coupons are not now entitled to any mortgage or charge on the assets. I informed you last year that the trustees for both issues of debentures had executed releases of the mortgages on the properties charged in their favour. The company's properties are now free of encumbrance.

A further £100,000 has been allocated to the reserve fund, bringing into £400,000. Trade and other creditors appear at £1,733,333, compared with £1,301,730 at the end of 1935. After payment of the final dividend for 1936 the amount carried forward to the current year is £13,331, which compares with £8,282 brought forward at the end of 1935. The amount carried forward was £285,432, when, of course, the business had not reached its present dimensions.

The item leases and concessions and purchases of undertakings is not now represented by any tangible assets, but assets in the nature of rights acquired and payments made in connexion with undertakings purchased in the early years of the company's history. The amount now stands at £104,553, and you will see that £10,546 has been written off during the year.

Expenditure on and in connexion with power stations, buildings, equipment, and land appears at £1,603,200, an increase of £169,800. Plant and machinery depreciated and the stock of stores and spare parts appear on this occasion at £305,807, or £25,864 more than last year. Trade and other debtors stand at £388,825, compared with £340,068.

Value of Investments

The remaining assets are represented principally by British Government and corporation securities. At the close of the year the market price of nearly all of the company's holdings was well above the figures appearing in the accounts. Notwithstanding the heavy depreciation which has taken place in the market price of most investments during the current year, it is satisfactory to report that, taken as a whole, the value of the company's investments shows an appreciation over the figures at which they appear in the books.

The net revenue from power and lighting supplies amounts to £1,560,024, a very satisfactory increase over the previous year after providing for all costs of operating African taxation, and pension schemes for the staff and workmen. The amount of interest, registration fees, etc., on this occasion amounts to £112,423, or £8,614 more than last year.

The result of the year's business is a net profit of £286,366, against £33,000, and is arrived at after providing for all charges, including taxation. It has enabled us again to pay the full 10% on the Preference shares, a dividend of 4% on the ordinary Ordinary shares, and to add £100,000 to the reserve fund, and to carry forward.

Dealing with progress on the subject of the business plan that the sale of power and other assets would be to £100

million units, an increase of 15% over those for last year. The company's boards were designed to give effect to the policy of reducing the price of power as business increased. As a result of lower prices, a further reduction of 10% had been made in the amount charged to consumers. Notwithstanding the attention recently given to the price of gold and the effect it has had on market values, there has been no diminution of activity on the Reef. From a careful review of the outstanding notified demands and of the terms being taken by the mining industry with regard to further developments in the company's area of supply, it was expected that Klip Station will be fully loaded up to its capacity of 100,000 kw. shortly after completion early in the year. It is anticipated that further demands will require to be met, and the question of a further generating station is receiving attention and the problems arising in connection therewith are being studied in co-operation with the Electricity Supply Commission of South Africa.

The Commission was formed by the Government of the Union of South Africa to supply electricity to government departments, etc., and also to co-operate with the then existing undertakings. The company's co-operation with the Electricity Supply Commission dates back to the year 1924, soon after the Commission had been established. As a result of this co-operation both the Witbank and Klip Stations were owned by the Commission, but were constructed and operated by this company. The policy of co-operation had proved to be very satisfactory and it was anticipated that, as business activity is found to be necessary to meet the increasing demands of the company's consumers, it will be handled broadly on the same basis as the Witbank and Klip Power Stations. The expansion and distribution of the increasing number of units, together with the expansion of the company's compressed air plant and other services, call for a large outlay of capital. The works undertaken during the past year and those at present forecast involve an expenditure of £1,040,000.

Progress on the Zambesi

Regarding progress on the Zambesi, the Chairman said: "On the Zambesi progress is being made with the small hydro installation for supplying Livingstone. This installation is planned for two, 000-hp hydro sets. Contracts have been signed for supplying the requirements of Livingstone and the large Hotel at the Falls, and the plant will be able to supply in addition any industries of a normal size which may possibly be attracted to the town. It is expected that the plant will be completed about the end of the year.

"Although the removal of the seat of the Government of Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to Lusaka naturally caused, as was expected, a serious setback for Livingstone, an astonishing change has taken place in recent years in the fortunes of Northern Rhodesia, of which vast country Livingstone is the place of entry from the north. From being a great Native territory with a few mining ventures and a small farming population, it has become, due to the enormous copper developments in the north, a great wealth-producing country, yielding large sums of money and materials of all sorts, and producing wealth well exceeding £20,000,000 a year.

"With energy displayed on the part of those who have interests in Livingstone, it is not unreasonable that this remarkable change in the financial position of Northern Rhodesia may lead to some new and increasing activities in Livingstone.

"From the beginning of the current year certain changes had been made in the organisation in South Africa. Dr. Bernard Price, O.B.E., who had held the position of general manager and chief engineer for the last few years, had at his request been relieved of the routine management of the company's business. He remains as the company's Resident Director and has been appointed its principal representative and adviser on all commercial and technical matters in South Africa. Mr. J. C. Taylor, formerly deputy general manager, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Price as general manager. The Board is confident that the management in South Africa is in most competent hands."

In the early part of this year the chairman paid a visit to South Africa to be present while the changes in the organisation were taking place and to review the company's properties and meet its consumers and the authorities with whom it is concerned.

Mr. Hadley conveyed on behalf of the Board and the shareholders to the staff in London and South Africa their thanks for the loyal and able way in which they have carried out their duties.

The general accounts were adopted and the retiring directors, Dr. B. Price, Messrs. J. Hadley Cooper, J. C. Taylor, and J. B. Braithwaite, were re-elected, and Messrs. G. H. Price and J. C. Taylor were re-appointed auditors.

## COMPANY MEETINGS.

## The Standard Bank of South Africa.

### Sir Samuel H. Wilson's Address.

The one hundred and twenty-fourth ordinary meeting of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., was held last week at Southern House, London, E.C. 4. Brigadier-General Sir Samuel H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., presided.

The secretary, Mr. Harold Dales, having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the Chairman said:

"My Lords, ladies, and gentlemen—You will all have a vividly in mind the great event of the present year—the Coronation of Their Majesties the King and Queen—which evoked such remarkable manifestations of loyalty. The presence in London of representatives from all parts of the Empire gave us the welcome opportunity of meeting many of the Ministers and other distinguished visitors from Africa.

Since our last meeting Mr. Bertram Lowndes has been reappointed a director of the bank. Joining the staff over 25 years ago, Mr. Lowndes served in many important capacities, and for 12 years prior to his retirement last November acted as manager in London with marked success. I am sure you will be glad to think that the bank can still benefit from his wide experience.

#### Satisfactory Expansion of Business.

On comparing the figures in the balance sheet for the year ended March 31, 1937, with those for the previous year, you will see that a satisfactory expansion of our business is reflected. Owing to the continued improvement in the general economic conditions prevailing in South Africa, recoveries have been made in respect of some of the doubtful accounts for which it was considered advisable to make provision in the past, and the reserve fund has been increased to £2,200,000 by the transfer of £500,000 from the contingencies account, thus increasing the reserve fund to the total part of the amount of £664,170, which it was deemed expedient to transfer from it to the contingencies account in the year 1932.

The deposit, current, and other accounts now stand at just under £50,000,000, being an increase of £8,000,000 on the figures for last year. Drafts outstanding and acceptances under credits have risen to approximately £500,000, and customers' bills, etc., for collection by about £1,300,000.

On the assets side, cash in hand and at call and short notice shows a reduction of nearly £2,000,000. Investments have increased by about £2,200,000. Bills of exchange purchased show an increase of approximately £1,500,000, and bills discounted, advances to customers and other accounts show a rise of just under £7,500,000.

#### Profit and Loss Account.

Turning to the profit and loss account, you will observe that after making an appropriation to contingencies account there is a balance of profit for the year of £56,507, as against £47,538 at March 31, 1936. Including the amount of £142,705 brought forward from the previous year there remained for disposal the sum of £209,212. The interim dividend paid in January last absorbed £125,000, and after approximately £200,000 writing down bank premises there is a balance of £84,212. It is recommended that £125,000 be allocated to the officers' pension fund and a final dividend of 25 per share

be paid together with a bonus of 4s. per share, making a total of 14s. for the year, and that £140,202 be carried forward. The bonus recommended represents an increase of 2s. per share on that paid in respect of the previous year.

#### Progress in the Rhodesias.

Having reviewed in some detail the economic conditions of South Africa, Sir Samuel Wilson continued:

"The trade of Southern Rhodesia expanded appreciably during the year. Imports increased by £420,000 to £7,500,000, while exports rose by over £1,800,000 to the record figure of £6,142,000. The value of the mineral output at £2,120,000 also constituted a record for the Colony. The output of gold increased, the position of the base metal industry was more favourable, and maize production set up still another record.

"The prospects of Northern Rhodesia improved considerably during 1936 owing to the larger copper requirements and the rise in the price of the metal. Although European amament activities are partly responsible for the larger demand for this product, normal industrial requirements have also increased and further improvement is foreseen. Imports for the year amounted to £2,740,000 and exports totalled £6,027,000, of which copper represented over 60%.

"Tobacco remains the most important product of Nyasaland, and exports during the year 1936 amounted to over 131 million pounds in weight, as compared with approximately 20 million in 1935. Conditions generally in the tea industry are favourable, and it is anticipated that production will increase considerably during the next few years. The cotton crop during 1936 was below expectations owing to unfavourable weather conditions. The 1937 crop indications are favourable and yields should exceed those of the previous season.

#### Further Improvement in East Africa.

"Trade and industry in East Africa showed further improvement. Higher prices for produce tended to help the producer and materially increased the spending power of the Natives, with consequent effect upon the imports to the territories. There is reason to hope that the existing improved conditions may continue. At the same time, until the territories are more closely settled and their business more consolidated internally, their economic progress must largely hinge upon the trend of events in Europe.

"You will have noticed from the report that your approval is sought of the establishment of a provident fund for the Asian employees of the bank. The number of the Asian staff in East Africa is less than 200, and the board have inaugurated a fund to be administered by trustees on lines similar to those of other Asian provident funds operating in East Africa. The scheme is a contributory one and the members of the fund will not participate in the bank's pension fund.

"Mr. Lowndes recently returned from a tour of Africa, the course of which he visited nearly 100 branches.

"It gives your directors much pleasure to present what I feel you will consider to be a most favourable report of the bank's operations for the year under review. I move, 'That the report and balance sheet to March 31, 1937, now presented be adopted.'

"Mr. W. Reibson Amathun seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

#### The Dividend.

The Chairman, as empowered by the articles of association, on behalf of the board, now declare a dividend for the six months ended March 31, 1937, of 4s. per share on £50,000,000, as a final dividend for the 12 months ended on that date, with a bonus of 4s. per share (making with the interim dividend, a total distribution of 14s. for the year), both payable in British currency and subject to income tax to be paid to those shareholders whose names appeared on the register on June 30, and to become payable on July 24.

The appointment of Mr. Bertram Lowndes as a director was confirmed, and the retiring directors, Sir Roderick Roy Wilson, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne, K.G., and Mr. Stanley Christopherson, were re-elected.

On the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Sir R. Roy Wilson, a resolution was unanimously passed approving the establishment of a provident fund for the Asian employees of the bank.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman, directors, general managers, London manager, and the staff at home and abroad concluded the proceedings.

**COMPANY MEETING**

**Port of Beira Development, Ltd.**

**Mr. Libert Oury's Address.**

The annual general meeting of Port of Beira Development, Limited, was held at 2, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.4, on Monday, July 26.

The Chairman of the Company, Mr. Libert Oury, O.B.E., presided, and said:

"Gentlemen—With your permission I will take as read the directors' report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1937. (Agreed.)

"As the directors' report reminds you, the holding of the company of 200,000 of the 600,000 shares forming the share capital of Beira Works, Limited, and of 250,000 of the 600,000 shares forming the share capital of the Companhia do Porto da Beira (which, in turn, holds the remaining 300,000 shares of Beira Works, Limited) remains unchanged.

**Beira's Busy Year.**

"The report and accounts of Beira Works, Limited, for the year ended March 31, 1937, show that the year was again a busy one at the Port, and that traffic again increased, the total cargo handled being 1,085,873 metric tons, an increase of 178,025 metric tons over the previous year.

"The profit and loss account of Beira Works, Limited, shows that, after providing for interest on debentures and for depreciation, there was a profit for the year of £122,288 10s. 1d., which, added to the amount of £23,878 3s. 11d. brought in at the beginning of the year, made the amount to the credit of profit and loss account of Beira Works, Limited, £146,166 0s. 3d. This enabled Beira Works, Limited, to place £88,000 to contingency account and to pay a dividend of 1s. 5 1/2d. per share, less income tax at 5s. in the £, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £22,660 0s. 3d.

"Through our holding in Beira Works, Limited, we have received by way of dividend the net sum of £16,312 10s. 0d., and the receipt by the Companhia do Porto da Beira of the dividend on its holding in Beira Works, Limited, has enabled that company to declare a dividend of 6 1/2d. per share, which on the shares held by us amounts to £12,360.

"After making provision for income tax and directors' fees—the latter of which, of course, are subject to confirmation by you—the balance on profit and loss account is £22,660 0s. 3d., out of which we recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 1/2d. per share, less income tax at 5s. in the £, which will absorb £27,000, leaving to be carried forward a balance of £1,592 8s. 4d.

**A Very Satisfactory Result.**

"I think you will agree that this is a very satisfactory result.

"I have referred to the increased tonnage handled at the Port during the year under review. As regards the immediate prospects, trade conditions in both Northern and Southern Rhodesia continue to be good, and it is expected that the exports from these territories, particularly copper, chrome ore, and maize will be heavy.

"Beira Works, Limited, has therefore made arrangements for the following improvements at the Port to be begun at once—

- (1) The construction of one additional deep water berth 600 feet in length, equipped with two 6-ton and three 3-ton power travelling cranes.
- (2) The construction of two large transfer sheds immediately behind the existing wharves.
- (3) An extension of the electric power station, and
- (4) Reclamation of areas behind the existing wharves.

"Beira Works, Limited, has also carried through a scheme for the conversion of its 2% debentures and for the issue for cash of a further £500,000 of debentures to provide the funds to cover the cost of the above works referred to above. As a result, Beira Works, Limited, has now an issue of £2,072,300 of 5% debentures, and there remain unconverted 2% debentures amounting to £235,125 which will be redeemed on 31st October 1938.

"Beira has now become a port of call for the seaplanes of Imperial Airways carrying the air mail to and from the United Kingdom, and the revised service was inaugurated by the arrival of the 'Cambria' at Beira on May 26.

"The bulk oil installation at Beira of the 'Shell' Company of Portuguese East Africa, Limited, is now complete except for some minor additions, and the first tanker containing fuel oil arrived at Beira on January 22 last and successfully discharged its cargo of 2,600 tons.

**Improving the Port Facilities.**

"In short, traffic at the Port has now for some years shown progressive increases, and I think from what I have told you that it will be clear that Beira Works, Limited, is making provision to ensure that traffic at the Port shall continue to be handled efficiently and expeditiously.

"At the same time, Beira Works, Limited, is continuing its policy of building up a sound financial position. With the exception of the contingency account—a further £88,000, your attention was drawn to last year, and £28,000 has been provided as a reserve to cover the depreciation which has recently taken place in its holding of pledged investments, having a net value of which at March 31, 1937, was £117,000, in addition to which it had in hand amounting to £60,202.

"To conclude, I think I cannot do better than quote the words with which my colleague, Mr. J. O. Malcolm, closed his speech at the recent general meeting of Beira Works, Limited. "The current financial year has started well with a traffic of 1,100,000 tons in imports and exports during April, a record for the Port. "Thanks to the May we are now up to this level. In the average number of landed and shipped cargoes, we are again well over the 100,000-ton mark. For the month of June, therefore, that we can view the immediate future in Beira with full confidence."

"The report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1937, were adopted, a dividend of 10 1/2d. per share, less income tax at 5s. in the £, was declared, payable on August 12, 1937; the directors' remuneration was fixed, and the auditors re-elected.

**Air Mail Developments**

The Secretary of State for Air Transport has proposed to conclude an agreement with Imperial Airways for the operation by Wilson Airways of a biplane service with Dragon Rapide (D.H. 80) or other approved aircraft, once weekly in each direction, between Kisumu and Lusaka. The service will connect with the main Imperial Airways service at Kisumu and arrangements will be made for the carriage by Wilson Airways of first-class mails up to a total of 300 lbs. The agreement is to be in respect of the rest of the year, and a further agreement will then be entered into on the expiry of the agreement, and in respect of this first six months' subsidy of £20,350 to be paid.

South Africa is planning a spectacular 7,500-mile regular air mail service embracing East and West Africa. South African Airways already operate a service between Cape Town and Kisumu, but when the projected new service comes into force early next year it is intended that one machine shall fly northwards from Capetown to Kisumu via the Rhodesias and Tanganyika while another leaves Capetown for the same destination via South-West Africa and the Belgian Congo. Both continuous service in each direction over the whole year should link up ten territories.

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## Consolidated Sisal Estates

### Disappointing First Report.

CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA LTD. have issued their first report, covering the 11 months to March 31. The report recalls that the three sisal properties were acquired in May 1935, production beginning at that month. A profit, after reserving £6,000 for depreciation and £2,200 for income tax, amounted to £5,377. An interim dividend of 2% was paid in December, absorbing £4,000, leaving £1,377 to be carried forward.

The company encountered many difficulties in the course of bringing the sisal estates' factories, machinery and transport system into an efficient state of upkeep. The supply of labour has been inadequate, though recent improvements, such as the introduction of machinery and the reconditioning of the estates has called for considerable overhead expenditure, with substantial delay and reduced output. Production of fibre was 1,113 tons, with No. 1, 1,002 tons of lower grades, and 113 tons of low. Costs, including depreciation, were £15,155,000 per ton and net selling price for all grades averaged £20.05, 6d. 3/4, but as the output of No. 1 did not meet the forward contracts, the deficiency was brought in, resulting in a loss of £2,500,000. Forward sales amounted to 2,250 tons for 1937, 2,000 tons for 1938, and 2,000 tons for 1939.

The report states that a survey of one of the estates disclosed a serious shortage in the area planted with sisal compared with the area on which the purchase agreement was based, and that proceedings have been begun to obtain restitution from the vendor.

When the company was formed, 224,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 were offered to the public at 25s. 6d. per share. Three estates, covering approximately 27,000 acres, were purchased, the proprietors being (T)abai Essaji (S)ackar (K)ibungu, (B)ertram van (L)ekow (B)ombers and (J)ensen, and (K)arimjee (I)smaitie & Co. (I)smaitie, the total area purchased being 118,000. The purchase price of the existing planted area represented 217 1/2% per acre. The directors stated that they had sold forward for 1937, 1937 and 1938 approximately 70% of the outputs estimated

by Mr. P. M. Fletcher, a technical expert who reported on the purchase and on the assumption that the balance of the sisal crops also sold at the same prices and on the basis of production costs estimated by Mr. Fletcher. The profits of the company, after providing for London expenditure, were forecast at £7,000 for the remaining eight months of 1936, at £28,000 for 1937, and at £42,000 for 1938.

The directors of the company are Mr. G. F. S. Bosanquet (Chairman), Mr. T. E. Barrow, M.O.B.E., Mr. G. C. Debonham, C.I.F., C.B.E., and Mr. R. A. Smith, M.C.

### RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London have received the following details of rainfall in Kenya during the week ended July 24:

Chemera, 0.0; El Dorado, 3.0; Eldama, 1.46; Fort Hall, 0.0; Fort Tussum, 0.0; Gled, 2.14; Kabete, 0.16; Karuri, 0.0; Kericho, 1.0; Kiambu, 0.08; Kijabe, 0.0; Kisi, 0.0; Kijungu, 0.2; Kaparuru, 2.48; Kisumu, 0.0; Kitale, 3.0; Keru, 0.13; Kikuyu, 0.13; Kiunga, 0.0; Malindi, 0.14; Menengai, 0.4; Mbiten, 3.0; Mtwara, 0.0; Molo, 1.20; Muhoroni, 0.61; Nairobi, 0.26; Naivasha, 2.7; Nakuru, 0.09; Nandi, 1.24; Nanyuki, 0.93; Njoro, 1.70; Nyeri, 0.98; Ol Kalou, 2.07; Rangai, 0.7; Ruarua, 1.53; Kuiry, 0.17; Sanghar, 1.02; Soloi, 1.13; Soy, 2.06; Thomson's Falls, 1.03; Timbarora, 1.11; Turbo, 2.05; and Voi, 0.06 inch.

### Prospects for European Settlers.

Mr. E. H. Chalmers, said in his maiden speech in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature that the official policy was not to encourage European settlement in the country, to which Major Dutton replied for Government that there had not been and would not be any withdrawal of encouragement from European development; it was his belief and hope of the Government that the traditions, energies and brains of the European would enable him to safeguard his position.

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### Passengers from East Africa

The s.s. "Durban Castle," which arrived here from East Africa on July 15, brought the following passengers to—


- India**  
 Rosefield, Mr. A. H.  
 Dumas, Mr. & Mrs. A. J.  
 Elmore, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Marais, Rev. D.
- Genoa**  
 Kingham, Mr. & Mrs. R. W.  
 Bux, Miss  
 Cameron, Mr. & Mrs. J. B.  
 Casselden, Mr. E. D.  
 Hodson, Mr. A. I.  
 Hulk, Mr. & Mrs. R. L.  
 Kynock, Mr.  
 McCullough, Miss H. W.  
 Martin, Mrs. E. G.  
 Masterman, Miss K. S. F.  
 Rumer, Mr. A. C.  
 Souquet, Mr.  
 Struza, Mr. & Mrs. E.  
 Stupaza, Miss C.
- Marseilles**  
 Anderton, Dr. T. F.  
 Biddlecombe, Mr. J.  
 Clayton, Miss D.  
 Harniss, Rev. A. F.  
 Henngrave, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
 James, Mr. F. T.  
 Morgan, Mr. & Mrs. T. O.  
 Morgan, Mr. D.  
 Sargent, Mrs. D. F.  
 Sargent, Miss B.  
 Smethurst, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Smethurst, Miss G.  
 Stuart, Miss J. C. W.  
 Webb, Mr. & Mrs. G.  
 Widger, Mr. A. S.  
 Yewell, Miss Y.
- Port Said (Genoa)**  
 Guinness, Rev. P. W.
- England**  
 Allen, Mrs. W. A.  
 Allen, Miss R.  
 Allison, Mr. G. W.  
 Anderson, Mrs. M. G.  
 Arkie, Mr. & Mrs. H. C.  
 Arnold, Mr. & Mrs. N.  
 Baker, Rev. Father  
 Barnham, Mrs. F. R.  
 Barnham, Miss  
 Barling, Mrs.  
 Bell, Mr. J. B.  
 Bickley, Mrs.  
 Bickley, Mrs. J.
- Black, Mr. & Mrs. A.**  
**Buxall, Mr.**  
**Braughtman, Mrs. M.**  
**Burgess, Mrs. B.**  
**Callaghan, Mrs. A.**  
**Carruthers, Mrs. J.**  
**Carroll, Mrs. J.**  
**Clarke, Miss J.**  
**Cope, Mr. J.**  
**Cowan, Mr. E. K.**  
**Frank, Mrs. J.**  
**Crington, Mr. J.**  
**Davidson, Mrs. H. P.**  
**Davidson, Mrs. W.**  
**Davies, Mr. & Mrs. G. H.**  
**Deighton, Mr. & Mrs. C.**  
**Dixon, Miss P.**  
**Dow, Miss**  
**Eddy, Mrs. M. A.**  
**Faughy, Rev. G. T.**  
**Felgate, Miss E. I.**  
**Flynn, Rev.**  
**Franks, Mr. F.**  
**Frezeth, Dr. A.**  
**Fulton, Miss L.**  
**Gahner, Mr. C. D.**  
**Gammell, Miss E.**  
**Garbett, Miss C. H.**  
**Garbutt, Miss A. M.**  
**Gatherer, Mrs. J. E.**  
**Glass, Mrs.**  
**Griffin, Mrs. J.**  
**Crosby, Mr. & Mrs. J. V.**  
**Haren, Mr. & Mrs. C. V.**  
**Haeren, Mr.**  
**Hall, Mr. A.**  
**Hardie, Mr. & Mrs. J. D.**  
**Herdie, Miss J. V.**  
**Hargrave, Mr. W.**  
**Harris, Mrs.**  
**Hawley, Mr. & Mrs. A.**  
**Hawley, Miss M. M.**  
**Henry, Mrs.**  
**Higson, Mr. & Mrs. L. T.**  
**Hill, Mrs. M. H.**  
**Hopkins, Mrs. A. G.**  
**Howarth, Miss A. M. D.**  
**Huges, Mr. I.**  
**Hutton, Miss M. J.**  
**Jack, Mr. & Mrs. D. C.**  
**Johnston, P. J.**  
**Johnston, Mrs. J. W.**  
**Johnstone, Mrs. H. E.**  
**Jones, Rev. J. R.**  
**Kelly, Mrs. J.**  
**Kerr, Mr. J.**  
**Koyser, Miss A. M.**  
**Kirk, Mr. M.**  
**Knox, Mrs. M.**

- Langton, Mrs. E. A. C.  
 Lawford, Cdr. & Mrs.  
 Leech, Mr. E. N.  
 Leach, Mr. H. S.  
 Lucas, Mrs. J. V.  
 Lucas, Miss  
 Machin, Mr. & Mrs. F. T.  
 Machin, Miss P. A.  
 Maxwell, Mrs. E.  
 Mayne, Miss J.  
 McCraith, Mr. & Mrs. D.  
 McCutcheon, Mr. H.  
 McKen, Mr. F. H.  
 Medicks, Mrs. B.  
 Moir, Mr. C. N.  
 Morral, Mr. C. R.  
 Mourhead, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Mullis, Mr. & Mrs. F.  
 Nicols, Mr. R.  
 O'Brien, Mr. T.  
 Orr, Miss J.  
 Paice, Mr. & Mrs. H.  
 Pate, Mr. D. P.  
 Pearson, Miss R. F.  
 Peaston, Mr. & Mrs. A. E.  
 Peck, Mr. A. M.  
 Petrus, Mr. J.  
 Petus, Miss I.
- Kunz, Mrs. J.**  
**Langford, Mr. & Mrs. J.**  
**Rowlands, Mr. & Mrs. G. M.**  
**Russell, Mr. & Mrs. W.**  
**Russell, Miss M. H.**  
**Sargent, Mr. D. F.**  
**Sheppard, Miss G. M.**  
**Spry, Mr. & Mrs. G. W.**  
**Stoddall, Mr.**  
**Stumble, Mrs.**  
**Sutton, Mrs.**  
**Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.**  
**Taylor, Mrs. R. E.**  
**Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. R. S.**  
**Troncker, Mrs. J. S.**  
**Watkin, Mr. & Mrs. R. S.**  
**Ventim, Mr.**  
**Whitehead, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.**  
**Whitney, Mrs. J. W.**  
**Whitney, Mrs. A. A.**  
**Whitfield, Mr. & Mrs. F. T.**  
**Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. J. K.**

The s.s. "Ubena," which arrived at Southampton brought the following passengers from—

- Dai es Sabaam**  
 Allen, Miss V.  
 Brodersen, Mrs. C. M.  
 Gray, Miss V.  
 Hansen, Mr. & Mrs. L.  
 Harrison, Mrs. J. F. F.  
 Hauter, Miss J. F.  
 Kleine, Dr. & Mrs. F. R.  
 Neef, Mrs. A. M.  
 Oggé, Mr. F. E.  
 Ortlepp, Mr. R.  
 Ripamonti, Mr. G.  
 Schröder, Mr. & Mrs. L.  
 Timmermann, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Vinne, Mr. E. L. van der  
 Walter, Dr. & Mrs. M. H.  
 Warnholtz, Mrs. W.  
 Zambaldi, Mr. R.
- Mannheim**  
 Armstrong, Mr. J. H.  
 Barling, Mrs. M. J.  
 Clarke, Mrs. J. M.  
 Leach, Mrs. J. V.  
 Leach, Mr. & Mrs. H. T.  
 Pettinson, Mrs. M.  
 Eyrt, Mr. J. V.  
 Frett, Mrs. J. E.  
 Hicks, Leuz, J. L.  
 Hodge, Mrs. J. V.  
 Holdsworth, Mr. D. R.  
 Holdway, Miss C. E.  
 Hampton, Mr. J. A.  
 Mack, Mr. E. J.  
 Meehan, Mr. J. E.  
 Moore, Mrs. E. J.  
 Lacey, Mr. J. E.  
 Murphy, Mr. A.  
 Gains, Mr. J.  
 Oberlander, Dr. J. H.  
 Palmer, Mrs. J. E.  
 Paul, Mrs. E.  
 Paul, Mr. J. E.  
 Potts, Mrs. J. E.  
 Ross, Mrs. J. E.  
 Tolman, Mr. P.  
 Smith, Mrs. J. E.  
 Spence, Mr. J. E.  
 Troncker, Mrs. J. S.  
 Troncker, Mr. J. S.  
 Wagner, Mr. W.  
 Weiser, Mr. & Mrs. F.
- Fould**  
 Frauentholz, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Huber, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
 Kindscher, Mrs. M.  
 Maier, Mr. A. M.  
 Maurer, Mrs. E.  
 Neef, Mr. J. E.  
 Rohde, Mrs. M.  
 Schiller, Mr. E.  
 Schulz, Miss H.  
 Teichler, Dr. & Mrs. G.  
 Wagner, Mr. W.  
 Weiser, Mr. & Mrs. F.

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For further information see page 144

## National Bank of India Limited

Registered in England under the Companies Act of 1903,  
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Capital £100,000,000  
Reserves £20,000,000

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

Head Office  
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AMRITSAR	BOMBAY	KARACHI	REWA
BALASOR	BURHANPUR	COCHIN	ROHILKHAND
BANARAS	CHANDERNAGOR	CUTTACK	SHIBPUR
BOMBAY	DELHI	DUMKES	SRINAGAR
BURHANPUR	HYDRABAD	GUWAHATI	TANJORE
CHANDERNAGOR	KANPUR	JAIPUR	TRICHINAPOLY
COCHIN	KOLKATA	LONDON	VARANASI
CUTTACK	LUCKNOW	MADRAS	
DUMKES	MADRAS	MUMBAI	
GUWAHATI	MADRAS	RAIPUR	
JAIPUR	MADRAS	RAIPUR	
KANPUR	MADRAS	RAIPUR	
KARACHI	MADRAS	RAIPUR	
REWA	MADRAS	RAIPUR	
ROHILKHAND	MADRAS	RAIPUR	
SHIBPUR	MADRAS	RAIPUR	
SRINAGAR	MADRAS	RAIPUR	
TANJORE	MADRAS	RAIPUR	
TRICHINAPOLY	MADRAS	RAIPUR	
VARANASI	MADRAS	RAIPUR	

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Landsever Castle	Aug. 22	Aug. 31	Aug. 31	Sept. 9
Winchester Castle	Aug. 31	Sept. 10	Sept. 10	Sept. 19
Durston Castle	Sept. 10	Sept. 19	Sept. 19	Sept. 28
Dumottar Castle	Sept. 19	Sept. 28	Sept. 28	Oct. 7
Carnarvon Castle	Sept. 28	Oct. 7	Oct. 7	Oct. 16
Gloucester Castle	Oct. 7	Oct. 16	Oct. 16	Oct. 25

Sept. 16, Aug. 17, Aug. 21, Sep. 27

Sept. 22, Oct. 2, Oct. 6, Oct. 13

Sept. 29, Oct. 9, Oct. 13, Oct. 20

Oct. 6, Oct. 16, Oct. 20, Oct. 27

Oct. 13, Oct. 23, Oct. 27, Nov. 3

Oct. 20, Oct. 30, Oct. 34, Nov. 10

Oct. 27, Nov. 6, Nov. 10, Nov. 17

Nov. 3, Nov. 13, Nov. 17, Nov. 24

Nov. 10, Nov. 20, Nov. 24, Nov. 31

Nov. 17, Nov. 27, Nov. 31, Dec. 8

Nov. 24, Dec. 4, Dec. 8, Dec. 15

Dec. 1, Dec. 11, Dec. 15, Dec. 22

Dec. 8, Dec. 18, Dec. 22, Dec. 29

Dec. 15, Dec. 25, Dec. 29, Jan. 5

Dec. 22, Jan. 1, Jan. 5, Jan. 12

Dec. 29, Jan. 8, Jan. 12, Jan. 19

Jan. 5, Jan. 15, Jan. 19, Jan. 26

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Mar. 13, Mar. 23, Mar. 27, Apr. 3

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May 8, May 18, May 22, May 29

May 15, May 25, May 29, Jun. 5

May 22, Jun. 1, Jun. 5, Jun. 12

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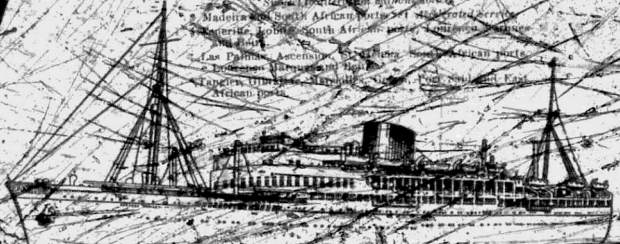
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Nov. 21, Dec. 1, Dec. 5, Dec. 12

Nov. 28, Dec. 8, Dec. 12, Dec. 19

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

H.E. Rhodes Livingstone Research Institute has recently come under fire from a number of correspondents in the Scottish Press and from Sir Leopold Moore. Critics in the land of Livingstone's name should have been given precedence and that all there will be instructive symptoms with a plea of the kind in honor of one of the greatest of Scots. It ignores several fundamental facts: first, that the Institute is to be in a territory which bears the name of Rhodes and is primarily designed to seek the territories which carry his name; secondly, that it is hoped to persuade large industrial enterprises to contribute to its work, and the prizes being in many cases founded by the wishes of other entities initiated by Mr. Rhodes. There are thousands of pounds of sentimentality and name for the Institute in the title and in the Institute.

Those who would have placed Livingstone's name in the title could be assumed, actuated by the feeling that it would be a tribute to the worldliness against which it is useful to place his name. Rhodes, though he was a millionaire and used his great financial power to the limit, had ideas and ideas for transcending those of the past notions of benefactors. In his "Confession of Faith" written when he was a twenty-four-year-old man, he sought to set down his chief good in life, and

answering his own question, wrote that in his life it was "the wish to render myself useful to my country." That remained his motive and his inspiration. Africa was as much his country as England, and but for him vast areas of the hinterland which had been prayed to see peopled by British settlers and commercial men would have fallen into the hands of other nations, and the map of Africa would have borne a very different aspect. He defined the development of Africa and the world, as he believed, and he gave his life for the benefit of Africa, and it is more generous funds might be forthcoming but for the first the name of Rhodes, there can be no doubt that one who was so selfless throughout his life would feel that the right choice had been made.

The name given to the Institute of Central African Studies in no sense represented a weighing in the balance of Rhodes and Livingstone, any more than the Institute itself owes any religious attachment to any particular religion. No religious body, as for Leopold Moore has claimed for no better reason than the fact that the Archbishop of Canterbury signed the appeal to the public for funds. The Archbishop of York and the Rev. Professor Daniel Lambert, Moderator of the Church of Scotland, were also signatories, but apparently Sir Leopold did not recognise the significance of the signature of Daniel Lambert, and did not trouble to make inquiries before uttering his criticism of religious discrimination. It is a pity that he

should have made a choice for which there is no justification, and which people unaware of the real truth may continue to regard as warranted. In the first editorial note in which we welcomed the establishment of this Institute we described its function as primarily the promotion of public harmony. Unhappily it has been thoughtless and uncharitably greeted with the disorders of disunion.

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**FOR SOME OCCULT REASON** the Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, a Protectorate wholly dependent upon the Mother, is not a member of the Legislature, and an opportunity for the officer holding that responsible appointment to be added to the official side of the House occurs in consequence of the representations of the settler and business communities of the Northern Province in favour of the creation of two additional seats, one to be filled by the nomination by the Governor of a non-official resident in "the dead North." Since such an addition would provide a non-official majority unless another official were simultaneously appointed, the Northern Province Association suggested that the Provincial Commissioner for that part of the country should also be nominated, as it is to be hoped that that organ of public opinion may be prepared to amend its claim and join forces with the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce in its counter-proposal that, if any increase is to be made in the *personnel* of the Council, the first new Government member should be the Director of Agriculture.

At a time when the country is certain to be aroused to a more active realisation of the need for a practical programme of progress which in Nyasaland cannot proceed without the most intensive agricultural development, it is desirable in the general interest and in that of the Administration that the new Director, when appointed, should have the additional prestige of legislative responsibility and the opportunities provided by the sessions of the Council of explaining his plans and replying personally to such criticisms and proposals as the representatives of the public may feel themselves to voice. It is, of course, to be hoped that any change will be made before Sir Robert Bell has completed his investigations as Financial Commissioner, but before his arrival the commercial, agricultural and political organisations in the Protectorate can agree on this and other important matters, so that they may make joint or separate representations to him in the same sense. It is to be assumed that the prospects of a strengthened Legislature will have been materially improved, to rival on one side the same direct representation to Northern Provinces and reinforced by the Government representatives on the other of all standpoints.

**THE NAIROBI COFFEE EXCHANGE** has been a long time in the making, but the Kenya Coffee Board, which has led its powerful support to the Government for its establishment, and particularly to the initiative taken in organising the and persistent personal efforts of the Coffee Trade. Mr. H. E. Baigman, whose period of office as Chairman of the Coffee Trade Association of Kenya was marked by the encouragement of broadminded opinions within the trade, and to whom must be attributed a large share of the credit for the formation in May of the Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa, and the approval at the same time of the principle of an East African Coffee Exchange with branches in such trade centres as might decide to establish them, there were differences between members of the trade in Nairobi and Mombasa to be reconciled, and to achieve that purpose the Coffee Trade Association of Kenya and the Coffee Section of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce were dissolved and replaced by branches of the new C.A.E.A. of Eastern Africa, it being simultaneously agreed to found coffee exchanges in the two towns.

Self-management by locally elected boards is the principle on which the exchanges will work, co-ordination between them being attained and maintained through a central committee, to which each exchange will contribute an essential be entitled to nominate two members, and on which there will be equal numbers of representatives of producers and traders. Important steps towards more effective co-operation within the industry have thus been taken, and it is well that they should have been taken, for the world of coffee has serious problems to face, and the East African territories have such great interests at stake that the leading coffee men of the territories, whether concerned primarily with European production or with the marketing of the native crop, would be imprudent not to do everything in their power to help the industry. The position of Brazil as a constant anxiety and Italian efforts in Ethiopia must easily bring a new menace to Kenya's northern border. In the face of these external threats an ever closer co-operation within the British East African industry is an essential insurance.

**ZANZIBAR** Education Department's annual report refers briefly to the circulation for comment of the District Commissioners' monthly reports, which convey interesting and useful information regarding conditions both in town and country. We should have welcomed more information about this Zanzibar practice, the advantages of which will be apparent to all who appreciate the ever-present need for the closest collaboration between administrative and technical officers employed in African administration, for it opens up a regular channel of communication, provides a constant reminder that all are working for the same end, and is both an agreed basis for co-operation, and a practical check on any of the mainland Dependencies.

## NOTES BY THE WAY.

### Impressing the African

WHAT MOST INTERESTS a Native visiting England for the first time? One confessed that his greatest experience had been to see tons and tons of meat at Smithfield, and Archdeacon Walker has told of a chief from Uganda who, after seeing St. Paul's Cathedral, travelling by the Underground railway, and visiting many other places of interest in London and the provinces, declared that the most impressive thing he had seen was a wonderful collection of thousands of eggs in a white paper shop window. Mr. Granville Spiers has related in these pages that the green lawns of the London Press exercised a peculiar fascination over the *ashiki* sent over for the Coronation, and Mr. C. W. Hobbey found long ago that Natives from the arid Northern Frontier Province of Kenya consider water running out of a tap to be the most striking manifestation of the white man's marvels.

### A Stigma

STATEMENT WORTH NOTING was made at a recent women's conference in Que Que, though its inclusion in this column devoted to such statements in this journal would have appeared misplaced. It was that the death sentence was a social stigma. Why should murderers carry this stigma through life?—for in the type of case under reference the sentence is never carried out, the Native women found guilty of murdering twins or abortifacient children being almost automatically reprieved. This unsuccessful attempt to make representations for the law to be amended in favour of offending Native women was at any rate useful in producing an official assurance that the African custom of killing twins is dying out in Southern Rhodesia, where Native parents now voluntarily register the birth of twins.

### Three Beginnings

THE ANNUAL REPORTS on the administration of the Eastern, Northern and Western Provinces of Uganda have just been received. The opening paragraph of the Western Province report refers to the striking demonstrations of sympathy and feeling by all communities, even among the more backward and undeveloped of the Native East. On the death of King George V. The Eastern Province report opens with a quotation from Lord Lugard: "If continuity and decentralisation are the first and most important conditions in maintaining an effective administration, co-operation is the key note of success in its application." The report on the Western Province leads off with statistics of the population and the number of taxpayers.

### Rejuvenating Nairobi

"RAB," always among the Kenya coast's staunchest champions in any Coast v. Highlands controversy, has had a gentle day at the Highlands. He has noted with delight, on the discovery of a new drug which produces a general psychomotor stimulation, creates confidence, removes mental fatigue, gives an air of brightness, and speeds up the thinking mechanism, "that a spirit of cheerful and generous consent will soon be sent to Nairobi," he suggests drily.

### Personal Publicity

EMPHASIS has often been laid in these pages on the "selfish work which can be done" by ordinary East African or Rhodesian when visiting other countries, and Mr. Ray Clifton, of Arusha, has set a splendid example during a recent tour of the Union of South Africa by examining the coloured and black and white cinema programmes of the big game, the Serengeti Plains, to the staffs of newspapers and of travel and tourist agencies, to members of the South African Geographic Societies, and to undergraduates of the Witwatersrand University, to whom he has lectured in many centres. The results of such personal publicity cannot be other than good, for visual and verbal instruction of that nature will engage the interest of many people who will either be induced to tour East Africa themselves, or if such a project is mentioned in their hearing, will react favourably upon it because of their recollection of the ardent advocacy of Arusha's enthusiastic teacher.

### Alibis for Merchant Scribes

THE FIRST NUMBER of *Jardines Broadsheet*, which is to be issued quarterly by the House of Jardines, Matheson, states that the editorial functions are to be divided between London, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, it is providing the staff with a wide choice of convenient alibis and singular immunity from attack. It is an arrangement which must make many professional journalists green with envy, while he has to bear the penalties of his sins of omission and commission. This well-known merchant firm fearfully proposes that a paragraph (if ever there was one) inconvenient to its Kenya contributor shall be assumed by the uninitiated and popular world to have come from the momentarily confused thoughts of a Shanghai colleague or perhaps from the perverse sense of humour of a Dar es Salaam friend, in order to raise a laugh at Nairobi's expense on this first issue. Such a cynically conceived device in Khartoum—only this reason for the harshment of appropriate mercantile sobriety.

### Sisal Comparisons

On the contrary, the commodity now fulfil a useful function, and whether by food, by tune or intuition, the inclusion of a comparative table giving the salient features of recent East African sisal issues is most timely, considering its issue with a hurry in the London *Sisal* share market as a result of the appointment of E.S.T. Ltd. as the Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa. Assuming fullment in prospect of estimated capitalisation per ton is shown to be £40 in the case of Central Line Sisal Estates Ltd. (£52 in the case of Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa Ltd.), £66 in the case of Sisal Estates Ltd. (or £62 after conversion of the Preference Shares), and £67 in the case of Arusha Plantations Ltd. Assuming a present price of £100 a ton of sisal produced, the respective yields are 40%, 45% (10% after the conversion), and 67% (at least two of the companies, however, have yields considerably below their estimated outputs, the yield in those cases must be markedly lower.

# Amalgamation of The Rhodesias.

Views of Colonel J. B. Brady, M.P., on That and Other Matters.

**LEU-COLONEL J. B. BRADY, I.S.O.**, Senior Member for Inlawayo North in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, who arrived in England just before the election, has done a good deal of work for the Colony in various directions, particularly in connection with the Fairbridge Farm School, some of which he has done in a staunchly avowed manner in regard to service aviation in Rhodesia, on each two subjects Mr. Huggins, the Prime Minister particularly invited his co-operation.

The offer which Southern Rhodesia has made to the Fairbridge Committee is, he says, extremely generous in every respect. In effect, it would take every boy or girl sent out to Southern Rhodesia by the Committee a part of the State from the moment of crossing the Rhodesian border, and would admit each of them to the full benefits of Southern Rhodesia's splendid educational system on such a basis that there is, no reason why some of the youngsters should not one day come back to Oxford as Rhodes scholars.

On the one hand, the Colony is anxious to induce young English boys and girls to throw in their fortunes with it, and, on the other hand, that young Rhodesians shall benefit by the training which the Royal Air Force can give, and the two directions the Mother Country has shown a generous readiness to cooperate.

## Rhodesians and the Royal Air Force.

At present the young Rhodesian who wishes to secure a flying licence commission in the R.A.F. has to throw up his job, travel to England at his own expense, and afterwards find that he cannot pass the still more exact examination imposed. However, as a result of discussions with the Air Minister, any Rhodesian recommended by the Southern Rhodesian Government after undergoing medical examination in the Colony and presenting evidence of educational fitness will be accepted for enrolment, and will be brought home at the expense of the British Government.

Moreover, as regards Southern Rhodesia, has had an annual quota of only two entrants into the R.A.F. training school at Halton, near Westbury, where boys of about sixteen years of age undergo three years of tuition before signing on for six years' service with the Air Force; there will, from now onwards be no limit to this number of boys accepted for training, provided that a recommendation by the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

These two developments which have been considerably helped by the personal interest of Lord Swinton, the Air Minister, are a very practical recognition by the Imperial Government of Southern Rhodesia's determination to build up an air force of her own which, as Mr. Huggins has publicly while in London, would be at the service of the Empire in any need. In addition, the Southern Rhodesian boys being trained at the Imperial flying school return to the Colony for service in the Southern Rhodesian Air Force.

## Rhodesian Air Expansion.

Colonel Brady, who has long been an ardent amalgamationist, expresses the conviction that far more Southern Rhodesians are to-day supporters of that proposal than was the case even a year ago.

"The great need is for the British Government

to obtain and consider without further delay the best possible independent advice on the problem," he told *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

In recent weeks our Prime Minister has made our point of view quite clear to the Dominions Office and Sir Leopold Moore and Colonel Gore-Brown, two elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, have been equally active in their conversations with the Secretary of State for the Colonies—who said at the recent East Africa Dinner in London that the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland are linked together for all time by common history, traditions, problems, and interests, and are manifestly destined to be associated in all their activities in the future. That declaration was undoubtedly warmly welcome, but we believe that the time for action is overdue.

## A Parliamentary Commission Desirable.

It would not be reasonable to expect the Imperial Government, with all its international obligations, to declare itself on this big subject simply because representations from Southern and Northern Rhodesia have been made on the subject with increasing frequency and force. What we all believe to be both necessary and indispensable is a thorough examination of the whole problem on the spot by a small Commission of carefully selected men of experience, under a Chairman who will command general confidence, and whose standing is sufficient to ensure definite proposals by the Cabinet when the recommendations of the Commission are received, such proposals to be referred to the people of the Rhodesias in the form of a referendum.

Even in Rhodesia a great many people talk about this matter without properly realising its implications and its difficulties, but there can be no question that, if the right spirit exists, a wise and practical solution can be found. Obstructionists often suggest sarcastically that a self-governing Colony and two Protectorates cannot find common ground. Surely the lesson of the British Overseas Empire is that an endless variety of forms of government can be made to work effectively, and if it is necessary to find yet another variation from existing practice, British political genius can discover and operate it.

## A Fact-finding Task.

Let the British Government take the reasonable and courageous course of sending out a Commission to take evidence, and if it is satisfied that our views are sound, to suggest practical measures to implement them. If there are broad-minded members of the two Houses of Parliament on that Commission so much the better. The great thing is that those appointed to the honourable task should be without bias, should be men whose jobs it is that they will seek the truth and express it, and that their joint experience should be such as to give the fullest weight to the Imperial, political, economic, and administrative problems in which the Commission must address itself.

Colonel Brady's own career in Africa dates back to the time of the Boer War, through which he served as a trooper in the Irish Yeomanry, and at the conclusion of which he entered the service of the Orange River Colony Government as an Inspector of Schools. In 1906 he was invited by the then Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, the

(Concluded at foot of next page.)





# New Openings for British Trade

*Enormous Scope for Greater Initiative,*

## SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL'S CONVICTION

That great scope exists for commercial initiative in Tanganyika Territory, of which he is the Governor, was made clear in the interview with him which *East Africa and Rhodesia* was privileged to publish on July 22.

Sir Humphrey Jefferies, the Chairman, referred to that interview at last week's meeting of the East Africa Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, when reporting that Sir Harold had informally discussed the subject with a few members of the Section, to whom he expressed his concern that, with so much money remaining in Native hands, they might, if not induced to spend more by the offer of more attractive goods, relax their efforts as peasant producers and stay in their villages instead of coming out to work for others. In short, Native purchasing power was expanding more rapidly than the importation of Native trade goods.

Retail selling to Natives was almost entirely done by small Indian traders, who did not stock a wide variety of articles, but generally confined themselves to very much the same lines of goods year after year, offering few, if any, new articles of real attraction to the African. The suggestion of Sir Harold MacMichael was that the larger European trading houses might send into Native areas travelling exhibitions of goods in motor-bories, and perhaps establish small retail depots managed by Greeks or by young locally-born Europeans, who, knowing a Native language, might make good salesmen. The heavy overhead charges involved in that type of business obviously require serious consideration, commented the Chairman, adding that he was at that stage merely reporting the facts in order to assure all possible publicity to His Excellency's misgivings and suggestions.

### The Tanganyika Development Committee.

Major Walsh suggested that the Tanganyika Development Committee, a body composed solely of official members, should have studied this question of commercial failure to provide the right types of goods to foster Native development. It would be advantageous if the public could be told something of the activity—or was it the inactivity—of the Committee.

So far as *dukas* or estates were concerned, Mr. Wiggettworth felt that they should be more adequately stocked with better class British goods, or how that wages were rising the Native wanted better quality stuff, there should also be available at the centres at which Natives marketed their produce similarly improved facilities for the purchase of British goods.

Looking at the matter from the dual standpoint of general development and of Native welfare, Mr. Dolin thought Sir Harold MacMichael had made out a strong *prima facie* case for some action by the Section. The Tanganyika Development Committee was perhaps not directly concerned with the trade question of that nature, but it should be said that when non-official representatives of East Africa were recently received at the Colonial Office, Sir William Lead's reminder that non-officials were not members of that body appeared to surprise the Colonial Office, and it was indicated that that oversight would be rectified.

There was one part of East Africa in which the bartering system had been discouraged by Govern-

ment action for the improvement of the marketing of Native produce, it was in Tanganyika. He was not afraid that the Native would curtail his energies because he had a certain amount of money in hand, that had not been the experience of the territories.

It would be wise to inform British manufacturing and exporting houses informally of Sir Harold MacMichael's suggestions; the idea of travelling exhibitions of British goods was especially good, as showing a way of bringing suitable new British articles to the notice of the Native. He hoped definite action would in due course be taken.

### Colonel G. C. Griffiths on Developments in Kenya.

Colonel G. C. Griffiths, general manager of the Kenya Farmers' Association, spoke most interestingly of recent developments in Native trade in Kenya. His experience had shown him that Native appreciation of a better article was spreading rapidly, and that large numbers were already willing to give more for the British article, which was generally well worth the extra charge. These were, however, numerous lines in which the Japanese had made great progress of late, in some of which it was difficult to see much difference in quality between the British and Japanese products.

One article which the Native wanted as soon as he could afford it was a bicycle, and though the Germans and the Japanese had laid themselves out to secure that trade by quoting prices far below the English, the Native had learnt that the British machine was easily the best, and several manufacturers in this country were doing excellent trade—especially the Raleigh Company, which, in the eyes of East African Natives, produced the Rolls-Royce of bicycles.

A most interesting development was the establishment in certain areas of shops owned and managed by Natives—principally Kikuyu, who seemed to possess a special aptitude for the work; the progress in some directions was already noticeable, and he had no doubt that big strides would be made in the next few years.

### A Real Opportunity for British Enterprise.

Here was a real opportunity for British enterprise. At present such Native *dukas* drew their supplies mainly from Indian sources, which meant that the goods were largely Japanese, since the Indian wholesale houses were generally in close touch with the Japanese. If however some British organisation were set up to supply these young African trading ventures, a very definite outlet for British goods could be found. Travelling exhibitions also seemed to him well worth trying.

For the hackneyed suggestion that more British lines suitable for Native trade were already being adequately pushed he had no sympathy whatever, on the contrary, he believed there was an enormous new trade to be developed if the goods was taken to the African. For instance, if a Native were brought into a Woolworth's store, there was scarcely a counter at which he would not wish to buy. There were scores, if not hundreds, of lines suitable for development.

Disapproval of the suggestion of a barter was deemed unwarranted, for now that the Native was ready to determine how he should spend that cash he had learnt something of the value of the goods.

Mr. Bull hoped to see the development of Native salesmen, and wondered if the missions could not be asked to co-operate by directing the thoughts of some of their pupils along the channels of trade, and Mr. Dent said that Manchester, though it was much nearer competing than a year or two ago, was still too often just beaten by Japan. "No doubt much of the trade will eventually return to Lancashire," he commented—"but only if Manchester will go out and get it more energetically instead of sitting back and waiting for it to come," added Colonel Griffiths, amidst applause.

It was agreed to send a full report of the discussion to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa and to the individual Chambers in the territories, and to invite their comments as soon as possible, since Sir Harold MacMichael had said that he wanted his Comptroller of Customs, Mr. McQuade, to discuss the matter in some detail with the Section when he arrived on leave in October.

#### Trade Relations Between East and South Africa.

Sir Humphrey Leggett reported on an informal meeting which had taken place a little while ago between unofficial representatives of East Africa and the official representatives in London of the Union of South Africa. Among those who had been present were Lord Francis Scott, Colonel Griffiths, Colonel W. K. Tucker, Mr. Bull, Mr. Hohn, and himself (Sir Humphrey), they had been met in the most friendly fashion by the High Commissioner and the Trade Commissioner, with whom they had set out to explore informally the possibilities of mutual help in trade matters.

East Africa, of course, was forbidden by the Congo Basin Treaties to give tariff preferences to South Africa, which had nevertheless granted preference to East African coffee and other products. But there were other ways by which benefits might be obtained, if, for instance, coffee could be carried on the South African railways at local produce rates, it would cheapen the cost to the consumer and increase the demand; certain East African timbers not grown in South Africa might similarly be assessed, and East Africa might reciprocate by giving railway advantages to South African wines, and so expand the market, and possibly to South African beer.

Colonel Griffiths said that East Africans greatly desired to develop trade in every way between their countries and the Union, believing that new contacts of all kinds were desirable, and that trade had a great part to play in the achievement of greater unity between them.

Mr. Alex. Hohn, who drew a laugh by introducing himself as one who draws a dole from both countries, welcomed every sound movement towards political, social, and economic rapprochement.

Mr. Pottier pointed out that ocean freights from East Africa to Durban were as high as those from London to East Africa, whereupon the Chairman said that though ocean freights were outside the powers of the Governments to control, they might assist by mutual reductions of port charges, which they did control.

A new store exhibit at the Imperial Institute dealing with sisal shows examples of locally made and dyed burl, slippers, mats and rugs. In addition sisal is shown at various stages of commercial manufacture.

## Uganda's Plans and Progress

### Interesting Review by the Governor.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Uganda, gave an interesting summary of progress in that Protectorate when he addressed the Council of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation last week. Referring to the need for improved adult education, he said he felt sure the report of the De La Warr Commission would contain many valuable recommendations. The most look to adult education as the principal means of improving agriculture in the country, and in particular, he hoped it might be possible to train Africans as agricultural officers. Many more agricultural officers were needed; they could not add largely to the number of Europeans employed, but the present numbers would be sufficient to act as supervisors if it were possible to train adequately an African staff to work under them.

It was for the good of the country that the Native should farm well, but in order that he might be induced to do this, it was only reasonable that he should be able to retain a good proportion of the proceeds of his labours, and the taxes paid to Government should be simplified and reduced so far as was possible.

The standard of living was rising, and he hoped it would rise still further, so that the Natives might acquire a desire to buy goods over and above their bare necessities, as this would incite in them the wish to increase their crops, which in its turn meant better farming.

#### Cotton Seed Crushing Experiments.

As to transport, Sir Philip referred to the experiments being carried out on crushing cotton seed in the country itself and using the oil produced for Diesel engines for lorries. If these experiments were successful, it would not only save the cost of exporting the cotton seed, but would retain the valuable cotton seed cake as a fertiliser, thus providing a means of restoring to the soil some part of the fertility which it was losing at present. At the outset it might be necessary for the Government to distribute the cake free of charge to the cultivator; that would not, however, mean that he would actually pay nothing for it, as he was already indirectly paying the cotton tax, and by so doing he would also be making indirect payment for any portion of cake he might receive.

Intensive cultivation had naturally caused a drain on the fertility of the soil, and the Government had undertaken investigations, not only of laboratory research, but also of a detailed agricultural survey in which all the social and economic factors affecting a small unit of cultivators were investigated.

From each of these surveys data were obtained on the average size of a peasant's holding, the payments he made to his chief for that holding, the methods of cultivation, and all other matters which might affect a grower socially and economically.

When the factors affecting agricultural development in each of these small units were known, it was hoped that it would be possible to effect improvements in whatever directions appeared the most profitable. For example, in some of these units it was hoped to develop mixed farming as a group activity in which everyone would be engaged.

Sir Philip concluded by testifying to the marked improvement in the quality of the territorial officers as a result of the scheme which enabled them to receive a year and a half of graduate training at the Imperial College of Agriculture, Trinidad.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Dr. Mumford's "New Deal."****A Criticism of Our Structures.**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR—I am tempted to wonder if the scope of Dr. Mumford's "New Deal" in African education has been appreciated at its full value by *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

I knew Dr. Mumford in Tanganyika when he was still in Malangali and was impressed then by the inspired line he adopted in his social relations with the nascent settler community which was remarkable neither for sympathy with nor understanding of the Malangali experiment. For this reason and others, it occurred to me that it was unlikely that, at the British Social Hygiene meeting, he had advanced his views as dogmatically as was represented in your issue of July 1st a surmise which proved on verification to be correct.

Nor was I unduly impressed by the fact that education specialists appeared "bewildered" by the paper. Orientation to a new angle of a familiar problem implies confusion. Sir Donald Cameron's remarks on the other hand, are of immense significance, particularly the sentence: "There is very little on which the primitive African has to build."

This is the crux of the matter. What has the primitive African to build on? Do we really know? I agree with Mr. Mayhew that the anthropologist must be kept in his place, but that place is right in front. Anthropology must precede education, not follow it, only to discover, 20 years too late, the profound disharmony which non-scientific education produces in the Native, to the detriment of his tribal integrity.

The focus of education amongst a Native agricultural population is necessarily the bush school, and here no irreparable damage has yet been done since the problem has still to be seriously tackled to East Africa as a whole. It is not too late to plan and organise this on sound lines, and in the determination of the anthropologist, education, administration and Dr. Mumford's suggestion—the order is deliberate—are the necessary factors for a correct solution. They cannot operate alone. Reduce any of them to nil, and the answer to the equation, is nothing or insanity, both equally useless for all practical purposes. Assign each a proper value—there's the rub!—and a working solution is obtainable.

I am concerned only with anthropology and Dr. Mumford's "New Deal." Others, better qualified, must allot the values for the other two. Dr. Gordon Brown and Mr. Bruce Hutt worked out in the field of administration the correct relation for anthropology and the anthropologist in their book "Anthropology in Action." It remains in the field of education to define a little more exactly a similar relationship in the terms of Dr. Mumford's "New Deal."

He suggests tentatively, and then only as a provocative basis for discussion amongst responsible people, that the views of the African should be sought on the education which is to be administered to him. But it is only the responsible leaders of African society, not the rank and file, which is to be consulted and to have a voice in deciding what is best to teach the African for his own good.

I often used to smile when, strutting with some apparently unapproachable manifestation of Native thought amongst his boys, that I could regard

life through his slanting eyes for one brief five minutes. Some white men have nearly said that it is not necessarily the clever and the best educated who possess the gift of the simple life, often best of all. It is, I believe, the fact that Dr. Mumford wishes to introduce into the educational equation and, if I have not misunderstood him, I cannot but agree with you.

The Native has, I believe, rather more to humiliate than is always credited to him. He has values of his own, but they are difficult to discover and, at a discount because unrelated to prevailing European values. Extensive and co-ordinated anthropological research is required to discover them, and when obtained, must be implemented by the co-operation of educationists and administrators.

The machinery of such an examination would consist of a staff of trained anthropologists working concurrently amongst the principal tribes, a central institute in East Africa directed by an experienced anthropologist, a senior administrator and a senior educationist, both specially selected by the Government concerned, and, finally, responsible Native advisers of these are anywhere obtainable. The function of the field anthropologists would be to anthropologise their tribes and provide reliable information on any line of inquiry suggested by the institute.

This is relatively plain sailing. The difficulties are in the institute itself and in the relations of the anthropologist, the educationist and the administrator. For these the Brown-Hutt experiments provide at least an indication, but as Mr. Eden has said, "it passes the wit of man to devise any scheme which does not depend upon the goodwill of the participants for its workability." But Dr. Mumford's "New Deal" should be an integral part of it since it provides the direct link with the African which is required.

Failing such a basis, let us give thanks that African education in East Africa has progressed no further than it has. It is not yet too late to save the brand from the burning and, with it, no light such a caudle, Master Ridley, as I trust, may never be put out. It is, at any rate, the only sound basis for a policy of insurance against the risks with which the future of African education bristles. Education has this in common with railway construction that money spent on preliminary survey is saved many times over in subsequent construction and operation.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W. 1.

M. G. M.

Dr. Mumford's own explanation of his suggested educational programme was given in considerable detail in the issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia* containing the criticism to which our correspondent refers. There was nothing dogmatic in his presentation of the scheme to the British Social Hygiene Congress; his views may have appeared so in cold print, but if "Mgeni" had sought verification of our report in Dr. Mumford's paper itself, he could not but have admitted the eminently fair representation of his case.

If the structure is applied to the editorial discussion of a suggested departure in African educational policy so bewildering, and in our view so damaging, to the African, we believe that it justified, even demanded, the treatment it received. Had Dr. Mumford, as "Mgeni" suggests, confined himself to the proposal that African leaders should be consulted as to the form of education which they should receive, we should have encouraged further discussion of his scheme, but he went far beyond that, asked for elaborate preliminary training in two entirely different forms of education, before reaching the consultative stage, and suggested that the selection of the best form of education should be left to the Africans.

None of these proposals were laid out before the African, only the bare selection of the form of education. The editorial sentence—"The Government will consult the community on the subject of the form of education to be administered to the African"—is a

"Agree" remained the case, not only as far as the content of his proposed "revisions" goes. We are in the solid research of all levels, and the means, up to the present educational level, of the "old English" in that matter, as an educational institution, but the general principles of the conditions of revolution and distrust any proposed "revisions" would stress on the African emergence from the "European" from which the young European mind is born. (C. J. and R.)

## Our Air Mail Edition.

### An Even Unique in Empire Journalism.

East Africa and Rhodesia, saw Sir Humphrey Barrett at last week's meeting of the Rhodesian section of the Rhodesian Chamber of Commerce, outlining the necessity of doing something quite unique in Empire Journalism by publishing an air mail edition on table paper.

That edition would be available to people in East, Central, and South Central Africa within four or five days of the appearance of a number of the weekly issue of the paper, with all the important matter in it as astoundingly collected. Everyone knew what an immense difference there was between judging from a brief telegraphic report and from reading the exact phraseology of a statement in Parliament, in the Gazette or in some other public place, and by this new air mail edition their friends in other parts of the Empire would promptly receive the full and exact report on matters of importance.

The enterprise must prove of real importance to East African development, which the paper was doing so much to assist, and the production of its air mail edition would be deeply appreciated and would carry the best wishes for success of all present in that room. (Applause.)

The cost of this air mail edition is one shilling per week (post free) or 52s. per annum.

## Copper Share Prices

### The True Interest of Rhodesian Mines.

By the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia.

THEY who have not an aptness to understand markets is not to the advantage of the Northern Rhodesian mines. Taking the long view, to have copper at too high a price, and to assume that their directors have not been perturbed by the drop, and to not to suffer an undue high price for the metal.

The great Copperbelt mines are among the cheapest producers in the world, and to take an average figure, it is probably a fair generalisation that the cost of the metal on the English market, at an alloy cost of about £30 per ton, while some have to be much more cheaply. It is to their advantage, of course, to get as great a profit as possible above that figure—but provided always that the margin is not great enough to bring into production again the many high-cost mines in different parts of the world which had to close down during the years of depression. Copper at about £70 was bound to bring those expensive producers back into the field, with the inevitability of over-production and a renewed heavy fall.

Far better, it for the mines of Northern Rhodesia and the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo to see copper at a fair but not unduly high price, one sufficient to assure them years of steady production at a satisfactory figure, but not high enough to tempt really uneconomic mines to be open.

London. Yours faithfully,  
E.C.3. COPPER SHAREHOLDER

## Soil Preservation Scheme

### Kenya Government's Campaign.

THE Kenya Government's scheme to check soil erosion, briefly mentioned last week in the telegraphed report of Sir Robert Brooke-Popham's speech to the Legislature, includes surveys of Native areas where engineering works in terracing and reconditioning might be necessary, and an arrangement with a local firm to operate a terracing unit on farms at a nominal charge to the farmers concerned, the balance being guaranteed by Government, with a view to ascertaining the cost at which such a unit could operate commercially, and the extent of the demand for it. Government may also send an officer to the Rhodesias and South Africa to examine local methods of soil preservation. Nearly every Local Native Council in Kenya has discussed and agreed on simple lines of action.

Commenting on the development of Native agriculture last week, Governor said Government had been charged in the past with failing adequately to increase production from the Native areas; to-day the need was not for any stimulus, but for control to prevent the exploitation of capital resources.

Kenya's domestic exports for the first five months of the year were valued at £1,052,187, an increase of £30,202 over the corresponding figure for 1961. Exports carried by the Kenya and Uganda Railways in the first half of the year showed an increase of 23% the revenue being £26,337 over estimated earnings; and there was no reason to believe that the anticipated gross surplus of £300,000 would not be realised at the close of the year.

The Governor announced grants from the Colonial Development Fund of £5,400 for tsetse fly work in South Kavirondo and of £6,580 for pneumo-pneumonia research at Kabete.

The meat abattoir factory would be said by opening before the end of the year, and certain proposals submitted by companies interested in the frozen and chilled meat trade were being considered.

## African Drum Messages

### The Bush Telegraph No Myth.

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia.

SIR, In further reference to the correspondence in your valued columns about African drum messages, your readers may care to know that the Sunday Times reviewer of "The Sound of Africa", a book written by a Yoruba of Nigeria, says:

"It is the author is more interesting when describing the famous talking drums and the method of sending messages than when dealing with witchcraft. White men who have lived 20 years in Africa and speak Native languages fluently still cannot read the telegrams sent from one part of the bush to another by talking drums. There is no school where the language of the drum is taught" (says the author). "Children listen when their fathers are spoken to by the drummers in the way, and the alphabet of the drum language is learned."

Such a statement should interest both the sceptics and those who, like myself, have every reason for believing that the "bush telegraph" of Africa is no myth but a concrete fact.

London. Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT FORAN

## Attractions of Rhodesia Hints for a Motor Holiday

*Southern Rhodesian Correspondent*

At a recent meeting of the Salisbury Ratepayers' Association, it was pointed out that Bulawayo, the gateway to the Victoria Falls, Matopos and Victoria near the famous Zimbabwe Ruins and Umali, the centre of the mountains and beautiful districts of the Eastern Border of Southern Rhodesia, each has its own Publicity Association and that each receives a Government grant-in-aid, whereas Salisbury, the capital, has no publicity organisation and has to rely on the publicity of its attractions upon the national publicity organisations upon whatever the other towns may do for its benefit to their own advantage. The municipal authorities are therefore to be asked to co-operate with the Government Publicity Department, which has its headquarters in Salisbury, with the object of establishing a publicity bureau specially concerned with Salisbury and the surrounding districts.

This matter is of more than merely local importance, considered in its relation to the interests of a person planning a trip to this Colony, whether as an additional feature to a trip to South Africa, or whether Southern Rhodesia be the main objective. Very large numbers of tourists come to us annually, the Victoria Falls, Rhodes' grave in the Matopos near Bulawayo, the Zimbabwe Ruins, and if there is time to spare, the mountains of the Eastern Border, being regarded as the principal attractions. But it is an obvious handicap if the main attractions appear to be spread round the edges of the country, with wide and apparently featureless spaces in between. Many tourists see only the Matopos and the Victoria Falls, but think they have seen the Colony. In actual fact, the rather monotonous and uninteresting country between Bulawayo and the Falls is far from being typical of the Colony as a whole, and tourists should include Salisbury and the neighbouring districts in their itinerary.

### Within Reach of Salisbury

Within a radius of 200 miles of Salisbury there lies some of the most enchanting country, each district with its special appeal. Here are the best agricultural districts, with ranches and tobacco farms, and long stretches of good motor roads to beauty spots. The visitor will learn the joys of camping out in a countryside of quaint hills strewn with granite boulders, sparkling rivers, and Native villages sprawling down a slope with bright-eyed Native children singing and laughing.

The Marandellas district is a country of rolling plains, with blue hills showing in the distance. It is high and bracing. Tobacco and beef are produced. Farming here is carried on in the most attractive conditions. There is riding and shooting, while cricket, tennis and football have many adherents. Further south, towards Enkeldoorn, there are fewer trees and the vast expanse of the plains of the watershed becomes more apparent. Northwards from Salisbury is the rich farming district of the Mazoe Valley, with the great Mazoe Dam.

By another route one reaches the old-world Portuguese town of Tete, on the Zambezi River, with Blantyre in Nyasaland beyond, by one of the most entrancing road journeys imaginable. There is great beauty in the scenery. In this district the road goes through a comfortable country of low hills and wide valleys, dotted with farmhouses. There are many Native reserves and many fine rivers.

granite hills of Mtoko are extraordinarily wild and beautiful. Although Zimbabwe is the super ruin, interesting ruins on a smaller scale occur in many parts of the country, some near Mtoko. Some tourists have said that this trip to Blantyre from Salisbury lingered in their memory longer than any thing else they saw. The reason is, of course, that it was not a mere journey to see something at the end of it, but a journey through novel and interesting sights, even to its whole length. There was the human interest of constantly meeting people dwelling in the place, belonging to it, moulding the environment to meet human needs. Always there was the intriguing question, "Shall we stay and live here?"

### The circular route

Then there will soon be a new path of adventure through Salisbury open to the ordinary tourist, the new road to the great Copperfields of Northern Rhodesia, which will pass Sinobee with its wonderful underground caves, and across the Zambezi by the new bridge at Chirundu. This will be provided a circular route by which people may see the Victoria Falls on the return trip, and at the same time get to know the whole of the sunny land of Rhodesia.

For the person who has at the back of his mind the possibility of settling in the Colony, it is essential to see Salisbury and to gain first-hand information as to the large Central African area which it is in a position to serve as a commercial centre. Industrial sites may be obtained cheaply, electrical power is cheap, and a new era is dawning in which Salisbury's importance in relation to the North must increase.

As those hosts of tourists whose only experience of Rhodesia is to have seen the Victoria Falls have missed the human element in the country, and formed the impression that it is a place to be seen and not lived in, they should make Salisbury their base when next they come. From the capital they may journey to all sorts of interesting places, including the Eastern districts and Zimbabwe, and so get to know us better. Only 18 miles from Salisbury, in granite hills of very much the same kind as the Matopos, they will find Domboshawa, with its Government industrial school for Natives, and thus they will have at the outset an indication of what the best relations are between whites and blacks. Then they will read a truer meaning into the rest of their experiences.

### Constant Changing of Officials

Discussing the appointment of the Hon. Charles Dundas, Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, to be Governor of the Bahamas, *The Bulawayo Chronicle* says that in less than a decade the neighbouring territory has had four Chief Secretaries.

"All good men, but it can hardly be expected that they could become thoroughly acquainted with the conditions of the country during the comparatively brief period they are allowed to remain. The constant shifting of high-placed officials is one of the drawbacks in the present system of government of Northern Rhodesia, which is most palpable and most irritating to the people. It prevents the officials associating themselves with the life of the country in the close manner which is desirable, and therefore tends to preserve the feeling of aloofness which is so often apparent between official and unofficial sections."

**MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON**

August 1967

**Statements Worth Noting.**

"My sheep hear My voice, and I know them, and they follow Me; and I give unto them eternal life, and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of My hand." — *John 10:27*

"Rhodesians rich and good" — *of the highest quality.* — *Mr. A. M. Quintin, President of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce.*

"The Kenya mining industry is producing £1,000,000 a day." — *Mr. E. H. Hosking, Commissioner of Mines, addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club.*

"The supreme interest of Government is the education of the rural masses, both Arab and African." — *The Zanzibar Education Department's annual report.*

"A lion going away presents a tail from nose picture, as its tail hangs down and its body slims along." — *Mr. S. R. Cleland Scott, writing in "The London Review."*

"Over a period of 35 years in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the heaviest rain I watched turned the scale at 40 1/2." — *Mr. Frank Cross, of Livingstonia, writing to "The Field."*

"Long stretches of uncultivated land between Bulawayo and the Victoria Falls might be made fruitful under cotton." — *Major D. Cameron, of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.*

"Even a witch-doctor will not prevent Natives from eating strange food if they are really hungry." — *Mr. H. C. G. Smith, formerly Director of Education in Kenya, speaking of nutrition problems.*

"We are very keen on co-operation, which, between growers of the same produce, should be the best and most effective step." — *Major J. van Bronckhorst, speaking at the Zanzibar Sisal Growers' annual dinner in Tanga.*

"One of the most striking conditions of missionary work in Africa is that Government, generally speaking, provides for the education of the people through assistant schools in which religious teaching is expressly encouraged." — *The Advancing Church.*

"The practice, general throughout the Colony, of paying higher wages for clerical work than for craftsmanship is a real disservice to the Native, who will never be encouraged under this system to take pride in the work of his hands." — *Kenya's Commissioner of Prisons.*

"I say no more white settlement until the white settlers, with the Colonial Office behind them, have put on paper what their experience has been. An inquiry is necessary into what has happened." — *Professor Marshall, speaking to the League of Coloured People in London.*

"With both Persians and Arabs the solar year is known by the name of the day on which it starts. The present year is a 'Friday' one, and a prominent Kenya Arab, when telling me that all Friday years are drought years, was but voicing the belief held by most of his fellows on the coast. He has never known this dictum to fail." — *The Lamu correspondent of "The Mombasa Times."*

"There is enough for the politically-minded of this country to do to ensure true understanding and a proper handling of those political issues which are practical ones; let us not worry our heads with those which are not that, for in the welter of many things we may become confounded." — *The Bulawayo Chronicle, commenting on the removal of the proposed amalgamation Rhodesia and South Africa.*

**WHO'S WHO**

**363. — Major Edward Hugh Ward.**



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Major E. H. Ward served for many years in the Royal Marine Artillery, holding various appointments from 1903 to the outbreak of the Great War with the Mediterranean and Home Fleets. During the War he was present at the landings at Anzac Cove and Suva Bay, and at the end of the Gallipoli campaign was sent to Egypt and Palestine for wireless duties ashore.

In 1921 he was seconded for service with the Imperial Wireless Commission, and was a member of the expedition sent by them to survey the wireless possibilities of the British territories between Cairo and the Cape. In the course of this task he for the first time visited Kenya, and was so attracted by the Colony that he decided to make it his home when he retired. From 1922 to 1925 he was in charge of the Admiralty wireless station in Ceylan. In 1925 he took up land in the Kinangop district of Kenya, and there he has since been engaged in stock-farming.

Profoundly struck by the extent of deforestation, soil erosion, and overstocking in many parts of East Africa, he and his wife were associated with Commander F. J. Coulter in founding the Kenya Arbor Society. Since 1921 Mrs. Ward and he have been joint-honorary secretaries of the Society, and have decided much of their time to these vital matters.

## PERSONALIA.

Lady Rhodes has arrived home from Nairobi.

Mr. C. Carlyle Gall left England last week for South Africa.

The Earl of Erroll will return to Kenya by air in the middle of August.

Colonel and Mrs. R. B. Turner, of Nairobi, have been on holiday at Likoni.

Mr. J. A. Gray is outward-bound for a visit to South Africa and Rhodesia.

Mr. J. Glover has reached the Amami Research Station on first appointment as plant pathologist.

Mr. A. Holden, of Nairobi, has won the Kenya Amateur Golf Championship, played this year at Nyeri.

Sir Alfred Beit, who visited East Africa a few years ago, now resides at 23 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.

The Hon. A. E. and Mrs. Bingham, of Nyamandlovu, Southern Rhodesia, have arrived in England.

Mr. E. C. Baker has been transferred from Mbeya to Mwanza as Deputy Provincial Commissioner.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will be the guests of the Royal African Society at dinner on November 1.

Mr. A. W. Bradley, Assistant District Officer in Uganda, has been transferred to Somaliland in a similar capacity.

Mr. E. A. Mathias has been appointed assistant to the Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province of Uganda.

Sir Ernest and Mr. Harry Oppenheimer have purchased the Shangani ranch from the Rhodesian Ranching Corporation.

Sir Edward Ruggles-Brise, M.P., has been visiting his brother, Mr. H. H. Ruggles-Brise, at Morogoro, Tanganyika.

Dr. J. A. Acheson, of the Northern Rhodesian Medical Department, is on the point of leaving Ireland again for Ndola.

Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy has been elected President of the Dar es Salaam branch of the Tanganyika Territory Rifle Association.

Mr. T. A. Wood, Mayor of Nairobi, and Mrs. Wood are visiting Ceylon on the first stage of a long sea trip before holidaying in England.

### YOUNG COMPANION WANTED

MRS. DELMEGE, Ombudsman, Dar es Salaam, late of East Africa, would like little girl aged 5 or 6 as companion to her daughter. Full responsibility taken. References exchanged.

Mrs. Martin Johnson and her family, unity, are going to Zanzibar from Nairobi to shoot the antelopes sequences of the film taken in the Great Britain.

After leaving Geneva, Mr. Gustave Goro, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will spend a holiday in the west of France, returning to his country on August 10.

Lady Kittermaster underwent an operation in London last week, and her many East African friends will be glad to learn that she is progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. C. K. Rennie, C.B.E., the former Northern Rhodesia District Commissioner, was married in London last week to Miss Nell Morgan, formerly of Kuala Lumpur.

The Rev. D. B. Kittermaster, retiring housemaster at Harrow, and the newly appointed chaplain to the Borsal Institution, is a brother of Sir Harold Kittermaster, Governor of Nyasaland.

Mr. T. J. O'Shea, the former elected member of the Kenya Legislative Council, has been suffering from malaria for the first time in 20 years. His quarters will henceforth be Nairobi, not Eldoret.

Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, C.M.G., M.P., and recently Postmaster-General of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, has been appointed a member of the Commission of Inquiry into the recent disturbances in Trinidad.

Mr. V. Hillier, Southern Rhodesian Government archivist, is outward-bound for Salisbury, taking with him thousands of documents dealing with the early history of the Colony. He has collected them during his stay in this country.

Mr. Robert Bonays, M.P., who recently visited East Africa with the De La Warr Education Commission, is one of the substitute delegates accompanying the British delegation to the forthcoming session of the League of Nations Assembly.

Admiral Sir Martin Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C., who, as Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron a few years ago, frequently visited East Africa, made the annual inspection of the training ship "Exmouth" last week. Lady Dunbar-Nasmith distributed prizes to the boys.

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Mr. Alexander Campbell, eminent civil engineer, whose son, Mr. Robert Campbell, is resident in Nairobi, is visiting Turkeya to assist on the inauguration of the post of Technical.

Mr. George Balfour, F.P., founder and head of Balfour Beatty & Co., after a campaign of four years' opposition, with 17 other companies, are deeply interested in technical development in East Africa, has been elected Chairman of the London Power Companies.

Captain G. E. Powell, Imperial Airways pilot in command of the main line company machines in the East Africa route for some years, and on the East African route. Lately he has completed one of the flying tasks operating between Abriada, Zimbabwe and Harare. He is only 30 years of age.

Mr. J. K. Pugh, M.C., Deputy Colonial Secretary in Zomba, has been appointed Governor and Commissioner in chief of St. Helena, in succession to Sir George Daines, M.C., who retired in June last. Sir George, just after the War, while commanding the 1st Brigade on his promotion, met Mr. Kenneth Daines, who is departing, which will fully justify the remark that he means strong Government team.

Mr. Warren S. Brown, the former Mombasa solicitor, who has been living in Ireland for the past few years, will leave in a few days for Kenya to resume practice in an up-country district. During the East African Campaign he served with the 3rd King's African Rifles, and on demobilisation in 1919 joined Mr. C. G. Atkinson in a legal partnership. In 1923-24 he was an unofficial member of the Kenya Legislative Council.

## Obituary.

Mr. Charles Lytle, one of the pioneers of Southern Rhodesia, died recently.

Mr. Howell Maurice Davies died last week in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. T. Keep, J.P., co-governing director of Keep Brothers, Ltd., who have business interests in East Africa, died recently in Birmingham.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis Augustus Heathfield Elliott, D.S.O., who died in London last week at the age of 70, served under General Smuts in the East African Campaign, first with the 6th Mounted Brigade, later commanding the 4th South African Horse and the 1st Mounted Brigade, and being twice mentioned in dispatches. He served through the Bechuanaland Campaign in 1896-97.

All his many East African friends will sympathise deeply with the Hon. Sir William Lead, M.J.C., on the loss he has sustained by the death of his father, Mr. W. H. Lead, in Leicester last week at the age of 88. Mr. Lead was a well-known printer, and one of the founders, and a former Chairman and President, of the Leicester Master Printers' Association, while for 25 years he was Chairman of the Printing Trade Advisory Committee of the Royal College of Technologists.

We regret to learn of the death at the age of 30 near Manka, Northern Rhodesia, from injuries received in a motor accident, of Mr. C. J. Peacock, of the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service.

Those who travel regularly on the South Africa service of the London-Castle Line will learn with regret of the death last week of Mr. R. E. Sutton, commodore purser of the company. He joined the Southampton staff of the Union Steamship Company in 1894, and four years later became purser in the "Moor." He was promoted commodore purser in July, 1932, and made his last voyage in the "Stirling Castle" in June. His never-failing courtesy gained him many friends.

Mr. E. C. Atkinson, whose death in Nakuru at the age of 67 we briefly reported last week, arrived in Kenya in 1900 to join his brother, Dr. A. E. Atkinson, the close friend of Lord Delamere, on whose early life in East Africa he exercised so considerable an influence. The Atkinsons established not far from Nairobi the first sawmill to operate in Kenya, but later moved to Turi, in which locality they began business as Equator Saw Mills, afterwards acquired by Major Ewart Grogan. Mr. Atkinson thereafter resided on his farm near Londiani, where a brother, H. B., is also a settler.

Commander Andrew Wilmot-Smith, D.S.O., R.N. (ret'd.), who died in Zomba, Nyasaland, last week from pneumonia, had been engaged in tobacco planting in the Lilongwe district for the past nine years. He served in the Navy from 1901 to 1927, for most of the time in the submarine branch. He was in command of a "Q" ship during part of the War, and for gallantry in action with an enemy submarine he was awarded the D.S.O. and mentioned in dispatches. His last service afloat was as second in command of H.M.S. "Incauntless" on the Empire cruise of 1923-24. He is survived by his widow and a son and daughter.

We deeply regret to report the death in London last Friday from heart disease and neurasthenia of Mrs. Nellie McCrae, wife of Mr. Jimmie McCrae, the well-known Kenya sisal grower. Mrs. McCrae, who was the widow of Captain John Ginge, was married in Kenya in 1919 to Mr. McCrae, and of that marriage there is a son of 15 years of age who is at Oundle School, and a daughter of the previous marriage. Mrs. McCrae had many friends in East Africa, and there will be widespread sorrow at her passing, and deep sympathy with the family in their bereavement. The funeral took place at Golders Green Crematorium on Wednesday.

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## Questions in Parliament. Amalgamation of the Rhodesias.

A MALGAMATION, OR CLOSER ASSOCIATION OF THE RHODESIAS, and the future of the South African Protectorates were discussed in last week's debate on Dominion Affairs in the House of Commons.

Speaking of Rhodesian Amalgamation, Mr. Patrick Lawrence recalled the 1931 declaration which had the approval of all parties in the House, that the time had not come for amalgamation, and said there was today a large measure of support for the view that that time had certainly not yet arrived. As the development of Northern Rhodesia had not proceeded sufficiently to justify a change. Urging that the Imperial Government's powers of restriction on Southern Rhodesia's freedom of action should not be removed, he said that there was not so much a criticism of the Colony as that the White question of Native policy was in flux; the Dominion Secretary should exercise his powers in that connexion with great discretion, but still not to arrogate his power either directly or inferentially, by allowing legislation in that country which is contrary to the spirit which the House and Government of all parties have consistently shown to the question of Natives in Africa.

Of the High Commission territories, he said: "Our policy is justness in theory, but I am not at all sure it is not stagnation in practice. The neglect of these Protectorates has been an outstanding disgrace. This is not merely a question of 10 or 15 years hence, but of 50 or 100 years hence."

Mr. Mander suggested that the South African Protectorates should—*in due course*—be placed under some form of mandate, but not necessarily the present form. Whether or not this was created to surmount the difficulties between the British and South African Governments.

Sir Edward Grace confined himself to a discussion of the work of the Imperial Conference, without mentioning Africa.

### Criticism of S. Rhodesian Legislation.

The aim of Rhodes, in his historic phrase, was to secure equal rights for all civilised men south of the Tropic of Capricorn, said Mr. Green Jones, "but recent legislation in Southern Rhodesia has worsened the status and security of the Native people, and I regret our Dominions Office has given that reactionary legislation its approval." With regard to amalgamation, he asked what had been going on, and if they were to be confronted with something already agreed-upon to merge the two countries.

"The British Government must first of all be actuated for the people of Britain; and, therefore, to say we are trustees for Africans does not get us much further, if there is any real conflict of interests between the two," said Mr. Pickthorn.

The Secretary of State for the Dominions, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, referred to discussions which Mr. Burgess, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, had had with the Colonial Secretary and himself regarding amalgamation or closer association with Northern Rhodesia, said they were giving careful consideration to the points raised, but added that he was unable to make a statement on the position. Unjustified discriminations had been applied to recent Southern Rhodesian legislation which was merely consolidating acts, or enforcing legislation which had been in force for a great many years. The modifications were not in the direction of reaction, but of relaxation of the law concerning, for instance, the status of the Native. If a policy of association had been followed in the High Commission territories the condition of the people in those economically backward areas would have been hopeless, but the British Government had consistently stood by those three countries. The Government was also pursuing an active development policy, and Sir Alan Pitt-Rivers' proposals were being steadily carried out. In Basutoland an ambitious scheme to combat soil erosion was being carried out at a cost of £100,000. Water supply schemes in Bechuanaland were costing £1,000,000, and grants totalling £1,600,000 had been granted from the Colonial Development Fund. Government grants meant that those territories should be able to develop as fast as good as any area in the colonial world, and that new arrangements had been made, involving an increase in salary, pension, and gratuity for the Colonial Service. The South Africa Act of 1931 provided for the transfer of territories to the Union, and that section of the Act

had not been revealed and was not going to be revealed. But (perhaps) would not take place until the wishes of the local population had been very carefully considered, and until a Parliament had been given the fullest opportunity of discussing its views. He recalled the words of General Smuts: "And the people were prepared and desired to come in."

### Resignations from an Executive Council.

Major Fisher asked for information concerning the withdrawal of his resignation from the Southern Rhodesian Executive Council by Lord Francis Scott and Captain Schwab, and whether the Government would be reappointed in order to secure their consent to be reappointed.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies replied that the two gentlemen in question had not withdrawn their resignations from the Executive Council. They had been reappointed in the usual manner, and no conditions of any kind were attached to the reappointment.

Mr. Mather asked the Colonial Secretary, in connexion with measures against soil erosion in Kenya, how many acres of land in the Kamba Reserve had now been in the Kamba Reserve were regarded as badly eroded and in need of reconditioning, what was the total area reconditioned during each of the last five years, and whether the re-creation of the Native population had been obtained for the work.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. G. G. D. Roberts, said that the figures referred to were not available in this country. In the Native areas in question, however, a considerable amount of reconditioning and protective work had been done, and was being done, such as reforestation, contour planting on Napier Grass, surface anchoring of eroded lands, and construction of dams for water conservation. Other measures provided for the limitation of the grazing of goats and the demarcation and draining of stock-water. In regard to the second part of the question, the work was proceeding at the rate of some 2,000 acres per annum. Mr. G. G. D. Roberts asked the Colonial Secretary what alterations were proposed to be effected by the Government in the terms on which lands are held by certain Native chiefs of western Uganda by the method of collection of taxes or rents in their territories, whether they are in accordance with the terms of a past agreement, whether the agreement of the Native chiefs was obtained, and whether the Government intended to make these alterations if they were opposed by the chiefs.

Mr. Gimsby Gane replied that there were no inalienable various ancient arrangements for land tenure in Uganda, and the policy of the Government was to do away with these survivals and confer title on the holders, replacing them by a more equitable system of taxation. The case of Toro and Ankole, in which the Government was originally in lieu of rent, and now the chief, in the course of time this payment became regarded as the nature of rent for land, and the Government was that payment was collected by the Native Administration and then handed to individual landlords, whereas there were such. The Government desired to abolish this arrangement, and was taking steps accordingly. It would be necessary for the agreement of 1905 to be modified in some respects either by negotiation or by statute. Any agreement as to a supplementary one, and such alterations, must be subject to the consent of the chief concerned.

### Uganda.

Mr. Gane told Mr. G. G. D. Roberts that the attitude of the British Government in regard to the Government of the Uganda Protectorate by the British and the Government of the Protectorate was a similar question by the House of Commons in 1931. On that occasion he said: "It is not possible for me to make a pronouncement on an issue which has not been raised, and which it is over to be raised would be a matter to be considered by the League as a whole."

Asked by Mrs. Noel Baker whether he could make a statement as to the present whereabouts of Walter Wark, former interpreter of H. M. Lugard in Aden, who was afterwards arrested and imprisoned by the Indians while still in the custody of the Indian Government, Mr. G. G. D. Roberts replied that Walter Wark was not a British subject and that his whereabouts were entirely in the hands of the Indian Government. While the Indian Government had the custody of him, it was not the responsibility of the British Government, and he had no right to be released by the British Government. He was a half-brother of a British subject and a native of India, and he had been arrested by the Indian authorities, who had now agreed to set him free. The Government of the Protectorate would be glad to receive him, and the British Government and the person concerned, which the Indian Government had agreed to do, would be glad to receive him. Mr. G. G. D. Roberts said that the Government of the Protectorate were glad to receive him, and the British Government and the person concerned, which the Indian Government had agreed to do, would be glad to receive him.

Mr. G. G. D. Roberts said that the Government of the Protectorate were glad to receive him, and the British Government and the person concerned, which the Indian Government had agreed to do, would be glad to receive him.

Rhodesia during the last five years. Mr. De la Motte said that the returns did not show any increase in the number of coloured persons, but they were as follows: *The Rhodesia Times*, 1934, 204; 1935, 203; 1936, 1934; 1937, 306. *The Herald and Tribune*, 1934, 140; 1935, 193; 1936, 193; 1937, 226.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Brigadier General Clifford Brown, said that many of the officers serving in the High Commission Territories had been recruited in the Union of South Africa. He would bear in mind the suggestion that such officers might help British administrators, but in the event of the Native Territories coming under South African administration the Natives might feel aggrieved, and their interests would continue to be considered and the same lines of policy pursued as hitherto. In this connection he pointed out that there was a provision in the Statute of the South Africa Act of 1926 which was designed to facilitate the event of transfer, the retention of officers serving in the territories at the time.

### The Open Door in the Colonies

In the House of Lords last week Lord Lothian asked whether the Government was prepared to consider altering the Ottawa Agreements for the closing of the open door in the Colonies. Nothing does more harm to this country than the restoration for itself of exclusive privileges in our Colonies," he said. "It is not really worth while either from our point of view or from that of the Dominions."

The larger part of the Colonial Empire is debared from these arrangements by the Convention of the League of Nations. It is the case of Gibraltar, by special international agreements, of Zululand, by special rights of economic advantage in this aspect, of the preferential system, but politically speaking there is no great deal of disadvantage.

The question should be considered from the viewpoint of the indigenous inhabitants of the countries concerned. We constantly talk of our trusteeship for the indigenous people, but when it comes to allowing them to obtain the cheap goods necessary for their standard of living, we sit in and compel them to buy much more expensive goods because they are made in this country. The sooner we return to our original open door policy the better.

#### The Zanzibar Clove Trade

Another point has arisen out of the government control which inevitably follows economic nationalism. That is the great anxiety caused in India recently by the cessation of clove trade. It is interesting that in the early days of the Clove Growers' Association the result of its efforts was that Indian merchants who had previously done practically all the trade in cloves were to be eliminated. There was also a monopsonium which prevented them collecting some of their earlier debts. Although I understand the matter has since been re-considered, I hope the Government will look into the matter, for it is causing a great deal of anxiety in India. I believe it is possible to make a just arrangement for the Indian merchants which will allay their bitter feeling and lessen the anxiety caused in India.

Lord Lothian said that the 22 countries and communities represented in the matter by the British Empire had included Argentina, Colombia, and Honduras, and a list of forty three. Was it any wonder that there was economic unrest? It was all very well to tell foreign countries they could buy raw materials and that we should be pleased to sell to them, but they can buy raw materials only if they had the exchange with which to buy, and they could not that exchange in sufficient measure only if they had a large export trade. The so-called disaffected countries were entitled to a large export trade if they were to raise the standard of life of their people. At Ottawa for the first time we put a tariff on foreign goods coming into the Colonies, and this did not apply to the principal territories of our Empire, the Congo Basin, Tanganyika and other regions a source of great grievance, especially to Japan.

#### Lord Effort on the Congo Basin Treaties

Lord Effort said the Treaty of the Congo Basin had now been regarded on revision with regard to the various references. International interests, however, held in mind, it was necessary for the Berlin Act of 1885 to be interpreted in a way which would not allow the same great benefits which the Berlin Act had brought and denuded because of its weakness contained in the

termination of the Berlin Act, they continued as a duty for perpetuity.

East Africa should be considered under the same view which prevented the African Colonies from being treated as a single unit. It is necessary to consider the interests of other countries. The Government must be prepared to consider the interests of other countries. The Government must be prepared to consider the interests of other countries. The Government must be prepared to consider the interests of other countries.

Lord Lothian said that the question of imports to the Colonies was a matter which should be referred to the local authorities. The Government must be prepared to consider the interests of other countries. The Government must be prepared to consider the interests of other countries. The Government must be prepared to consider the interests of other countries.

#### The Government Reply

Lord Halifax replied for the Government, recalled that it was the British Government which initiated the raw materials acquisition being conducted in Geneva, and emphasized that no one should assume that the inability of certain countries to find a means of purchasing raw materials was necessarily or primarily the fault of the countries.

As to the Zanzibar clove trade, the rights of the Indian merchants were being safeguarded as far as possible to meet the views of the Indian Government. The Indian Government had been given concerning the appointment of Indian buying agents. Two Indians had been added to the board of the Clove Growers' Association. A satisfactory provision had been made for the establishment of an advisory body upon which the Indian community was adequately represented. He believed the Government of India, while still regretting it was not possible to modify the principle of the new decree, had expressed great appreciation of the consideration given to its statement of the case.

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### News Items in Brief.

Sierra Leone has been opened to British subjects and 135 Europeans visited Freetown.

Passion Fruit Board has been set up by the Government.

No resolutions were carried at the meeting of the Rhodes Inhabitants' Estates.

The East Rhodes Mayor granted £100 for the expenditure on Native games in 1935-36.

The last southern Rhodesian census shows that 100 persons out of every 1,000 were of British nationality.

A Bill is to be introduced to the Legislative Council to authorise a loan of £200,000 to finance the Government's liabilities as incurred by debiting the 1935-36 accounts and accumulation of deficits in the previous year amounting to £200,000.

General Chamberlain has accepted the suggestion that the British Government should buy the East African Customs duties.

The Federation of Women's Institutes in southern Rhodesia is to be dissolved, the decision to be the termination of a 10-year experiment.

The first sample collection and analysis was completed in South Africa. The first sample was reported 30 feet of malpais in the British Colony.

A cricket match was played last week between the Bank (D.C. & O.S.) and a team from the Southern Rhodesia College in London. The Bank scored 247 runs, the College 175. The Bank and Rhodesia were supplied with 177 bats, 100 stumps, etc.

Business or visitors to Tanganyika may now import free of duty a motor vehicle and a certain quantity of equipment for camping purposes for six months.

The advantage to Rhodesia of the installation of bulk distribution facilities in Beira has been seen by the decrease in the price of petrol in 1935 from 2s. 5d. to 2s. per gallon.

Flunkers returning on a delivery flight to South Africa was arrested in a forced landing last week in the East. The Equatorial Province in the Orange State of the occupants was injured.

Funds are to be provided in Southern Rhodesia for the building of a tuberculosis sanatorium, the provision of X-ray machines for patients in all Government hospitals and for malaria research.

Approximate gross receipts of all sections of Rhodesia Railways for the first 10 months ended May, 1936, were £2,982,177 compared with £2,200,000 during the corresponding period of 1935-36.

The Rhodesian Agricultural Union has asked the Government to cause the Costs of Distribution Committee to continue its investigations throughout the whole field of distribution in the Colony.

An international aeronautical conference met in Stanleyville last week to discuss African aviation problems and particularly the provision of new air services between the Belgian Congo and British Africa.

Summaries of the lectures delivered at the Oxford University Summer School on Colonial Administration are to be published in pamphlet form. Of the 255 persons present, 67 came from the East African territories.

Export trade handled by the Kenya and Uganda Railways between January 1 and May 31 totalled 20,422 tons, an increase of 15,850 tons over the corresponding period of last year. Import traffic over the same period was 17,623 tons, against 17,107 tons last year.

Passenger traffic on the Trans-Africa Railway and Lake steamer service during 1936 were reported at £2,702,000 during the 10 months ended May 31, 1936. For the first five months of this year the revenue of £6,000,000 is an increase of £1,000,000 over the proportionate limited revenue of £4,000,000.

Friendship between Mr. J. Wragg and Mr. A.H. Phelp's trading firm, Wragg & Co., chemists in Quezelen and Groenboom, Southern Rhodesia, has been renewed. Mr. Wragg is now residing at Quezelen under the old style name Mr. Phelp's firm, formerly Phelp's & Co., Ltd., in connection with the Colonial Bank.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Faith in Kenya Mining Commissioner of Mines Responds

CONFIDENCE in the future of the mining industry was expressed by the Commissioner of Mines, when he spoke at the Nairobi Rotary Club on Kasapa Road last night. He said, "When things were extremely bad in this country, it was felt that only a miracle could save the country. A miracle happened, and now we are now justly proud of these minerals in which our faith had to be maintained..."

Assistance for Mining The Experience of S. Rhodesia

BRITISH representatives on a mission were made the Southern Rhodesia Minister of Mines, Captain W. A. Sealor, when he addressed the Rhodesian Mining Congress in Salisbury. He said, "After a majority of..."

...mineral properties which had been drilled with favourable results being still more or less dormant. The only result of Government assistance..."

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## High Promise of Kenton.

### Sir Robert Williams's Confidence.

SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, managing director of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., whose address last week to the shareholders of that company appears on another page, announced that the development work done on the Tanganyika properties of Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd., justified the increased investment made in the company and confirmed his previous opinion that the area is an important new goldfield and should soon become a large producer. The first mill to be erected at Kenton will be capable of handling 500 tons of ore daily and will treat the high grade ore from Ridge 8 and Maw Mera. It was an optimistic review which Sir Robert was able to make, largely on account of the great improvement in the position of the Union Minerals, the great Belgian Congo copper producer, and the good opinion held of the future of Kenton.

## East African Goldfields.

Encouraging news of development in the goldfields of East African Goldfields, Ltd., was given at the recent annual meeting in Dar es Salaam by Mr. H. St. J. Gray, chief geologist of the company.

He said that the total of 340,000 tons of development payable ore at the Saza mine on the first and second leases up to May 31 averaged 8.18 dwt. per ton over a stoping width of 64 in. On October 31 last it was estimated that ore reserves at Saza amounted to 20,000 tons, of which 10,000 tons were shown as indicated by air-raid drilling. Of that total 30,000 tons then classed as indicated are now classed as developed ore and the average grade has proved to be about 11 dwt. instead of 8.18, over a width of 6 dwt. In addition 5,000 tons have been added to the ore in development at the surface and 10,000 tons to be developed in other parts of the mine.

It will have been observed which allows for expansion up to 200 tons a day. The first train, which is due to be completed by the end of this year, includes coarse crushing machines for 250 tons a day, wateras the fine crushing and cyanide treatment plants for half that

### Visiting Personalities.

Mr. Oswald Davies, on holiday at Cap Ferrat.

Mr. C. J. Bennett has joined the staff of the Government Mining Commissioner in Gaborone.

Sir John Barley, who recently had a leg amputated, continues to make satisfactory progress.

Mr. E. M. Kemp, Chairman of the South African Small Mines Assistance Committee, recently visited Rhodesian mining properties.

Sir Edmund Teale, Mining Consultant to the Tanganyika Government, is attending the International Geological Congress in Moscow.

Mr. J. G. Catalla, a director of a number of Rhodesian mining concerns, will remain on holiday in Scotland until the beginning of October.

Mr. Sydney Maclean has been elected a director of Becha Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. D. Macdonald Brown.

Mr. J. H. Smith, a director of East African Goldfields, Ltd., and of other companies, who arrived recently from London, is being entertained by the elderly Yorkshire.

Mr. J. H. Frayser, Chief Inspector of Mines in Tanganyika, has formed an aerial visit to Southern Rhodesia and has inspected the Wanderer chrome and asbestos mines.

Mr. R. Y. Macpherson, of the Tanganyika Lands and Mines Department, has left Dar es Salaam for England to take an extended course of study at the Royal School of Mines, in order to obtain a grant by the trustees of the Carnegie Corporation.

Mr. H. H. Moring, Chairman of the Tanami Gold Mines Syndicate, is in London, Australian and General Exploration Co., and a director of other companies with East African interests, is on holiday in Sweden. Accompanied by Mrs. Moring.

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### Mining Progress Reports.

**Kenya Gold Mining.** Treated in June, 1,550 tons, yielding 142.5 oz. of gold and 86.00 oz. of silver, 570 tons of sand and gravel, and 130 oz. of gold and 50 oz. of silver.

**Burton Mines.** During the quarter ended June 30, 7,550 mt. were developed, 100,000 of rock, 705 ft. sampled, 1,543 ft. of payable rock disclosures were disclosed, section, 275 ft. width 35 in., value 4.4 dwt. Warwick section, 333 ft., width 28 in., value 4.2 dwt.

**East African Goldfields.** The mine progress reports states: No. 1 shaft, 200-ft. level. We drive on Saza main reef, extended 60 ft., first 30 ft. av. 1.0 dwt. over 47 in., making total length of 6 B. ore shoot 725 ft., av. 16.66 dwt. over 36 ft. square width, last 50 ft. av. 2.6 dwt. over 21 in. Working of No. 2 shaft to grade begun. Shaft depth, 250 ft. to 277 ft. vertical depth. Clearing and excavation of site for main power over wagon. Outcrop of the top three miles of 200 ft. disclosed. Samples from outcrop over 100 ft. length of 1000 ft. all assayed over 40 dwt., except one of 4.0 dwt.

**Thistledown.** Progress report for the quarter ended June 30 states: Hooper shaft in the Etna mine was sunk 103 ft. to 232 ft., and the Rhodesia shaft was sunk to 25 ft. On 232 ft. level, the Eray shaft was sunk 107 ft. to 645 ft. and on the Fassesse mine the Jim shaft was claimed to depth of 160 ft. Development, 1,565 ft. of development (including 900 ft. of shaft sinking) was accomplished, of which 1,143 ft. was on the Etna mine and 452 ft. on the Thistledown mine. Results were: Eray shaft, av. 1.73 ft., sampled, 1,040 ft.; payable, 135 ft.; average grade, .90 dwt.; average width, 30 ins. No. 2 shaft was sunk from 870 ft. to 1,005 ft. A reef was discovered at 1,005 ft., assaying 54.8 dwt. over a corrected length of 41 in.

#### Loangwa Concessions.

Shareholders of Loangwa Concessions have accepted the proposals of Rhodesian Anglo-American to purchase their holdings on the basis of one Rho-Anglo share for 100 of 12 Loangwa shares here. The decision was made at a meeting of the company last week, when Sir Ronald Davis, who presided, pointed out that by agreeing the Loangwa's other shareholders would join a dividend-paying company.

Nothing so soon the dreaming spirit can raise.

Drink  
**KENYA**  
Coffee

for Quality

COFFEE BOARD OF KENYA  
Grand Buildings, Tyndalgar Sq., London, W1A 02Z

### Rhokana's Profits Trebled

RHOKANA CORPORATION'S estimated net profit for the year ended June 30, subject to taxation, after allowing for debenture interest, depreciation and development—and without including any sum in respect of dividends on the Corporation's large holding in Muldira Copper Mines—is £2,010,000 against £625,811 for 1966-67. An interim dividend of 25% was paid in April, and stock market estimates of the final distribution for the year vary from 25% to 35%; last year 17 1/2% was paid.

The output of fine copper for the year was 75,254 tons, 10% of fine copper (compared with 50,300, 46.42 being blister and 35.00 electrolytic).

### Latest London Share Prices.

	Last Week	This Week
Andara Syndicate (5s.)	35. 3d.	35. 6d.
Bushveld Mines (5s.)	66. 3d.	66. 9d.
Cann & Molot (12s. 6d.)	615. 3d.	633. 9d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	854. 0d.	925. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	38. 3d.	38. 3d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	78. 6d.	78. 6d.
Panti Consolidated (8s.)	168. 0d.	178. 0d.
Gabait Gold Mines (2s.)	26. 6d.	26. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	288. 6d.	298. 9d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	128. 0d.	144. 3d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd (5s.)	58. 0d.	58. 0d.
Kassala (Sadani Gold) (2s.)	4. 3d.	4. 3d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	4. 0d.	4. 0d.
Kenya (10s.)	78. 0d.	78. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	2. 0d.	2. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	68. 3d.	68. 3d.
Kinimani (10s.)	18. 6d.	18. 6d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	9d.	7d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Loma Gold (5s.)	1. 6d.	1. 6d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	58. 6d.	58. 9d.
Lufri Gold Areas (5s.)	9d.	9d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	3d.	3d.
Nchangwa Cons. (10s.)	38s. 9d.	38s. 9d.
Rexende (1s.)	16s. 10d.	16s. 10d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	48. 11d.	58. 0d.
Rhodesia Kalanga (1s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 3d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	1s. 2d.	1s. 2d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	30s. 3d.	33s. 6d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 9d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	23s. 3d.	25s. 3d.
Rhokana (41)	£13 0s. 8d.	£15 0s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	65s. 0d.	69s. 6d.
Rosterham (5s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	34s. 6d.	36s. 0d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	5s. 9d.	6s. 0d.
Tanani Gold (1s.)	1. 6d.	1. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	3s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (41)	12s. 7d.	14s. 5d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 9d.	3s. 0d.
Thistledown Etna (5s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 0d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	28s. 6d.	30s. 6d.
Wentde (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Zambesia Explor. (41)	13s. 9d.	13s. 3d.
GENERAL		
Africa Plantations (2s.)	3s. 3d.	2s. 6d.
British-South Africa (15s.)	18. 3d.	14s. 0d.
Central Line Sisal (41)	17s. 0d.	17s. 0d.
Consolidated Sisal (41)	6s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
East African Land	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
East African Sisal Plantations (40s.)	6s. 9d.	6s. 9d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (41)	30s. 0d.	30s. 0d.
Imperial Airways (41)	34s. 10d.	34s. 10d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Lewd Delf. (1s. 8d.)	1. 9d.	1. 9d.
Mozambique (Beater) (10s.)	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
Port of Beira (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Sisal Estates (10s. Def. 21s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
Sisal Plantations (New) (41)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Victoria Falls Power (41)	13s. 4d.	13s. 4d.
Victoria Falls Power (41)	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.

**COPPER MINING**

# Tanganyika Concessions Limited

## The High Grade Copper Region

The annual general meeting of Tanganyika Concessions Limited was held in London on Thursday, 13th July 1967.

Mr. S. C. Farrell, Chairman, B.C. 128, Brompton Road, London, W.1, C.M. 19, D. 519, Chairman of the company, presided and approved the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December 1966.

### Mr. Farrell's Summary Speech

Mr. Farrell, Chairman, B.C. 128, Chairman of the company, presided and approved the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December 1966. He said that the company had made a very good start in 1967 and that the results were very satisfactory. He said that the company had made a very good start in 1967 and that the results were very satisfactory.

When I addressed you last year I said that there were encouraging features which led one to hope that better results would be achieved in 1967. It is a pleasure to report that the company has achieved these results and that the results are very satisfactory.

During the year the company has made a very good start in 1967 and that the results are very satisfactory. The company has made a very good start in 1967 and that the results are very satisfactory.

### General Information in Investments

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During the month of May 1967 the metric tonne of high grade metal has also risen considerably and the average for the year so far has been more than £20 a ton above the average for 1966.

While production of copper has been largely increased, it is, in my judgment, essential that the company should keep its production level at a level which will maintain the present satisfactory level of the metal price. Sales of the high grade metal produced by the company are also satisfactory, and in particular by the sale of the metal at increasing prices.

The fact that a substantial dividend from your holding of shares in the company is being made most hopeful. In addition, the fact that the company has been able to distribute a dividend of £100,000 to the shareholders of the company is a very good sign.

### Beaulieu Railway

The improvement in traffic has resulted in a sum of £100,000 being set aside in the company's accounts for 1967 towards the payment of interest. The fact that the company has been able to improve the results of the year 1967 is a very good sign.

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Most African railways have only commenced to pay a dividend to their shareholders. The fact that the company has been able to pay a dividend to its shareholders is a very good sign.

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# The Brazil Coffee Outlook.

The coffee position of Brazil is of great importance to East African coffee growers, who will read with interest the review of the situation given last week by the Chairman of the Brazilian Warrant Agency and Finance Company, who said at the annual meeting of that company:

The position of coffee has gone from bad to worse. To protect the exchange position in Brazil for coffee still is the largest contributor to the export trade, the authorities have forced up the price of coffee by restricting entries into the port of Santos and by themselves coming into the market as purchasers until world markets have been unable to follow the upward trend, the main advantage of this is that the coffee is really available to exporters has been reduced, and this reduced quantity is most largely absorbed by so that the export trade is virtually today at a standstill, the old 30% licence quota is being steadily burnt; but the balance is passing more and more into the hands of the Government, who compete in the export trade to some extent through channels of their own election.

Of the 1937-38 crop, estimated at 26,000,000 bags, the Government have now pledged themselves to purchase 80% of the balance of \$20 per bag and 20% of 80,000 bags, to give effect of the balance of 20% or 80,000 bags, to give effect of the Government to purchase the 20%, but still retained coffee of the 1936-37 crop at \$50 per bag. The current price of coffee in Santos enables this exchange to be done at a small profit, but you will appreciate that this procedure is throwing more and more coffee into the hands of the Government, thus making their position more congested unless they destroy or ship in competition with the unprivileged trader. To finance their purchases the Federal Government propose to issue bonds to the amount of 500,000,000 as a loan to the National Coffee Plantation.

Any movement of coffee is so encumbered with excessive regulations as to throw a heavy burden upon traders, and compels the employment of an army of officials throughout the country. The spokesmen for the Government profess that the coffees held by them will be burnt, but that an equilibrium will be reached during the year 1939, after which the compulsory destruction of the trees is foreshadowed, presumably with some compensation to the planters. It is only with the hope that at an early date some solution will be found for Brazil's coffee troubles that companies like our subsidiary E. Johnston and Co., Ltd., who have been for so many years well known in the trade, can find any consolation or encouragement to continue in business.

### Coffee for a Charity

Over £200,000 was recently raised for the Klamba Charitable Fund by the sale of the London market of 31 bags of coffee. Colonel Collins Wells and Mr. Farnell, Secretary of the Coffee Trade Association, explained the object of the fund to buyers, who bid generously. Messrs. Naughton, Asser & Co., coffee brokers, Messrs. Major and Smith, Wharfedale, and the British India Line waived their charges, and Messrs. John G. Millat & Co., who handled the sale, made themselves responsible for all other expenses, from the mill to the port, including cartage to the coast, to be charged, and the allowances to buyers in respect of drafts and discount, so that the Fund has received the full proceeds realised for the coffee in London. Mr. F. M. Stacey, Hon. Treasurer of the Fund, will be very gratified at this excellent result.

### Cash Cotton Prospects

Addressing the Council of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation last week, Sir Richard Jackson said that the Sudan cotton season had been most successful and that a record crop of over 12,000 bales would be produced. In Uganda the crop would reach a new record, while the estimated crop of 27,000 bales in Kenya would be 50% higher than last year's.

### Ratoning Forbidden

With a view to preventing the spread of cotton pests in general, and red bollworm in particular, the Southern Rhodesian Government has passed an Act prohibiting the practice of ratoning cotton plants and allowing them to stand over from the growing season to another.

### Natural Progress

The late annual report from Southern Rhodesia

gives the following particulars:—The total area of the crop was 2,360,000 acres, and the yield was 2,360,000 bags of 70 lbs.

The crop was of good quality, and of good colour, and the yield appears to be a good one, and will probably be a record for the year.

The production of the crop was 2,360,000 bags, and the yield was 2,360,000 bags, and the yield was 2,360,000 bags.

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Sir Robert Gordon Gair, Chairman of the Board of Directors, E.C.R. Driers Ltd.

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### Back Trade Reviews.

London, June 29.—A. O. includes the following as its eighth monthly trade review: "The South African economy has been in a state of recovery since the beginning of the year. The country has returned to normal conditions, with good crops, increasing trade, and a rising price level."

Trade has improved steadily and satisfactory conditions back to normal. The country has returned to normal conditions, with good crops, increasing trade, and a rising price level."

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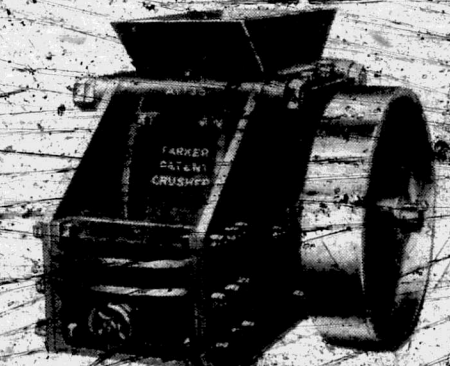
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Accepts material up to approximately 2 1/2 ft. producing a range of sizes of 1/16" and under.  
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SOLE AGENTS: SAILEY & ROBERTS LTD., NAIROBI.  
Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu, Mombasa, Malindi, Dar es Salaam.

### Rhodesian Tobacco Auctions.

The Southern Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board... (text partially obscured)

### Alexander, Lawrie & Co.

Alexander, Lawrie & Co., who have business connections in East Africa... (text partially obscured)

### Fertilizer Trade.

The fertilizer trade in East Africa... (text partially obscured)

### Marketing Trade.

The marketing trade in East Africa... (text partially obscured)





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