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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NO SOUL WITHIN THE EMPIRE is more strongly attached to the Mother Country than Southern Rhodesia, whose great founder, Cecil Rhodes, would turn in his grave if he knew that the party of two thousand Rhodesian schoolboys who'd reached Europe at the beginning of this week were to travel both ways in German ships and were to spend the first half of their holiday in Germany, and more than the second half in England. It is bad enough that individual Britons from across the seas should for one reason or another patronise salaried German ships in preference to unsubsidised British vessels; it is far worse that organised parties should do so, thus these boys should have been subject to German influence from the time they stepped aboard in Cape Town, and that they should gain their first and therefore possibly most vivid impressions of Europe from a country in which they will be subject to subtle propaganda during the whole of their stay, a country moreover which glories in the rejection of the characteristic British virtues of tolerance and fair play, whilst at least as necessary in Rhodesia as in other parts of the Commonwealth. It is deplorable that such a party should travel in any but a British ship, and that, presumably for purely monetary reasons, the sum of the boys' should have been allocated in so strange a fashion. Did these responsible for the tour stop to consider whether certain schoolboys from, say, South-West Africa could have been arranged or allowed to spend

England or France longer the time at their disposal? That question exposes the absurdity of the present arrangements, which it is unfortunately too late to rectify, but a correction of which may perhaps be prevented by public protests at the present blunder, which will not have been without its value if it also causes British travellers generally to realise that each has a personal responsibility to discharge in the manner of his travelling, and that he can do his bit to maintain Imperial communications, the strengthening of which was never more necessary than to-day.



Not long ago the Bulawayo Town Council, when debating the question of purchasing German electrical machinery, showed very clearly that it preferred in hue British, and German Machinery, although the issue was some for S. Rhodesia. What obscured by the error of the Council in at first issuing for publication only a very brief account of the meeting, the public, when it was later given the further facts, fell into the trap that it objected to foreign purchases merely because they might show some initial economy. Unhappily the Electricity Commission has now purchased German machinery for the 1 multi power station, ostensibly because the German tender was £6,000 below the British, though it is generally held that the prevailing consideration was the offer of Germany to take half of the profit, worth, of the purchase money in Rhodesian dollars.

kenious coffee, and in particular during the last couple of years to develop fairer trade between Kenya Rhodesia and Germany, but the best evidence of the history of the world's coffee market is that it would have been better to have left it to be so unsound and lighter than it was, instead of trying to jeopardise the substance of even the most trivial and growing British market for the time being at shadow of a few trivial German transactions. The matter is now stalemate, and the issue has yet to start that could lead to agreement to two similar sets of machinery and codes. Documents put forward in Rhodesia on behalf of their business community appear to share the view that a more or less flat rate delivery of the main coffee does not seem to have been agreed, and they may have been making particularly strenuous efforts to get sell him something like 25 per cent. return in the onerous vicarious shipping rates offered in the argument of the coffee by producers in Rhodesia in its behalf, resulting excellent propaganda for use in other markets. Rhodesia is also, in this case, particularly, the German argument appears to have scored a point, because the matter is as yet unimportant, and we think the wrong thing will not be to allow no assume importance, but it is certain that the propagandists will exploit to the full their small present gains.

A SINGLED OUT and mentioned in the former and Government departments is set out in the Coffee Board of Kenya the 15-page annual report which for the year ended June 30 had reached the Board of Trade in London by air mail by mid-August. It contains a mass of Promised information and valuable statistics, but the pages of them are only half written off. This is almost any Government document, and in the territories would, if faced with a similar task, have found ample excuse to delay publication for months; is not exaggeration to say that dozens of official reports of a much less pronounced statistical character have reached us a year ago, more than the period for which they relate. An expert of this business-like and up-to-date government might well be induced to give to the head of every department of the Civil Service in every dependency, with the plainest suggestion that it teaches useful lessons which he should pass to heart—unless he be one of those very few senior officials whose prudently promptitude in rendering the annual reports of his stewardship is unfortunately far from reflected in the procrastination of others through whose hands it must pass before reaching the public in printed form. Though infelicitous is the worst offender in this respect, some non-official bodies are notably lax in this same matter, and there too might take to heart the example of this annual report.

Secondly, to the industry which the Office Board was constituted to promote is the key note

of this publication.

Courageous Service to Coffee Industry

It provides proof after proof of alertness, enthusiasm, and courage. Mr. R. S. Wollen, the able Chairman, who has done so much to establish the Board in the public confidence, has taken the opportunity of his presence in England on sick leave to report on the work of the London representative and office, and, in order that his report might be as recent as possible, completed it only on June 24; while Mr. Roger Norton, the equally devoted Vice-Chairman, attended every meeting of the Board and its executive committee during the year, being the only member to achieve such an attendance record. By evidence of courage the Board recognised frankly that the Kenya Coffee Auctions, as then constituted, had served their purpose, decided to wind up the organisation and make way for the establishment in its stead of an independent East African Coffee Exchange. Recommended this Government to pay to the Exchange the revenue from coffee dealers' licences and facilitated the withdrawal from the Coffee Board of the Nairobi and Mombasa representatives of the Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa, a new joint standing committee of the two bodies being formed to maintain the necessary liaison. In short, there is the strongest evidence of a broad-minded determination to act in the best interests of the industry, even when desirable modifications appeared to derogate from the immediate importance of the Board itself.

No one with any serious interest in the coffee industry of Eastern Africa can afford to be without a copy of this report—one of the most practical of publications—which gives a comprehensive and clear presentation of all the essential facts, and, what is not less important, avoids verbosity and the inclusion of non-essentials. Those who have had personal experience of the zeal and assiduity of Mr. H. C. H. Bell, the London representative of the Board, will read with pleasure and endorsement his Chairman's tribute to his energy, efficiency, and the economy and success of the organisation he has evolved. Mr. Wollen believes, as we do, that the small expenditure which the Board has incurred in Great Britain has been amply justified, and that it could scarcely have been made to yield better returns. Altogether this is a most praiseworthy publication which reflects credit on all concerned, and, not least, on Mr. Saben, the chairman of the Board.

SINCE SISAL GROWING is one of East Africa's great industries, and one with great potentialities of extension, it is highly desirable that public confidence in it should not be undermined, but that, on the contrary, every reasonable step should be taken to encourage it. The unhappy experience of Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., in the first year of existence—the main features of which are reported at

some length in this issue, has had most unfortunate repercussions in the City, which, besides all rumours of further disappearances in stores, in the absence of official statements from some of the companies concerned, operates on the Stock Exchange have had every opportunity to exaggerate; and some of them have not been slow to see and seize their chances. In some cases we have been able to hearten inquirers with the assurance that the pessimistic information given there was not warranted, but for every person who, without the trouble to seek confirmation from the company mentioned or from some independent organisation in general touch with sisal matters, there are probably a score, and maybe even a hundred, who accept what they are told at more or less face value—and who probably spread the news that they have heard, particularly if it is not favourable.

There is one very easy means of circumventing such harbingers of evil tidings and of enhancing the reputation of the industry in the eyes of investors.

Monthly Output Figures Should be Published. It is necessary is the regular publication by all important producing companies of the figures of their fibre output, either quarterly, or, better still, monthly by month. Companies engaged in mining and in the growing of tea, rubber, and other tropical crops have long followed the custom of announcing their monthly production through the columns of the Press, and the moment is most opportune for East African sisal companies to follow that excellent precedent. One great advantage from the standpoint of the individual company would be that a board of directors could not then be accused of withholding either good or bad news for the annual report. Shareholders and members of the general public who are potential shareholders would be given twelve occasions in the year on which to learn of the results of operations on the estates, and would thus be far better able to estimate the value of the shares than they can be at present.

This suggestion is not made primarily from the sharemarket point of view, for the general health of the industry is far more important. An Offer to than its temporary attraction by the public favour in Stock Exchange circles, though taking the long view, it is undeniably advantageous that investors in sisal producing companies should feel satisfied as to the position of the companies in which they are financially interested. The company's shareholders, the outside public, and East Africa as a whole would all gain from the adoption of the suggestion, to which there appear to be no corresponding drawbacks. If from the present malaise there should result an agreement among the companies to take the public into their confidence with regard to their mainly fibre yields, a substantial gain will have emerged; if such agreement cannot be reached, we hope that a number of the companies will determine to issue regular monthly statistics henceforth, and that those which do not

simply follow suit will in due course be persuaded to do so. The columns are free at the disposal of the companies for the expression of their opinions.

WHAT IS THE OUTLOOK FOR SISAL? The cotton-growing regions of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, the Bechuanaland, and the Transvaal, have, for many years past, presented a picture of the future of the cotton and sisal cotton Outlook. Cotton-growing areas in South Africa, Nyasaland, and Bechuanaland, but the crop can be expected to be a fair success in its first year, and only afterwards, if the climatic vicissitudes run, of course, be ameliorating to any tropical crop, but it is to be hoped that Nyasaland will not prove to be ill-starred in regard to cotton, with considerable hopes having been built—not least by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation and the British Cotton Growers Association, which have for many years co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in the improvement and expansion of cotton-growing. Those expert bodies have, so far as we recollect, made no pessimistic pronouncements, and the B.C.G.A., whose financial stake in Nyasaland is considerable, has not curtailed its operations. A last couple of seasons have certainly gone to show that cotton is reasonably well adapted to the climate, and the extension of acreages has been done with the result that this season's crop promises to be a success. Upon the basis of the existing rainfall, the new areas of land have, we know, been no factor in the changes, and the first Commission of the twelve months' duration, which came into existence, did not have the opportunity of examining the peasant growers and which makes a contributory factor in the lesser crop in that district. It is intended to find also time to look into the official Handbook of Nyasaland, which anticipates extension of native cotton growing in the Shire Valley and lake shore areas and in Nyanza, and that it contains no suggestion that climatic conditions are unfavourable to the crop.

OUR AIR MAIL EDITION.

A SHILLING A WEEK.

For those living sum readers in East Central, and South Central Africa, can now receive "East Africa and Rhodesia" within four or five days of publication in London. It is the complete edition of the week, but printed on Bible paper to reduce weight, and air mail postage.

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A SHILLING A WEEK.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Back to the Fold.

M. C. FREDERICK PITMAN, who has been living in England for the last four years, has found his way back again, not strong to be resisted, and he is at London writing to Ugandans where he spent many years in partnership with Mr. Salmon, who is now a magistrate, and one of the best known big-game hunters in Africa. Mr. Pitman might well be considered a regular tramp along the coast, but he is a confirmed bachelor, not a good deal heard of in Uganda, and it is difficult to imagine him getting to Uganda in 1907 as an Assistant Commissioner, and his settling in Entebbe, and finding himself in the office of the Magistrate of Kampala, and then in the office of the High Court and in their antipaternalistic Eastern Africa.

On the date of the outbreak of World War I became Assistant Commissioner Mombasa, and after a spell of duty serving with the K.A.F. in the E. African campaign along the Ethiopian frontier. When his usual practice as a collector of specimens he would share his hunting trophies with life, was one of the founders of the Nairobi Rugby Football Club and Golf Club, a past President of the Sports Club, and one of the first members of the Golf Club. He was a non-official member of the Legation, and unusually popular, always full warmly at the fireside of the old.

On Finding Barbers.

YOKINGA, the immigrant barbers of Africa. A writer in a Dar es Salaam paper complains that they are always changing about when they are not wanted, has asked whether they disappear when their services really are required. Mr. Leslie D. Lyell, noted big game hunter and travel writer has answered the question. At least it appears that he had solved the mystery in a recent letter to *The Field* in which he pointed out that the barbers, or his acquaintance usually, "live to four or five years, sometimes lie in a stupid state for several months. That was exactly of what the Dar es Salaam writer complained." He described his finding of a *Clarias gariepinus*, which was manifestly a false rendering, for the dignified pages of our contemporary, of local Swahili descriptions. The concluding passage of the communication revealed that Mr. Lyell used to hook his barbers and keep them alive for several days. Mr. Lyell, it has been said, is a big game hunter, but not quite so big as that, and *The Field* will now perhaps understand, or blame the printer's devil. By the way, *Clarias gariepinus* are, of course, barbel, not barbers.

Samaki Pitman.

Haplochromis pitmani is a fish—the pitmani part of the name being neither connected with ghorham nor indicating that the fish is the favourite fish in sport of coal miners. It is quite a new fish—that is new to science—being one of three discovered by the Vanderbilt scientific expedition to Uganda on behalf of the Academy of Natural Sciences Philadelphia, the others being named *Alochilichthys vanderbilti* and *Gnathochromis rehni*. By this time the thoughtful reader who knows Uganda may have gathered that the *Samaki pitmani* has been named after the Protectorate's popular Game Warden, Captain C. R. S. Pitman. Think what might have happened

The Uganda Game Department already has a *Samaki* (Captain R. J. D.) Salmon, who has often acted for Captain Pitman. Had such a term coincided with the activities of the Philadelphians, the expedition might simply have named its discovery *Samaki salmoni*. Can anyone imagine Captain Pitman being really keen about this type of living memorial to his gamewardenship? Totally different considerations apply in the case of Captain Salmon; he is a graduate *Samaki* Salmon to his friends, and would have been a cheering thought for him and others to reflect on the thousands of *Samaki salmoni* fishes this time. Mr. Pitman which would live in the lakes and streams of Uganda long after there were no more elephants to control. The trouble is that future generations of travelling scientists from American museums of natural history would probably be baffled by this *Samaki salmoni* which they would find did not resemble *Samaki* in any way but looked exactly like a *Samaki salmoni*.

Kenya Club's First Secretary.

MR. JOHN M. L. CHARLIE HARRISON leaves by to-morrow's flying boat after just a month in England. He came, he says, just to find out what the new flying-boats are like, and to have a peep at the Old Country at midsummer. His present flight makes his eighth between England and East Africa, and he has done the ocean trip twenty-three times since he first went to Mombasa in 1903. Long afterwards he settled in Nairobi, then in its earliest pioneer stages, being one of the first advocates to reach the Kenya Highlands, where he continued to practise until he retired in 1929. He was the first honorary (residential) secretary of the Nairobi Club, of which he was afterwards Chairman, for some years, is an ex-member of the Nairobi Municipal Council, and has long had extensive business interests in agricultural, industrial, mining and property companies of the Colony. Bon Voyage!

Language Matter.

ENGLISHMAN, a Scot, a German and an Indian were the four speakers at the recent annual dinner in Tanganyika of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association. The topics discussed were various, one of the few specks of humour coming from the German, Major von Brandis, who hoped the wave of prosperity would continue for another twelve months, in order to give the banks a chance to recover lost ground. Thereafter there was general laughter. That recalls the quip at one of the last Colombo dinners that the only "bonnie, bonnie banks" in last Africa were the Standard Bank and the N.I.B.L.

Not on the Map.

A DUTCH ISLAND, SOUTHERN, which received a name from the discoverer, Bulawayo, caused an announcement to Bulawayo that he did not know where it was, although he had been searching for it without success. The Bulawayo and British Publicity Association would like to know more about the island, if possible, for as they readied off their recent annual meeting, they are doing their best to make the continental capital of Southern Rhodesia known (via Peking) to Peru, from Amritsar

The Development of Eastern Africa.

Sir Harold Kittermaster on Nyasaland's Difficulties

SOME OF THE MEANS BY WHICH THE general development of Eastern Africa might be accelerated were discussed at the August meeting of the Executive Council of the joint East African Board visitors at which included Sir Harold Kittermaster, Governor of Nyasaland; the Earl of Erroll and Colonel Ludsdy, both of Kenya; and Mr. Leslie G. Hadow, of Nyasaland honorary secretary both of the African Economic Association and the Nyasaland Tea Association.

Mr. Leslie G. H. Crome emphasised that the demand was not for financial assistance from public funds for private projects for which money could always be found, provided the venture seemed reasonably sound; what was wanted was more active and intelligent sympathy by the local and Imperial governments.

While agreeing with those sentiments, Sir Humphrey Leggett added that public finance was essentially for such projects as the combating of soil erosion and the improvement of better water-supplies; moreover, as East Africa and Rhodesia had just announced, the Government of Tanganyika Territory had formulated plans for the assistance of those engaged in gold-mining. The great need was to enlist the full co-operation of the local Governments; their developments would be expedited and broadened.

The tea and sugar industries

Sir Harold Kittermaster said that Nyasaland had not yet planned up new tea acreages to her full quota, and that there was consequently considerable scope for expansion in the tea production of the Protectorate. The most practical way of dealing with the situation was, he thought, not to limit the acreages which might be planted under the crop, but to set a limit on exports.

Kenya, commented Mr. Holm, had planted almost up to her quota; he felt that the prosperity of the Native population offered scope for largely increased tea consumption by Africans. Mr. A. M. Hall, of Cameroun, having said that Uganda demanded the abolition of the existing restrictions on acreage, and the substitution of control of exports, pointed out that the demand for tea by the Native population was expanding rapidly, so much so that local demand could not be supplied by the local production. It was obviously ridiculous in such a case to hamper production by restriction of acreage, and neither the International Tea Committee nor anyone else could in a case like this raise objection to the control of exports.

Sir Humphrey Leggett pointed out that restrictions were also a handicap to the development of the East African sugar industry. One of the largest sugar-growing concerns in Uganda had had its plants searched by the Government, which had deemed it want the necessary clearance for the import of additional sugar machinery.

Development and Marketing Interdependence

Mr. Bell considered it essential that development and marketing should be approached jointly, and although he did not lay much store on mere names, he felt that it would be advantageous if the new organisation to be set up by the Secretary of State could be called the Colonial Empire Development and Marketing Board instead of the Colonial

Empire Marketing Board. Developments could not be properly discussed without bearing in mind the marketing of the produce resulting from that development, and, similarly, marketing could not be studied apart from the development of the territories concerned.

He had been sent to England by the Colleagues of Kenya to investigate the marketing position, and had promptly found himself involved in matters of local finance. Similarly when the Secretary of State had recently wanted an investigation into the Zanzibar clove trade, the Comptroller of Customs up to East Africa had found that manse involved at least as large a part in the problem as actual marketing questions.

East African Marketing Highly Discrepancy

Mr. Wigglesworth, expressing agreement with those views but doubted whether there was now so far it need as formerly for an Empire Marketing Board, since great progress had been made meanwhile in the marketing of the produce of the Colonies. Coffee, tea, and sisal were outstanding examples. To the suggestion that East African tea growers had suffered from the disappearance of the New marketing offices of the E.M.B. who had been negotiating with a number of shipping companies and railways, which might have been persuaded ere this to use sisal ropes, he replied that if the shipping companies had decided to use sisal there would not have been enough fibre to supply the needs.

Mr. Leslie G. H. Crome felt strongly that increased attention to development was far more necessary than action in regard to marketing, especially as the main exports of Eastern Africa, such as cotton, sisal, coffee, and tea, were largely organised on the marketing side.

Mr. Holm was of the opinion that what was at the back of the mind of the Secretary of State and his expert advisers was the astonishingly long list of Colonial products, the economic value of which for industrial and other purposes is very little known. Possibly the new Board would concentrate its attention largely upon such products.

It was agreed that the new Board, provided its functions were satisfactorily defined, might render excellent service to the Colonial Empire; that it was premature to consider its status in further detail, but that every opportunity ought to be seized by public bodies and private individuals to keep before the Imperial and local Governments the need for greater attention to planned development of the territories.

Railway Amalgamation

The decision of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce to take immediate practical steps towards amalgamation of the Kenya-Uganda Railway and the South African Transvaal Railway system was reported, and Mr. Wigglesworth stated that the East African Chamber of Trade had amalgamation would solve many present difficulties, though its final judgment had been postponed.

Mr. Holm resulted that the leading public bodies of East Africa had some two years ago approved the then attitude of the Board in favour of railway amalgamation, and had expressed the opinion that the creation of the three territories should precede amalgamation. Meanwhile, Mr. Osborne-Mandeville had

issued his report, but had unfortunately dealt very inadequately with that aspect of the railway problem. It had to be borne in mind that the enormous expenditure incurred at Kibdun entered into the matter. Mr. Petherick added that Dar es Salaam feared that amalgamation would drive from Dar es Salaam to Mombasa a great deal of traffic, especially that of tea and sisal.

It was resolved that Mr. Petherick should go over to the Kenya Uganda and Tanganyika to warmly congratulate them on their annual reports.

Nyasaland Financial Report.

With the appointment of Sir Robert Bell to inquire into the finances of Nyasaland it was discussed Sir Harold Kittermaster said that as a consequence of a proposal of his own, he learned that Sir Arthur Linne was to conduct a financial enquiry in Northern Rhodesia. Sir Harold had asked his unofficial members of Council whether they wished him to do the same in Nyasaland, and they agreed that they would welcome that step. His report of reference included an examination of the railway position, but there was no particular need for a general examination before the Government stand to point.

The Commissioner was instructed to consider the question of the railway debt, and after the authority to investigate the working of the railway, perhaps a general Commissioner without practical railway experience could not be expected to examine the working of the railway, and the omission would cause no apprehension, as the railway might perhaps welcome an examination, as they certainly got blame for sins they did not commit, and even if their expenditure were reduced by £10,000 per annum, the "absolute maximum conceivable, it would make no practical difference from the point of view of freight rates, the heavy debt charges being really the whole problem."

Several members suggested that the Colonial Office might be asked to allow the Commissioner to inspect the working of the railways, and Mr. Holt pointed that the Board had long taken the view that periodical investigation by a competent authority was essential, and that such a body as the Commission reflecting on those events concerned, but other regular and systematic examination through another organisation should welcome.

Agricultural Prospects.

As to the general agricultural outlook, Sir Harold Kittermaster said it had to be realised that Nyasaland could count on a fairly successful cotton crop in only about one year out of four or five. Last year the Director of Agriculture had estimated that the seed distribution should bring a crop double that of 1923, but the weather was so unpredictable that the figure actually dropped by 25%, thus year again there had been a big increase in seed distribution, but the crop was going to be poor, though possibly a little better than that of 1923.

The Native labour situation was driving though the country, but still lower, but the outlook for the European fine-cotton industry was obscure, there being at present only one local buyer, and that company being unable to guarantee to take any increased quantity. It was sometimes said that planters in Nyasaland were particularly handicapped because the railway offered twice as much return per pound more than the railway from Southern Rhodesia to the same port; on the other hand, it was contended that the higher returns obtained by Native labour and other costs in Nyasaland were

sufficient to decide exactly where the balance lay, and he would like to see the railway rates simplified, in order to prove whether or not European producers in Nyasaland could flourish again.

The establishment of tobacco auctions floors at Lusaka had been suggested, and more than an experiment, as that long had been tried in Port Elizabeth, something might possibly be done in the southern part of the country. He also hoped that planters would consider the sale in Great Britain of that portion of their crop suited to the requirements of the Imperial Tobacco Company.

The Implications of Bulk Export.

The export of soya beans was being greatly extended this season, and Sir Harold thought that by that and other means greater help could be provided for the railways, the export rates of which were generally as low as could be expected, with the possible exception of tea. If, however, they could get more outward traffic it would enable the railways to reduce the very heavy rates on imports.

Minerals employed by the British South Africa Company were now engaged in a systematic examination of the northern part of the colony, and in the autumn the new Mining Ordinance would be passed. So far as the southern part of Nyasaland was concerned, there had been no significant movement of prospectors, but except for a few areas the category did not appear to offer attractive prospects of successful mining being established.

A Confidential Talk Reported

Sir Leopold Moore's Apology.

SIR LEOPOLD MOORE, leader of the elected members in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, has appealed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for pardon, reported in his newspaper, the *Livingstone Mail*, in a conversation regarding the amalgamation of the Rhodesias which took place recently in London between the Minister and the two unofficial representatives of Northern Rhodesia appointed to attend the Coronation. He writes:

"In our issue of June 16, I gave what purported to be a brief summary of the interview with Mr. W. G. Ormsby Gore at the Colonial Office. I quoted him incorrectly. I said that he had asked whether we could either be less subjected to the people at Salisbury than we were in Downing Street, or what he really said was under the Colonial Office.

I have not been told of any other misrepresentation, or I would now correct it, or face it."

The effect of the comment was that of reporting anything at all. Although we were not specifically warned that the meeting was strictly private and confidential, I ought to have realised that it was. Publication of such a thing as Mr. Ormsby Gore's grave impairment, I deeply regret this. In the last thing any representative of Northern Rhodesia wants to do is to offend the Colonial Secretary. I shall not attempt to palliate my offence, but ask him to accept my sincere apology."

Lord Birkenhead, former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was taken ill suddenly with an attack of appendicitis yesterday, and is still in hospital.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

*The Riddle of Zimbabwe.**Built by Bantu, says Colonel Carbuncle.**A Journal of East Africa and Rhodesia.*

SIR.—Colonel M. H. F. Holle maintains, that Zimbabwe was not a Bantu original. During seven years' residence at Fort Victoria, 7 miles away, I frequently visited the ruins, and I support the theory that the ruins were built by Bantu.

(1) All the ruins are elliptical or circular in shape. It is a well-known feature of Bantu construction that they never make anything which is rectangular in shape. It is true that there are within the elliptical enclosure of the main ruin at Zimbabwe a few walls which have been set off at an acute angle from the main structure, but all these are of comparatively poor workmanship, and the builders have entirely failed to make a good bonded joint where the one wall abuts on the other. These internal walls, however, subdivide the internal enclosure, and of inferior workmanship, and are generally accepted as being of a later period than the main walls, and so support the theory that there was a marked decline in the skill of the people who built the ruins.

(2) Colonel Marshall Holle asserts that the stones in the conical towers are so beautifully fitted that the blade of a pen-knife cannot be inserted between the joints, and he asks if anyone can believe that this is native work. While I agree that the stones have been beautifully fitted, to say that the blade of a pen-knife cannot be inserted between the joints is, I am afraid, a slight exaggeration. But I can see no reason why the remarkable fitting of the stones should be beyond the powers of a Bantu Native. The fitting of stones depends largely on the skill with which they are dressed.

The remarkable method of quarrying the stone was by means of heating the live granite with fire, and then pouring cold water on it, so causing the heated rock to break off by sudden contraction. This method of quarrying granite is still largely practised in Southern Rhodesia, and the uniformity in the thickness of the flakes of rock thus obtained from successive blows is very remarkable. This uniformity in flaking renders the breaking up of the large masonry blocks the size of those used in the construction of Zimbabwe an easy matter, not beyond the skill of even a modern Native.

(3) One of the most remarkable features of Zimbabwe is that there are no inscriptions on the ruins or on any of the objects found within them. This appears to me to be the strongest evidence in support of the theory that the ruins are of Bantu origin, for in every part of the world the builders of temples and monuments have delighted to record by means of inscriptions who the builders were, and whenever the builders had acquired the art of recording their ideas by means of symbols.

To this day the Bantu of the southern parts of Africa have not developed any original means of recording their ideas. If we accept the theory that Zimbabwe was built by Bantu, that would account adequately for the absence of inscriptions, but if the above statement is not accepted as proof of Bantu construction, we can only assume that the great builders were savages so undeveloped in the arts of civilisation that the face of it appears to be an improbable alternative to the ruins being of Bantu origin.

* refers to Sooth, South of Transvaal Territory. In Transvaal the Haka, for instance, live in rectangular buildings.

(4) Colonel Marshall Holle says some stress is laid by Macivore, Native to Zimbabwe, on the granitic birds and in his discussion on his address indicates that of the Bantu capacity to carve in stone.

It has been remarkable that the birds and other carved stone objects found in Zimbabwe are all in soap-stone, an easily worked material, and the only type of stone from which even the modern Native carves various objects. When I first arrived in Southern Rhodesia in 1869, eight ornamental soap-stone pipe bowls were in common use by Native smokers. On my first visit some 20 miles above Bulawayo there is a small soap-stone hill, called by the Natives "Nedzi," which means "stone," and which is full of caverns from which soap-stone was quarried. The soap-stone pipe bowls referred to above required a degree of skill in carving at least equal to that of the people who produced the soap-stone birds of Zimbabwe.

(5) Mr. Worthington's reference to the possible associations of the Bantu people with Zimbabwe is interesting, because there is at the present time an iron-smelting of the Kaviriro people living in the Bulita district, some 40 miles east of Zimbabwe. When travelling in the Swartie district in 1869 I came across some well constructed stone walls, which I mistook for ruins of the same type as Zimbabwe, but local inhabitants said that they had been built by Barotsé for defensive purposes in the migration or dispersion of the tribe southwards; they were probably the same Barotsé who now reside in the Bulita District. I imagine, though, that this migration took place at a very much earlier date than the period assigned to the building of Zimbabwe. It is necessary to add that the walls to which I refer were not at the well-known ruins of Minimous, in the Wadie district.

With regard to the secret language said to be spoken by Colonel Marshall Holle to be spoken by Barotsé Valley, I gather from inquiries which I have made that there are two languages spoken there, but it is scarcely correct to describe one as a secret language. The explanation of this phenomenon is that at one time the slaves were commanded by the slave-holders, and impeding tribes from the south. Owing to their pre-eminence of the Barotsé, their language prevailed as the common language of the slaves, while Shikishi was spoken only in court or aristocratic circles, and has remained the court language.

A special court dialect may not be an uncommon feature amongst the Bantu people. Inscribed dies in Matabeleland, where the women of the King spoke an altered version of Hindoo, described by what they called "Seshe," the name coming in this case of substituting a "v" sound for an "f," wherever the latter occurred in a word. For instance, the name "Bam" was always pronounced by a court lady as "vam." Certain words were in various cases substituted by women who had to substitute others. It was a custom for a woman to use the commoner term, and for a man the rarer term, as in the case of the various names, indicate how persons and families, Native, custom and language, and the wish, finding a variation in a male name, would for specific purpose, take a secondary name.

The dialect spoken in the Ambocha, a small community, is held to be a dialect of the language of the Chokwe, sometimes called the Mbundu, by Colonel Marshall Holle, and is a language of alleged secret language.

Shock to the Sisal Market.

Consolidated Sisal's Poor Start.

THIS LONDON SISAL MARKET

had a severe shock at the revelation contained in the first annual report of the Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, which was reviewed in our issue of Jan. 20. Indeed, no one can view every share sympathetic falls in the market prices of East African sisal shares generally, but for some days it was almost impossible to find a single certain share which had previously been readily marketable.

Thus widespread anxiety was created by the general meeting of the company which had been the cause of the anxiety, and it is satisfactory to be able to report that Mr. A. C. S. Begnaud, the chairman of the company, has given those present the impression that the board had been frank with the shareholders at the meetings held up to December 31st. Illusioned, as he was facing his situation in business like manner, as a consequence, those who had manifestly gathered together in a critical mood dispersed in a more satisfied frame of mind after adopting the report and accounts which, indeed,

Chairman's Address to the Shareholders.

We are now losing money rapidly making up, in spite of the purchase of land, etc., required to meet our contracts with the planters, the chairman, was able to assure members of the company at the close of the annual general meeting of its business history.

After referring to items of the financial results for the year 1903 which were repayments of the planted acreage of Bombo estate, and the amount available in the prospectus, when the estates were taken over by the chairman's surveyor's certificate, we arranged certain planted areas for re-survey, consequent to that survey 1,000 hectares were found to have been planted up by the vendor, and for that extra area an additional payment of £1,700 was made. After taking over the estate the survey of 1,000 ha. emerged to no less than 1,200 ha. of planted land. The latter has now again taken account.

The chairman further had estimated the output at 1,000 tons for the first eight working months, and at the end of October she had harvested 1,000 tons, which reflected upon a number of tons lost in the first few months of the year. He also referred to a letter of Mr. Elias, dated 18th Oct., 1903, covering the prospectus, where those figures were shown as justifying increasing the interim dividends to 10/- per share, then amply and finally he gave a disappointingly disappointing output of 1,200 tons for 12 months with 200 tons short of the estimate.

Prospective Estimate Disappointed.

When purchasing the estates it was felt that the chief danger lay in the selling price of sisal and in reducing the quantity of sisal obtained. Despite the fact that the best and most valuable of the land is for three or four acres which afford a margin of 200 tons surplus while we make the business sound from the point of view of returns to the shareholders. The remaining reserves are not so good, and additional areas are not available.

With regard to the selling price of sisal, the main difficulty lies in the fact that the market is not well developed, and there is a want of confidence in the future of the market. The market is not well developed, and there is a want of confidence in the future of the market.

It is difficult to accept such wide fluctuations, but as far as the quality of the sisal is concerned, and as far as the market has come to be concerned, the quantity in ruling markets is poor.

To meet the world's demand for sisal, the company of New Zealand will be in position to supply this quantity within 25 years, and 20 tons of sisal will be required in owing to effects of a sharp reduction in sisal purchases cost £3,300.

The production of sisal amounts to £12,000 for the first half, works of £1,000, while the proportion of return on the sisal money in the year would mount to £500, or total profit will be £400. The net result is a profit of £400, or loss depreciation of £6,600, making £6,200, or 1,700 tons, or a loss in money of £14,200, or 1,700 tons, or the loss on contracts and short-term liabilities, 20 tons of sisal.

Writings on Surveyors and Machinery.

On the 1st of December 1903, in importance, half our sisal was in lower grades. Of 1,200 tons harvested by the 1st of December, only 200 tons were accepted as good, the rest from a geometrical shortening only because the owners, as so often before, were took a risk, and the cutting and cleaning have been made on techniques against certain standard and colour sample.

I do not try to explain the varying but these unimpressive results for our first year, if in justice to our walls I must give something about our local conditions which have contributed largely towards these results. Lubango has been built in an extreme and even to-day Kapanga does not have adequate labour forces. We have an insufficiency of cutters, must begin in short time to get adequate labour in other departments has slowed down clearing up the estates and the development of new areas. Frequent changes in the African system has led to no way towards continuity of management or continued labour. This is the question is now settling down to organization.

We are having difficulty in procuring steel with their machinery requirements. Many of the materials ordered in February are due for delivery this month, bushings, machines, ordered in January, are not supplied until May; and nothing steel has taken five months to ship.

Estates Bought as a Going Concern.

When we bought the estates we considered we were buying a going concern. As regards the estates, this was by the easiest method, namely, Mr. Mohr's general manager provided at the beginning of an organization broken off by his death, and Mr. Downes, his successor, we have a general manager by whom the whole organization shows improvement, and every generally we anticipate improvement in coming aid.

Capital expenditure on buildings, machinery, etc., shown at £12,000, less expenses, cost £8,000 mainly in the form of a new factory at Lubango, which includes the cost of labour, commission, and the usual cost of getting out from this estate, which produces the best sisal in the world, which is to be desired.

For the time being, we will not charge in fully, 100 tons, to provide us with a competent director, and the soul and leader of this year the new manager, Mr. Mohr, and his assistants. These three men are to be engaged in reducing the working force, to a minimum, to facilitate the further development, account of the great increase in the cost of labour. We had hoped to have a sustainable addition of revenue in the first

labour conditions limited us to 400 hectares on Ngorongoro. This year the programme is more ambitious. We anticipate spending £2,800 on capital account, £1,800 on buildings and machinery, and £1,000 on new clearings.

I am distinguished to anticipate the future. We have estimates in the prospectus which we have been unable to fulfil and until the position is clarified it would be improper for me to attempt any forecast of future results. I shall, however, be in the estates at the end of this year and shall later be able to give a first-hand account of the position.

Shareholders' Questions.

Mr. Morrison, a shareholder, criticised the report as "disastrous" in its effects on sisal companies generally. Why, he asked, was no progress report issued? Why had Major Browning retired from the board? Kibaranga, of which great hopes were set out in the prospectus, appears to be a ruin. In fact, various statements in the prospectus merited examination by experts.

Mr. Frisby said it was impossible that an expert should mistake the area and not notice a shortage of one-third. In view of the interim dividend of 2%, some shareholders had visualised a total distribution of 4% or 5% for the year, but only 2% when they received the Comptroller's report. He emphasised that a progress report should since be issued.

The Chairman replied that it would have been difficult to issue a progress report giving the actual position, of which even at that moment he was not sure certain. A letter received the previous day stated that the labour position at Kibaranga was

approximately 1,000 men but at the end of the month the crop clearing might be completed. Until he had seen the figures he could not issue a progress report.

Mr. Frisby interpolated that the shareholders were entitled to know of the shortage of the areas under sasa. The Chairman agreed, and said that at that time there were three strenuous efforts to get the shortage made good elsewhere but as the matter was *sub judice* he appealed to shareholders not to enlarge on the point. The expert who inspected the property had been handed a document signed before a Notary public by a licensed surveyor and he did not think they could blame him.

The resignation of Major Browning had been a domestic question between the Board and Major Browning, whose company, however, still acted as produce brokers for the company.

LAW ACTION AGAINST BARON VON EKOW.

Replying to a further question, the Chairman said the company was taking legal action against Baron von Ekow in regard to the shortage of planning sasa on Roan Antelope.

A hearing Article on the subject of sisal appears under Matters of Interest.

Colonial Administration.

Particulars of the course in Colonial administration conducted by the London School of Economics and Political Science have been issued by the secretary. From whom full details may be obtained on application to the school at Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2.

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Sir Edward Dawson.

The Man and His Work.

THERE WILL BE WIDESPREAD REGRET at the death in London on Friday at the age of 81 of Sir Edward Dawson, Bt., who had rendered signal service to the cause of Colonial development during the last 20 years, who visited East Africa in 1928, and managed the Empire Marketing Board, and who throughout his life supported every endeavour to further African matters. There were under his direction in 1928 and 1930, and again in 1934, meetings in London, being a regular attendant at East African dinners and luncheons, at meetings of the West African Group of the Overseas Council, and at East African gatherings arranged by the Royal Empire Society, the Royal Society of Arts, and similar bodies.

The education of the late Sir Henry Davson, head of the well-established West Indian merchant firm of H. Davson & Co., which has especially close connexion with British Guiana, he was born into a Colonial atmosphere, and after leaving Eton, where he was a whip of the Beatles and one of the editors of the *Eton College Chronicle*, he entered his father's business, and by practical experience in father's business, and by practical experience in England, the West Indies and Central America acquired a knowledge of trade and commerce which was later to stand him and the Colonial Empire in excellent stead.

Services to the Colonial Empire.

He was the founder of the Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce, being the first President (1920-1921), and first suggested, and did much to make possible the West Indies Conference over the inaugural meetings of which in 1920 he presided. For three years from 1921 he was Chairman of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, attending the congress in Cape Town in 1928, in 1930 he succeeded Lord Balfour as Chairman of the British Empire Traders' Organisation, the original meetings of which he had attended, and the Vice-Chairmanship of which he had accepted only the year before; and in 1932 he was appointed Government adviser on Colonial trade at the Ottawa Conference, and in the report of all the Colonies and Protectorates on the Imperial Economic Committee sat on the Imperial Communications and Trade Committee, as well as a trustee of the Imperial Institute, and a governor of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. From 1920 to 1926 he was a member of the Empire Marketing Board, and later was elected Vice-Chairman of Barclays Bank Ltd. He had been one of the first to speak for direct representation of the Colonies at Imperial conferences, and the newest and an opportunity of emphasising that need. The Great Britain was negotiating trade treaties with other countries.

Great Personal Qualities.

Sir Edward was a man of great personal charm and modesty, his wide knowledge and the many distinctions conferred upon him had left him completely unspoiled, and there were few business men in his lifetime so easy and diffident in manner. He was a really popular with all who knew him. His personality conveying an immediate impression of private probity and selfless public service, his advice was incessantly sought, and probably never refused to a good cause.

He possessed marked social powers of assimilation and co-operation, and the facility of finding discussion and action in the most desirable directions. In the many offices he filled so successfully he will be sadly missed, both for himself and for the work he accomplished.

Knighted in 1919, he received a baronetcy eight years later, and in 1934 was made a K.C.M.G., an honour seldom bestowed upon unofficials, but abundantly earned by Sir Edward's devotion to the cause of the Overseas Empire.

He had been a firm friend of this newspaper from the time of its establishment, frequently encouraging us in matters of major principle, and giving many a proof of deep interest in East African affairs. Last year, when the decision was made to bring Southern Rhodesia within our scope, he warmly commended the development, being himself a great believer in the most broadminded approach to the study of Colonial problems.

In 1924 Sir Edward married Muriel Eluned Glyn, O.B.E., elder daughter of the late Mr. Clayton Glyn and Mrs. Eluned Glyn, the novelist. There are two sons of the marriage, the heir to the baronetcy being Geoffrey Leo Simeon Dawson, who was born in 1922. With Lady Dawson, who has visited East Africa and the Rhodesias, there will be deep sympathy in her bereavement.

Captain T. H. Murray.

Advocate of Rhodesian Amalgamation.

WITH DEEP REGRET we announce the sudden death on Friday last at Kalomo (Northern Rhodesia) of Captain T. H. Murray, M.C., J.P., a former elected member of the Legislative Council of that Protectorate.

The second son of the late Sir John Murray, K.C.B., he was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, served throughout the War with the 7th Dragoon Guards, receiving the M.C., and, after retiring from the Army, settled in 1922 near Kalomo as a cattle rancher, later amalgamating his interests with those of two neighbours, Captain McFarlane and Captain Bassell, under the title of MacMurray, Ltd., which company also had trading and hotel interests. At one time he was manager of the Cattle Co-operative Society of Northern Rhodesia, and as an amateur golfer he made quite a reputation in the country of his adoption.

During the last few years Captain Murray had suffered much from ill-health, but until that time he had been full of energy and exuberance, which qualities found expression in his farming, sporting, social and political interests, so that he became an acknowledged leader among the local white community, whom chose him as its representative on the Legislature when the suddenly death of Major Hickem caused a vacancy. As a member of Council Murray gave many proofs of ability; he was one of the best public speakers in the country, a sound debater, one who could see the other man's point of view, and a leader with a broad outlook on affairs.

He founded the Northern Rhodesia Society to advocate amalgamation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, led their first Northern Rhodesian delegation which discussed the matter with Ministers in London, and then founded the Northern Rhodesia Federation in the East African unofficial conference held in Nairobi some years ago, and always placed the closer connection and co-operation between the British Dependencies from the Sudan to Southern Rhodesia in his list

Statements Worth Noting.

"For every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money, come ye, buy and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price." — *Isa. Iv. 5.*

Mr. W. A. E. Winterbottom, the *colonial secretary* of the United Party. — *The Rhodesia Herald.*

The Protectorate could carry a much greater population of livestock than it does. — *The annual report of the Zanzibar Agricultural Department.*

A steady increase in our demands for our tobacco crop is confidently expected, but any sudden increase in output would have the effect of reducing prices. — Mr. J. H. B. Gurnett, the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance.

"The ignorant use of the plough is not a sign of progress any more than a 6-inch gun is a sign of progress in civilization." — *The Provincial Commissioners' Report on the Central Province of Northern Rhodesia.*

It is easier to find an efficient schoolmaster with a knowledge of agriculture than an agricultural officer with a capacity for schoolmastering. — Mr. H. S. Scott, former Director of Education in Kenya speaking in London.

Government would always be prepared to act as mediator in any trade dispute, provided — stress this forcibly — both parties desired Government to act as mediators. — *The Acting Attorney-General addressing the Kenya Legislature.*

What is good for the Africans in matters of self-government should not be very bad for the overseas Briton who has his own traditional indigenous institutions of which he is quite proud. — *The East African Standard.*

In Uganda for 10 years revenue from wildlife resources was three times that of expenditure by the Game Warden, yet Game Warden's work on conservation is hampered for lack of funds. — *M. Theodore Hubbard writing to "The Field."*

When I was at Home, I committed the Colonies to my countrymen; any war in which the United Kingdom found itself obliged to take part, it could rely on the resources of Southern Rhodesia, small as they are. — Mr. G. M. Huggins, the Present Minister speaking in Salisbury.

It is our task to weld into one corporate school fellowship these varying elements, some of them as different as Greeks and Englanders, some as lacking in mutual respect as Germans and Jews. — *G. T. Banks of the Native School in the Southern Sudan writing to the "Church Missionary Outlook."*

Any blame for laziness in European boys of Rhodesia can be laid at their parents' door after they are discouraged from early youth from carrying out the duties of life. Rhodesian boys are just as good as the youth of any other country. — Mr. F. H. Peterson, speaking at the Rhodesian Mining Federation in Bulawayo.

I believe with all my heart that my own country — including Southern Rhodesia, Kenya, and Tanganyika — will give the Africans a fair deal, but I believe also that this is entirely contrary to the British view intended to play one race permanently in subjection to another. — Mr. F. H. Peterson, speaking at the Rhodesian Mining Federation in Bulawayo.

WHO'S WHO.

364.—Mr. Victor Andre Corcane Ross.



Warden of the Zambezi. Should be a fair description of Mr. V. A. C. Ross, the Acting Director of Nyali, Ltd., the builders and gunners of the bridge, the highest pontoon bridge in the world, and until the opening of the Lower Zambezi Bridge, the longest in Africa, which links Monzambique with the mainland road to Malindi. It is also a firm believer in the development of the steamer of Monzambique as a coastwise and far-flung river boat, plying with points in the inland districts.

During the War Mr. Ross served with the Scots Guards in France and Salonika, and later with the Indian Army in India, Egypt and Palestine. After demobilisation he took up commercial forestry in Burma, but being keen on aviation, resigned in order to join the Royal Air Force at Home, serving for two years, and acting for part of that time as adjutant of his squadron.

He came to Kenya to look as a coffee planter in the Nairobi district, and after a brief period with Equator and Mita, returned to London in the October of last year, having obtained managing interests in a wine and spirit business, a member of the Merchant Shipping Board, and a firm interested in the tea trade.

AUGUST 19, 1937.

PERSONALIA.

Lady Bourton has arrived home from Lazarus.

Dr. A. C. Freer is on leave from Zanzibar.

Mrs. J. C. Shaw, of Nairobi, is visiting Johannesburg.

Mr. H. H. Ley has been appointed District Officer of Kiencho.

Lady Stanley reached London with Miss Janet Stanley on Monday.

Mr. B. J. P. McRutherford has been appointed a Justice Judge in Tanganyika.

Lady Kitterminster continues to make good progress after her operation.

Mr. H. O. Weller has been appointed Acting Municipal Engineer of Mombasa.

Mr. H. M. King has arrived in Uganda to take up duty as Commissioner of Police.

Mr. J. H. McQuade, the Comptroller of Customs, has left Tanganyika on overseas leave.

Mr. E. G. Jackson has been elected President of the East African Institute of Architects.

Mr. R. Danbey has been appointed a temporary official member of the Kenya Legislature.

Major Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett have left London for BlackCraig Castle, Blaigowrie.

Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone and their daughters left England last week for Kenya.

Captain J. B. Grenfell-Hicks has been appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner of the Kenya Police.

Messrs. A. F. M. Crisp, J. C. White and A. R. Brooks have been nominated to the Mombasa Municipal Board.

Mrs. H. A. Sylvester, who has been acting Provincial Commissioner in Livingstone for some time, is settling on pension.

Sir Edward Grigg, M.P., has been elected President of the National Milk publicity Council for the third year in succession.

Mr. Marvin Lillie, president of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society in Kenya, arrived last week from Nairobi.

Sir Eric Carter, former Chairman of Imperial Airways, left estate of the gross value of £100,432, with his personalty £30,078.

Councillor R. H. Orr, Mayor of Livingstone and Mrs. Orr are on their way from Nairobi to Rhodesia to spend a holiday in Scotland.

Major G. D. Watson has been appointed honorary treasurer of the Rhodesian Labour Party, which is just making its statement of policy.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, who has more than once visited East Africa and lately Oppenheims have arrived in London from South Africa.

Mr. C. G. Studd, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maranswamy Studd, is staying at a long vacation from Cambridge University in Nairobi, Kenya.

Sir Robert S. Head, "Brook" Captain, gave a dinner party at Government House, Nairobi, for the South African tennis team which has been touring Kenya.

Major A. T. G. Smith, Joshi was among those honoured with the office of P.G.S.B. at last week's Convocation of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. A. D. Thompson, Thompson, late Uganda District Officer, has been transferred to Rhodesia, land, as Assistant to Agent Commissioner, and Government Secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Aspinwall, Conservator of Forests in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in England to do a three months' course at the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford.

Mrs. P. Reeder, who before her marriage in 1927 was Miss Betty Barth, daughter of Sir Jacob Barth, then Chief Justice of Bengal, has been residing East Africa, and returned to England last Saturday.

Councillor J. Mortimer has been elected Mayor of Nairobi in succession to Mr. J. G. Wood. Gladys Lady Delamere, Lady Mortimer's Deputy Mayor was also nominated, receiving nine votes. Seven Councillor Mortimer, seven Europeans and five Indians voted for Mr. Councillor Mortimer, and eight Europeans and one Indian for Lady Delamere. Councillor Stirling was elected Deputy Mayor.

YOUNG COMPETITION WINNER.
MRS. DREMBEBI CHAMBERLAIN, late of East Africa, would like little girl aged 5 years to be given to her daughter until responsibility taken. Reference 100.

HOME FOR GIRL.
A LADY, formerly Banjulian, would welcome girl aged 12 to be deferred, parents abroad. Good school recently opened - Write to "Banjul" Kibraway, Chelmsford, Ford, Essex.



Major Sir Alan Parker, G.M.O., M.C., who was previously in the staff of the High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, has been appointed to the Household of His Majesty's Household.

Returning to his ship in Aden recently Mr. McDowell, a Lamont engineer, had a most difficult task on the Iranian-Saudi Arabia coast and spent some days in the battered dhow before he was able to get into Mogadishu.

Lord Plymouth, known to many East Africans as the former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was injured when the taxicab in which he was travelling in London last week carelessly collided with a private car. Lord Plymouth suffered a slight cut.

* * * * *

Mr. G. J. Swartz, who recently went to Dar es Salaam as Provincial Commissioner, has already visited most of the area now under his administrative control, thus establishing personal contacts in their homes with all the chief traders and the Europeans as possible.

His many East African friends will congratulate Lord Cranworth on his appointment to be Chairman of the Land Security Committee of the United Nations, the object of which is to assist farmers to increase the fertility of their land by the application of lime and basic slag.

* * * * *

Returning to Victoria Falls after flying Mrs. May (Lord Baden-Powell's daughter) and her child and myself to Munjoma, Mr. V. Spencer had to make a forced landing near a Belgian Barotseland. The machine was damaged, but the pilot received only a slight scratch on the forehead.

* * * * *

Mr. Justice E. A. Johnstone, Judge of the High Court in Nyasaland, is on his way home after accepting retirement from the Colonial Legal Service. He began his service in East Africa in 1915 as an unqualified senior resident magistrate in Uganda, and went to Zanzibar in 1920, then returning to Uganda in 1931-32.

* * * * *

Mr. Justice A. G. L. Blunt, a one-time Attorney-General at Arusha, was the independent Representative of the League of Nations Commission of International Control in Masoko and subsequently the P.T.O. Commission of the League of Nations in Arusha, and was also for a time a financial Secretary and Vice-Chairman of the League of Nations' Decentralization Commission.

Mr. Gilbert Colvin, who has been secretary of the engineering and works department of the Union-Castle Company for over 40 years, has been presented with a gold watch and gold cigarette case by the shore and sea-going crews on his retirement.

* * * * *

Mr. G. Hughes, who is outward-bound for East Africa on his way to Moshi to undertake survey work, especially geophysical survey of mining properties. He is a qualified civil engineer with mining experience in West Africa and Dutch Guiana, who returned to England not long ago from Persia where he had been for some time engaged in geophysical surveying. His brother has been in Tanganyika for the past year or two, for whom the time on the Gupta goldmines.

* * * * *

Mrs. Penelope Malley, daughter of Sir John and Lady Malley, had a remarkable escape from drowning in Germany the other day. While the guest of Princess Lippe-Biesterfeld, on her estate near the German-Polish frontier, she dived from a boat when about 450 yards from the shore and remembered nothing further until she awoke in bed a couple of hours later. Servants on the estate had observed the empty boat drifting, and had found Miss Malley unconscious at the lake side, to which she had been carried by the breeze after losing consciousness on diving into the cold water. She has suffered no ill effects from the accident.

Obituary.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Arthur Ridge, formerly of the Treasury staff in Nyasaland. Mr. C. H. Ludlow, of Epskeldown, Southern Rhodesia, died last week at the age of 67.

Mr. W. H. Thompson, formerly a Telegraph Inspector in the East African Posts and Telegraph Department, died recently.

* * * * *

Mr. W. S. Marshall, whose death has taken place in Nairobi at the age of 76, lived for some time at the Sofitel Hotel, where his son arms.

* * * * *

Miss A. G. Glare, whose death at the age of 63 was recorded in "Cwefo," went to South Africa in 1924 and to Rhodesia about ten years later. She was Vice-President of the Midlands Angling Association.

Two New Appointments.

Mr. W. H. Dogen and Mr. D. L. Blunt.

MR. W. H. DOGEN, O.B.E., Commissioner for Local Government Lands and Settlement in Kenya, has been selected for appointment as Chief Secretary of Southern Rhodesia in succession to the Hon. George and James C. Mills. O.B.E., whose appointment Mr. Leyden and Company, a firm of the business, was recently announced.

* * * * *

East Africa and Rhodesia note that Mr. D. L. Blunt is to become the Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, which may conveniently concur in obtaining the services of one of the best agricultural officers Kenya has had in recent years. Educated at Shrewsbury and King's College, Cambridge, he was at Madras for a short time before the War. He then throughout it served the R.A.C., was promoted to the rank of captain, and after the War, became a captain in the Royal Engineers. In 1920, became a captain in the Director of Agriculture in Cyprus in 1935.

A True Friend in Health
or Sickness

BOVRIL

Italy in Ethiopia.

Emperor Not to Leave Empire.

OWNERS of real property in Italian Abyssinia will be asked to place their documents before the Governor before February 1st, 1938, or they will not be registered. This notice, presented by that date, will finalise S.E.A.T.

Negotiations are still proceeding between the Government of Italy and the Haile Selassie's Government of Ethiopia, concerning the disposal of the business of Ethiopia by Mohammed Ali, son of the Emperor Mohammed & son of Asfaw Wassabia. It has been given that no time limit for the sum to be given to the Emperor has been fixed.

The new Japanese Ambassador in Rome last week presented his credentials to the Emperor of Italy and the Emperor of Abyssinia, thus amputating Japan's recognition of Haile Selassie's legitimacy. In Europe, Sir Recep to represent the emperor that the man Haile Selassie may renounce his claim to the throne of Ethiopia unchanged his plan of sending from England to the Continent the Ethiopian Legation in London states that the Emperor has not the slightest intention of renouncing the throne or abandoning his efforts to secure the independence of his country, which he obtained ultimately, be obtained with the help of the League of Nations or of the League of Nations.

Insufficient funds are available the disposal of export and import firms in Italy by the Bank of Africa is being carried out by the Bank of Africa, held by some authorities in Rome to be responsible for failure of the promised Italian recognition of the independence of Ethiopia. The "Morning Star" states that since March the bank has been able to supply only a small fraction of the sums needed by such firms for wages and Customs duties.

Under-Secretary for Air.

Visits India This Month.

Mr. J. M. P. G. Under-Secretary for Air, will have Southampton for Mohenboodah, and go to the Imperial Airways flying boat, which is to be used by Mr. M. R. L. Laming-Mell, his private secretary, Mr. John Massey, immediately permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, and now a member of the Board of Trade, and Mr. W. H. D. Adams, a member of the Indian Civil Service.

The object of this visit is to agree to meet Mr. P. J. P. Minister of War, Air, and Defence in the Union of South Africa, to discuss various questions relating to civil aviation, particularly in regard to the Empire air-mail service between East and South Africa, and the Kisumu-Luaka overland route jointly worked by Wilson Airways and South African Airways. After leaving East Africa, the Under-Secretary of State will inspect A.P. stations in the Sudan, Egypt and Iraq.

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The Only Policy for Africa.

SO MUCH ATTENTION is paid by thoughtful people to the right-hand column of the leader columns of the Times that there is great competition for it as a platform from which to preach to the world, and it is gratifying that twice within a few days it should have been given to articles on African Rhodesia and Tanganyika Territory.

The more controversial contribution—in every respect was that by Miss Margaret Perham* on Tanganyika, and it would have been quite sufficiently provocative without its introductory paragraph reading:

"To pass from Kenya into Tanganyika is to experience a sudden sense of calm. Only now do you realize how easily the peaceful atmosphere of the Colonies can be left. You may well suppose the serenity with which administrative officers, untroubled by criticisms of their conduct or their pay or by the intricacies of racial finance, concentrate upon their work; the care of a thousand African."

Almost everyone but Miss Perham, who has passed from Kenya into Tanganyika will probably regard that passage as sheer hyperbole. It has been our pleasure for many years to know scores of administrative officers in both Kenya and Tanganyika, and we should certainly not averrate that they differ manifestly in their sanity, or that a sudden sense of calm descends upon the traveller as he passes south over the Kenya border. It is regrettable that a review summarizing in such a way should have been so gravomously marred, and that the writer should have gone out of her way to use Kenya as a whipping-post.

Especially concerned with the subject of indirect rule, Miss Perham—who reminds the reader that African Governors "who mean to build must have eye on the calendar" and thus take the risk of building over-ground—points out that in Africa "problems shadow over the enforcement of penalties," some of the best chiefs being some of the most "naïve characters" ever hammered out in hundred days, and who are yet willing to work with these new masters.

"The only policy is to look forward to a large and varied population; there is not less education until Africans develop for themselves the virtues of civilisation in place of the lost, always vain and sometimes savage virtues of barbarism."

That is one conclusion of the writer, who is surprised that the best plans of Sir Donald Cameron have been so easily marred, and that the first enthusiasm it evoked has been so little dimmed.

Crematorium for Nairobi.

UNIVERSAL language has it that magazine appears in "the Fair Church" to our article advocating the establishment of a crematorium for Nairobi.

A lot of blind fury it says can be gleaned from the thoughts on the thousands and ever-increasing thousands destined for the disposal of the dead. And we do not despair along the same road, in this new land, of permanently seeing the good land otherwise available for other purposes when such land is likely in the near future to be of great demand.

Is there any convincing case against spending a good public money in the erection of a crematorium which could easily solve this problem? We do trust the Government of Nairobi will take a lead in this matter, and give us without any unnecessary delay information as to what we wish to have equipped or informed the vast majority of us who would certainly not begrudge the public

Coronation Medal Blunders.

MR. MERVYN HILL is a born organiser, a terribly hard worker, and knows the agricultural show business from A to Z, and he has done a tremendous job for the Agricultural Society. For years he worked practically for nothing, and lent the Society the money with which to carry on, and Governors, Colonial Secretaries, and everybody else has paid tribute to the assistance he has given to agriculture. In his eulogy, the *Kenya Gazette* continues:

"They must have meant it too, because although in the last two years 100 Jubilee and 100 Coronation Medals have been given in the Colony, allegedly for public service, he has received, rather than such people as the Chairmen of the Show Committee, Mr. Darsie Shaw, Mr. Kenneth Archer, and the Master of the Coffee Board were similarly distinguished whilst I am told that a Coronation Medal was given to a Native who had been dead nine months. Rotten bureaucracy!"

There is still much dissatisfaction throughout Eastern Africa in connection with this matter, as there was for months following the misdistribution of the Jubilee Medals. Taking the territories as a whole, we share the opinion of almost all organs of the local Press that the compilation of lists of recipients reflected discredit rather than credit on the authorities responsible.

Where is Mr. Cyril Carter?

Will Mr. Cyril Carter, who was a member of Marks III Hackney Taxicabs in its early days, and who afterwards went to East Africa, communicate with the Rev. E. B. Clayton, C.H., M.C., founder padre of Loc H, who is most anxious to get into touch with him? Padre Clayton's address is All Hallows' Church, Byward Street, London, E.C.3.

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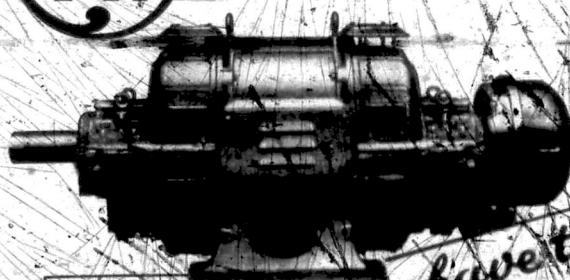
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LATEST MINING NEWS

Kenya Gold Mining Progress.

Commissioner's Review of Developments.

KENYA'S GOLD PRODUCTION LAST YEAR reached an all-time record of £20,657,000, the total value of gold won in the Colony since 1902 up to date being £100,000,000. The annual report of the Commissioner of Mines shows that 120,000 tons of gold ore (including flings) were treated at an average extraction rate of 45 per cent., per ton, and 1,967 cubic yards of alluvial dredges 15,825 st. cu. ft. per centimetre.

Of the £20,657,000 spent in 1936, £15,557,047 is estimated to have been spent by foreign importers of machinery, £1,000,000 by E.P.L. for machinery erected during the year, compared with £2,222,000 during the year 1935. Total expenditure by the industry during the last three years is given as £10,226,888.

Over 11,000 Natives, 426 Europeans and 485 Asians are employed, their wages totalising Natives, £60,797; Europeans, £141,066; Asians, £3,252.

Fifteen new companies interested in Kenya mining were registered during the year, the total nominal capital involved being £1,10,000.

Satisfactory Development of Depth.

Mine development in depths has continued satisfactorily, states the Commissioner. Three mines reached a depth of 500 ft., and another approached 400 ft., while many are carrying out development programmes at somewhat shallower depths. There are more than 40 mills in existence at the end of the year, yet three of them produced 55 per cent. of the total reef gold output. Seven others produced 18%, while the rest of the field accounted for only 26%. Small mills have in many cases been erected in close proximity, thus reducing unnecessary economical multiplication of shafts.

"Cyanidation is being more generally adopted, but electrolytic ones are also good results are usually possible with simple equipment."

Alluvial production by small miners has not maintained its position, but the actual output from this source has increased through the work of two large companies in Kakamega which found that more efficient working could be achieved with cheap native labour in conjunction with simple sluicing plant rather than by elaborate machinery with less labour.

Mining Localities Compared.

After reviewing progress on some of the larger mines, including Rosterman which was the largest producer of bullion in the country, Kimingini, the Mombasa Gold Mines, and Edzwa Ridge (the last two the last being noted), the report states that considerable prospecting and developing are still being done by small companies and syndicates in the Kakamega area.

No. 1 Area has attracted very little attention though it had been open to general prospecting for over a year. No. 2 Area is pre-eminently the small miners' field, though some prospects have much greater possibilities. In No. 3 Area no progress has been made in the erection of too-to-hill day wells at the Macdernesses.

Report from the superintendents of the Edzwa Gold Miners indicates that maintenance production of about 100 oz. monthly since May, events in Area 3, though disappointing, may show a lasting effect due to the poor results published by the miners in the closing of the year. Small miners have not been attracted to this area, an

exception being Mr. Radford who has installed a mill and cyanide plant at his Masara Mine.

Suras Golds were the only producers in the Lologoren areas, though others under ground developments were carried out by the Blue Ray Mines of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., the depth of the main shaft reaching 350 ft., while a total of 1,400 ft. of driving was done.

Discovery of Copper.

Prospectors near Tsavo collected some interesting copper specimens. Application for an E.P.L. has been made.

The Kenya Asbestos Co. produced a small quantity of saleable asbestos at their Mtito Andei property, and though there was a revival of interest in the old mica mine near Sultan Hamud, no saleable material was found and the work was discontinued. With regard to lead, zinc and silver, applications were made for E.P.L.s over the base-metal formation near Malindi, but no work was done on these prospects.

Commenting on the development of communications or road and watermining areas, the report states that the port at Mombasa Bay fully justified its construction, serving Areas 4 and 5 and Lologoren. A Native contractor carried out in the scheduled six weeks the "transport" of a 22-ton boiler from Mombasa to Macdernesses, rolling it over hill, river and gullies, the boiler being installed and in operation before the end of the year.

The goldfields are served by three railways, a lake service, two air services, and a network of roads.

Gallantry at Kimingini.

HRM THE KING has awarded the Edward Medals to Leonard William Bangley in recognition of gallantry at Kimingini mine early last year. In making the announcement, the London Gazette stated:

"On Jan. 15, 1936, Bangley, an employee of the Nairobi Gold Mining Company, in Kakamega, was firing the last of a round of nine holes when one hole exploded prematurely. Bangley was blown some little distance away, and his native assistant was struck by a rock which hit the latter in the face in the water, so that he was in danger of drowning. Bangley, although aware that the 'shamming' fuse would shortly explode, returned in the darkness to search for the Native. He eventually found him, and managed to carry him without assistance to a place of safety. The remaining charges then exploded. He carried the injured man for some distance before meeting some native labourers, who then conveyed the injured man to the carts, and from there to the surface. The native subsequently died from injuries he had received. Bangley displayed great gallantry in his attempt to save the injured man."

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Rhodesian Copper Mines.

Immense Increase in Profits.

The profits of Roan Antelope Copper Mines for the year ended June 30th are officially given as £1,700,000 (equivalent to 100% of the share capital), compared with £54,487 last year, and the profits of the Mutulira Copper Mines for the same period are given as £649,000, as compared with £12,189 for the preceding year. Last week we reported that the profits of Rhodesia Corporation for the year to June 30th were £1,010,000, against £62,811. Thus the profits of those three companies totalled £4,449,000, as against £1,282,487 a year ago.

If stock market writers are to be believed, there are far better things in store for these companies, their shareholders, and for Northern Rhodesia, calculating that the price of standard copper will not average less than £60 per ton during the next 12 months - a forecast made with surprising assurance - and of increased production. It is freely stated that the profits of Kukokwa Ltd., for the year to June next, subject only to taxation, should be approximately £4,000,000, that those of Roan Antelope should be about £1,700,000, and that Mutulira's may reach £1,500,000.

These figures, of course, would justify very high dividends, and if the public shows any inclination to accept these estimates, to which great prominence is given by the financial Press, there should be a sharp rise in the shares of these companies, and of Rhodesian Anglo-American and Rhodesian Selection Trust, which have large holdings in the above-mentioned operating companies.

Mining Personnel.

Mr. H. F. Bargman has been appointed to the board of African Minerals, Ltd.

Mr. H. S. Ball, compound manager at the Nil Desperandum mine, has died in Shabani after a short illness.

Mr. W. F. Garland, whose death at the age of 80 has taken place in London, was secretary of Kavirondo Gold Mines, Ltd.

Mr. G. D. Sturz, the Johnnesburg mining engineer, has been visiting the Central African propertys of Standard Central Gold Mines, Ltd.

Mr. Bernard Davys, of Salisbury, and Mr. C. J. W. Wilson, of Benbetong, have been admitted as studentship of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

E.P.L.'s have been granted by the Uganda Government over areas of 1 sq. mile in each case to H. H. Mcatee in the Toro district, and E. E. Vivers in the Ankole district.

Mr. Robert A. MacKay, the Inspector of Mines on the Lupa goldfield, arrived a few days ago from Tanzania Territory on leave prior to taking a research course at Home.

Mr. G. L. Gamien, a director of the East African Industrial Equipment Company, leaves London tomorrow to join the "Llanover Castle" at Genoa on his way back to Kisumu.

Mr. V. J. Wade, whose death has taken place in Lusaka at the age of 31, lived in Kenya and Tanganyika for some years after the War, going in 1926 to Northern Rhodesia, where he became mine captain at the Dunn robin mine.

Territorial Outputs.

Gold exports from Tanganyika during June totalled 8,472 oz., valued at £45,380, of which 5,372 oz., valued at £20,880, was from the Luma plateau.

Southern Rhodesia's gold production in June totalled 16,330 oz., compared with 1,000 oz. for June 1936. Silver totalled 11,707 oz., coal 1,000, tin 5,687, chrome 4,600, asbestos 4,200 tons. The number of gold producers was 664, and the value of gold won for June was £15,623, the total value of all minerals for the month

Answers to Correspondents.

Advice is given on the following conditions that no legal liability is accepted by "East Africa and Rhodesia".

Except in the case of direct annual subscribers to "East Africa and Rhodesia," each enquiry must be accompanied by the sum of £1 to be forwarded to the Editor at 140, Finsbury Avenue, London, E.C. 2.

Every inquiry must bear the writer's full name and address. In capital letters, 2 lines, and a reply will be published under the questioner's name.

Advice will not be given by telephone or telegram or by letter. Correspondents should make their envelopes "MINING ADVICE," and address them to The Editor, "East Africa and Rhodesia," 140, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

"Mining News" is a fortnightly report to be issued bi-monthly.

H. N. T.: Dr. W. H. H. is largely a nominal market. Bushtick should be a good speculative purchase. (1) Globe and Phoenix has had a wonderful career, and the 25% shares do not seem overvalued.

I. T. A. (RODWAY). (1) Wanton Colliery benefits greatly from the great activity of the Northern Rhodesian copper mines, and a purchase of the shares therefore gives an indirect interest in the Copperbelt. (2) Rhodesian Anglo-American are perhaps the most attractive of the copper shares at present price.

C. R. R. (FIRCHYR). Even though levels touched a couple of months ago by Rhodesian coppers did not obtain the benefit of the present price of the metal. The companies are making large profits, and owing to being the easiest producers in the world, it is to their advantage that the price should not rise too high, since that brings the high cost miners back into production.

B. S. (EDINBURGH). It is when other people are selling that the shrewd investor makes his purchases, having, of course, satisfied himself that the stock is good. There can be no guarantee that the shares you mention will not fall further, but even if they do, you will have sold at an attractive level. Nobody can expect always to buy at bottom, and when the market recovers its confidence, swift reactions are likely with the opportunity of stock profit-taking.

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Bushwick Mines (10s.)	63s. 0d.	60s. 0d.	
Cam & Motor (2s. 6d.)	27s. 0d.	27s. 0d.	
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.	
East African Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.	
Exploration Co. (10s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.	
Farm Consolidated (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.	
Gabau Gold Mines (2s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	20s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	
Gold Fields Rhodesia (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Kariba Mines (2s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	
Katanga (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.	
Kestan (10s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.	
Kenya Consolidated (2s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	
Kenya Copper Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	
Kimberley Diamonds (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	
London Copper (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	
Mauritius Gold (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Leeds Australian Syndicate (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Lonsdale and Rhodesian (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Lurik Gold Mines (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Mashaba Gold (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Nchanga Colts (2s.)	38s. 0d.	46s. 0d.	
Reedsmouth (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Rhodesian Diamond Hills (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Rhodesia Katanga (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Rhodesian Mining Adm. (10s.)	33s. 0d.	36s. 0d.	
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Rhodesia (41s.)	115.0s. 0d.	15.1s. 0d.	
Rhodesian Telephone (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Rhodesian Steel (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Selection Trust (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Tanami Gold (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Tanganjika Central Gold (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Tanganjika Gold Concessions (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Tati Goldfield (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Thistle-Etna (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	
Wankie Colters (10s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	
Wentworth (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	
Zimbabwe Exporting (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
British South Africa (15s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.	
Consolidated Sulphur (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
E. A. Phryne and Lighting (1s.)	30s. 0d.	30s. 0d.	
Imperial Jaffray (5s.)	34. 10s.	33s. 0d.	
Vesuvius Cotton (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	
New Delta (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	
Mountain Gold Bearer (10s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	
Mount Kenya (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	
Sudan Plantations (New) (1s.)	5s. 0d.	30s. 0d.	
Victoria Falls Power (5s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	

The drop in the Rhodesian share to 10s. has resulted in almost complete inactivity in the share market, there being no quotations for Arusha, the Nchanga, Central Line, Sisal, East African Steel, Plantations, or S.A.T. stocks.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Loangwa Concessions (Northern Rhodesia), Ltd.

Offer from Rhodesian Anglo American.

THE ordinary general meeting of Loangwa Concessions (Northern Rhodesia), Ltd., was held recently at Southern House, Cannon Street, E.C. 4, when Edmund Davis, Chairman and managing director, presided, and in the course of his address mentioned:

R. S. Edmund Davis's Address

"We were engaged in the concessions, we originally held in 1926, in the prospect for minerals other than diamonds, and over 1,140,000 square miles in Northern Rhodesia in 1926, we surrendered the rights in respect of copper, silver, gold, tin, and zinc, retained with rights over the remaining minerals, until December 31, 1930, in accordance with the British South Africa Company's agreement to spend a minimum on the property of £12,500 per annum, and in addition, the obligation to spend £10,000 per annum for the purpose of opening up any new mining prospects and a further £100,000 for providing funds for any mining undertaken within the boundaries of the concessions of the British South Africa Company to be approved jointly by the two companies.

"On December 31, 1936, out of the 1,140,000 square miles, 1,120,000 square miles had been systematically traversed and geologically mapped, leaving 20,000 square miles, which includes about 10,000 square miles in the vicinity of Lake Kariba, and 10,000 square miles to the north of the Manica-Rioze road, which are believed to be either swampy or infested by formations unfavourable to the occurrence of economic mineral deposits."

"I have received a proposal from Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., particulars of which are contained in the circular issued with the report and accounts. As you will have seen from this and the letter from Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., which accompanied the circular, that company is offering to buy 301,304 of the company's shares at a low price of 2s. 6d. per share, there being no consideration given for the shares, there being no consideration given for the shares in Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., at the rate of one fully paid share of the private company for every complete 12 shares of the Loangwa company, any number of shares less than 12 being carried over to a member who accepts the offer to be purchased by Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., or cash at a price of 2s. 6d. per share. All expenses in connection with this offer will be borne by Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., and the offer is conditional upon being accepted by at least 90% in value of the holders of the 301,304 shares to whom it is made."

Assets of immense value

"I have to declare at once that you are aware of the important position which Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., occupies in the copper mining industry of Northern Rhodesia, and have a good knowledge of the assets and extent of its interests. It would be difficult to imagine anything more valuable than the shareholding of Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., in Nchanga Corporation, and that its shareholding in Nchanga Consolidated Mines, Limited, constitutes 20.5% of the issued capital of that company. These are two assets of immense value one of which, namely Nchanga Corporation, is already yielding a substantial income having paid total dividends of 10% for the year to June 30, 1936, and an interim dividend of 2.5% on account of the year to June 30, 1937. There is every reason to believe that the shareholding in the Nchanga company, when that company reaches the production stage, will also yield a satisfactory return."

"So far as we are concerned we have not only accepted this offer on our own behalf, but also on behalf of the names of which we are directors, and therefore you will readily understand that we strongly recommend you to accept the offer which we have received."

The report and accounts were adopted.

For **Comfort**
Cuisine and
Convenience

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BEDROOMS
COMFORTABLE LOUNGE
TABLE BOARDERS
OPPOSITE STATION

H. DUNN & E. Manager



News Items in Brief.

Every bicycle used in Kenya must now be fitted with a rear reflector.

The new G.M.S. church at Weitinga, Fort Hall, has been consecrated.

FIRE has totally destroyed the Mission stores of Messrs. J. S. Mueller & Co.

An Associate Chamber of Industry is to be formed in Southern Rhodesia.

The annual allowance of the Mayor of Salisbury is to be increased from £500 to £750.

Rhodesia Railways have had a larger traffic from September than for any month in the history of the lines.

Tanganyika has sent a team of doctors to the Jeanes Centre in Nyasaland for training its nursing visitor.

Tanganyika exported 6,607 tons of seal skins in June, while Kenya exported 2,047 tons during the same month.

Swiss goats are to be imported by Southern Rhodesia to improve the milk production from Native goats.

Motor vehicles registered in Kenya last year numbered 10,565, compared with 10,041 in the previous year.

The London Missionary Society, 43 Broadway, London, S.W.1, appeals for ordained ministers for district work in Africa.

The manufacture of metal window frames is a new secondary industry likely to be started in Salisbury in the near future.

Rest camps have been established at Inyangani, near the Pungwe Falls, Southern Rhodesia. The charge to visitors is 5s. per day.

The construction of terminal buildings at Salisbury aerodrome, estimated to cost £7,400, has been recommended to the City Council.

The Rhodesian Mining Federation urges that cattle killed for consumption on mines should be exempt from the Cattle Levy Act.

The Methodist Church in Bulawayo, the foundation stone of which was laid by Cecil Rhodes, recently celebrated its 40th anniversary.

An appeal for funds to pay off the debt on the new church in Parklands, Nairobi, has been addressed to the Roman Catholic community in Kenya.

Negotiations are proceeding for the opening of a school for European children in Blantyre, to be conducted by the Church of Scotland Mission.

The first petrol and oil installation erected by the Shell Company at Basutoland has cost some £1,000, apart from that sum having been spent on salaries.

New Theatres, Ltd., and the Majestic Theatre, Ltd., of Nairobi, have been amalgamated under the general management of Mr. E. A. Vasey.

During the recent cold spell in the Lusaka district, ice was found in the early mornings in some places, and there were sections of plants in especially gardens.

A total of last year's exports from Southern Rhodesia was 2 lb. of sausage casings valued at £1, made in the Colony and sent to Northern Rhodesia.

Legislation is being prepared on the lines of recommendations of the Standing Board of Economic Development for the better conservation of land in Kenya.

Bulawayo City Council is considering a scheme to grow tobacco on the town's commonage, and the Minister of Agriculture has arranged for a tobacco expert to visit the district.

Zanzibar Amateur Dramatic Society recently presented "The Last of Mrs. Chevey" in behalf of the Empire Cancer Fund. Miss Revol Dowdeswell played the part and took the name part.

At the Darts Club, Limerick, is to be congratulated on his surprise victory in the Nyasaland Joe Davis world billiards and snooker champion, who was visiting Rhodesia and was taken by air from Salisbury. His exhibition was greatly appreciated, and though his break was an unbroken 307.

An arrangement has been made between the Royal Empire Society and the Victoria League by which the latter will be the clearing house for placing overseas visitors of both organisations in touch with hosts and hostesses who wish to give private entertainments, while the Royal Empire Society will organise meetings and events of a more public character.

Another National Park?

The creation of a national park in Southern Rhodesia on the lines of the Kruger National Park and, if possible, linking up with it, was discussed at last week's meeting in Salisbury of the South African National Publicity Association. Over 100 representatives of municipalities and public bodies attended.

Provision for Dividends

Rhodesia Railways estimates for the year ending September, 1937, anticipate a disposable revenue of £1,567,000, compared with the 1936-37 original estimate of £1,470,000. Provision for dividend was last made in 1934-35.

Natives and Co-operative Selling

Contending that they can get better prices for coffee on the open market than through the Native co-operative union, the Tanganyika Natives are challenging in the High Court the right of chiefs to order them to sell their produce through that union. On the application of the Attorney-General, the Government has been joined as defendants in the action, chiefs being held to be part of the Government, and not merely a means whereby the compact is conducted.



Why be Rheumatic

WHEN YOU ARE rheumatic be quick to suspect the kidneys. Excess urine and continual waste will be left in the blood by weak or sluggish kidney action can easily lay you up for weeks. The joints may become stiff, painful and swollen.

or you may have pains in the small of the back, blander trouble, sciatica, gout, rheumatism or nerve pains. These symptoms will disappear when you have rid yourself of the cause by taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pill. This time tested remedy acts specially upon the kidneys.

Thousands of thousands of grateful users of Doan's Pill have proved their value for men and women alike. Men from all parts of the world prove their value for men and women alike. Why not avoid needless pain? Why not take Doan's Pill now?

Every
Doctor
tells a
Story

COMPANY MEETING.

The Salisbury Board of Executors, Ltd.

The Forty-Second Annual General Meeting.

SOUND FINANCIAL POSITION DISCLOSED BY ACCOUNTS.

10% Dividend Maintained.

The annual general meeting of the Salisbury Board of Executors, Ltd., was recently held in Salisbury, with Mr. William Brown in the chair.

The acting secretary, Mr. A. E. Fraser, read the notice convening the meeting, and the auditor's report.

The Chairman's Speech.

The Chairman said:

"Gentlemen.—It gives me much pleasure to welcome you to this, the forty-second ordinary general meeting of our company.

"The directors' report and statement of accounts for the financial year ended April 30 last have, as customary, been submitted to you and have been in your hands for some time, and that being so, I have no doubt that you will follow our usual procedure and take same at reading. I will now proceed to analyse the figures contained in the accounts which are before you.

"Dealing firstly with the balance sheet, you will observe that the share capital remains unaltered, namely, £40,000 in 40,000 shares of £1 each, all of which have been issued and are fully paid. The reserve fund likewise remains the same, namely, £15,000, and in the opinion of your directors, they do not think it necessary at the present moment to increase this fund. Contingent account £5,014 12s. 3d. is slightly less than the figure shown a year ago, whilst sundry creditors and credit balances at £3,336 11s. 2d. are very considerably higher than a year ago, mainly due, as you will notice, on account of saggers and clients' accounts. Fixed deposits at £7,136 18s. 1d. is pretty well the same figure as a year ago.

"That, I think, deals with all the items on the liabilities side of the balance sheet.

The Company's Assets.

"Turning now to the assets, you will observe that your company's landed property in Salisbury still stands at the same figure of £60,750, which four directors of ours put at quite a reasonable valuation for the property. I still think that the value of this property is represented by the three-storeyed building on Manica Road in which our company has its offices, and although the building is now getting on in years, it is always kept in good repair and does not show its age, and, in fact, can, I think, be looked upon as quite one of the nicest buildings in Salisbury. The return from this building during the past two or three years has not been as good as in previous years, but this was, of course, to be expected, as during the last few years a large number of buildings, very much more up-to-date, have been erected in Salisbury, with the result that we have had to reduce our rents in an endeavour to keep the building more or less fully occupied.

"Losses on fixed mortgage and other securities at £54,850 17s. 1d. show little difference from the previous year, whilst bills receivable at £10,472 11s. 8d. are down some £3,000. Sundry debts and debit balances are some £2,000 up over the previous year, a fluctuation caused in the ordinary course of business.

"Cash at £8,535 7s. 3d. shows a very great increase of some £10,000 over the amount shown a year ago, but a very large amount of this is accounted for cash received from clients for business arranged, and in addition there is a sum of £1,000 to meet the dividend, so that actually our current cash account is only about £6,000.

Profit and Loss Account.

"Having now dealt with the various items in the balance sheet, I will now return you to the profit and loss account, from which you will see that the gross profit from agency interest rates, insurance estates and other commissions etc., amounted to £2,200 10s. 1d. as against £1,750 18s. 1d. in the preceding year, whilst the cost of

administration, depreciation, contribution to staff pension fund, etc., were £6,882 15s. 1d., leaving a net profit for the year of £5,087 15s. 1d. as against £2,450 18s. 1d. in the financial year ended April 30, 1956.

"Your directors are of opinion that the results which we are able to place before you today are quite satisfactory and with the position generally improving in Southern Rhodesia, it is hoped that as time goes on, the profits will be even greater. The deficit for the year, namely, £1,750 18s. 1d. together with the sum of £3,125 18s. 1d. brought forward, gives an available balance of £2,312 15s. 1d. for appropriation, and your directors recommend that this amount be dealt with in the following manner:

"That a dividend of 10% free of income tax be paid to all shareholders who are registered in the books of the company as at April 30 last, which will absorb a sum of £4,000. That a sum of £1,000 10s. 1d. be allocated as provision for income tax, also that a sum of £75 be paid as additional directors' remuneration; and that a sum of £100 be contributed to the staff pension fund; and this will leave a balance to be carried forward of £3,068 15s. 1d. as against £3,125 18s. 1d. in the previous year. As I think I have told you before, it is the aim of your directors to endeavour to maintain a regular dividend of 10%, and I am pleased that we are again able to make this recommendation to shareholders.

Trust Funds.

"I have, I think, dealt pretty fully with the actual affairs of your company, and I should like to direct your attention to the figure £1,752 8s. 1d. appearing under the heading of 'Special Trusts' at the foot of the balance sheet which is before you now, and which amount represents the funds being administered by your company on behalf of its many clients. The amount shown this year is some £10,000 less than that shown a year ago, and this is due mainly to the difficulty experienced in getting good safe investments for our clients, remunerative rates, and in many cases we recommend our clients to withdraw their funds and purchase dividend-paying stocks so that they would not be losing interest on their capital. When sound investments are more easily obtainable I have no doubt this figure will be increased very materially.

"It may interest you to know that, during the past decade the funds administered by your company on behalf of clients have increased by somewhere in the vicinity of £10,000, and this is most gratifying and proves the public confidence which your company enjoys. A large percentage of these trust funds are invested in first mortgages over town and country properties in Southern Rhodesia, but of recent years owing to the depressed state of farming generally and the inability of farmers to meet their commitments, your directors decided to cease granting loans over farm properties unless, of course, a very attractive proposition be submitted for their consideration. The result is that to-day the majority of the company's mortgage business and also that of its clients, is in town property in Salisbury and its suburbs. I should like to point out that the greatest care is exercised by the directors and officials of the company in the choice of investments.

An Invitation to Shareholders.

"This, I think, is a favourable moment to remind shareholders that they can do a considerable amount to assist us in further building up and strengthening the company by recommending their friends to place their affairs of all description in our hands, and, in fact, to look upon the company as their trusted advisers. We have an excellent organisation and fully trained staff to undertake all classes of business, whether large or small and, in addition, we have representatives in all the large towns in the Union of South Africa as well as in London, so that we are therefore able to give our clients the best possible advice on all descriptions of business. You are, of course, all aware that your company, through its agents, such as we undertake every manner of investment business, sometimes mortgages, purchases, sells, subdivides, the interests of nominees and generally carry on every description of trust and agency business.

"Also your company conducts a large insurance business, including fire, life, mortgage bond insurance, motor cars, workmen's compensation, and, in fact, every description of insurance. We are the chief agents for the Standard Insurance, one of the oldest insurance companies in the world, and we are also agents for several other companies which operate in the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia.

TRUSTEE AND EXECUTORSHIP DEPARTMENT.

When I have addressed you on previous occasions I have told you that the business of acting as trustees and executors-in-testate forms a very important branch of our community activities. As you can imagine this work is of a highly specialised nature and is carried out by our solicitors and members of this staff many of whom have had many years of experience in this special class of business, and after therefore, fully conversant with the laws governing the administration of estates and the duties of trustees and executors.

The public for many years were somewhat slow in recognising the obvious advantages of appointing a company such as yours as trustees or executors under their wills, but now I am glad to say the position is very much the reverse and the public throughout the world are realising daily the great necessity of safeguarding their property through death. However, one still hears and sees cases where a individual's savings and money belonging to trusts committed to their charge and I suppose that one will always hear of such cases. In my own mind there is absolutely no doubt whatever in regard to the many advantages accrued by putting one's affairs in the hands of a company such as yours.

Firstly, and I think should say foremost, there is the safety and security which is offered to the public by the strong financial position of most trust companies. Secondly, there is the continuity in the management and the administration of estates owing to the fact that a public/trust company usually goes on for ever, whereas the tenure of office of an individual trustee or executor might easily be terminated at any moment owing to death, incapacity, or account of ill-health or prolonged absence from the country where the estate is being administered. In circumstances such as I have just mentioned it would naturally necessitate the appointment of a new trustee involving extra expense. Finally, as regards the public, there is immunity from fraud, a most important factor especially where deceased estates are concerned.

I hope, therefore, that the few remarks which I have made this morning on this very important subject will be remembered by you, and that, if you or your friends are contemplating making a will or altering your present will, you will take the opportunity of appointing the secretary for the time being of your company as your trustee or executor.

Farming Prospects.

The position in regard to farming has been somewhat better recently, prices in manv cases showing considerable improvement. The European maize crop amounted to £85,848 tons, which was a record crop and I am sure the return to the farmer was somewhat better.

As regards tobacco, the 1935-36 season did not compare to expectations owing to climatic conditions. The total weight of tobacco produced, including flue-cured, long cured, Turkish and other kinds was 22,401,707 lb. The present season's crop which is now in process of being sold will naturally come up to the figures expected earlier in the season, and prices at present being paid show a considerable improvement over last year. The new system of selling by auction appears to be working most satisfactorily and few complaints are heard.

From what one hears it would appear that there is a possibility of greater demand for our tobacco in the future and considerable expansion of the industry, but care must be taken that over-production does not take place to any great extent, as many firms still have visible supplies of which real place a few years ago on account of over-production, and all producers have no desire to sell at a repetition of that. Personally I should like to see the production of leaf gradually increased, but at the same time the increasing demand of the manufacturers overseas, and I am quite confident that if this took place and greater and proper care and attention given to the production of the leaf, in a few years time tobacco would be only second to mining in the industries of the Colonies.

The Mining Outlook.

There is considerable activity in gold mining, particularly I think to the high price which paid for the metal, and during the year the yield of gold from Southern Rhodesia amounted to 19,707,001 fine ounces, valued at £5,624,411 which shows an increase of 280 fine ounces, valued at £542,424 over the previous year. The gold output for 1936 was a record 18,921 fine ounces.

In regard to other minerals, 563,467 tons of asbestos valued at £366,403 were produced during the year, as against 42,507 tons valued at £46,656 in the previous year. 2,550 tons of chrome were also produced during the year, as against 1,510 tons in 1936.

On August 20th 1935, the total value of all imports of gold than gold produced in 1936 amounted to £1,505,847.

In regard to mining generally in the Colony, I think we have the right to be optimistic, for although we have heard and read a lot in the papers recently in regard to the price of gold which considerably reduced, I do not think that we have very much to worry us, especially when one reads the opinions of some of the greatest economists in the world.

You will again be asked today to consider making a further contribution to the staff pension fund. I have on various occasions explained the purpose of this fund, and that being so I do not think it is necessary for me to make any comment on this subject.

DIRECTORATE SECRETARY AND STAFF.

Lieutenant Governor Lucas Guest retires in terms of the articles of association, but is elected by resolution.

This gives me much pleasure, because he has given services beyond his official duty, and I am sure that the good service rendered by our secretary, Mr. Arthur, will continue during the past year, and I can assure you that it is in no small measure due to their efforts that your company can show such satisfactory results as are before you today. They have one and all done good work and given loyal service, and I am sure you will wish that they should receive a benefit to mark their thanks made known to them.

I think there is anything more for me to say to you today in regard to the past financial year, and I only hope that your company has many more such years in front of it. We have had many years of acute depression, but the position to-day is definitely brighter, and unless some unexpected trouble, political or otherwise arises, I see no reason why the present year should not be a very successful one for your company.

I now beg to move that the Directors' report and audited balance sheet as laid on the table by him received, approved and adopted, and that all matters and things undertaken and discharged by the directors on behalf of the company be and they are hereby confirmed, and I will ask Mr. Arthur to be good enough to second this resolution after which I shall be pleased to answer any questions which shareholders may have to ask.

On the tenth day of January Guest was declared re-elected a director of the company. Mr. Percival E. Berry

A.C. was re-elected auditor.

The Chairman then proposed that a dividend of 10/- per annum be paid to shareholders registered in the company's books at April 30 last. The resolution was carried.

A contribution of £100 was voted to the staff pension fund.

The meeting then terminated.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL'S SUCCESS.

The Central Rhodesian Education Department's correspondence school for children in isolated areas who are too young to attend to boarding schools plays a valuable part in the education system, and many expressions of appreciation have been received from parents. The school now serves about 350 children in the Colony, in addition to others in Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa, Bechuanaland and there is a unit even in far-away South-West Africa. A library is attached to the school, parents having donated over 200 books.

GREAT ZIMBABWE

THE MOST MODERN HOTEL IS

SHEPPARD'S

OUR PLEASURE IS THE
COMFORT OF OUR GUESTS

Greatly Improved Trade.

Good News from Nyasaland.

Trade conditions are more stable and satisfactory than they have been for many years. There is every prospect of great and continuing improvement. Progress in Native agriculture, the expanding of tea-growing areas, and the reopening of sisal plantations have been the main cause of this healthier tone," states Mr. E. H. Warren, Comptroller of Customs, in his annual trade report.

The Protectorate's total imports in 1936 were valued at £794,086, compared with £556,745 in 1935, an increase of £237,341. The main items were manufactured articles £552,476; the chief item being cotton manufactures valued at £141,582; food, drink and tobacco £43,386; and raw materials (coal and timber) £14,309.

The total value of exports was £817,609, against £607,666 for 1935, an increase of £210,993.

Increased imports of luxury goods, essentially from England, are a symptom still larger imports of Capital materials and substantial increases in motor vehicles, agricultural machinery, and iron and steel manufactures give proof of more prosperous times.

Merchandise of United Kingdom origin was raised by 10 per cent compared with 2,250,600 in 1935 and 1,711,034 in 1934.

The rest of the Empire's consigned goods to the value of £6,692, as against £35,531 in 1935 and £46,073 in 1934. Imports from foreign countries were valued at £307,824, compared with the 1935 value of £266,803 and £472,073 in 1934.

Imports of cotton manufactures for Natives fell short of the 1935 figures, but the carry-over from 1935 was considerably in excess of the stocks remaining in hand at the end of 1936. Japanese manufactures continue to dominate the rice-grains market.

Principal Imports.

An analysis of the imports of the principal items in the manufactured article class shows that—

Clothing, at 1,366 tons (U.K., 583 and Yugoslavia, mostly increased by 100 tons (1935-6).

Caravans, Iron, at 335 tons (U.K., 107 and Belgium, 100 increased by 83 tons (32-5%).

Tram-horse shoes, at 131 (U.K., 120 and Germany, 115), decreased by 13 (10%).

Hosiery, at 3,744 dozen pairs (U.K., 55, India 1,616, Japan 1,607) increased by 130 dozen pairs (20%).

Motor vehicles, at 1,141 (U.K., 57, Canada, 43, U.S.A., 411-14), decreased by 3 (2.5%).

Unmotorized vehicles, numbering 88 (U.K., 11, Canada and U.S.A., 11), increased by 20 (50%).

Bicycles, numbering 2,233 (U.K., 1,083 and Japan 150), increased by 1,854 (134%).

Brass, at 30,483 lbs (Czechoslovakia, 1,557, Japan 11,500 and Germany 5,250), increased by 1,660 lbs (8%).

Petroleum, at 2,080 tons (U.K., 805, Holland, 518, France, 407, and Germany 1,181) increased by 220 tons (64.5%).

Matches, at 9,648 gross boxes (Sweden 5,400 and Japan 2,900), increased by 1,583 gross boxes (17%).

Shirts and singlets, at 20,201 dozen, valued at £4,0681, increased by 2,521 dozen (13.7%) and £2,215 (52.0%).

Japan shipped 26,700 dozen, valued at £1,577.

Handkerchiefs, totalling 2,621 dozen, valued at £1,423, increased by 500 dozen (3.7%) and £1,406 (£2.3% of the U.K. imports), 3,025 dozen and Japan 2,663 dozen.

Silks, totalling 5,820 dozen, valued at £6,600, increased by 1,035 pairs (18.5%), 2,300 (38.5%). The U.K. sent 2,000 dozen, Japan 1,500 and Holland 145 pairs.

With the future the controller writes—

Another substantial increase in tea production is inevitable; there is little doubt that sisal exports will show considerable improvement, but it is impossible to forecast the results of the larger acreages under tobacco and cotton. This, in turn, depends upon rainfall. In the Protectorate has benefited largely from the recent rains. Standard traders are anticipating a record crop. The tea and sisal seem equally optimistic.

Absentee Husband.

"Natives" in Northern Rhodesia are used to taking a more serious view of the exaggerated absence of married men, and the suggestion is made in the annual report on the Eastern Province that the time has come for the emancipation of women from the various rules for divorce. If it can be made generally known to absent husbands where their wives will receive the sympathetic ear of the courts in the event of their neglect, it will do much to assist more regular reparations.

Indirect Political Outlook.

Speaking in Salisbury, Mr. W. A. W. Winterbottom, the Southern Rhodesian MP, said that for the first time since Responsible Government, electors might be asked at the next election to vote not so much for the individual as for the party, since they would be asked to decide whether the desired to go North or South. The politicians had made a middle course impossible unless there were four parties in the field, North, South, Middle, and Labour, which would result in a deadlock.

Stock-Thefts.

When the prevalence of stock thefts was discussed at a recent meeting of the Northern Province branch of the British Union of Tanganyika, it was urged that nothing less of communal lines on Natives would remedy matters. If present and existing steps were not taken by Government, the tendency of European stockmen to arm themselves with lethal weapons to protect the herds would spread, and might lead to unfortunate results.

Learning from New Zealand.

Following a meeting of the Mashonaland Farmers' Association, the Government of Southern Rhodesia has been asked to send an independent mission to New Zealand to study recent agricultural legislation with a view to its application to the Colony. Major G. H. Waller, having pointed out that the Dominion's agricultural policy ensures a fixed price for the dairy farmer's produce.

R.A.F. Display.

No. 222 Bomber Squadron of the Royal Air Force recently gave a display of aerobatics, a demonstration of aerial attack on a fort, and an exhibition of equipment at Nairobi Aerodrome.

POWER for INDUSTRY!

KENYA

TANGANYIKA

AND

possess large Water power resources

Cheap power is available in many areas. Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances refer your proposals to one of the Company's Offices.

Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to sisal growers in the Tanganyika area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 115 and 240 volts. In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts or 440 and 220 volt Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA:

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
Nairobi, Mombasa, Maujuri, Eldoret.

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

THE SITES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kigoma, Mbeya.

LONDON OFFICE: Queen Square, E.C.4.

East African Market Reports.

Wool—Zanzibar 14s. 6d. to 15s. per cwt., cash in 40lb. demand.

Cotton—Mahenge quoted 14s. 6d. per cwt. for shipment Date 25th Sept. 1935.

Cotton Seed—Lira 12s. 6d. per ton. (1936) 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Chips—(London) Zanzibar quoted 8s. per lb. sellers grade 2 Aug. Septs. 8d. (1936) 7d. grade 2, 7d. 10s. 6d. 11d.

Copper—Standard for cash £60. 15s. per ton. (1936) 13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. (1935) 13s. 2d.

Coffee—Quiet. Sakellaridis quoted 7d. 10s. 6d. to 10d. per lb. Upper Sudan 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. Uganda 5s. 5d. to 5s. 6d. (1936) Uganda 5d. to 7d. (1935) 6d. 1d.

Cotton prices broke sharply on May 1st following the U.S.A. Government's estimate of a crop of 15,593,000 bales, equal to the highest private estimate and 300,000 above the average estimate. In Liverpool, 5 American futures lost about 1s. a lb. with the October position at 5s. 7d.

The Bombay Cotton Buyers' Association has recommended the standardisation of the staple length of East African cotton, and urges the immediate adoption of the United States 16 in. standard as the basis of staple length.

Cotton Seed—£5. 7s. 6d. per ton. (1936) £4. 17s. 6d. to 5s. 2s. 6d.

Gold—13s. 6d. per oz. (1936) 13s. 5d. to 10s. 5d.

Groundnuts—Mozambique 14s. 12s. 6d. per ton. (1936) 15s. 17s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. 10s. 6d.

Mango—Quietly steady. Nominal value Kenya £1. 25s. 6d. per 48lb.

Pyrithrum—Kenya valued about 200s. per ton. New crop Japanese flowers quoted £65. to 100s. Kenya £4. 10s. per ton.

Sisal—Easter, Tanganyika and Kenya. No. 1, Aug. Oct., quoted £2. 7s. 6d. per ton. Sellers No. 2, £2. 10s. sellers (1936) £1. 26s. 6d. to £1. 25s. 6d.

Soy Beans—£0. 13s. 6d. per ton.

Tin—Standard for cash £70. 10s. per ton. (1936) £82. 5s. to 10s. (1935) £22. 10s.

Wheat—Quiet, nominal values for Kenya Governor 4s. to 4s. 6d. per 480 lb.; Equator 4s. (1936) 3s. 6d.

Central Line Sisal Estates.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd. announced that 7,040 tons of fibre were produced in the year ended June 30, 1935, 6% being No. 1, 7.75%; No. 2, 45%; No. 3, grade 1, and the balance tow. In July 232 tons were produced 73% being No. 1 grade.

The prospectus estimate of the crop to June 30 was 2,000 tons.

Zanzibar Chamber's Protest.

The Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce has associated itself with protests against the Clove Purchase and Exportation Decree, 1937, and has declined the invitation to nominate two Indian representatives to the board of the Clove Growers' Association. A resolution, which had been sent to the Colonial Office, declared that the Decree gives the C.G.A. a monopoly, deprives merchants of their right to trade in cloves, will ruin the trade of Zanzibar, is against the best interests of the clove growers, will create unnecessary and harmful conflict between growers and traders, and will seriously affect the country's finances.

Rainfall in East Africa.

H.M. East African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following information concerning rainfall in the territories during the period indicated:

Kenya (Week ended July 28)—Chemelii, 1.00 inch; Standard 1.11; Elania, 1.00; Fort Hall, 0.02; Fort Kieni, 1.13; Gilgil, 0.83; Kalale, 0.04; Kaimosi, 1.26; Kericho, 1.78; Kitambala, 0.02; Kijabe, 0.40; Kinangop, 0.02; Kirkos, 0.44; Kisumu, 1.20; Kitale, 0.88; Kora, 0.08; Limuru, 1.01; Lumbwaa, 0.68; Menengai, 2.00; Moiben, 0.02; Mirani, 1.00; Mombasa, 0.07; Mikoniori, 0.50; Narasha, 0.82; Nakuru, 1.00; Nandi, 0.02; Nanyuki, 0.51; Nairobi, 1.04; Ngong, 0.01; Njoro, 1.43; Nyeri, 0.04; Ol Maloou, 1.35; Rongai, 3.00; Rumuruti, 1.32; Ruiri, 0.04; Songhor, 0.58; Sotik, 0.51; Sov, 0.66; Thomson's Falls, 1.30; Tumbut, 1.50; and Turbo, 0.77 inch.

Tanganjika (Week ended July 26)—Amani, 0.08 inch; Muziwa, 0.01; Njombe, 0.01; and Iyamungu, 0.02 inch.

Tanzania (Week ended July 26)—Bunyala, 1.12 inches; Fort Portal, 0.11; Horma, 0.33; Kabete, 0.06; Kotolo, 0.40; Lira, 0.24; Masindi, 1.60; Mbale, 1.00; Mbarara, 0.27; Mukono, 0.80; Namasagali, 0.16; Soroti, 0.01; and Tororo, 0.58 inch.

Uganda (Week ended July 27)—Butiaba, 0.10 inch; Entebbe, 0.15; Fort Portal, 0.35; Hoima, 0.73; Jinja, 0.10; Kiboko Observatory, 0.04; Lira, 0.43; Masindi, 0.10; Mbale, 2.28; Mubende, 0.10; Namasagali, 0.16; Soroti, 0.01; and Tororo, 0.58 inch.

Wyanaland (Week ended July 24)—Glenorchy, 0.41 inch; Lauderdale, 0.18; Limbili, 0.40; Zoia, 0.1 inch.

The Outlook for Sisal.

Seasonal influences are usually most marked at the time of the year, the sisal barometer rising and falling according to the reports received about the condition of the cereal harvests, said Messrs. Winglesworth & Company in their monthly review.

The report of the International Institute of Agriculture, based on information up to July 22, indicates that the total wheat production of the Northern Hemisphere is expected to be unusually large, being exceeded only by the record crops of 1933 and 1928. This is most encouraging news for spinners and producers of sisal, as it should lay the foundation for an active demand for new supplies with which to start the 1938 campaign. Although the market has recently been fluctuating in absence of support, the shippers have shown considerable reserve in offering bulk supplies while the market is under what is expected to be a temporary depression. It is difficult to estimate to what extent sisal is used in manufactures other than binder-twine, but indications continue to point to the increasing importance of its uses in the finer spinning of shop twines, cords, etc. This variety of uses tends to make African sisal less and less dependent on the staples of wheat and cereal crops."

Rhodesian Immigrants.

Of the 214 immigrants to Southern Rhodesia during June, 1935, 72 are settled on the land. Among the newcomers were 80 of British home birth, 84 of British South African birth, seven Germans, three Poles, two Roumanians, a Swiss, a Norwegian, an Italian, a Jugoslav, and an Austrian. Of the 20 people from other African States, 19 had previously lived in Northern Rhodesia.

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Bailey, Mr. J. J.

Baldwin, Mr. & Mrs. W.

Baldwin, Mr. A. L.

Barnes, Mr. F. M.

Barrett, Miss E. B.

Bennett, Miss D. R.

Bissett, Mr. & Mrs. C.

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Bowman, Miss G.

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Cato, Miss E.

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Davis, Mr. D.

Dennis, Miss R. M.

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Ecclesmore, Miss E.

Elginstone, Sir Howard

& Lady

Miss E.

Gone, Miss R.

Goddard, Mr. A. R. H.

Gemmell, Mrs. A. T.

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Haynes, Dr. & Mrs. W.

Hine, Rev. & Mrs. G.

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Hodgkinson, Miss

Holmes, Mrs. D.

Holmes, Miss D. M.

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Jones, Miss B.

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Melliney, Miss D. M.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT HAS BEEN AN OPEN SECRET for some months that the reconstitution of the Executive Council of Kenya promised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies would take the form of a body of four members and four non-official members, with the Governor as President. On Friday last Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, the Governor, announced in the Legislature that the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Chief Native Commissioner are to be the Government members, and that the four non-officials whom he proposes to appoint will be two of the European elected members, as specially qualified to represent the general European point of view, another similarly qualified for the Indian standpoint, and a fourth person selected for his knowledge of Native matters. It has been emphasised that no member of the Executive Council must be regarded as representing any particular racial or sectional interest, and it is the individuals selected on both sides who big enough to realise that the best interests of the country they are appointed to serve are greater than any sectional concern, as will be to the benefit of the community as a whole.

Having long advocated reform in the Executive Council, we welcome Mr. Ormsby Gordon's action in reducing by half the existing number of colonial members, the Directors of Agriculture, Education and Medical Services, and the Commissioners for 2,000 Government Lands and Settlements being dropped from the Government team, of which they have been a part, while

members of the Council was certainly not to the advantage of the country, which has for years required a smaller and more efficient body. In neither any business circles, however, quite a number of people had hoped to see the non-official representation raised to five or six members, and the Government quite similarly reduced; in our view a Council of thirteen preferable to one numbering ten or twelve. Though according to Press reports, Sir Robert spoke in favour of a larger council, they do not regard the new arrangement as representing any Constitution, so far as it will certainly be so considered by many others who will not understand the new set-up.

It was obvious that the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer and the Attorney-General must be nominated, and to put at first sight there appears

nothing clear need to add the

Why the C.N.C. Chief Native Commissioner, for is Appointed even if it be assumed that the two members representing the European community will fail to bear Native interests in mind at all times—and it would be

an assumption, as the assumption of the Native interest is generally "Attorney General" and "Treasurer" are inefficient specifically appointed to consider Native opinion would not be found acceptable. In a country so dependent upon agriculture the economic arguments for the Native are the strongest of all, but the agricultural argument is not the strongest, though it could support that idea. The Native could support it in practice in the particular circumstances prevailing in Kenya, as the moment. The factors included a Constitution

Commissioner, must be interpreted as a general corollary to the acceptance last year by the Government of Kenya of the recommendations of Sir Alan Pim for the complete re-organisation of the Secretariat, and the appointment of three Secretaries to Government, each with responsibility for a group of departments, and each serving in the same relation to the Governor. Under that scheme a Secretary for Native Affairs is to absorb the posts of Chief Native Commissioner and that of Commissioner for Local Government, Lands, and Settlement. When the re-organisation has been undertaken each department will be represented by one of the three Secretaries to Government, and with the addition of the other law officers who constitute the Governor's inner council, which advised that the holders of those offices are to be mainly the members of the Colonial Service, there should devolve the honour and responsibility of serving on the Executive Council. One should henceforth command a greater measure of public confidence.

IT IS THE LAW OF ENGLAND, declared an official member of the Kenyan legislature in opposing a proposed amendment to the law of the Colony, his reasoning apparently being that the law of England admits of no

English Law argument, notwithstanding the adaptability of local conditions to clearly undesirable. The facts are sufficiently important to warrant recapitulation. An Asiatic member of Council, who is also a medical practitioner, asked for an amendment to the Decrass Ordinance in order that dental mechanics who take impressions and make dental sets might not be held guilty of an offence under the ordinance. When he explained the process by which neither instruments nor medicines are used and his reasons which were to keep the dental service within reach of Africans, Indians and the poorer Europeans, he had the full support of the European elected members, but the Director of Medical Services replied that such an action, if taken, would bring the law of England thereby earning a reputation for Cavendish Bentinck that it was ridiculous to quote English practice.

*

For any Government to go into Council is badly equipped in argument to command or defend a measure that it must stand upon the laws of England, and it is disconcerting to the **An Unsound Argument** to the majority that it is surprising that in this case the Government was not immediately alive to the strength of the representations from the other side of the House, and to the grave weakness of its own stand which was buttressed by the pretensions but misleading reminder that English legislators must have had good reason to frame the law of England as they did, and objects and reasons behind English legislation "have nothing whatever to do with Africa, and the oneness of the argument itself is advanced in Europe as evident from the logical consequence that all laws made for England are

good enough for Africa." For example, legislation framed for the municipal administration of Lusaka or Sandton could be applied in like manner to the township administration of Lusaka or Nairobi. Colonial Legislatures are totally unnecessary, and the business of government is entirely the business of the administration, and not also that of the Legislature and the power of legislation is to the State, not to the Legislature.

Put in this way the untenable position of the Government of Kenya is manifest. It has raised an important point of principle—not, we believe, with deliberation, but because it is a weak team and not the courage to withdraw from its Weekly Meeting promptly when its error was exposed. To adhere to a gross blunder is weakness, not strength, and the Government team in the Colony is in any event so weak that it ought at all costs to avoid gratuitous exposure of its shortcomings. It should also have learned the costly lesson from the disharmony of years past that it is bad policy to reject criticism without showing fairly why it is inapplicable in the particular circumstances. The prospect of co-operation on major matters is indeed poor if on a minor subject such as this the united representations of the non-official members, European and Asiatic, are brushed aside with a levity that is imperious, even though it may not have been premeditated.

THE INWHITE AND WHITE SETTLEMENT is the constant concern of East Africans and Rhodesians, particularly of those resident in Kenya Colony and Southern Rhodesia, from both of which countries statements on this

The Future subject have just reached **White Settlement**, London. The Legislative Council of Kenya has noted the desirability of the appointment by the Government of a committee to prepare a new settlement scheme with State financial aid, and when the Government was willing to accept the resolution, armed with its promise that people holding large areas of land would be called upon to explain why they are not utilising it for productive purposes, the smaller representatives agreed. A few days previously the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking at the Bindura Agricultural Show, had mentioned the need of increasing the European population, pointed to the dangers of mass immigration, and expressed complete confidence that the white population of his Colony would grow in both Kenya and Rhodesia largely to a considerable degree for the men in this country who are potential new settlers, and would gain their consignments and co-operation in reaching their decisions as to the soundest general basis for European settlement in African conditions. Their settlers would, of course, differ in various ways, but the underlying conditions of the territories are so similar in other matters that both should derive substantial advantage from closer contact between their sister leaders and their governments.

So far as closer settlement in Kenya is concerned, we have for years advocated the creation by the large land-owning settlers themselves of a "colonial task pool" of land and workers, a proper organisation, "Robbers Who Was Eat," under the aegis of the Kenya Association, or of some other body especially constituted for the purpose, might draw for the accommodation of newcomers. The years of depression presented a splendid opportunity for such a scheme to be started without a harsh sacrifice by those contributing to it, and for that reason we returned again and again to the suggestion at that time—unheeded—without practical results. Had the settlers acted at that time they would have been faced with far less difficulty than must be expected to-day, for the general recovery has already brought an upward move in land prices owing to the renewal of demand. But there is still time. Such a stipulation as the Government now makes was clearly to be anticipated, and Kenya must reconcile herself to the fact that no Government in this country, however conservative in complexion, would consider the alienation of large areas of Crown land, even if they existed, while so large a proportion of the land now alienated remains unutilised.

Our suggestion was that a per capita appeal should be made to settlers with large areas of unutilised land to contribute some part of their surplus to the pool. A man with 100 acres in excess of his own requirements might, without detriment to himself or his connexions, give a five- or ten-year option over one-tenth of his entire farm of that area at say, a pound acre per annum. Settlement Association which, if generally supported in this manner, would have at its disposal from the outset ample land in various districts on which to establish suitable new colonies. Whether the settlements will never be closer, smaller, better-located settlements, the three requirements of the Colony which by some means or other above might involve a planned scheme of real promise. Then the settlement publicity could be definite, whereas it must to-day be vague, and consequently immeasurably less effective and productive. Are Kenya's leading settlers sincere in their reiterated plea for closer settlement? We believe that they are, and if they are, they may be persuaded to support a public-spirited movement of this kind. When in the Colony will take the initiative?

**
* * * * *

WHAT IS THE OUTLOOK for cotton growing in Nyasaland? Asking that question last week, we said that the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation and the British Cotton Growing Association, which have so many cotton-growing units co-operated with the Department of Agriculture for the improvement and expansion of cotton cultivation in Nyasaland, have made no pessimistic pronouncements, and added that the latest edition of the official "Handbook of Nyasaland," containing no suggestion that ultimate condi-

tions are unfavourable to the crop. Little has this issue been mentioned since, but it is now evident that the success of the African Government in Nyasaland rests on the opening of the Agricultural Show, in the course of which Mr. Hall noted that Professor Hiltrop, who had been investigating cotton in the country, formed encouraging opinions as to the prospects, which he was appalled at the extent of predilection by traders, and emphasised that an immediate increase in the enzymatological stains was necessary, the professor estimating that 60% of the season's possible yield had been lost by the depreciation of prices, and since the finances of Nyasaland are in a much worse state than they have been for years, there can be no excuse for failure by the Government to take part in combating such ravages, success in which must mean great expansion of cotton exports. We are also informed that a contributory cause to this season's disappointing result is that the distribution of seed by the authorities was an enormous deficit several weeks late in the year, and a further reason

In contrast to the gloomy predictions which have been made in previous quarters, it is good also to find that the cotton-growing community that "the prospects of the blue-cured tobacco

Conference in Nyasaland brighter than they have been for some time past; to learn that the local immediately convened a round-table conference to discuss interested in the tobacco industry in Nyasaland. Mr. J. S. Murray's proposal for the introduction of the auction system for the disposal of leaf tobacco, and to read in the Acting Governor's speech on the subject the question "What is the best way to meet the wants of the colony?" and the round answers to the same of Prince Prosperity by means of a considered and balanced agricultural policy, in which all the necessary factors are recognised and arranged, the proper care of produce taken into account, the past and looking forward with courage to the future. That does not constitute the procurement of independence.

It is interesting to be reminded that such is the 10th occasion since his first arrival in Nyasaland seven years ago on which Mr. Hall has addressed the Government. He said:

Leave of Continuity with efficiency, but there is in Administration, obviously something seriously wrong with a system which imposes upon the Chief Secretary an average of one salary of Acting Governorship per annum. It so happens that this particular official has given up his post prior to his readings to shoulder his responsibilities with courage and to make necessary recommendations to the Colonial Office, but these annual periods of proconsular duty might equally have facilitated a Chief Secretary who would, however, then merely remain idle. In 16 years' Governmental life in Nyasaland, he has had three different Governors, and six African Governors (though it was them the same individual). How shall a man be able to do his work, in requiring in the other direction not only of the heads of departments?

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Lady Beit.

THE BEIT TRUST is a highly important body, the personnel of which has been selected with such care that to be numbered among the trustees is honour indeed, as is evident from the fact that its six members had for some time been the Duke of Abercorn, Sir Henry Birchmore, Sir James McDonald, Baron Edleragger, Sir John Chancellor, and Sir Alfred Beit. Now Lady Beit, widow of the late Sir Otto Beit and mother of Sir Alfred Beit, M.P., has been elected to the seat rendered vacant by the death of the late President of the Chartered Company. Her appointment, of course, was especially welcomed by the community of Rhodesia, but not less warmly by the country as a whole, which has long realised her keen interest in affairs, and appreciated her courtesy and hospitality on Rhodesian occasions. Congratulations are due equally to the Trust and to the new trustee.



LADY BEIT.

Lord FRANCIS SCOTT has had an amusing experience with an antagonist, one German Colonial claims an otherwise intelligent gentleman who could see no harm in giving Germany a little bit of land in Africa. The Tanzanian leader drew his attention to Tanganyika's strategic importance, and to the certainty that Germany would establish air and submarine bases there if ever got a foothold in East Africa. The submarine base argument impressed his interlocutor—who confessed that he had not known that Tanganyika comes down to the sea. Some years ago when Lord Francis was describing East African life to a lady in London, she asked exactly where his farm was situated. He said that she knew where Mombasa was and that Lake Victoria was several hundred miles inland. Lord Francis having indicated the geographical position of Nairobi, said that his farm lay almost half-way between the capital and Lake Victoria. But this did not satisfy the inquirer. "Tell me," she insisted, "are you anywhere near this place Kenya? Which people are talking about so much?"

Geography of Africa.

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In Very Early Days.

A TANGANIKAN LEGISLATOR, a former President of the Caledonian Society, and a man believed me the wisdom of reading the future by the past (he said so in his maiden speech in Council), will enjoy the result of a recent search through the pages of history—though there was no fortune-telling experiment, or anything of that nature, behind the search through our files of twelve years ago. What was found was proof, published at a Caledonian dinner in Zanzibar, of Scottish contact with East Africa long before the Arabs, the Indians, and the Irish arrived. The tale related being of the early explorations of Captain Roderick and his wife, Jean, who eventually founded Dar es Salaam, crossing up a Zanzibar creek in a rowing boat. Roderick, in command, was in the party surveying the surrounding country. His wife, Jean, the

rowing, did not see the crocodile or dinosaur about to attack. A crowd of natives before saw their danger, and shouted to Roderick, who turned, spied the reptile, and started gesticulating wildly, the while roaring to his wife to pull harder. "P'r' Jeanie, m'n' Jeanie!" he shouted. That was the first experience the bewildered Natives ever had of the white man! They named the place Pungu, and so it has remained.

Old Wives' Tales.

EAST AFRICAN ANGLERS, who so eagerly "farm anglers", fly-fishers', debating, and other societies, appear to have overlooked an old East African custom, which the Rev. R. G. Moore, working with the United Missions on the Northern Rhodesian Committee, has just recalled in an article on the fishermen of Lake Mweru published in the current journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Culture. Many people, particularly wives, who go fishing with their husbands, may be inclined to agree that this old custom deserves to be applied to other fishers; for it lays it down that "when a man makes no catch he is not allowed to speak to his friends". A moment's reflection will bring out the delightful humour in the embarrassment the chagrin of the angler causes the right to speak, for is it not usually those who are "speechless", with disappointment, who have the most to say about their last feats with rod and line? But there was also a spark of sympathy for the fishermen, in that old African tradition: their womenfolk were forbidden to go about the villages gossiping while their men were on the lake.

A Warning to Motorists.

THE TREASURER OF KENYA, mentioning in his financial report for 1936 that a certain amount of evasion in regard to the licensing of motor vehicles is suspected, adds the warning that "the further mechanisation of the revenue office will make it possible for a still closer control to be exercised". Mr. Walsh, in fact, means to put a brake on free-wheeling.

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A SHILLING A WEEK

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A SHILLING A WEEK

More Scounder Than Gold Colony's Grimms' Case

COLONIAL OFFICIALS, MERCHANTS AND GENERAL MANAGERS OF THE COLONIAL FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION ON THE ONE SIDE, AND THE ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN EASTERN AFRICA, ON THE OTHER, RECENTLY MET AT THE HOTEL EAST AFRICA, KABBELE, LAST WEEK-END, AT THE UNITED KINGDOM'S SPONSOR'S, NEARLY SIX THOUSAND GUINEAS, TO DISCUSS THE STATE OF THE COLONIAL FISHERY. OF THE NUMBERED ACTIVITIES DURING WHICH THEY HAD THE OPPORTUNITY OF DISCUSSING AFFAIRS, THE MOST PERTINENT WERE THE FINANCIAL, FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY, NOT FAR FROM THE STANDING POSITION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE FISHING COMPANY, WHICH OWES SOME OF ITS SPECIFICITY SO MUCH TO ITS FINANCIAL ABILITY, TO ANOTHER SIDE, FACTORS WHICH CONCERNED EAST AFRICA AS A WHOLE AND OF WHICH THE FISHERY IS A PART.

IN THESE NUMEROUS CONVERSATIONS IT WAS AGREED THAT THE COLONIAL FISHERIES, WHICH ARE MORE OR LESS UNIFORM IN THEIR WORKS, IN THE SEAFISH AND THE MURKIES, IN THE FISHING COUNTRY, HAD REALISED THE EAST AFRICAN FISHERY, THOUGH THE POSITION BETWEEN THE TERRITORIES AND RHODESIA IS IMPROVED AND MAINTAINED OVER VARIOUS SEAS, MISUNDERSTANDING HAS GREATLY REDUCED IN NUMBER, AND IN ADDITION, THE WORKS OF THE FISHERIES HAVE BEEN MADE DEEPER APPRECIATION OF EAST AFRICAN FISHERIES HAS BEEN GREATLY INCREASED.

CIVIL FISHERIES FOR EAST AFRICA PROPOSITION.

LONDON FISHERIES OFFICERS, IN A RECENT REPORT, ADVISED THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT OF THE LOSSES SUSTAINED IN THE FISHERY DURING THE YEARS OF DROUGHT AND HUNGER, DUE TO THE LOSS OF FISHING TOWERS. THEY MADE A CALL FOR A SUBSIDY FOR REPAIRS, BUT THIS THEY NOW DOUBTLESS RECOGNISE THAT ENGLAND HAS IN THESE MATTERS BEEN TO SLOW THAN THE OTHER CO-OPERATING COUNTRIES, ONLY SOME HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS HAVE BEEN SPENT ON THEM.

AT THE END OF THE FISHING SEAS IN EAST AFRICA, BEFORE THE REPORTERS HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT, IT IS UNDESIRABLE FOR THEM TO GO TO THE CITY OF LONDON, BECAUSE, IN ORDER TO SECURE THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS, AND HAVE BEEN TAKEN FORWARD IN THE AIRSHIP ACTIVITIES, WHICH AS SO FAR DEVELOPED, ARE HONESTLY AND PROPERLY CALLED NEW TOWERS, AT THE SUPPORT OF THE CITY OF LONDON, IT IS DESIRED THAT THE FISHERY IN EAST AFRICA, THROUGH THE CENTRAL ASSEMBLY, THEMSELVES AND TOO SHORTLY AND TOO PLENTY, LOCATE ANOTHER TO APPAREL NORWICH, SINCE AT THE PRESENT TIME, IT IS POSSIBLE ONLY TO ESTABLISH THE BUSINESS IN EAST AFRICA, IN THE FISHERIES, IN THE FISHING SEAS, WHICH THE FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION HAVE BEEN TOLD WILL BE POSSIBLY IN THE FUTURE, WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE FISHERMEN.

ANOTHER REPORT FROM THE FISHERMEN.

IT IS DESIRED, HOWEVER, THAT THE FISHERMEN, AS A SINGLE PERSON, SHOULD NOT BE LEFT OUT, AND THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN ADVISED OF AND ADVISED TO THE INSTITUTE OF THE CO-OPERATIVE FISHING COMPANY, IN EAST AFRICA, TO GIVE OUT, IN THE MEANTIME, A NUMBER OF FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS, WHICH WILL BE IN THE POSITION OF THE FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF RHODESIA, WHICH WAS WORKING IN THE FISHERIES, AND WHICH IS ANOTHER FISHING ASSOCIATION.

IT IS BELIEVED ANY EAST AFRICAN, OR SEAFARER IN THIS COUNTRY, MUST BE IMPRESSED BY THE SIMPLICITY OF THE MAN IN THE STREET ON THIS SUBJECT. OF THOSE NOT SO WELL INFORMED ALSO, AND THOSE EAST AFRICAN PEOPLE OF THE IMMEDIATE TIME, TO RELEAS THE TRUE FACTS OF THE EAST, AND HOW THE DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH AFRICA WOULD BE IMPAIRED, AND HOW IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS WOULD BE INTERRUPTED, BY THE RETURN OF RHODESIA.

THE TIMING OF THE REPORT.

Colonial Grimms expressed the view that the present is distinctly an opportunity for a man of the right type to take up land in Kenya. He maintained that practical every form of colonial industrialism, the colony promises reasonable profits, connected over-colonial lines, and that new contacts will bring the immense advantage of benefiting by the experience of those who have suffered during the world's time, and as a consequence have necessary to bring down the costs of production and extend the methods of conducting their operations.

In Kenya, he said, no tax is levied in many respects, even before land is provided that the improved conditions do not tempt the Government or others to launch out into unnecessary expenditure. There is no doubt that progressive improvement will take place.

There will be an expansion in the production of coffee, which, although at present in its infancy, is an industry showing a material profit to the producer.

PASSION FRUIT INDUSTRY PROPOSED.

A new industry which is just beginning to develop, is the production of passion fruit, and Colonial Grimms believed that it has scope for expansion, since the article will be proposed to sell articles competitive with the other fruit trucks now sold in enormous quantities on the British and other markets. We understand from him that the industry contemplates engaging the services of an overseas manager who has wide experience in the extraction of passion fruit juice, and who has himself made several experiments in machinery for handling the juice.

The high cost at which passion fruit juice has hitherto been sold in the market in the past has not inhibited its being heavily diluted in order to bring it on to the market in competition with other juices, and this has certainly had an effect in preventing the juice becoming as popular as might have been the case, but now such remedies are in a very fair way to being discontinued. Medical specialists are recommending the use of this juice to their patients on account of its high vitamin content and digestibility, and at a time when disease considers what would be much more influence with the people than any increase in its price.

THE U.S.A. AND CANADA.

ECONOMIC SHIFTS IN THE U.S.A. TODAY, AND ALREADY SEEN IN ENGLISH TRADE, BUT NOT SO IMPAIRED IN THAT COUNTRY, AND AS A RESULT OF A LIST TO THE STATES, WILL BEABLE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION AND DISCUSS WITH THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE THE WHOLE FIELD OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, AND ITS RELATIONSHIPS, ITS DEVELOPMENT IN THE COLONIES. HE ALSO INTELLIGENTLY VIENNA, AND WITH THE SAME INTEREST, THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL TRADE, AND THOSE TRADES WHICH ARE IN THE POSITION OF THE MANAGER OF THE U.S.A., IS ONE WHICH IS IN THE POSITION OF THE MANAGER OF THE COLONIAL TRADE.

A Survey of the Sisal Position.

Reasons for Present Anxieties and Future Confidence.

THE GENERAL SITUATION of the sisal industry is far more important than its temporary extraction of disfavour in Stock Exchange circles. We write last week, when recording that in consequence of the publication of an unfavourable five annual report by one of the large companies floated in London last year, rumours became current in the City of further disappointments in store.

As a matter of fact, as was also noted in another part of the same issue, it was virtually impossible at the time to sell the shares of East African sisal companies, a number of which are nominally quoted at half, and at less than half, the prices of a month or so ago, and even then without finding buyers.

The true position, however, is much less disquieting than these facts appear to indicate, and the purpose of this survey is to endeavour to discover and describe the fundamentals of the present situation and of the future outlook.

The first requirement is to differentiate between the true position of the industry as a whole and momentary share market prospects; and when that distinction has been drawn, some comfort results for those who are inclined, quite naturally from their individual standpoint, to be primarily concerned with the standing of the shares of the various companies.

Excellent Outlook for the Sisal Industry.

The truth of the matter is that the outlook for sisal appears excellent for at least a two or three year period, and that it may well be good for two or three times as long.

Serious shortage of production, which has been the principal cause of market nervousness, is really a bull point for the industry, though at the moment it is inevitably a bear point for the individual entities affected. It would be possible to give a list of the East African sisal-growing companies the aggregate production of which is, in round figures, officially admitted to be 4,000 tons below their estimated output of fibre for the year ended June 30, and there are a number of other large estates which are known to have fallen well behind the estimates, so that it is perhaps not far from the mark to calculate that exports from Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Portuguese East Africa this year will be some 10,000 tons below anticipations. Mexico is already officially admitted to be 20,000 tons under last year's output, and the market regards that as a conservative total. Allowing for the heavy falls known to have occurred in Java and elsewhere, it is consequently considered that production during the current year will be not less than 35,000 tons below the total for 1930.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT INFORMATION TAKEN

NAME OF COMPANY	ISSUED	CAPITAL OF COMPANY	Issue Price	Acres of Estate	CAPITAL COST (at issue price) of shares per Acre of Estate
Sisal Estates, Ltd.	1,000	£100,000 6% Redeemable Cumulative Preference of £1 Issued at 22s. per share	210,000	13,732	13.7
		£250,000 Ordinary Shares of 5s. Issued at 7s. 6d. per share	375,000		
			585,000		
Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.	£230,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 224,000 issued at 22s. 6d. per share 6,000 issued at par under Contract No. 2	224,000	27,380	8	8
		6,000			
		258,000			
Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.	£195,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 190,000 issued at par 5,000 issued at par under Contract No. 1	190,000	9,140	21.5	21.5
		5,000			
		195,000			
Acacia Plantations, Ltd.	£60,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 550,000 issued at 2s. 6d. per share 50,000 issued at par under Contract No. 3 £60,000 6% Convertible Debentures £5,000 issued at 5s. 6d. 5,000 issued at par under Contract No. 1	61,875	2,847	21	21
		5,000	Sisal land		
		50,000			
		55,000			
		128,250			
East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.	£85,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 Shares were originally issued at 10s. per share The same were taken up in 1926 (partly) and the capital increased to £200,000, to £250,000	27,015	3,102	8	8
		25,000			
Kenyah Sisal Company, Ltd.	£75,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 Issued at 10s. per share	55,000	20,000	0	0
		20,000			
		75,000			

The value of 141.41 acres of copra land, which cost £10,000, has been deducted.

Priceless Commodity—Sisal at Higher Prices.

World production having exceeded 400,000 tons last year, the shortage is a relatively heavy one, and since the outlook is excellent for this year's American harvests, which take the greater proportion of the production of sisal in the form of under-tension, the forecast for the commodity is expected to be sharply upward in the future, especially as the stocks in the hands of spinners are small.

More than a few of the more experienced men in the market are confident that the price will range between £30 and £40 per ton in the near future, and some are prepared to estimate that the average during the next two years will be over £30, for the mortals detained above the expected to have increased next year almost in full and to a considerable degree in the succeeding year.

These losses of output result from the cessation of new-planting and the abandonment or replanting of run-out areas during the years of world depression, when sisal was at about £12 per ton, even the most economically run estates could do no more than meet the expenses by the elimination of every possible avoidable item of expenditure. Thus for several years the whole world ceased to plant new sisal areas, and it is on that account that present difficulties, and those to be anticipated in the next couple of years arise. As sisals take four or five years to mature for cutting, the disruption of replanting programmes really makes itself felt half a decade later than the financial considerations which dictated it.

There is, however, the compensation that reduced outputs should be to a considerable extent made good by higher prices than would have been expected if current estimates had seemed likely to be realised.

OF SISAL COMPANIES.**FROM PERSPECTIVES.**

Total Planted Area	Cost at issue price Prospectus	Tonnage Planted in Prospects	Capital cost £ per acre	Aerial output Ton ending 1936	Capital cost per ton
1,214 Acres	37.8	6,800	6.30	6,300	92.17.0
22.11.8	3.15	3.19.6	116.10.0		
24.17.10	1.0	7.00	7.95.3.6		
2.800	1.000	Not yet known			
2,800	(The value of part of 214 acres of land, which cost £10,000, has been deducted)				
0.116	10.7.0				
2,800	20.6.0				
2,800	50.0.0				

Large Profits of Some Estates.

More than a few sisal producers in Eastern Africa are doing extremely well at present—but far not boasting abroad their good fortune. They prefer to operate the estates as private companies or syndicates for even as personal as profit and show no disposition to sell. One such plantation with a capital of over £100,000 has just had a dividend of which only the first public news—so far—has been made, and they are evidently in a position to distribute somewhat similar amounts if they choose to take that step.

These figures must however significantly bear upon any assessment of the position of the industry, which is still mainly at the start stage from the point of view of company control, as may be seen from the appended table, which, taking information given in the published prospectuses, reveals the disparities in the capitalisation per acre of land owned per acre under sail, net ton of estimated production, and per ton of actual output.

Such disparities result from a number of causes, chiefly the fact that at the time of the flotation of the different companies last year, when £125,000 of English money was subscribed, there was no acknowledged standard by which sales and purchases of East African sisal estates could be mutually measured. Now, in the light of the experience gained, it is to be presumed that some of the transactions, if they were to be repeated, would be on drastically changed terms. Fortunately, as has been suggested, the greatly improved price to be expected for the commodity should do a good deal to offset the disappointments which would otherwise have to be faced.

Taking the long view, then sisal appears set fair for a good time. Present market disappointments are largely the result of over-optimistic estimates.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Plea for A Policy.**Wise Words on Native Affairs.**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia":

Sir.—I read with very great interest your reports of the speeches of Mr. Huggins to the Rhodesian Group of the Over Seas League and at the Rhodesian Dinner in London. The policy he outlined for the Rhodesias appears very applicable to the northern territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. In fact one would like to hear some of our leaders echoing Mr. Huggins's words.

That "England's wars are our wars" should be forcibly emphasised by every unit of the Empire. Amalgamation of the northern territories too should be undertaken as early as possible. As to white settlement we too should aim at our first hundred thousand and get on with it with as little delay as possible.

With regard to Native policy, Mr. Huggins's wise words should be read, marked and inwardly digested by all who have the future of our Eastern African territories at heart. As he said, we must look forward to the African becoming a man of substance and responsibility. In this country can ever be great where the whites are in a static position and the blacks can have no position in Africa by keeping the African back. We must put out colonies, let there be an education or intelligent war, if necessary. That will stimulate progress. Then to endow prosperity we must plan for the prosperity of the blacks.

Or seven years now there has been stagnation. Times, it is said, are improving. Let us plan now for the future and our first hundred thousand white settlers, for a real progressive Native policy, and for the immediate amalgamation of our territories. Never forgetting to be prepared for defence, since England's wars are our wars too.

Kibete, Nairobi, Kenya Colony. H. E. S. NEAHAM.

The Church and Paid Clergy.**The Rev. Arnold Allen's Plea.**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia":

Sir.—In the Church Assembly here the other day the Bishop of Durham, appealing for recruits to the ministry, especially for overseas, spoke of the gap in men non-existent finances which were wasted revenues which were shrinking, and opportunities which were being lost. And added that they saw that the Church of Christ was learning at the school of experience, longer and longer on the arm of flesh. The Archbishop of Canterbury is reported to have said that he would not go on appealing thus, and that he had come to the conclusion that the ministry must become more active, movement within.

Is it a living time throughout in East Africa and elsewhere?—should passivity be such speech? There are men here who know that religion, faith and practice are essentials for man, and men who realise it for themselves and for their children. But the fact is this—like the Bishop of Durham, many think that the main way for energy like apportionment, then test the quality of the appeal. But others can only say, as their children's sake, to them to think again.

These movements which the remaining ones to

be necessary whilst yet he spoke of it vaguely, having no clear idea of its form, must come from the laity. The Archbishop cannot lead it, because he cannot see it; he is waiting for someone to show it to him. Godly East Africans could show it him.

They know that the appeal for recruits as expressed in the Church Assembly is, in flat opposition to the assertion that the Church is learning to longer to rely upon the arm of flesh. They know that every appeal for recruits to the ministry is based on an appeal for money. "Subscribe" is the first appeal; then perhaps more clergy. They know that "to put money first—no stipends, no clergy" is to make Mammon the lord of the Church. They know that to make Mammon the lord of the Church is desecration of the Lord of the Gospel.

Many, saying that they want no commercialised religion, fall back upon some private, undefined, and generally indefinable idea of God and of their place in the world in relation to Him, if the relation is recognised at all. They know that the Church is split by a gulf between clergy and laity—the clergy offering every possible bait to attract the laity to accept their ministrations, the laity ever against them, accepting or rejecting their services.

Is not the obvious cure to realise once and for all that this appeal for spiritual nurses pauperises all who admit it? Is it not to acknowledge openly that to allow a spiritual society to be founded on money is wrong? Is it not to recognise that godly men must work out their religion, must practise it for themselves and for their children?

Men say, the clergy say, that Christian men overseas are already so pauperised, so debilitated spiritually, that they cannot and will not practise their religion unless they have someone to run after them. That is true of many, but not of all. Many are restrained solely by the teaching which they have received from infancy that they must wait for paid clergy, but many know—

(1) that men need to meet together in order to support one another in the faith and practice of the Church if they are not to lose it;

(2) that the experience of the ages proves that their meeting should be a meeting to perform their proper religious rites almost more than to exhort one another by repeated personal experiences, for that repetition grows stale and is often shallow—
that their children would learn by practising with their parents what the clergy fail to teach them;

(3) that they cannot learn without frequent and regular observance, so that they grow up into the religious practice and become thoroughly familiar with it under something rare and occasional, but as an essential part of their lives;

Since that is so, it is essential to recover the reality of the local Church as a body which holds the truth and practises its rites without waiting for some paid cleric to appear.

Local churches so living and working could work transformation. It needs but a little courage. It needs only that godly men should begin to realise their true place as God's ministers. Bishops and clerical who do this are to think of the thought of such things, and wonder daily see the power and would follow him if they dare to leave the world as his apostles did. The Archbishop of Canterbury for seeing the world from within the world, assuming form and substance.

Yours faithfully,
H. E. S. Neaham.

Indirect Rule Criticised.

Difficulties in Tanganyika.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

Sir.—The self-saudatory comments of Sir Donald Cameron when addressing the League of Coloured People in London disgust a settler in Tanganyika who knows the evil effects of the policies implemented by him.

The present well-intentioned and honest Government of Tanganyika has inherited from Sir Donald Cameron and Lord Passfield their Sydney Webbish conception of a just, honest and impregnable theory of government which is already causing grave anxiety to those in this Colony, in spite of the flimsy foundations of the policy from various ill-informed professors and theorists of both sexes.

The first principle of all government is to establish law and order and to make them respected. What are the results in Tanganyika?

On the Lupa, the miners were prepared to take extreme action owing to law and order being utterly neglected. In the Northern Province, settlers have given notice that they will resist by force of arms all raids on their cattle by Natives; these have become so bad over a course of years, and no action to punish the offenders having been effective, they have decided in desperation to take the law into their own hands. One man alone has lost three thousand head of stock, none of which has been recovered. When Natives were concerned by having trials made upon them by other Natives, the police, the King's African Rifles, and the Royal Air Force were all employed at once. The comparison of inequality when Europeans suffer seems strange and is attributed to the policy of the Government. The present Government had a round-table conference with the Lupa miners, who have confessed their satisfaction at the decisions reached; the results of the Acting Governor's visit to the Northern Province remain to be seen.

In papers, of course, little crime is committed in the country but for one crime reported six months ago, due to the belief that the police are handicapped by silly regulations. They are not allowed a free hand at all in the so-called Native areas, where the chief is supposed to carry out most of the duties contingent on the maintenance of law and order; yet he has no official notice but hastily, only three messengers. This is Callahan, and in consequence often closes his eyes to things which he cannot remedy, not having force enough; in other cases he is threatened by the lawless element to such an extent that he lets things slide. If he then takes a firm stand and imposes an exemplary sentence it is promptly reduced by a D.O., or a D.O. who is scarcely allowed to move out of his office, and who is therefore out of touch. The inevitable result is to reinforce the lawless element.

Two constructive measures must be adopted: (1) the right-hand search of the police, and (2) make confessions to a magistrate the legal evidence. That an confession is not legal if made to a police officer, but legal if made to a magistrate, which is absurd, matters could be greatly helped by these two measures.

I do not "sheet you in" publicly, this letter is not intended on too many counts, but I hope the statement about Tanganyika is true.

Very truly yours faithfully,
John W. G. Thompson
Tanganyika Territory.

In fact, the above is no doubt part of the truth about Tanganyika, it would be most unfair to allow any non-East African reader to believe the impression that law and order are generally in abeyance in the Territory. In every case, however, in Africa police services are less developed than they would be but for military stragocracy and demands for expenditure in many other directions, which is not to say, of course, that improvements are not possible in various directions at ~~present costs~~ ^{E.A. and R."}

Mining Comparisons.

Southern Rhodesia and East Africa.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

Sir.—I wonder how many—or, perhaps I ought to say, how few—of your East African readers realise that what they regard as big Southern Rhodesian gold mines are, despite their long life, not so far ahead of some very young East African producers.

I have just picked up a newspaper which gives the official production figures for five of the big Rhodesian mines for a recent month. Cam and Motor produced 9,057 oz., the Wanderer 4,070 oz., Rezende 1,848 oz., Bushstick 1,630 oz., and Sherwood Starr 1,336 oz. Eliminating the two biggest, the other three are not so remarkably ahead. Rosterman, the largest Kenya producer, the output of which is now about 1,100 oz. monthly and has sometimes been more, and has a good prospect, everyone hopes, of considerable increases in the no-distant future.

But look at the difference in the history of the two groups.

Rezende, a mining year book tells me, has been working its present properties for 25 years, the present Bushstick company, which was registered in 1934, acquired a property which had been worked from 1900 to 1914 and again from 1918 to 1920; and Sherwood Starr has been operating for 14 years.

It was only just over two years ago, however, that Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., was formed, and not till May 1936, that proper plant was brought into operation. Nevertheless, 7,339 oz. of fine gold were produced from 21,603 tons milled during the year ended December 31, 1936. And there seems no doubt that Kenya will in due course be a far greater proposition than Rosterman, and that East African Goldfields will yield a very good account of itself on the Lupa, to say nothing of a number of other properties now in the development stage.

Southern Rhodesia had a start over East Africa from the gold standpoint of nearly 40 years, and again and again within that period the pessimists of Rhodesia have talked about the exhaustion of the gold resources of their country. Let that be an encouragement to those of us in East Africa who are too often inclined to be unduly depressed. Gold mines are neither located nor developed rapidly, and even when they have been operated under skilled management for many years, they do not necessarily yield a plentiful output, as some of the above quoted Rhodesian examples show. Yet, provided their capital be not too high, there can be very profit in mining, if shareholders, even on a restricted ownership basis, can be great blessing to the country and to the shareholders and in which they can make a high percentage of the money value of the production.

Very truly yours faithfully,
John W. G. Thompson
Editor, "East Africa and Rhodesia."

AUGUST 19, 1957.

The Health of S.-Rhodesia.

Fine Record of the Colony.

MANY PEOPLE who have thought of immigrating from Great Britain to Rhodesia have been deterred by vague fears of suffering deterioration in health, which, perhaps, would go unchecked for want of proper medical attention.

Southern Rhodesia's energetic Medical Director, Dr. A. P. Martin, says in his current report that during the past year his department was engaged in the task of endeavouring to procure for every district some form of medical or nursing aid which would not only meet the present needs of the people, but which would "also relieve the minds of settlers in the outlying areas of that ever-recurring fear of sudden and disabling sickness far away from skilled assistance."

More Government medical officers and State-aided medical officers were appointed in the outlying districts, and sub-centres at which medical officers attend regularly were created; this new provision "going far to relieve the country patient of what has always constituted the heavier part of the burden of medical attention, namely, the unavoidable charges for mileage and detention." A rural nursing service, known as the Lady Stanley District Nursing Service, has also been inaugurated, primarily for attendance upon maternity cases.

Medical inspectors (male and female) also engaged throughout the year in examining school children and reporting upon the conditions under which they live and are educated; a special medical officer has been appointed to visit the school hostels, inspect the food, examine its preparation and service, and so on; and local Government medical officers regularly visit the rural schools in their areas, costs of travelling being borne by the Government, and not by the school committees. As to dental service, "there is no school child in this Colony who need be deprived of skilled attention for reason of the inability of his parents or guardians to meet the cost."

Native Health Services.

"In the sure and certain belief so often expressed by this department, that the health of the European community is inextricably bound up with and even dependent upon that of the Native peoples, the department has made strenuous efforts to increase medical and nursing facilities throughout the country to meet the needs of the Native population." Twenty-five small base hospitals for Natives and two additional rural hospitals for Europeans were built within the year, and further large extensions to the system of providing rural hospitals and medical and nursing services are planned.

In Salisbury the new hospital block is nearing completion, and already there is functioning a modern and highly efficient X-ray therapy unit which is unequalled in Africa. By means of this apparatus, and with the help of the radium donated by the State Lottery Trustees, all forms and conditions of cancer can be treated, together with numerous types of disease which formerly it was not possible to deal with in Southern Rhodesia. A large new hospital is being erected in Bulawayo, and donations have been made to hospitals throughout the Colony.

What of the fear that the climate itself is unhealthy? There is boundless comfort in the fact that, consider, for example, the following comparative statistics for 1955, the year just being selected because later figures for England and

Wales were not in every instance available when the report was written; it is, however, quite a typical year:

	Southern Rhodesia (European population)	England and Wales
Birth Rate	22.8	14.6
Infant Mortality Rate	45.0	58.9
Death Rate (Standardised)	10.8	9.3

Acknowledged these figures are encouraging, and if, as may be expected, the Government continues with its public health measures in the extraordinarily advanced way of the past few years, the Colony should soon rank amongst the first countries of the world from the health point of view.

Natives and Food Values.

Nyasaland Committee's Questionnaires.

UNTIL very recently a tribe in possession of an ample food supply was regarded as satisfactorily placed from the dietary standpoint, but it is now beginning to be realised that quality is as important as quantity, and that many Africans with a plethora of food are undernourished because what they eat is deficient in important constituents.

Based on the report of the Nyasaland Native Welfare Committee which has begun an investigation of the nutrition of Africans, says that deficiency diseases resulting from unsuitable foods sometimes cause more permanent damage than do periods of actual starvation.

Because little is known in Nyasaland concerning Native diet, the Committee has set out to accumulate a body of real knowledge of the subject.

Emphasising that such an inquiry must be approached with an open mind, the Committee instances the important consideration that it is by no means certain that nutritive ingredients suitable for Europeans are also suitable for Africans.

Much has been heard of late of the general principles of investigation of African dietary problems, but in the absence of details as to the manner in which various Governments are approaching this considerable task, the Nyasaland Committee's first approach to the problem will be of general interest. It takes the form of a series of questionnaires addressed to missions and selected educated Africans, administrative, medical, agricultural and forestry officers. There is necessarily overlapping in the questions put to the various parties, but if there is co-operation and a clear understanding of the objects underlying the inquiry, the outcome should be a valuable fund of information on the basis for a more scientific approach to the subject.

Missions and educated Africans are, for example, asked to explain the feeding customs in connexion with infants from birth up to two years of age, a more basic drink in times of food scarcity than in times of plenty, and if the people consume any European vegetables such as carrots, spinach, and lettuce.

District Commissioners are asked about the farming methods of the people, meat, fish or milk are consumed regularly, and the nature of the staple food for each tribe. Medical officers are asked to what extent deficiency diseases occur in their tribes, and if they can offer any practical suggestions for improving the nutritive value of Native diets, while the questionaire is addressed to agricultural officers, regard is given to the crops and their potentialities.

Statements Worth Noting.

WHO'S WHO

"To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin." — James iv. 17

"Tea has become a popular beverage." — Dr. T. Farntworth Andison, writing on Kibaru, dist. in *The East African Medical Journal*.

"Fish is eaten every day by all, except the poorest people." — The annual report of the Zanzibar Medical Department discusses the diets.

"The sackful of three Native heads is the net result of months of investigation into municipal expenditure." — *The Coast Guardian*, Mombasa.

"Sir Edmund Teale . . . who has rendered such signal service to this area." — *The annual report of the Lava Gold-diggers' and Reef Workers' Association*.

"Italy has the finest askaris the world has ever seen; the Abyssinians." — Mr. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking in Salisbury.

"The East African Agricultural Journal¹ (an official publication) is entirely unnecessary, and should not be subsidised out of taxation." — *The Kenya Weekly News*.

"Africa tribes are occupying more attention among the thinking people of this country than at any time since the Boer War." — Mr. F. M. V. Miller, writing in *The Morning Post*.

"While they are busy producing, natives can much less attention to the activities of agitators." — M. Pierre Ryckmans, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, speaking in Leopoldville.

"The British South African Police is the greatest immigration agency, the Colony has been said." — Mr. H. C. Prengler, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Justice and Defence, speaking in Salisbury.

"A graduated tax would not be practicable with our existing system of birth registration or birth names." — Such registration is highly undesirable. — *Report of the Census and Native Welfare Commission*.

"There can be enlisted no greater educational and civilising agency to permeate the powers of darkness and cruelty than that rendered by the modern schoolboy." — Mr. E. Forrest, addressed in *Bulawayo Rotary Club*.

"I will not collect the tax of a Native unless he wishes me to do so." — I asked a boy for his tax. At the request of the District Commissioner, he is quite entitled to tell me to mind my own business. — Sir Robert Shaw, speaking in the Kenyan Legislative Assembly.

"The increasingly large proportion of pupils who remain at school after passing the compulsory school age is most satisfactory, particularly in view of the fact that there is practically no juvenile unemployment in the Colony." — *The Southern Rhodesian Education Department's annual report*.

"The cheetah is really neither dog nor cat. An adult cheetah weighs about two-thirds of a ton. Even a full-grown cheetah, properly trained, can be relied upon not to turn savage suddenly. A cheetah trained from a cub becomes as tame and affectionate as a dog." — Mr. K. G. Gould, *Official Guide to Rhodesia*.

365 — Mr. Duncan Macgregor
M.L.C.



CORRIGENDA

That there is scarcely any aspect of the public and commercial or sporting life of Uganda in which Mr. Duncan Macgregor has not participated prominently since his arrival in 1929 is evident from the numerous files and has files. He is a nominated and elected member of the Legislative Council, Vice-President of the Uganda Sports Council and of the Uganda Cubs, a past President of the Uganda Education Society, the Uganda Football and the Uganda Native Athlete Association, and a trustee of the Uganda Prisons. The history of the course of such appointments shows the wide range of his interests, his readiness to give time to his leisure and his popularity with his fellow citizens and his commanding air as chief recreation.

A Highlander, having from 1888 onwards served in the staff of the National Bank of India in India, and served in various offices in India, Ceylon and Ceylon before transferring to Peshawar in 1922. He was Assistant in the North-Western Division, Dar es Salaam and Tanganyika before coming to Uganda to take charge of the interests of the Bank in that Protectorate. While in the coast, he was Captain of the Mombasa Golf Club and Vice-President of the Uganda Club. Extremely interested in travel, he has been to Japan and Australia in 1922.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. Amigel and Lady Wade are staying near Barnham, Surrey.

Lord and Lady Granworth have returned from their holiday in Austria.

Mrs. H. T. Goh is on a short business trip from Nairobi to South Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Rooney, of Sandhurst, have been holidaying in Nyasaland.

Mr. R. Clegg has been appointed Chairman of the Broken Hill Management Board.

Mr. D. G. Maurice has been appointed private secretary to the Governor of Uganda.

Mr. H. E. Kew, Director of Civil Aviation, has been inspecting Tanganyika aerodromes.

Mr. F. W. de Bootma, of the Zanzibar Administration, has been appointed Land Officer.

Mr. G. A. L. Burton has been appointed Acting Deputy Director of Agriculture in Kenya.

Mr. A. J. P. Poor French, the Senior Coffee Officer, has left Kenya pending his retirement.

We regret to learn that Sir Ali bin Salim has had to leave Mombasa for medical treatment in Vienna.

Mr. G. J. H. Hunter has taken over the acting management of the Railways on his return to the Sudan.

Captain J. C. M. Elephant, control officer in Northern Rhodesia, recently shot his two hundredth bull elephant.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Q. Grace of Kitson are visiting Europe, America and the Far East during their overseas leave.

Mr. C. H. Swift, Bassmaster, Agent of Southern Rhodesia, soon this week, will go to the Colony after leave in England.

Mrs. Jan Harton has just left Kenya to return to New Zealand after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Giggs.

Mr. G. Barquinsen has taken up his appointment as General Manager of the General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways.

Mr. R. Thorp has been appointed a general representative on the Southern Rhodesian Central Research and Industry Board.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. D. ("Samaki") Salmon and to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Tzau on the birth of a daughter.

The Duke of Northumberland returned last week from his visit to East Africa and Rhodesia, and left London at once for Warwick Castle.

Lady Brooke-Popham and her children have been staying at Government House, Mombasa, where they will be joined by Sir Robert this week.

One Kenya boy, Eric Ray, of Uppingham School, son of Mr. Mervyn Ray, of Naivasha, is attending the Public Schools Aviation Camp at Norwich.

Mr. J. S. H. Grant, secretary of the Rhodesian Railway Commission, who is now in England with Mrs. Grant, will return to the Colony in October.

Brigadier-General A. C. Lewis, of Kenya, will pilot his own machine, a Miles Whitney Straight, in the King's Cup air race on September 10 and 11.

The Grand Cross of the Black Star of Benin has been conferred by the French Government upon Mr. Ryckmans, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo.

Mr. H. J. Webster has been appointed chief accountant and stores superintendent of the Kenya P.W.D., and Mr. C. H. Walmsley senior executive engineer.

Mr. D. H. Stott, who has been on the Nairobi staff of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) for the past two years, will be transferred to Palestine after leave in England.

Mr. H. M. Robertson, who for many years has been manager of the Belga branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has been transferred to the Port Louis branch, Mauritius.

Mrs. Hawser-Jolie, the former Southern Rhodesian M.P., described child welfare work in that Colony when she recently addressed the Nyasaland Council of Women in Limbe.

Mrs. E. P. Vergall, honorary secretary of the Queen Elizabeth Clinic, recently laid the foundation stone in Salisbury in the Queen Elizabeth European Child Welfare Clinic.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Elkarn, formerly closely interested in sisal production in Portuguese East Africa, has been elected Chairman of the London Court of Arbitration.



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THE EAST AFRICAN OBSERVER

Sir A. Francis Rymer, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, has been entertained with Lady Rymer at the Cape. The Postmaster, Mrs. G. G. Gammie, is on her way to England.

Mr. W. M. McDonald, who has been returned unopposed to the Bulawayo Town Council, one of the few younger townsmen who have taken a great interest in public affairs.

Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Tottenham, Commander-in-Chief of the Africa Station, who has been touring Southern Rhodesia with Lady Tottenham, opened the Salisbury Show on August 18.

The Hon. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has accepted an invitation to become an Honorary President of the Empire Exhibition to be held in Glasgow next year.

Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, who was for some years general manager of the Tanganyika Railways, left London last week with Mrs. Maxwell on their final visit to East Africa since his retirement.

Captain R. G. Sergeant, Port Captain, has been appointed Acting Port Manager and District Traffic Superintendent at Kilindini during Lieutenant Commander N. J. Stacy Marks's overseas leave.

Captain G. N. Blackford, commander of the Winchester Castle, will return when the liner arrives back in England at the beginning of October. He has served the Union Castle Line since 1900.

Mrs. M. C. Pitt and Mrs. Eroker, Northern Rhodesian golfers who have been touring Southern Rhodesia, recently travelled by air to play in Salisbury and afterwards returned by air to Nairobi.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, has completed his tour as chairman of the Committee of Farmers to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, which incorporates the Royal Institute.

Professor G. van der Loos, twice described at the recent science congress in Windhoek as hitherto unrecorded occurrences of prehistoric rock paintings in the Serengeti and Maika districts of Northern Rhodesia.

The Rev. Mr. M. Grace, who spent many years in Uganda, and who has been Principal of Achimota College, Gold Coast, for the past three years, has arrived home from Accra.

Messrs. J. B. Darryl and F. S. Stirling have just completed the Rhodesian part of their African film-making tour, and are now in Nyasaland. They will afterwards proceed overland through East Africa to Cairo.

* * * * *

Sir William Lead has been re-elected Chairman of the Usambara Planters' Association, the Vice-Chairman being Mr. W. A. Johnson. Sir William will, we understand, shortly arrive in England from Tanganyika Territory.

* * * * *

Lord Dufferin and Ava, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was operated on last week for appendicitis, is progressing favourably. Lady Dufferin and Ava, who had been staying in Austria, has returned to London.

* * * * *

Professor Edgar Reichenow, chief parasitologist of the Hamburg School of Tropical Medicine, who has concluded his research visit to Tanganyika, claims to have succeeded in identifying the parasite which spreads East Coast fever.

* * * * *

Dr. Margaret E. Morton, of Mbereshi, Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Norman Pottill, of the Girls' School, Kawimbo, Northern Rhodesia, were among the speakers at last week's conference in connection with the London Missionary Society.

* * * * *

Mbaraki Awadh Batawa, of the Zanzibar Troop of Boy Scouts, has been awarded the Kite Cross by the Chief Scout for his gallantry in rescuing a man from drowning in Mombasa Harbour last year. Prince Abdulla, State Commissioner, made the presentation of the award.

* * * * *

Mr. L. E. Hartshorne attended the poll in the recent election of five members to the Salisbury City Council, the others to be returned being Messrs. R. Anderson, Mr. H. V. Baskerville, Colonel M. McLean and Mrs. G. Maasham. The first two women to be elected to the Council.

* * * * *

Mr. G. S. F. Middleton, of the King's African Rifles, who is attached to the Historical Section (Military Branch) of the Committee for Imperial Defence, for the purpose of assisting in the preparation of the official history of the East African campaigns in the Boer War, North Africa.

* * * * *

Colonel M. M. Maffey, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, accompanied by Sir John Maffey, leaves Southampton to-morrow by air for Mombasa to meet Mr. E. H. H. St. John Maffey, who will not remain in East Africa more than a week or ten days. Mr. M. M. Maffey, the Colony Secretary of Kenya, will succeed him.

* * * * *

Mr. Stuart Speke, M.P., who served in Rhodesia at the end of the War as Treasurer, and in short periods as Acting Chief Secretary and Deputy Administrator, is shortly returning from the governorship of St. Helena, in which office Mr. F. C. Williams, former Colonial Secretary of Kenya, will succeed him.

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Personalia (continued).

Lord Nias, the 47-year-old son and heir of the Earl of Mayo, was married in London last October. He was in East Africa before the War, serving throughout the Campaign in the R.A.R., and left Kenya to return to England in 1925, since when he has followed various occupations, including that of a builder, a dinner and an actor.

Mr. D. C. Leyard, who after spending a number of years in East Africa has been in India since early last year, has arrived in England. He was on the staff of a timber-producing company in Uganda some years ago; then went to the Mission District of Tanganyika in connexion with gold mining. He afterwards joined the staff of a produce exporting company, being latterly stationed in Zanzibar.

Mr. J. G. Atkinson, the well-known Kenya coffee merchant, who recently arrived in England from America, has been forced to delay his return to East Africa on account of the illness of his son John, who is at school at Chipping-north, and who last term contracted measles, which has developed into pneumonia. The crisis has now passed and Mr. Atkinson hopes to be able to leave again for Nairobi early in September.

Mr. E. V. Gooch, who left England last month for Mombasa intends to try his hand at politics and devote his fishing. It will be recalled that he was recently retired from the Administrative Service of Tanganyika Territory in circumstances which caused Mr. Pritt, K.C., to make a spirited protest in the House of Commons, as reported in our issue of June 10. Mr. Gooch first went to Kenya in 1917 as an Assistant District Commissioner, accompanied by a Spanish Patrol in 1918, was a Political Officer in Turkana in 1921, promoted District Commissioner in 1928, and transferred to Tanganyika three years later.

E.A. Service Appointments.

The following appointments and promotions to the East African public services were made by the Secretary of State during July:

Mr. C. A. G. Burridge, Assistant Auditor, Tanganyika.

Mr. G. D. L. Christie, Crown Auditor, Mombasa.

Mr. W. S. Harries, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Inspector, Nursing Services, Mombasa.

Mr. W. G. Berkley, Agricultural Officer, Mombasa Agricultural Offices, Kenya.

Mr. W. L. Watt, M.B.E., Agricultural Officer, Mombasa Agricultural Offices, Kenya.

Mr. E. A. Lewis, Assistant Auditor, Mombasa, to be Senior Assistant Auditor, Kenya.

Mr. J. A. Groom, Crown Surveyor, Tanganyika, to be Mombasa.

Mr. A. A. Hare, M.A., LL.B., to be Legal Secretary, Somaliland.

Mr. G. W. M. Macmillan, Administrative Officer, Mombasa.

Mr. R. C. Johnson, the former Administrative General to be Senior Accountant and Auditor, General Transport Railways, to be Vice-chairman, Economic Department, Tanganyika Province.

Mr. H. G. S. Hill, M.A., District Surveyor, Northern Rhodesia, to be Commissioner, Farms and Estates Islands.

Mr. S. S. Roach, Industrial Inspector, Tanganyika, to be Medical Officer, Department of Agriculture, Sierra Leone.

Mr. B. H. Stevens, Palestine Police, to be Assistant Commissioner, Police, Tanganyika.

Mr. D. Executive Finance, P.W.D., Nyasaland, to be Senior Executive Engineer, Nigeria.

Obituary.

The death is announced in Ensign of Mr. H. B. Williams, the Uganda advocate.

Mr. L. A. Bouette, who was well known in Uganda, died recently in South Africa.

Mr. C. H. Phillips, whose death has taken place in Soroti, was on the Uganda P.W.D. staff.

Mr. W. M. Murchison, who was well known in the Nakuru and Limuru districts, has died at Kisumu.

Mr. W. V. Harting, whose death has taken place in Langi, is on the staff of the Lands and Titles Department.

Mr. J. James, of Lavington, Nairobi, died in the local hospital, having been found dead in his collapse near the Victoria Falls.

Mr. S. G. Gibbs, whose death has taken place in Bulawayo, joined the U.S.A.F. after the South African War, and fought with the Rhodesian forces in the East African Campaign.

Mr. J. Lee, of Rainham, Kent, whose death has taken place at sea on board the British Castle, had business interests in Northern Rhodesia, and was a member of the Chelmsford Bailey team of firms.

Mr. Vallabh Chashma, whose death has occurred in Nairobi, has for many years been principal of Messrs. Vallabh Chashma & Co. of Nairobi, Kisumu and Mombasa. He first went to East Africa about 20 years ago, and was at one time President of the Indian Association.

Captain A. W. J. Reed, whose death at the age of 42 has taken place in Nairobi, was well known in farming circles in the Thika, Maragua and Nyahururu districts, having first gone to the Colony as a member of the staff of a Thika land estate. He went to live in Maragua after his marriage, and to Mrs. A. J. Berkeley.

Mr. J. W. Sweene, whose death we reported last week, joined the traffic department of the Uganda Railway in 1911, and was assistant traffic superintendent during the period when five armed German crews were daily taking up full loads to Rathfarnham, what was then Fort Pearce (now Kampala). He served through the War, and retired to Worthing in 1920.

Mr. C. T. Peacock, the Northern Rhodesian District Officer, whose death has already been reported, was a son with his wife, when he had to take over a long distance of road which was suffering from illness. When the party did not reach its destination within a reasonable period, Peacock became anxious, and a party sent back along the road found the vehicle overturned and Mr. Peacock fatally injured.

Professor J. G. Thomson, Professor of Medical Protozoology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, who died on Friday, did valuable special work on bilharzia in Egypt and the Sudan during the War, and on his return to England was placed in charge of the malaria research laboratory at the War Office. Shortly afterwards he transferred to the newly opened School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, for whom he visited the Rhodesias in 1923-1924. In connexion with his special research work on blackwater fever, his monograph on which subject is a standard work, he was of a kindly disposition, and will be much missed.

Death of Lord Strathcarron.

Services to Empire Tobacco Growers.

THE RHODESIAS AND NYASALAND in particular will deeply regret the loss of the sudden death on Saturday in a London restaurant of Lord Strathcarron, still better known as Sir Ian Macpherson, who since 1923 had been Honorary President and Chairman of the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire, for which he had done admirable work.

Only in recent years had he discarded his strong Free Trade views of a lifetime for a whole-hearted belief in fiscal preferences as a means of stimulating inter-Empire trade, and, having come to that conclusion, the British Empire Producers' Organisation, of which he became a Vice-President, found him most active and persuasive. In influential quarters in advocacy of such developments, he accepted the Chairmanship of the Fruit Committee of the B.E.P.O., and of the new Empire Canners' Council established a few months ago.

It was, however, to the promotion of the Empire tobacco industry that he had chiefly devoted himself of late years, and he was largely responsible for securing the Imperial Economic Committee's inquiry into the marketing of Empire tobacco—the report on which is not likely to be much longer delayed. The Council of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association had formally recorded its appreciation of Lord Strathcarron's services, and the planters of Nyasaland had likewise testified to their debt of gratitude to him.

When Mr. Huguenin, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was in England in the summer of 1935, Sir Ian Macpherson, as he then was, presided at a luncheon in his honour, and his speech on that occasion well reflected his own character and outlook.

Lord Strathcarron's Outlook.

"I have had from childhood a great affection for Rhodesia and all that his name means," he said. "Though I belong to that school of politics which could never be described as imperialistic, as a young man I appreciated what one man could do if he overcame obstacles in upholding the traditions of a great race. The extraordinary thing about Rhodesia is that the further his death recedes the bitterer a man he becomes; the hardships of his mission and you find the kernel of an essentially great man."

"This is the first time that we have brought together the great princes of the tobacco industry and producers from Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia. We believe we have a highly market here for tobacco... We spend £60,000,000 every year in the U.S.A. for tobacco, and I speak for humble producers, pioneers who have fought the hardships of life with a long rifle and gun. Let us not let us forget that however ill we may foster the producer's case, it would be infinitely worse but for the vision of some of the distinguished men at this table to-day. Their money made a full investigation possible. They are all Imperialists at heart. Because of their support the situation is better than many people ever expected."

Once he had thrown himself into the promotion of Imperial trade, Lord Strathcarron was characteristically generous and self-sacrificing in the cause he gave to the cause, and he persevered even when ill health gave him ample reason to surrender the offices he held. Only the heart trouble from which he suffered had prevented him from visiting the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and perhaps also East Africa.

He was M.P. for Ross and Cromarty for almost

28 years without a break, and was in his time the youngest K.C. in the service of P.C., and the youngest Cabinet Minister (at the age of 38). From 1916 to 1920 he was Under-Secretary of War, being a member of the Army Council during the last two years of the War, and later when Churchill was Secretary of Ireland during two difficult and dangerous years, daily threats of assassination and kidnapping were his portion, but they left him unimharbed and not to be deflected from his course. Afterwards he was Minister of Pensions. He was raised to the peerage in January of last year.

Though a barrister by profession, politics had always made the chief demand on his interests, particularly in his early years, he was greatly devoted to journalism.

Lady Strathcarron was the daughter of Sir George Rhodes, and there are two daughters and a son, born in 1924, who succeeds to the barony.

Captain H. H. Cowie.

WE regret to record the death in Nairobi at the age of 67 of Captain H. H. Cowie, who, in 1907, was one of the first two non-official members of the Kenya Legislature, the other being the late Lord Delamere. Joining the service of the Cape Government in 1888, he was resident magistrate in Pretoria in 1904, when, after a visit to East Africa on holiday, he decided to retire from the South African service in order to settle in what is now Kenya Colony. Through his nomination to the Legislature he was brought into close association with affairs, and served on various bodies until 1911, when his health necessitated his withdrawal from public life—but he afterwards undertook further responsibilities in less strenuous capacities, serving as a member of road boards, as an honorary game warden, an honorary forest officer, a justice of the peace, and, in later years, on the Nairobi District Council.

In 1923 he left Nairobi to live at Mbagathi with his wife and family. Mrs. Cowie, who has also taken a keen interest in public work, and succeeded her husband as a member of the Nairobi District Council, may be remembered by a few of the older generation of East Africans as Miss A. E. Harries, daughter and wife of the most charming personalities of the Colony's early days.

In the Boer War Captain Cowie distinguished himself, serving latterly on the staff of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick at Magersfontein where he was severely wounded while rescuing a brother officer under fire, and was later mentioned in dispatches. Captain Cowie is survived by his wife and one son, Mr. Mervyn Cowie, of Messrs. Dunn, Hornby and Co., the Nairobi accountants.

Mrs. Hugh Hamilton.

The deepest sympathy will be felt with Mr. Hugh Hamilton, managing director of Messrs. Mitchell & Co. (East Africa) Ltd., and a former President of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, on the death on Saturday from pneumonia of Mrs. Hamilton, who had been with him in the Kenyan capital for a number of years, and who was well known in East Africa for her sympathetic interest in people and affairs, her generous hospitality, and her participation in the general life of the community. One son is in business in Nairobi, two younger sons are of school age, and there is a daughter in her teens.

CULLED FROM THE PRESS

The Rhodesian Miracle.

M.R. HUGGINS, the Prime Minister, himself has to a quite unusual personal popularity and has escaped almost wholly the effects of a same disillusionment which dims the reputation of his Cabinet in the public eye. Everyone knows that his became and remains "Prime Minister *malaise*" because there was, and is, no one else up to the job. He is brilliant surgeon with a splendid War record, and still finds time to go in operations at a hospital now, and then, remarking, with characteristically looking wistfulness, that they seem to send for him when they don't much like the look of a case!

Thus Mr. B. S. Long in an article in *The Times* on Southern Rhodesia, the development of which he describes as one of the miracles of British Empire building in Native affairs he writes:

"... various plans for spreading the net of education and for making its scope and methods more suited to Native needs and outlook; for developing the system of Native councils; for teaching the Native more economical and remunerative agricultural and pastoral ways, as well as how to treat his lands so that the rains are not so ready to the surface soil; for extending the already extensive and well-proven system of health control and disease prevention; for training young Native chiefs for the duties which will be theirs later; for increasing the water-supply in dry areas; for housing Natives employed in the towns and cities; and so on - a truly formidable but exceedingly impressive total, with which those tempted to think that white communities in Africa are nothing but the waste of the Native inhabitants should make them acquainted."

"Well-timed silence is
more eloquence than speech."
MARM TURKE, D.C.L., 1810-1859

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An Ungenerous Criticism.

A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING of the attitude of the Government of Southern Rhodesia in Native matters is so highly desirable that it is surprising to find a writer of the experience and general knowledge of Mr. E. H. Melland, commanding his unimpeachable authority, as he does in his African Observer under the title "At the Colour Bar to spread Northern Rhodesia."

There have been ominous signs from Southern Rhodesia that dimensions of the Union's spreading Native policy are accentuated in some quarters as applicable to its own Mr. Huggins in London speaks fair words, but though he understands that he is candid and sincere as regards all his views when speaking at official conferences, it is necessarily judging from his public utterances, all left in some doubt. *The African Observer* appeared editorially before he left for England for a clearer definition of what he stands for in England. London he said:

"... I look for a thoughtful Native of Southern Rhodesia being a man of substance and responsibility. I feel that no country can ever be great where the masses are in a state of poverty. The white man can have no position in Africa merely by keeping the Native back."

"General prosperity comes only when the masses know prosperity. Hence good design based on prejudices. You have got to turn your colour and direct people into the proper channels because white civilisation is not going to be puffed back."

"No one can cavil at this, but what lies behind it? How far is Southern Rhodesia prepared to deny the soundness of the Union's policy and to implement these words? When does Mr. Huggins see the risk that if the two Rhodesias are not amalgamated in the very near future they will otherwise draw so far apart in different ways that it will become absolutely impossible? Is it that he wishes to achieve amalgamation while he can yet temper N. Rhodesia towards a colour bar?"

Mr. Huggins's statements in London, as quoted above, could scarcely have been more explicit. Having said in so many words that "you have got to colour out colour," it seems rather harsh that he should be asked, "What lies behind it?" as if there were a wide gulf between his words and the policy he has sought to implement.

Again, it is astonishing to read the implication that Mr. Huggins may desire amalgamation with the older territory in order that he may temper Northern Rhodesia towards a colour bar! Surely for one so liberal in his outlook on Native matters an obvious attraction of amalgamation with the North must be avoidance of the risk of absorption by the South with its ingrained colour-bar complex. Those who desire to see ever increasing liberality in the Rhodesian attitude towards Native problems should be at pains to show liberality in their own judgments.

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Rhodes and Livingstone.

The title of the new Rhodes-Livingstone Memorial in Northern Rhodesia has been chosen by readers of *The Seafarman*, and in writing to one of them, the Rev. James J. MacNair, Librarian of the Scottish Memorial to David Livingstone, has written:

"It would be difficult to find two men more unlike in their general life and practice. True, very much that Rhodes thought justifiably, Livingstone would have abhorred. None the less, in certain fundamental matters they were in agreement, it is only just to remember that on the question of native policy, Rhodes was much more liberal in his attitude than were his political colleagues."

"I agree that it would be more fitting if Livingstone's name stood first. He was far the greater man. Never did his reputation stand higher than to-day. One may, perhaps, guess at the object in putting Rhodes' name before his own. I wonder if that is even wise policy. Livingstone's name is wonderfully dynamic. Quite recently, 20 years after his death, two memorials in his honour have arisen between them over 2,500 miles."

"I understand that in South Africa the tendency is not to allow the deplorable aspects of Rhodes' career to be forgotten, and to remember chiefly the idealistic conception that was undoubtedly his main motive. That is surely the Christian attitude. And especially in connection with a scheme like this, one that half-men would have so heartily approved, the principle should work."

African Mystery Animals.

Mystery animals have long been the subject of camp-fire discussion in East Africa. In *The National Review* Mr. Frank W. Lane begins an article on the subject with the following story:

"A big game hunter investigating a story of birds on a Native village was told by the Indians that the beast was half like a deer, half like a huge, ant-faced bird, and you may know it more from its fearful howl on roar."

The hunter thought the unknown beast had its lair in a forest a miles from the village. It was impossible to search the trees. So it was decided to cut out a trail across a certain area between the forest and the Native village. A single track was made for seven miles and smooth as glass; even the smallest animal could not walk over it without breaking its hair. The hunter was to follow the trail.

He was followed by a number of natives. Before he could get out of bed there was a sudden commotion in the trees—the sound of an awful howl and a dying yell from his dog. They followed the trail, finding some huge beast lying off. On the sandy track they found footprints. They were four times as big as a man's and showed the imprint of three large clawed toes. According to the counter, the bear ever boasted such a paw as that of the monster which had made that terrible species."

From the description given by the natives the hunter was of opinion that this mysterious animal might well be the Nandi bear."

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Germany and Tanganyika.

The itch to take back all the colonies which Germany lost during the War is still irritating Berlin," writes H. S. L. O. M. August 17.

"These camps about which I wrote some months ago in which men and women are being forced to work in African protectorates are little worse than slavery. German children are becoming slaves of Britain's old colonies, especially of South Africa."

"We have all in this country a desire to see Germany's friendship—if it means anything. And we don't want to put it. There are many people who write to us that Germany would make no more trouble than she would be completely crushed if we gave her back colonies and let her begin to build up again. Emile du Valier. But when they tell me that I think in the speeches Nazi leaders have made of this subject—speeches in which they have threatened to take the colonies by force if we don't return and hand them over."

Referring to a correspondence last week concerning the return of Germany's former colonies, Mr. M. Wabbes to *The Scotsman*:

"Your correspondent suggests us that in Germany there is an exceptionally great desire that Tanganyika should be restored to it. And that if this is not done the world is going to be kept in perpetual turmoil."

"If he knows the spirit of Germany, can he give us any assurance that the treachery and suspicion would cease if Germany's prestige were re-established? That Hitler would withdraw his aims and intentions broadcast in *Mein Kampf*; that Hitler would be prepared to take over Tanganyika on the same conditions as those under British rule if he were offered it?"

"If we annulled all the statements which have been made by responsible spokesmen and betrayed the trust of those who, on the assurances of permanent British rule, have put £25,000,000 since the War into this Colony, would it give us peace? Or would it just be accepted as a first instalment, and the flames and turmoil continue?"



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LAST NEWS

*Rhodesian Copper Share.**Mutual Union Optimum.*

COPPER prices in Rhodesia have been on a general decline for the last two weeks, but the session of the House of the Legislative Assembly, which last, and will continue, is not firm but rather, as all prices, solidly lower. At present, however, it is favourable. The Mutual Union did profit of the comparison of the last session, but, on the basis of general expectation of a return of copper in the autumn.

The copper market has also suffered as they descended as the market closed at the best Rhodesian Standard African price, and is also recover.

Mining Progress Reports.

UPPER NILE. Output during July, tonnage, rates and value increased.

GABON GOLD. Shipments of ore by 1,577 tons or accumulated, 1,515 tons, were made in July, tonnage and value.

MANUFACTURED COAL. 2,000 tons were milled in July, tonnage 800 tons of green coal, 1,200 tons of coke, 200 tons of coke.

BEREDE. During the quarter ended June 30, 1919, output amounted to 30,364 tons, value of sales £1,043,000; working revenue, £1,043,000; expenditure, £1,040,000; working profits, £1,578. The working revenue during the quarter amounted to £1,043,000, and the working expenses £1,040,000. An interim dividend of 6% and a final dividend was declared for the half year ended June 30.

SHREWDOWN STARS. During the quarter ended June 30, 1919, 2,500,000 lbs were milled for £1,111,000, value being £550,000 and expenditure £2,277,500. Working revenue before deduction royalty, £15,574. Total cost of the plant subject to fixed sub-tenants, 97,500 tons milled for £10,224.24; working revenues, £116,230; expenditure, £107,253; working profit, before deducting royalty, £5,305. Total cost of plant development, footage during the quarter was 1,000 ft.

CAM AND MOTOR. During the quarter ended June 30, 7,200 tons were milled for £1,231,000; working revenue being £100,374, and expenditure £70,000 royalty, £5,510. Results for the year (subject to final adjustments) were 30,200 tons milled for 100,130 lbs; working revenue £705,780; expenditure £700,241; estimated profit before deducting royalty, £1,539. The Cam section worked 600 ft. per section, and the Motor section 1,000 ft. Per section, 600 ft., a 1,000 ft. 100 ft. in division of 30% lbs. per share, a final dividend was declared.

TETI GOLDFIELD. During the quarter ended June 30, 7,750 tons were milled for £1,658,000, working revenue being £1,470,000, working revenue amounted to £1,474,000, working costs, including development, depreciation at £10,000 per ton milled to £1,464,000, after the deduction of a gold premium. The total cost of the plant (subject to taxation) was £1,000,000. Certain items of the working expenses were additions to stores, because plant have arrived owing to properties, and a balance of the remainder is not derived, the new plant was fully commissioned during October.

Initial development during the quarter was 700 ft. worked on reef, 1,000 ft. on alluvium, and 1,000 ft. on contact reef. The reef is the low level contact reef, dipping 10° to 15° and containing 1,000 ft. of alluvium of southward dipping. The reef dips to 10° to 15° and contains 1,000 ft. of alluvium dipping 10° to 15°. Monarch flat-level and mine workings from 100 ft. south to 60 ft. north, average width 10 ft., full face width not exposed crossed from the south at 10 ft. length, or 10 ft. south to 10 ft. north, average width 10 ft. width over 100 ft., and 60 ft. over 100 ft.

Mining Personalia.

GRIMMIS. After four months' absence from Rhodesia Mr. G. H. Grimmins, Inspector of Mines, is now stationed in Uganda.

W. J. COOPER. W. J. Cooper, formerly of Rhodesia, has been appointed a senior Inspector in the Uganda Lands and Mines Department.

JOHN C. COOPER. John C. Cooper and family have been granted a leave of absence of one month.

JOHN C. COOPER. John C. Cooper and family have been granted a leave of absence of one month.

MESSRS. T. L. ANDERSON (GOMA). T. L. Anderson, Castle Works, and T. Davies (Bellway), of ASB Marine (Mutare), T. T. Milner (Kirkland), and G. S. M. Martin (Shabaya), have been admitted to Castle Gateship of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Union Minerals Production.

At the commencement of the Union Minerals Holdings Ltd. year, the company has produced 5,367,149 metric tons of copper.

Wound Up.

THE VICTORIA GOLDFIELDS LTD. Has been officially wound up in London, the receiver having been appointed in due time yesterday.

Territorial Outputs.

UGANDA GOLD. Output during July amounted to 1,000,000 ozs, more than twice to 26,470 long tons, or equivalent to 1,000 long tons.

NORTHERN RHODESIA. Copper sulphide iron amounted to 17,745 tons; lead, 1,170 tons; manganese ore, 100 tons; zinc, 1,115 tons; vanadium, 100 tons; cobalt, 100 tons; copper oxide, 1,000 tons; silver, 350 ozs; and copper, 5,793 ozs.

BURUNDI.

The Institution of Mining and Metallurgy has issued a report by Mr. Roger C. Davis, of metallurgists, who carried on the research at the African School of Northern Rhodesia. Discussion of the work will follow at a future meeting of the Institution.

Prosperity in Rhodesia.

Mining companies states the Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province in his annual report, "the responsibility for a brace of send for Native foodstuffs and for timber and bit-phosphates." Gold mining in Buhweju, remote parts of Ankole has brought general prosperity to the district.

Mining in Nyasaland.

The Native Trade and Information Bureau optimistically provides a heading for mining news, but the first report, like most of its predecessors, contains the information that "no prospecting licenses were issued and no discoveries were reported." It is added, however, that the weight of Native gold handled by the banks was 22,000 ozs.

Central Africa.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways will suffer severely from the embargo but by the South African Government on the shipment of coal from the Union during the months of August and September, following previous delays in shipments owing to shortage of trucks and general congestion on the South African railroads. It has therefore been necessary for the K.U.R. to haul coal in the country, and several caravans have already been fitted from English and Welsh ports for embarkation originally at higher cost and have since incurred under the South African contract. It is therefore fortunate that the revenues of East Africa continue to show great buoyancy, despite the recent further foreign loan reductions.

You Like

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Except in the case of direct annual correspondence, advice will not be given over the telephone or telegram.

Every inquiry must bear the address of the addressee, and letters addressed to general offices, general offices, and so on, cannot be answered.

Correspondents should mark their letters "ADVICE" and address them to "The Editor, East Africa and Rhodesia," 10, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

A. S. L. — I AM PLEASED TO TELL YOU THAT THE STOCKS OF RHODESIAN COAL COMPANY LTD., LISTED AT THE EAST AFRICAN EXCHANGE, ARE WELL HOLDING.

C. F. C. — THE TANGA GOLD MINING COMPANY HOLD 20,000 SHARES IN THE BOSEWICH AND MILES BEEF GOLD-MINING.

R. T. S. — MANCHESTER CO. LTD. IS THE NAME OF A NEW AND INTERESTING SOUTH AFRICAN MINING COMPANY IN RHODESIA. SHOULD IT BE A GOOD INVESTMENT, I DON'T KNOW.

J. C. G. — I DON'T KNOW WHETHER THE RECOVERY IN RHODESIAN COAL COMPANY LTD. IS INTERESTING. IT IS LOCATED ON THE KARIBA RIVER BORDER, IN CONJUNCTION WITH A SMALL MILL, BUT NOT CONNECTED WITH THE MAIN GOLD-PRODUCING AREA. IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO JUST WAIT FOR A RECOVERY, A NEW MARKET BEING ASKED FOR WORK IS BEING DONE AND HIGH HOPES MADE BY THE OWNERS. THE WORKING PROGRESS IS BEING WATCHED OUTSIDE.

H. J. H. — I DON'T KNOW HOW TO RATE THE SELECTED HEAVY PLATE, SANDING AND INSULATING LTD. ELECTRIC PLATE IS POSSIBLY THE MOST LIKELY TO BE REQUIRED, AND THE INSULATING USE OF ASBESTOS. VIRTUALLY, THE COMPANY SHOULD DO WELL, SINCE THEY ARE WORKING IN THE BEST CLASS, AND INDUSTRIAL CONFIDENCE IS ONE OF THE BEST ATTAINABLE IN THE WORLD.

THE CHIEFS. — Rhodesia and Anglo-American shares are recorded in Liverpool, the former having a market value of £100 per share, and the latter £120 per share.

W. C. S. — (1) THE EAST AFRICAN CO. LTD. AND TANGA GOLD MINING COMPANY SHOULD HOLD. (2) TANGA GOLD MINING COMPANY HAS BEEN MAKING PROGRESS, HAVING SOLD OUT ALL OF ITS SHARES, AND IS IN A POSITION TO PAY DIVIDENDS.

W. S. — I DON'T SEE ANYTHING OF THE EAST AFRICAN STOCKS WHICH IS WORTH PURCHASING. (1) THE EAST AFRICAN CO. LTD. AND TANGA GOLD MINING COMPANY SHOULD HOLD. (2) TANGA GOLD MINING COMPANY HAS BEEN MAKING PROGRESS, HAVING SOLD OUT ALL OF ITS SHARES, AND IS IN A POSITION TO PAY DIVIDENDS.

P. A. S. — (1) NAMIBIA GOLD COMPANY LTD. IS A SMALL, LESS-PROFITABLE COMPANY, BUT IS A GOOD INVESTMENT. (2) MIGHT CONSIDER BUYING A SMALL GOLD MINING COMPANY, AT CONSERVATIVE TERMS, FOR A GOOD PROSPECTIVE AND ATTRACTIVE PROSPECTS.

D. O. — (1) ONLY THE EAST AFRICAN CO. LTD. AND TANGA GOLD MINING COMPANY ARE WORTH PURCHASING, AS THEY ARE BOTH A FAIR SPECULATIVE COMPANY, ALTHOUGH WITH REASONABLE CHANCES OF MAKING PROFIT WHEN IT OFFERS.

V. A. — EXTERIOR LTD. AND TANGA GOLD MINING COMPANY ARE BOTH WORTH PURCHASING IF YOU ARE WEAKENED BY THE MARKET FOR THE SHARES AND DO THEM WELL. (1) TANGA GOLD MINING COMPANY HAS MADE 10% IN EACH OF THE LAST THREE YEARS, AND DEVELOPMENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE VERY SATISFACTORIAL. AN IMPROVED PLANT HAS BEEN INSTALLED, AND THE PAST YEAR'S RESULTS SHOULD SHOW CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT. AT PRESENT THESE SHARES ARE ATTRACTIVE.

J. C. W. — I STAND BY TANGA GOLD MINING COMPANY, NOT SO MUCH ON ECONOMIC ORIGIN, BUT, OF COURSE, THE EFFECTS OF THE HESI ANNUAL DIVIDENDS. EVEN FIRST-CLASS GOLD MINING COMPANIES, WITH GREAT FINANCIAL RESOURCES, HAVE MADE RECORD AS DIVIDEND PAYERS, AND LONG IT'S BEEN OF THEM TO SUFFER. IT WOULD BE WISE TO BE SELECTED THAT THE EAST AFRICAN COMPANIES WOULD NOT GET AS SEVERELY HIT. Indeed, all things considered, I have selected company as lightly in the order of merit, primarily because they had not been widely traded in after-shareholders' and therefore no market pressure at all. Suggest you should not sell any of your holding at current levels. All are reasonable speculations!

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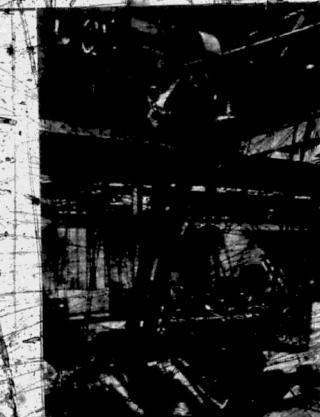
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Latest London Share Prices.

	Last week	This week	Last week	This week
Andura Dominic (5s.)	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
Baptist Mines (10s.)	—	—	—	—
Carco Motor (21s. 6d.)	—	—	—	—
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Fanti Consolidated (5s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Gebalt Goldfields (7s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	30s. 0d.	30s. 0d.	30s. 0d.	30s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	—	—	—	—
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	—	—	—	—
Kangala (Sudan) Gold (2s. 6d.)	—	—	—	—
Kenya Gold Mine (10s.)	—	—	—	—
Kenya Gold Syndicate (2s. 6d.)	—	—	—	—
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	—	—	—	—
Kimberlite (5s.)	—	—	—	—
Lebanon Copper (5s.)	—	—	—	—
Lionton's Consols (5s.)	—	—	—	—
London Australian & German (2s. 6d.)	1s. 7d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 7d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Mauri Gold Area (5s.)	—	—	—	—
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	—	—	—	—
Nesanga Cons. (20s.)	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.
Reedite (1s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Rhodesia Katanga (5s.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (5s. 6d.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	—	—	—	—
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	—	—	—	—
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	—	—	—	—
Rhodesia (X1.)	—	—	—	—
Stan Africana (5s.)	—	—	—	—
Rosterman (5s.)	—	—	—	—
Selection Team (5s.)	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	40s. 0d.
Evergreen Starr (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Tanami Gold (5s.)	—	—	—	—
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s. 6d.)	—	—	—	—
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	—	—	—	—
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	—	—	—	—
Tali Goldfields (5s.)	—	—	—	—

	Last week	This week
Thiokol (5s.)	1s. 7d.	1s. 7d.
Umtford Industries (5s.)	—	—
Wander Colliery (10s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Watendeas (5s.)	—	—
Zambia Minerals (1s.)	16s. 3d.	15s. 9d.

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Bilby's South Africa (1s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Black African Bank	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
E. & A. Power & Drilling (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Imperial Airways (1s.)	1s. 5d.	1s. 5d.
Isle of Colon (1s.)	—	—
Iraq Dept. (1s. 6d.)	—	—
Motor Lorry (Bentley) (10s.)	—	—
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Sudan Plantations (5s. 6d.)	—	—
Victoria Falls Power (1s.)	—	—

Margin Operations

We have received the following figures by air mail from the *Cat African Mining Journal*:

Kenya River (5s.)	18s. 0d.	18s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (2s. 6d.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Muga Gold Mining (5s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Parakuru (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.

Following the recent drop in Consolidated Sisa, from 18s. to 10s., the sisal share market has remained inactive.

The nominal capital of new companies registered in Kenya last year was £96,450. Of the 616 companies on the register at the end of the year, 74 were mining companies.

The number of insolvencies in Southern Rhodesia decreased from 54 in 1925 to 46 last year. There were 14 failures by miners, 10 by farmers, and 13 by general dealers.

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Colonial Marketing.

Functions of the New Board.

East Africa and Rhodesia understands that an early announcement may be made regarding the composition of the Colonial Empire Marketing Board, which will have as its Chairman Mr. Ormsby Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, with its members numbering probably about 15. It will include representative M.P.s and some ex-members of the marketing of Colonial produce.

The Board's first task will be a systematic investigation of Colonial marketing methods, a programme for encouraging industry to co-operate to move up efficient organisations of their own where they do not now exist.

Special officers are to be appointed to study various marketing systems both in the countries of production and of sale, and to advise on improved methods of collection, distribution, and the preparation of products for sale. The establishment of regional organisations in areas not yet represented by existing bodies is also proposed.

Programmes for long-range scientific research into the uses of Colonial products are likely to be initiated by the Board, though financing such undertakings will have to be sought from other sources, probably the Colonial Development Fund.

Two other important features of the Board's work will be marketing propaganda in the Dominions and foreign countries, as well as in the United Kingdom, and other publicity schemes, including participation in exhibitions.

An autonomous body with executive functions, the Board will have its own office and secretariat in the House of Commons, having voted a preliminary sum of £10,000 for its expenditure, though it is estimated that the scheme will cost about £20,000 annually when in full operation.

Victoria Falls as Time-Gauge.

How the Victoria Falls may be used as a time-gauge to measure the antiquity of man is described in an article in the journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute by Dr. Leslie Armstrong and the Rev. Neville Jones of the Bulawayo Museum.

During sombre ages the Zambezi River has been cutting a deep gorge through a great barrier of hard basalt at the Falls, and in so doing has worn a narrow chasm 400 ft. deep and 40 miles long. Numerous stone implements found under the recent gravel levels south of the Falls show that man lived there when the Zambezi, below the Victoria Falls, flowed 50 ft. above its present level and 150 ft. above the chasm was cut out.

As during the 75 years during which the Falls have been scientifically observed the erosion of basalt caused by the rush of the plunging river has been too small to measure, some notion may be formed of the age of these implements.

The implements are classified into seven groups which, with the exception of the earliest and the latest, are very similar in type and technique to those found in the glacial deposits in England. The first group of the early Tzimba culture is characterised by the discovery by geologists of evidence that since their manufacture this part of Africa between two and three万ages ago, when the former the Zambezi river had almost ceased running, but during the wet interglacial periods of erosion was probably expedited.

Building Empirically.

S. Rhodesia's Native Development.

No definite outline can yet be given of the pattern of organisation which will be best suited to our Natives," writes Mr. C. Bullock, the Native Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, in discussing the social development of the country.

"It may possibly be a blend of the vestiges of the tribal system, with European elements adapted to the circumstances consequent upon our organisation. . . . It will be wise to listen to advice and to afford opportunities to the natives to impose the unaccustomed."

"The form of Native Councils to be established should be in accord with Native despotism, Commissary, and tribal organisation. The proposed to establish Native tribunals, or what may give recognition to, and to regulate an institution which has survived thousands of years with toleration, at times veering to savage despotism." It is thought that circumstances and history are responsible for the fact that the majority of our chiefs are not fitly constituted to exercise such powers as have been granted both to the home and to the country over alone.

Nevertheless we shall give an opportunity for the free growth of a native institution which may foster identity, status and the regeneration of a shattered society. It may help the means of helping towards a firm basis, so far as it may interpret existing law, tenable to it to broaden so as to cope with new conditions of life.

On the far canvas the vast task which must not give a moment's rest to a government of the economic field, requires the consideration of the probable effects of a background of "colonial stability and population trends." And will the desire to explore hitherto's forests tell the true perspective if other fields, particularly those of agriculture, are not adequately portrayed. One more desire remains, the picture should all be on one canvas as it were.

The New Zambezi Bridge.

The design of the new bridge across the Zambezi River at Victoria Falls is the work of Mr. Ralph Freeman, the English engineer who planned the Irving Harbour bridge, Messrs. Sir Douglas Fox and Partners, who designed the bridge at the Victoria Falls in 1903, are in charge of construction work, and a already appointed Captain E. H. G. Ward will be the resident engineer. The bridge which will be opened in 1930, will be the second to be carried by minister cables, the first being the Victoria Falls cable bridge, 1,000 ft. long, 100 ft. wide, and 120 ft. high. It consists of spans of 100 ft., 120 ft. and 140 ft., and will carry a road 12 ft. wide, together with a approaches 100 ft. of which will be to be from the Southern Rhodesian side of the bridge, will measure nearly a quarter of a mile from end to end. It will be an 18 ft. wide roadway, four lanes, each 3 ft. wide.

The Circular Airways.

Projected circular routes will be covered by South African Airways in India calls at the following aerodromes: Nairobi, Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Mysore, Madras, Bengaluru, Lahore, Bombay, Leopoldville, Stanleyville, Kisumu, Nairobi, Mbeya, Lukulu Hill, Livingstone, Bulawayo, Johannesburg. It is expected to be in service early next year.

Funds for Research.

Rhodes-Livingstone Institute.

An encouraging lead towards business organisations has been given by the Chartered Company in Rhodesia in an effort to contribute £5,000, or an amount of equal value, to the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute. Provided adequate funds are forthcoming, additional companies will be invited to contribute. Other companies have already intimated their readiness to assist contributions having been made by 50 guineas by Tanganyika Goldmines Ltd., and of 25 guineas each by Zambia Goldmines Ltd. and by Lichfield Rhodesia-Katanga Goldmines Ltd.

Chinnyangwa and 'Lingue Franca.'

A vexed question in Nyasaland during the past seven years has been the use of Chinnyangwa, in which English is not the mother tongue. A recommendation was made in 1930 that it should be the language of instruction in all Native schools, but the Universities and the London and Universities Missions do not use Chinnyangwa, having been unable to accept the teaching and the usual recommendations to establish its use. In January, a remarkable conference at Chilanga between the Government and mission staffs was held to discuss the matter. Although the outcome has not been decided by the Government to depart from the policy of encouraging Chinnyangwa as the medium of instruction, the result of the meeting is that the missions are to continue to use Chinnyangwa, and thus has the gulf been narrowed.

Prisons. House-trials.

The first case has been taken down of the systematic sacking of the facade of Kilimanjaro Prison, the statues having been condemned after the massacre of the garrison fell and subsequently injured themselves mortally. The statues were taken in the cause of frequent controversy and of accusations of treason for Rhodesia, and it was Mr. Empson, Commissioner of the High Commissioner, who suggested that the trials should be given so that they might end at home in some appropriate manner.

Rhodesia. The Force.

First Lieutenant G. E. Howell has been seconded to the Rhodesian Provincial Government to take charge of the small instructional unit which will be in the studios of the Little Rhodesian Air Force. Lieutenant John Cramell, a pilot officer (25/000), the was recruited in 1934 to specialise in aircraft maintenance. His valuable post-war years have been well utilised in his work as a technical instructor at No. 2 School, Darnall.

Institute of Economic Affairs.

Speaking before a general conference of the S.W.A. Chamber of Commerce at Mbabane, Dr. Leslie G. Maurice, Justice and Minister, said it was believed that that force than South Rhodesia had been systematically harassed and kept from the market so that it had hampered and discredited its efforts to compete with other states in the former states.

Thanks to Missionaries.

She was a typical example of the fine body of women who have dedicated much of their professional lives to the welfare of Africa. Mrs. T. Glazebrook, Director of the African Department, a trustee to the W.A.C. Fund, and a "lady in her sixties" throughout the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s, gave a remarkable service to the last three quarters of a century.

Our Air Mail Edition.

News Broadcast to Africa.

The East African Trading Board has this week told British Broadcasting Corporation to make the following announcement:

"We have just received a copy of a new edition of the periodical *East Africa and Rhodesia*, which is published in London and is claimed to be the first in the world to publish a regular news, or mail section in connexion with the functioning of the Empire in Africa. This contains the complete ordinary edition for the week but is printed on the thinnest blue paper to reduce weight and postal charges. Readers in Africa can thus read London news and views of East African matters within four or five days of publication here."

Propaganda Among Africans.

Somewhat bluntly, propoganda methods among Africans is given by Dr. C. W. Lee, the Acting Director in the annual report of the Zanzibar Medical Department. It is recognised, perhaps more in Zanzibar than elsewhere, he writes, "that progress along anything like this is slow at best, and under pressure and裹迫 to defeat their own ends, some and often many are regarded as the essential, rather than large doses, of superficial indoctrination propaganda, with the end, in the Native mind, to beat defeatist attitudes, that it is useless to strive to reach realistic ideals which they are averse to rise."

Invalids and delicate children thrive on VIROL

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Nyasaland Agriculture

Features of This Year's Show.

The Nyasaland Agricultural Show, held this year for the first time at the Limbe Central Club, was a great success in every way. A correspondent by air mail, S.

The Acting Governor was presented by himself from attending, but Mr. W. D. Willis, Acting Colonial Secretary, read the speech which Mr. K. A. L. Smith had intended to deliver, and some of his main points of which are noted under Matters of Moment in this issue. He mentioned that the King's Day agreed that Nyasaland King George VI Met the Queen, which exceeds £1,200, ought be devoted "to a better purpose than to personal buildings" in the Colony.

The quality of native exhibits was excellent, the oak-fired tobacco glasses being a remarkable good scene to exhibit showing that the Southern Province can produce as good tobacco as the world over. Mr. W. D. Willis, the factor, was pleased with Native exhibits, and the show was placed at the results and with the extra prize money given to several Europeans, showed a decided interest in the Native vegetable section, with displays scarcely distinguishable from those of the Europeans.

The Koma Koma district exhibits were outstanding for its ivory and ebony turning, and the unique model of a European double-story house carved from the pith of a palm tree. Port Said also sent a fine selection of turned wood work.

The Tea Expansion Board did good business in displaying cups of tea to Natives from Jerry lead since one-way frame within the show-ground was installed for the first time, everything could be seen in complete comfort despite an enormous crowd of natives. About a dozen leading Native authorities from various districts were entertained by the Government on the opening day, and they certainly appeared impressed.

Mr. John Sinclair, Chairman of the Nyasaland Agricultural Society, and the members of the Committee should be congratulated on their efforts.

Squatters.

When the new Bill regulating the residence of labourers on farms was submitted to the Nyasaland Legislature, the Acting Attorney-General said in words, "squatter" did not appear in the new measure, its absence being intended to emphasise that the status of a resident labourer was that of a servant and not of a tenant, a circumstance which the European shareholders applauded. The official spokesman stressed that before the Bill could come into operation, said would have to be found for resident labourers who were not on farms, and that Government were actively engaged in getting that done, only by the closest co-operation of all members of the community could such a measure function satisfactorily. Major Avandish Benwick, welcoming the distinction between servants and tenants, said there was still an idea outside the Colony that people commonly known as "squatters" might have some vague rights of land or tenancy on it, so he said, and no such rights

Good Coffee Spout.

Photo 116 is a sample of coffee beans, and photo 117 is a sample of coffee ground. The coffee is from the Kafue River, having a taste similar to the Nairobi and Pwani coffee, but is poor because the capital coffee standard is not reached. This is because the roasting is not good enough, and because the established coffee houses have been supplied with inferior coffee. The coffee was milled for us in bunches, only one lot was received, and it was very coarse, and later arrangements should be made to few experts employ an expert roaster. A few weeks ago I was talking to the manager of a London coffee shop, and for several weeks I have been trying to suggest that Mafate Chang'we should take steps to improve the improvement of coffee offered to the public.

Minerals Greatest Hold Record.

It has become known in the world of the British Chambers of Commerce that the news which has been circulating by all mail, that the Clan Line, now registered by the Union Castle and British India Steamships as an extra steamer to load cotton at Durban, 1,407 tons weight, within 24 working hours, and loaded at 80.45 cubic feet per ton, or 26 cwt., fine, the speed record was over 10,000 miles per day, was not true. The pretty well known port of Durban in the world, the stevedores who work along Wharfside, say that and the cargo was, of course, handled in Durban by the Port Administration through its contractors Kenya Railway and Shipping Co. Ltd.

Substantial Trade Increases.

Transvaal's home export for the first six months of the year 1936, valued at £1,000,000, an increase of 10.4% or 100%, in the corresponding period of last year. Imports for the same period showed an increase of 40%, being £1,044,712 against £745,000. Extra £200,000 amounting to £1,044,712, the advance of £200,000, to give the figure for June, 1936. Imports for the month amounted to £328,657, an increase of £69,507, or 25%, over June, 1935.

Rhodesian Arrivals.

During the first quarter of the year 1936, 10,420 persons arrived in Southern Rhodesia as compared with 9,729 in the corresponding period of last year. The number of returning residents increased from 6,020 to 6,200 visitors from 6,054 to 4,937, and of immigrants from 6,366 to 7,092.

Rheumatism.

Remember that rheumatism must be treated by Days one long course, night course, miserable all kinds constantly limbs.

In your home the following medical work, that are doing the best before you start.

Please do not let you body get tired, and must be treated by Days one long course, night course, miserable all kinds constantly limbs.

What you like to help you to health, and will do well different. In my found them, the size does not well we how to see the kidneys.

Go to your chemist today. Ask him and see if you get De Witt's Kidney and Liver Tonic. It will cure you of all your diseases, golden and green, and strengthen the body.

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PILLS

MINING SHARE ADVISOR COUPON

No. 82

August 14, 1937

East African Market Reports.

Sugar - S. Africa 1.13 to sugar beet 1.12 per lb. 40s.
Cane sugar - Zanzibar 8s. per lb. (from 7s. 6d.
1935 to 8s.)

Coffee - When auctions were resumed last week, the interest was shown by the market in coffee stocks to 10,181 tons; African coffee 2s. per lb.; coffee 1.57 ss. per ton; and coffee 1.49 ss. per lb.

Cotton - East African cotton - 1935 - 4.13 lbs. per lb. 2s. 7s.
Cotton - East African - 1935 - 4.13 lbs. per lb. 2s. 7s.

Tea - Uganda - 1935 - 1936 - 2s. 10d. per lb.

Grain - 1935 - 5s. 6d. per cwt. 10s. 6d.

Groundnuts - Mombasa 2s. per cwt. 10s. 6d.

Pearls - Queen's 10 lb. and Pigeon 10 lb. gold
gold 5s. non-sterling 5s. 6d. per lb. 2s. 6d.

Leather - Business in Tanapoli is 1.50 per ton for
air-trunk shipment 1935 to 1936.

Sidecars - Kenya-Tanganyika Nov. 1, Aug.-Sept. 1938
sold - Aug.-Oct. 1938 No. 3000 - 1936

No. 19 - 18s. 1936 No. 1 - 27s. 1936 No. 1 - 19s. 5s.

Soya Beans - Manchurian 2s. 6d. per lb.
East Africa averaging 1s. 2s. 6d. per lb. 1935

Tins - Cans 1936 - 1937 1938 - 1939 - 1940 s.s.

Wheat - Nominal value of Kanya varieties Governor
No. 1 4s. 10s. per cwt. (Estimator No. 1) 4s.

Rhodesian Cattle.

European-owned cattle in Southern Rhodesia last year numbered 13,800,000 whereas 11,600,000 in 1935, the decrease being attributed largely to increased statistics Afrikander, Hereford, Friesian, and D'Aleghen-Angus are the most popular breeds.

Steel - Steel Outputs

Last week East Africa and Rhodesia urged the desirability of the publication by the leading companies of their monthly steel outputs, and we have already been informed of the following:-July Productions:

General Electrics - 1,300,000 lbs. per month.
U.S. Steel - 2,400,000 lbs. per month.

Iron - Last week reports came from Rhodesia and Tanganyika of large quantities of iron sent to South Africa being sent through Umtali, 500 lbs.

Gold - Gold has recently obtained in the Shabunda district of Rhodesia is about half a million pounds and ten miles long. It was lying in scattered directions when discovered, but not expected until October.

With the exception of a warm air front which has reached the Usambaraids, no further weather has been reported in Tanganyika north of the Ruwenzori range. In the Rhodesia area, however, small rains have been observed, and there has been slight damage to crops.

Land Settlement

A bill of acquisition by certain officials of small plots of land for domestic and sectional purposes is now permitted by the Tanganyika Government. Such plot of 50 acres having all the buildings and according to an official communiqué sent in by the received by the Northern Province branch of the British Union of Tanganyika, will be issued. It is hoped that these officials will have the same to co-operate with the country.

Outlook for Rhodesian Cotton.

The former Rhodesian cotton growing industry is to talk to the Rawaya Rotary Club and the Cotton Corporation, the representative in the Colony of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, said trouble had been caused by spinning and marketing being in the hands of people who were not working at such tasks. Now the Corporation was itself undertaking spinning and marketing, and it was expected that the cotton anywhere in Rhodesia and Tanganyika could be sold anywhere in Africa for 1s. or 1s. 2s. "We can sell every pound of cotton produced," he added.

Rainfall in East Africa.

For the Agricultural Department's Meteorological Information Service in London, 1938, showed the following rainfall conditions throughout the territories during the months indicated.

July - December - August - 1938 - Elminia 19.00; Eldoret 17.40; Kilima 23.1; Fort Portal 19.5; Kisumu 26.4; Kabale 24.0; Kilimodo 3.60; Kericho 2.50; Kiambere 20.2; Kinangop 2.25; Kotido 0.25; Kafue 7.31; Lumbwa 1.75; Lambari 2.25; Lusaka 2.75; Mackinnonwood 1.25; Malindi 2.50; Mombasa 4.50; Nairobi 5.20; Mikindani 1.00; Mtoto 2.75; Nakuru 8.25; Nyeri 1.25; Nyanza 2.50; Nyahururu 0.50; Olaria 0.75; Pwani 1.00; Somaliland 2.00; Tana 0.50; Uasin Gulu 1.75; Voi 0.25; Wilson 0.30; Yala 0.25.

August - December - August - 1938 - Arusha 0.10; Salum 0.50; Mandemba 0.10;

Sept. - December - August - 1938 - Arusha 0.10; Salum 0.50; Mandemba 0.10; Blantyre 0.50; Mbeya 1.00; Port-Portuguese 1.55; Hobya 1.75; Isha Oya 0.25; Kiboko 0.25; Kilolo 0.25; Lira 3.33; Masiini 2.17; Mule 0.10; Njombe 0.20; Mubende 0.25; Namanga 0.25; Ngorongoro 0.00; Nyanzaland (which ended July 1938) - Glenorchy Estate 2.00; Lounds Lauderdale Estate, over Limbudi Estate, 1.02; and York Estate 0.50 inch.

Upcoming Engagements.

August 11-23 - Nyanzaland Golf Union championship
meeting, Entebwe.

August 18-20 - Nyanzaland Cricket Meeting, Entebwe.

September 1-3 - Agricultural Show, Bokwero.

Sept. 24 - Commonwealth Conference in Nairobi.

Nov. 1-5 - East African Society Dinner to Duke and
Duchess of Gloucester, Grosvenor Hotel.

[Sections of organisations are to be advised of future arrangements as far in advance as possible.



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Passengers for East Africa

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Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Felt
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Hinckley
Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Hinckley
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Hinckley
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Hinckley
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Hinckley

~~Non-Passengers~~

Mr. [unclear] sent me a telegram which left New York at 10:30 A.M. on Friday, November 11, 1910, for Kinston. That evening he arrived in Kinston, N.C., and was met by Captain Major [unclear] of the U.S. Marine Corps, who had been sent to Kinston to take charge of the defense of the city. Captain Major [unclear] was accompanied by Mr. [unclear], Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Mr. [unclear], Collector of Customs, who had been sent to Kinston to assist Captain Major [unclear]. Captain Major [unclear] and his party were to remain in Kinston until the arrival of the regular force of the U.S. Marine Corps, which was expected to arrive on Saturday morning. Captain Major [unclear] and his party were to remain in Kinston until the arrival of the regular force of the U.S. Marine Corps, which was expected to arrive on Saturday morning.

~~Francis T. Sibley Rhodes~~

News Items in Brief

Two African warthogs, one male and one female, have been seen in the vicinity of the party of 20 South African tourists and guides who recently passed through Lake Turkana on their way to Nairobi.

The Prairie Minister of Southern Rhodesia recently opened an office in London. The first conference will be held in Rhodesia after the Atlantic International Conference.

...the Sugani band which was formed in 1968 when a group of Alan Wilson's students from that band were instrumental in helping to form a national movement.

King have sent entries in the various contests posted at the State Fair, and also in the local fairs.

The new stock was first sold to shareholders and then to the public through a placement agent and Canadian Industrial Securities which were incorporated into the new 100,000 shares of stock by the company's economic rights plan on August 23 and respectively 200,000 shares of the Indigo silent

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

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



Yet Beira is a fine and commercial and residential town and nestling among the palm-trees, poinsettias and mandevillas are comfortable hotels, a talkie theatre, a golf course, tennis courts and social sporting clubs.

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

The Port of Beira is not only the nucleus of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two chiefest centres of commerce in the Valley of the Zambezi and the interior of the Nyassa. It enjoys the monopoly of the import and export traffic on the Copper-wines and cotton routes. Our ships call regularly at the Port, which has the most efficient modern equipment.

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