

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**NO LIGHT 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 what the patty of two-and-six Rhodesian schoolboys who reached Europe at **Bux Koenig** the beginning of this week were to travel both ways in German liners and here to spend the first half of their holiday in Germany, and mark the second half in England. It is hard enough that individual Britons from across the seas should for one reason or another patronise subsidised German ships in preference to unsubsidised British vessels; it is far worse that organised parties should do so. And these boys should have been subject to German influence from the time they stepped aboard in Capetown, 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, virtues 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 time of the boys should have been allowed to go strange a fashion. Did those responsible for the tour stop to consider whether the main schoolboys from, say, South West Africa would have been encouraged or allowed to spend

in England or France the time at their disposal? That question raises 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 voyaging, 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 to buy British, and although the issue was somewhat 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, left no room for doubt 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 Umtali power station, ostensibly because the German tender was £600 below the British, though it is generally held that the prevailing consideration was the offer of Germany to take half, or a third, worth, of the purchase money in Rhodesian notes.



some length in this issue, has had most interesting repercussions in the City, which has had rumours of further disappointments in store. In the absence of official statements from some of the companies concerned, operators on the Stock Exchange have had every opportunity to exaggerate; and some of them have not been slow to act and seize their chances. In some cases we have been able to hearten inquirers with the assurance that the pessimistic information given them was unwarranted, but for every person who will take the trouble to seek confirmation from the sources mentioned or from some independent organization in general touch with sisal matters there are probably a score, and maybe 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 unfavourable.

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. All that is necessary is the regular publication by all important producing companies of the figures of their fibre output, either quarterly, or, better still, monthly. Companies engaged in mining and in the growing of tea, rubber, and other tropical crops have long followed the custom of announcing their monthly productions 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 shareholder point of view, for the general health of the industry is far more important than its temporary attraction of disproportionate favour in Stock Exchange circles. Though, taking the long view, it is manifestly advantageous that investors in sisal producing companies should feel satisfied as to the position of the companies in which they are financially interested. The companies, their 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 monthly 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 hereafter, and that those which do not

promptly follow suit will in due course be persuaded by their shareholders to do so. The columns are freely at the disposal of the companies for the regular announcement of their returns.

**THE EAST AFRICAN COTTON**—The cotton growing in the East African States is a very important industry. The Government and the Lower East African Crops Board last week had a preliminary meeting with the Council of the British Cotton Outdoor Growers' Association, which is held in Nyasaland, Manchester, East Africa, to discuss the prospects of the crop in the East African States. It is only one year since the cotton growing in the East African States was first mentioned in the "Handbook of East Africa" published by the Department of Agriculture, and the expert bodies have not as yet made any pessimistic pronouncements. The B.C.O.G.A., whose financial base in Nyasaland is considerable, has not curtailed its operations in the last couple of years. It has certainly not been appreciating that the general seasonal conditions of adverse weather have been the cause of an African cotton season of opportunity. It is a pity that the Government has not been able to have a better knowledge of the cotton growing in the East African States. The Government has not made any provision for the extension of the cotton growing in the East African States, and that it contains no suggestion that the conditions are unfavourable to the crop.

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# 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 Fildes, both of Kenya, and Mr. S. J. Hudson, of Nyasaland, honorary secretary both of the African Tea Association and the Nyasaland Tea Association.

Mr. Leslie Crine 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 practical 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 provision 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 this region in tea-planting. The present need was to enlist the fuller co-operation of the local Governments, when developments would be expedited and broadened.

## The Tea and Sugar Industries.

Sir Harold Kittermaster said that his island 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 obtained under the quota, 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. P. de Cameron, having said that Uganda demanded the abolition of the existing restriction 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 hindrance to the development of the East African sugar industry. One of the largest sugar-growing concerns in Uganda had had plans sketched by the Government, which had declined to grant the necessary licence for the import of additional sugar machinery.

## Development and Marketing Interdependence.

Mr. Bull 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 should be called the British 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 the development, and, similarly, marketing could not be studied apart from the development of the territories concerned.

He had been sent to England in the course of a tour, ostensibly to investigate the marketing position, and had promptly found himself involved in matters of great finance. Similarly when the Secretary of State had recently wanted an investigation into the kenya clove trade, the first sent out to East Africa had found that market cleared at least as large a part in the problem of actual marketing questions.

## East African Marketing, Mainly the sisal.

Mr. Wigglesworth expressed agreement with those views, but doubted whether there was now so great a 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 sisal growers had suffered from the disappearance of the sisal marketing officers 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 lines, he replied that if the shipping companies had decided to use sisal there would not have been enough fibre to supply their needs.

Mr. Leslie Crine 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, wool, coffee and tea, were highly 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. Probably 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 must 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 urge immediate practical steps towards amalgamation of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and the Tanganyika Railway system was reported, and Mr. Wigglesworth stated that the Chief Colonial Character noted that amalgamation would solve many present difficulties, though a final judgment had been postponed. Mr. Holm recalled that the leading public bodies of East Africa have since two years ago approved the idea in favour of the Board in favour of railway amalgamation, and had expressed the opinion that the Government of the three territories should proceed with immediate effect. Mr. Osborne mentioned

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 Kumbini entered into the matter. Mr. Peter Kerr added that Dar es Salaam feared that amalgamation would drive both London and Salisburys to a great deal of trouble, especially that of and from Lake Victoria.

It was resolved to refer the Committee's report of the Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika Railway warmly congratulating their staff on their annual reports.

**Nyasaland Financial Matters**

When the appointment of Sir Harold Bell to finance the financial position was discussed, Sir Harold Kittermaster said that it was a sequel to a proposal of his own in 1949, assuming that Sir George Clark was to conduct a financial inquiry of Northern Rhodesia. Sir Harold had asked his official members of Council whether they wished him invited to Nyasaland, and they agreed that they would welcome that step if the terms of reference included an examination of the railway problem, but that in particular need for a general examination from the Government standpoint.

The Commissioner was now asked to consider the question of the railway debt, and he was authorized to submit the views of the Board, perhaps a general Committee, without practical railway experience could not be expected to examine the working of the railway, and the submission would cause disappointment locally. The railway might perhaps become a guarantee, but they certainly were blameworthy for not coming, and even if their expenditure were reduced by £30,000 per annum, the absolute maximum conceivable, it would make practically no 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 out that the Board had long taken the view that periodical investigation by a competent authority was desirable, and that it should not be taken as reflecting on the Board's competence, but rather as a matter of course which any such organization should welcome.

**Agricultural Prospects**

As to the general agricultural outlook, Sir Harold Kittermaster said it had to be realized that Nyasaland could not grow a really successful cotton crop in only about one year out of four or five. Last year the Director of Agriculture had estimated that the best district would produce a crop worth that of 1951, but the weather was so unfavourable that the harvest actually dropped by 25%. This 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 1951.

The native maize harvest was promising, though the prices had been lower, but the outlook for the European and mixed industry was obscure, there being at present only the local buyer, and that company being unable to guarantee to take any increased quantities. It was sometimes said that matters in Dar es Salaam were particularly handicapped because the railway had to be built at a staff of many per cent more than the railway from Southern Rhodesia to the same port, on the other hand it was contended that the high cost was offset by better labour and other costs in Nyasaland. It was

difficult to decide exactly where the balance lay, and he would therefore see the railway rates finalised, it only to know whether or not European production in Nyasaland could flourish again.

The establishment of tobacco auctions floors at Limbe had been suggested, and more than an experiment of that kind had been used in Port Jameson, something might possibly be done in the southern part of the country. He also hoped that planters would arrange the sale in Great Britain of that portion of their crop which to the requirements of the Imperial Tobacco Company.

**The Importance of Bulk Export**

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

Some geologists employed by the British South Africa Company were now engaged in a systematic examination of the northern part of the country, 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 discovery of prospectors, but geological work was in progress, and it did not appear as if any serious prospects of successful mining being established.

**A Confidential Talk Reported  
By Leopold Moore's Apology**

Mr. Leopold Moore, leader of the elected members in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, has apologised to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for having reported in his newspaper, *The Daily News-Mail*, a conversation regarding the amalgamation of the Rhodesias which took place recently in London between the Minister and the two imperial representatives of Northern Rhodesia appointed to attend the Coronation. He writes:

"In our issue of June 16, 1952, what purported to be a brief summary of the interview with Mr. W. C. Ormsby Gore at the Colonial Office, I regretted his incorrectness. I said that he had lied whether we would rather be better acquainted with the people at Salisbury than as here in Downing Street, was what he really said was under the Colonial Office.

"I have not been told of any other misrepresentation, and I would now correct it, or that. The officer in question was that of reporting anything at all. Although we were not specifically warned that the meeting was strictly private and confidential, I regret to have realised that it was. Publication of the cause of Mr. Ormsby Gore's grave embarrassment. I deeply regret this. 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 Dornier and the former Secretary of State for the Colonies, was taken in by a man with an attack of superego, and he reported the same operation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**The Riddle of Zimbabwe**

**Built by Bantu, says Colonel Carbutt**

*In the columns of East Africa and Rhodesia*

SIR, Captain Alwyn Hulse maintains that Zimbabwe was not of Bantu origin. During some years' residence at Fort Victoria, 100 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, which subdivide the internal enclosure, are 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 Hulse asserts that the stones in the central 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, in my opinion, 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 probable 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 flake off by sudden contraction. This method of quarrying granite is still largely practiced in Southern Rhodesia, and the uniformity in the thickness of the flakes of rock thus obtained from different workshops is very remarkable. This uniformity in flaking renders the breaking up of the flake into 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 fact seems 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, whenever the builders had acquired the art of recording their ideas by means of symbols.

To this day the Bantu of the southern part 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 alien builders were savages, no more advanced in the arts of civilisation than the Bantu. Which on the face of it appears to be an improbable alternative to the ruins being of Bantu origin.

In Bagby, south of Tloobanyika Territory, in Transvaalia the Bebe, for instance, live in rectangular dwellings.

(4) Colonel Marshall Hulse lays some stress on Mr. Macivona's failure to mention the soap-stone birds, and in his discussion on his failure to identify the Bantu capacity to carve in stone.

It is remarkable that the birds and other carved stone objects found in Zimbabwe are all in soap-stone, an easily worked material, and the type of stone from which even the modern Natives carve various objects. When I first arrived in Southern Rhodesia in 1897, I sighted a number of soap-stone pipe-bowls, and in some cases the native smokers. On my return, some 200 miles north of Bulawayo, there is a small soap-stone kiln, used by the Natives "Ngoni," which means "to pot" and which is full of carvations from which soap-stone was quarried. These 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. Wainwright's inference from the possible association of the Bantu people of Zimbabwe is incorrect, because there is at least one that is an off-shoot of the Barotsi people living in the Bulaka district, some 400 miles east of Zimbabwe.

When travelling in the Bulaka district in 1901, I came across some well-constructed stone walls which I mistook for ruins of the same type as Zimbabwe, but local inhabitants told me they had been built by Barotsi for defensive purposes in the migration of a portion of the tribe southwards. They were probably the same Barotsi who now reside in the Bulaka district. I imagine, though, that this migration took place at a very much later date than the period assigned for the building of Zimbabwe. It is necessary to add that the walls to which I refer were not at the well-known ruins of Mumbung in the Waddie district.

With regard to the secret language said by Colonel Marshall Hulse to be spoken in the Barotsi Valley, I gather from inquiries which I have made that there are two languages spoken there, but scarcely correct to describe one as a secret language. The explanation of this phenomenon is that long since the Barotsi were conquered by the Makololo an invading tribe from the south. Owing to the preponderance of the Barotsi their language survived as the common language of the country, while Sikololo was spoken in the court or aristocratic circles, and has remained the court language.

A special court dialect may not be an uncommon feature amongst the Bantu people. It existed also in Matabeleland, where the women of the court spoke an ancient dialect of Shona, distinguished by what they called "Shona" and this "dialect" is in the main of substantially a "Shona" sound for "1," wherever the latter occurred in a word, for instance, "Shona" for "Shona." Certain arguments of various kinds are advanced by writers who insist to substitute others. It is well known that a woman to use the common term "Shona" she had to utter a "Shona" as "Shona" and various names for persons, animals, and things. Native custom and language of the court, and the dialect of the court, are not to be confused for the purpose, to be a secret language.

The dialect spoken in the Bulaka district of Zimbabwe is of the same type as the Makololo dialect, so one may identify it as a dialect of the Barotsi people, as suggested by Colonel Marshall Hulse.

Yours faithfully,  
 W. H. H. H. H.





labour conditions limited us to 400 hectares on Ngomeni. This year the programme is more ambitious. We anticipate sowing 22,500 on sassa at a cost of £10,500 on both the sassa planter and 2,500 on new clearings.

I am disinclined 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 to forecast future results. I shall, however, be in the states 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, described the report as "disastrous" in its effect on the company generally. Why, he asked, was the progress report issued? Why had Major Browning retired from the board? Kibabanga, of which great hopes were set out in the prospectus, appeared to be a ruin. In fact, various statements in the prospectus merited examination by experts.

Mr. Frisby said it was strange that an expert should mistake the area and not notice a shortage of one-third. It was of the interim dividend of 2% some shareholders had visualised a total distribution of 4% or 5% for the year ending July 26, when they received this somewhat flat report. He emphasised that a progress report should have been issued.

The Chairman replied that it was not always easy to issue a progress report showing the actual position, of which even at that moment he was not quite certain. A letter received the previous day stated that the labour position at Kibabanga was

adequate it might be, but at the end of the month the crop position might be inadequate. Until he had seen the figures he could not state a progress report.

Mr. Frisby interpolated that the shareholders were entitled to know of the shortage of the areas under sassa. The Chairman, however, said that at that time they were making 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, in whose company, however, still acted as producing director for the company.

**Legal Action Against Baron von Bekow**

Replying to a further question, the Chairman said the company was taking legal action against Baron von Bekow in regard to the shortage of planted sassa. (The company's name is not stated.)

[A leading 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 secretariat from whom all details may be obtained on application to the school at Houghton Street, Aldwych, London, 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 62 of Sir Edward Dawson, Bt., who had rendered his services to the cause of Colonial development during the 30 years who visited East Africa in 1907, on the Empire Marketing Board, and who had the credit of having lent his able support when East African matters were under discussion in England. He was greatly interested by the territorial and economic issues of the important East African public meetings in London, being a regular attendant at East African dinners and luncheons, at meetings of the East African Group of the Overseas League, and at East African gatherings arranged by the Royal Empire Society, the Royal Society of Arts, and similar bodies.

Third son of the late Sir Henry Dawson, head of the famous established West Indian merchant firm of Messrs. Dawson & Co., which has especially close connections with British Guiana, he was born into a Colonial atmosphere, and after leaving Eton, where he was a pupil of the Beatles and one of the editors of the *Eton College Chronicle*—he entered his 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 in 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 (1910-1920), and first suggester and did much to make possible the West Indies Conference, over the inaugural meetings of which in 1925 he presided. For three years from 1925 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 Alington as Chairman of the British Empire Producers' 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, besides the representation of the Colonies and Protectorates on the Imperial Economic Committee and on the Imperial Communications Advisory Committee, as well as a trustee of the Imperial Institute and a governor of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. From 1926 to 1932 he was a member of the Empire Marketing Board, and later he was elected Vice-Chairman of Barclays Bank Ltd. He has also been one of the first public men to plead for direct representation of the Colonies at Imperial Conferences, and to never relax efforts of emphasising the need for Colonial requirements to be better safeguarded when vital 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 not in the least completely unpolished, and there were few business men of his calibre so free and direct in manner. It was always a relief to people with all who knew him. His personal conveyance 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 and great powers of assimilation and co-ordination, and the faculty of finding discussion and action in the most sensible 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 1910, he received a baronetcy eight years later, and in 1934 was made a K.C.M.G., an honour seldom bestowed upon non-officials, but assiduously 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 broad-minded approach to the study of Colonial problems.

In 1928 Sir Edward married Margot Clayton Glyn, O.B.E., elder daughter of the late Mrs. Clayton Glyn and Mrs. Elinor Glyn, the novelist. There are two sons of the marriage, the heir to the baronetcy being Geoffrey Leo Simon 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 of 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 1923 near Kalomo as a cattle rancher, later amalgamating his interests with those of two neighbours, Captain McParlane and Captain Gaskell, under the title of MacMurray's, 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 rock climber 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 settler community, which chose him as its representative on the Legislature when the untimely death of "Waf" Micklethwait 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 Greater Rhodesia Society to advocate amalgamation of the two Rhodesias and Basaland, led the first Northern Rhodesian delegation which discussed the machinery of amalgamation with Ministers in London, and also headed the Northern Rhodesian delegation at the London Africa unofficial conference held in Natal two years ago, and always pleaded for closer contact and co-operation between the British dependencies from the Sudan to Southern Rhodesia in the East.

## Statements Worth Noting.

"In every land that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money, come ye, buy and eat, ye that are thirsty, buy wine and milk without money, and without price."—*Isa. lv. 1.*

"Mr. W. A. J. Winterton, the infant terrible of the United Fairs."—*The Rhodesian Herald.*

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

"A steady increase in the demands for our tobacco may be confidently expected, but any sudden increase in output would have the effect of reducing prices."—*Mr. H. H. Smith, 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 civilisation."—*The Provincial Commissioner's 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 I stress this forcibly, both parties desired Government to act as mediator."—*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 wild-life resources was three times that of expenditure by the Game Warden, yet Game Wardens' work on conservation is hampered for lack of funds."—*Mr. Theodore Hubback, writing to "The Field."*

"When I was at Home, I committed the Colony to 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 Prime Minister, speaking in Salisbury.*

"It is our task to weld into one corporate school the various, these warring elements, some of them as turbulent as Greeks and Icelanders, some as lacking in mutual respect as Germans and Jews."—*G. A. Rank of the Nguni School, in the Southern Sudan, writing to the "Church Missionary Intelligencer."*

"Any blame for laziness in European boys of Rhodesia can be laid at their parents' doors, for 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. W. Morrison, speaking at the Rhodesian Mine Convention in Bulawayo.*

"I believe, with all my heart, that my own countrymen in Southern Rhodesia, Kenya, and elsewhere should give the Africans a fair deal, but I believe that they are entirely contrary to the British constitution to play one race permanently in subjection to another race."—*Mr. C. C. Andrews, writing to the "Field."*

## WHO'S WHO.

### 364.—Mr. Victor Andre Coraue Ross.



"Warden of the Nyalit Trust, and in his fair description of Mr. V. A. C. Ross, Managing Director of Nyalit, Ltd., the builders and gutters of the bridge, the highest pontoon bridge in the world, and until the opening of the Lower Zambezi Bridge the highest in Africa, which links Loabasa with the main road to Malindi. He is also a keen believer in the development of the simons of Mozambique as a coast road, and for that purpose is experimenting with pontoons in the channel of the river."

"During the War, Mr. Ross served with the Scots Foresters in France and Salonika, and afterwards with the Indian Army in India. Except and Palestine after deserting, and he took up commercial forestry in Burma, but he has been an aviator, 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 in 1920 as a coffee planter, and since that time has done a brief period with the Equatorial East Africa Company, and is now in the East Africa Company. He has also been a member of the Rhodesian Legislative Council, and is interested in the development of the country."

## PERSONALIA

Lady Bouchillon has arrived home from Lagos.

Dr. A. C. F. ... on leave from Zanzibar.

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

Mr. H. M. Low has been appointed District Officer of Kencho.

Lady Stanley reached London with Miss Janet Stanley on Monday.

Mr. E. A. McKRitch has been appointed a Pushie Judge in Tanganyika.

Lady Kittenmutter 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. L. G. Jackson has been elected President of the East African Institute of Architects.

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

Major Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett have left London for Blackcraig Castle, Blairgowrie.

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

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

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

Mr. Mervyn Price, Secretary of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society in Kenya, arrived last week from Nairobi.

Sir Eric Gidley, former Chairman of Imperial Airways, left estate at the gross value of £160,432 with net personality £30,076.

Councillors B. H. Orr, Mayor of Livingstone, and Mrs. Orr are on their way from Northern Rhodesia to spend a holiday in Scotland.

Major G. P. Walker has been appointed honorary organiser of the Rhodesian Labour Party, which has just issued a statement of policy.

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

Mr. C. ... and Mrs. ... son ... Mrs. ... and Mrs. ... daughter ... have returned from their vacation from ... in Kenya.

Sir Robert ... and ... gave dinner party at Government House, Nairobi, for a South African ... team which has been touring Kenya.

Major A. ... of Moshi was among those honoured with the title of P.C.S.B. at the Convocation of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

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

Mr. J. ... Martin, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived England to do a three months course at Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford.

Mrs. P. ... and her ... marriage ... was Miss Betty ... daughter of Sir Jacob ... then Chief Justice of Kenya, has been visiting East Africa, and returned to England last week by air.

Councillor ... of ... Council of Nairobi is succeeding ... Gwladys Lady Delamer ... Deputies Mayor was also nominated, receiving ... votes ... Councillor ... of ... Europeans and five Indians voted for ... Mortimer, and eight Europeans and one Indian for Lady Delamer. Councillor ... was Deputy Mayor.

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Returning ... Mr. ...

Lord Plymouth ...

Mr. G. J. ...

It is many ...

Returning to ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. Gilbert Colvin ...

Mr. C. Hughes ...

Miss ...

Obituary.

With regret ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Two New Appointments.

Mr. W. M. Logan and Mr. D. L. Blunt. Mr. W. M. Logan, 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. ...

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### Italy in Ethiopia

#### Emperor Not to Leave Exile

OWNERS of real property in Addis Ababa have been asked to place their names on a list to be presented before February 28. It is understood that no negotiations are contemplated between the Government of Italy and the Emperor concerning the disposal of the business of Ethiopia Mohammedally & Co. Assurances have been given that no time limit for the Emperor to leave his country has been fixed.

The new Japanese Ambassador in London last week presented his credentials to the British Emperor of Abyssinia, thus impressing upon the recognition of Italian sovereignty in Ethiopia. In reply to reports that the Emperor Haile Selassie may renounce his claim to the throne of Ethiopia and change his place of residence from England to the Continent, the British 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 is confident will ultimately be obtained with the help of the League of Nations or of some other body.

In a recent message regarding the disposal of exports and imports from Italy to the Bank of Italy, it is held by some authorities in Rome to be responsible for failure of the promised Italian economic exploitation of Ethiopia. The *Mauchalet Guide* states that since March the bank has been able to supply only a small fraction of the sums needed by such firms for foreign and Customs duties.

### Under Secretary for Air

#### Will Leave Office This Month

THE Under Secretary for Air will leave his office on August 31. He will have succeeded to the Imperial Airways flying boat, and will be succeeded by Mr. J. M. Maffey, his private secretary. Mr. Maffey is presently Under Secretary for State for the Colonies and a member of the board of directors of Imperial Airways, and will be advised of his appointment to the new post.

His appointment to East Africa is to meet the needs of the Sudan, Kenya and Uganda in connexion with the new Airways and Defence in the Union of South Africa, to discuss various questions, and to examine all matters, particularly in regard to the Empire, which are in service between East and South Africa. The Kisumu, Luaka and Nairobi routes are jointly worked by Wilson Airways and South African Airways. After leaving East Africa, the Under Secretary of State will inspect A.P.C. stations in the Sudan, Egypt and Iraq.

#### To Take Flights

In order to increase the safety of long distance flights, the Government has arranged to know free of charge the names of the four chief airports in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, and Nyasa, for the notification of the arrival and departure of aircraft, and that if it is found that it is not possible to make such movements, an appeal is made to the pilots to make use of the facilities in their own interest in such cases.

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— JAMES KESPER

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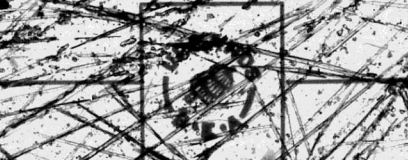
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### The Only Policy for Africa.

SO MUCH ATTENTION is paid by thoughtful people to the right-hand column of the leader of *The Times* that there is great competition for 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 in Southern Rhodesia and Tanganyika Territory.

The more controversial contribution in every respect was that by Miss Margery Perham on Tanganyika, and it would have been quite sufficiently practical without a satisfactory paragraph referring to Kenya.

To pass from Kenya into Tanganyika is to experience a sudden change of scene. Only now do you realise how dead is the political atmosphere of the Colony you have left. You may well surprise the serene and wise administrative officers, untroubled critics of their condition, if they may be by the intricate maze of finance concerning them, with the care of the 130,000 Africans.

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 exaggerate that the latter manifestly in their serenity, or that a sudden sense of calm descends upon the traveller as he passes south of the Kenya border. It is regrettable that a review stimulating in other ways should have been so trivially banal, and that the writer should have come out plainer than to use Kenya as a whipping-post.

Occasionally concerned with the subject of indirect rule, Miss Perham who reminds the reader that the Government mean to build must have an eye on the calendar and thus take the risk of building on a shifting sands, points out that in Africa the shadows of the past's enjoyment of particular forms of some of the best talents being somewhat more, whose characters were hampered and in haphazard days, and who are yet willing to work with these new machines.

It is hardly possible to look forward to give large and varied responsibilities, more or less, education until Africans develop for themselves the virtues of civilisation in place of the lost, always with and sometimes the virtues of barbarism.

That is the substance of the writer who is surprised that in the past years of Sir Donald Cameron have been a little limited, and that the first criticism of the policy has been so little smart.

### Crematorium for Nairobi.

INDIVIDUALS engaged in the *Arch* magazine appears in a *Church* paper article advocating the construction of a crematorium for Nairobi.

It is a good thing that it is said to have been thought of by the thousands and ever increasing numbers of acres devoted to the disposal of the dead. And it is going to prove along the same road as in this long and permanent, the way has led to other wise countries. Each land is likely to be available for other purposes, and each land is likely in the near future to be using crematoriums.

It is here any of the erection of a crematorium which would be a public money, and the problem. We do trust the public mind will be able to take a bold line in this matter, and give us what any sane statesman would give, the value of a wish for a well equipped crematorium. The more the public mind is certain not to be troubled by the public.

### Coronation Medal Blunders.

MR. MERVYN HINE is a born organiser, a terrifically hard worker, and knows his 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. But this, with this eulogy, the *Kenya Weekly News* continues:

They must have meant it too, because although in the last two years 500 Jubilee and God Coronation Medals have been given in the Colony, allegedly for public services, he has accepted the two silver medals as the Chairman of the Show, formerly Mr. Peter Shaw, Mr. Kenneth Archer, and the Member 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.otten Secretariat work.

There is still much dissatisfaction throughout Eastern Africa in connexion with the matter, as there was for months following the non-distribution of the Jubilee Medals. Telling 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. Carl Carter?

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

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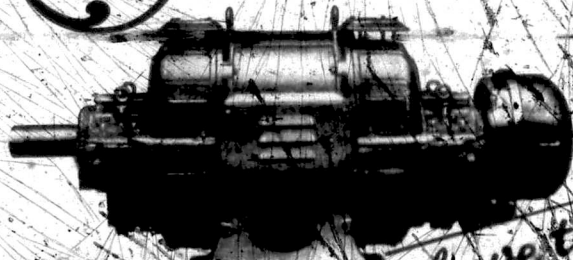
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**LATEST MINING NEWS**

**Kenya Gold Mining Progress.**

**Commissioner's Review of Developments.**

**KENYA GOLD PRODUCTION** LAST YEAR was valued at £206,647, comprising the total value of gold won in the Colony since 1926 up to £2,679,965. The annual report of the Commissioner of Mines shows that 420,000 tons of gold ore (including sands) were treated in an average extraction of 5.45 oz. per ton, and 1,874,000 cubic yards of alluvial golds, 25.84 oz. per cubic yard.

Of the £626,426 spent in 1936 £1,557,047 is estimated to have been spent in 1937. (Colony) an important item of expenditure being the £73,587 for machinery erected during the year compared with £22,000 under the head in 1935. Total expenditure by the industry during the past three years is £2,124,212.

Over 11,400 Natives, 426 Europeans and 85 Asians are employed, their wages totaling Natives, £206,797; Europeans, £141,000; Asians, £23,200.

Fifteen new companies incorporated in Kenya were registered during the year, the total amount of capital involved being £10,150.

**Satisfactory Development in South.**

Mine development in depth has continued satisfactorily, states the Commissioner. "Three mines reached a depth of 500 ft. and another approached 450 ft., while many are carrying out development programmes at somewhat shallower depths. There were more than 40 mills in existence by the end of the year, yet three of them produced 95.0% of the total reef gold output. Several others produced 10% while the rest of the field accounted for only 20%. Small mills live in many cases been erected in close proximity, causing uneconomic and uneconomical multiplication of small units."

Cyanidation is being more generally adopted, but secondary ore is rare and good results are usually possible with simple equipment.

Alluvial production by small workers has not maintained its position, but the actual output from this source is increasing through the work of the larger companies in Kakamega, who found that more efficient workers could be achieved with cheap heavy labour in conjunction with simple sieving plant rather than by elaborate machinery with less labour.

**Mining Localities Compared.**

After reviewing progress on some of the larger mines, including Kostermann which was the largest producer of bullion in the country, Kaimosi, near Fortio Gold Mines, and Edzawa Ridge (the 4200 level) 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 predominantly the small workers' field, though some prospects have more promising possibilities. In Area 3 and 4 considerable work has been made in the creation of a 100-ton mill at the Macalder Mines.

Work from the operations of the Edzawa Gold Mines, and the 4200 level, maintained production of about 500 oz. monthly since May, events in Argentina and elsewhere disappointing, many of the small units being at the proof results published by the Government at the close of the year. Small workings have not been detected to this area, an

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

Small prospects were the only producers in the Lolgorien area, though the Masara mine and 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 Ilalo 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 Mtita mines 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 and winning mining areas, the report states that the port at Mombasa Bay fully justified its construction serving Areas 4 and 5, and Lolgorien. A Native contractor carried out in the scheduled six weeks the "transport" of a 22-ton boiler from Mombasa to Macalder mines, rolling it over hill, river and dale, the boiler being installed and an operation at the end of the year.

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

**Gallantry at Kisingiri.**

His Majesty THE KING has awarded the Edward Medal to Leonard William Bangley in recognition of his gallantry at Kisingiri in the early last year in making the announcement in the *London Gazette* stated—

On January 25, 1936, Bangley, an employee of the Kisingiri Gold Mining Company, in Kakamega was firing the top 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 fell on the gutter with his face in the water, so that he was in danger of drowning. Bangley, although 40 years of age, then bravely 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, and caused the injured man for some distance before meeting some native labourers, who then conveyed the injured man to the camp, 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.

**Ten Acres of Lawns and Gardens**



**Salisbury Hotel.. Nairobi**

*A Country Hotel only a few minutes from Town*

TERMS: Breakfast per day, K 4. Beer, wine and spirits extra.

## Rhodesian Copper Mines. Answers to Correspondents.

### Immense Increase in Profits.

The profits of Roan Antelope Copper Mines for the year ended June 30 are officially given as £1,700,000 (equivalent to 20% on the share capital), compared with £514,487 last year, and the profits of the Mufulira Copper Mines for the same period are given as £649,000 as compared with £147,189 for the preceding year. Last week we reported that the profits of Rhokana Corporation for the year to June 30 were £2,010,000, against £658,811. Thus the profits of these three gold-mines called £4,449,000, as against £1,282,487 a year ago.

If stock market wavers are to be believed, there are far better things in store for these companies, their shareholders, and for Northern Rhodesia, for 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 accuracy—and an increased production it is freely stated that the profits of Rhokana for the year to June next, subject only to taxation, should be approximately £4,000,000, that those of Roan Antelope should be about £2,700,000, and that Mufulira'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 Personalities.

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. Cahuna, whose death at the age of 80 has taken place in London, was secretary of Kaviroondo Gold Mines, Ltd.

Mr. G. D. Stanbury, a Johannesburg mining engineer, has been visiting the mining properties of Bushbuck Central Gold Mines, Ltd.

Mr. Bernard Davies, of Salisbury, and Mr. C. J. W. Wilson, of Penhalonga, have been admitted to studentships 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. McRhee to the Toro district, and F. E. Viviers in the Ankole district.

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

Mr. G. L. Gamble, a director of the East African Industrial Equipment Company, leaves London to embark on his tour of the "Ladoverry Castle" at Genoa on his way back to Kisumu.

Mr. V. J. Wade, whose death has taken place in Lusaka at the age of 71, lived in Kenya and Tanganyika for some years after the War, going in 1926 to Northern Rhodesia, where he became mine captain at the Dutobin mine.

### Territorial outputs.

Gold exports from Tanganyika during June totalled 8,472 oz., valued at £45,380, of which 5,372 oz., valued at £20,089, was from the Lupat goldfield.

Southern Rhodesia's gold production in June totalled 6,330 oz., compared with 5,000 oz. for May, 1957. Other exports totalled 11,707 oz. of coal, 10,400 tons of chrome, 25,685 tons, and asbestos, 1,240 tons. The number of gold producers was 604, and the value of the gold for June was £4,465,625, the total value of all minerals for the month

Advice is given on the various conditions that a legal liability is accepted by "East Africa and Rhodesia." Except in the case of a direct financial subscription to "East Africa and Rhodesia," each country must be accompanied by the name of the holder of the foot of price.

Every inquiry must bear the words "June News and Prices" in capital letters, please, and letters will, if desired, be published under a pseudonym. Advice will not be given by telephone, or telegram, or by letter.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MINING ADVICE" and address them to "The Editor, 'East Africa and Rhodesia', 21, Great Tithe Street, London, W.1."

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H. N. E. Dreyfus—The purely a nominal market. (2) Bushtick should be a good speculative purchase. (3) Globe and Phoenix has had a wonderful career, and the 5s shares do not seem overvalued.

T. T. A. TORBUAY—(1) Wankar Colliers 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. PITCHER—Even though high levels touched a couple of months ago by Rhodesian copper did not discount the benefit of the present rise of the metal. The companies are making large profits, and being strong the market is likely in the world, it is to their advantage that the price should not rise too high, since that brings the high cost mines back into production.

H. S. EDWARDS—It is when other people are selling that the shareholder 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 got in 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 quick profit-taking.

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RAMBORES HOUSE BURY STREET





## News Items in Brief.

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

The new G.M.S. church at Weithaga Park Hall has been consecrated.

Fire has totally destroyed the business stores of Messrs. J. S. Wedder & Co.

An Associated Chamber of Industries is 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 record day for September than for any month in the history of the lines.

Tanganyika has sent a native telegram to the Jeanes Centre in Nyasaland for framing as a tribute visitor.

Tanganyika exported 6,607 tons of sugar during June, while Kenya exported 2,077 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 10,505, 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 Inyanga, 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 £7,000, 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 controlled by the Church of England Mission.

The petrol and oil installation (owned by the Shell Company) at Beaufort has cost some £25,000, about half that sum having been spent locally.

New Theatres, Ltd., and the Playhouse 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 stored in the early mornings in some places, and many of the trees in the city were killed.

An item in last year's Exports from Southern Rhodesia was 2 lb. of passage casings, valued at £11, made in the Colony, and sent to Northern Rhodesia.

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

Bulawayo, Town 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 Mast of Mrs. Cheyne' on behalf of the Zanzibar Cancer Fund. Miss Daisy Dowdeswell produced the play and took the part of Mrs. Cheyne.

The Zanzibar Club, Limited, is to be congratulated on the arrival in Zanzibar of Nyasaland Joe Davis, a well-known billiards and snooker champion, who was visiting Rhodesia and was taken by air from Salisbury. His exhibition was greatly appreciated, and among his breaks was an unfinished 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 over the 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 Dividend

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 1935/36.

### Natives and Co-operative Selling.

Contenting that they can get better prices for coffee on the open market than through the Native co-operative union, five 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 on the ground, chiefs being held to be part of the Government, and not merely a means whereby Government is conducted.

**Why be Rheumatic**

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

Or you may have pains in the small of the back, bladder, stomach, sciatica, swollen limbs or nerve pain. These symptoms will disappear when you have removed the cause by taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This time-proved remedy acts especially upon the kidneys, cleanses the blood, stimulates and strengthens the kidneys, and restores the entire urinary system. The reports of thousands of grateful users of Doan's Pills in all parts of the world prove their value for men and women alike. Why not avoid needless pain? Why not take Doan's Pills now?

Dr. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills

## COMPANY MEETING.

## The Salisbury Board of Executors, Ltd.

### The Forty-Second Annual General Meeting.

#### GOOD 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 as chairman. The acting secretary, Mr. A. E. Hasler, 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 your company.

The directors' report and statement of accounts for the financial year ended April 30 last have, as customary, been handed 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 as read. 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, £100,000 in 10,000 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 is necessary at the present moment to increase this fund. Contingent liabilities at £2,014 15s. 3d. is slightly less than the figure shown at £2,020 15s., whilst sundry creditors and credit balances at £2,820 17s. are very considerably higher than a year ago, mainly due, as you will notice, on account of agency and clients' accounts. Fixed deposits at £7,136 0s. 9d. 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 £0,250, which four directors' valuations would be quite a reasonable valuation for the property. As I think most of you know, this property is represented by the three stores, known as Manica Road in which your company has its offices, and although the building is now getting on in years, it has always been in good repair and does not show signs of being in need of repair. As I have looked upon it as quite one of the nicest buildings in Salisbury. The fittings 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.

Loans on first mortgage and other securities at £54,650 17s. 6d. show little difference from the previous year, whilst bills receivable at £10,472 14s. 6d. show some £3,000. Sundry debtors and debit balances are some £2,000 up over the previous year, a fluctuation caused in the ordinary course of business.

Cash at £25,435 7s. 6d. shows a very great increase of some £10,000 over the amount shown a year ago, but a very large amount of this is represented by cash received from clients for business arranged, and in addition, there is a sum of £2,000 to meet the dividend, so that actually our current cash amount is only about £3,000.

##### Profit and Loss Account.

Having now dealt with the various items of the balance sheet, I will now turn you to the profit and loss account, from which you will see that the profit from the various interests, viz., interest on loans and other commissions, amounted to £1,200 15s. 6d. as against £797 15s. 6d. in the preceding year, and that the total

administration, depreciation, contribution to staff pension fund, etc., were £6,582 10s. 6d., leaving a net profit for the year of £5,087 15s. 3d. as against £3,082 15s. 6d. in the financial year ended April 30, 1937.

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 in time to come the next months will be even better. The profit for the year, namely, £5,087 15s. 3d., together with the balance of £3,475 18s. 8d. brought forward, gives an available balance of £8,562 15s. 3d. 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 £10,000. That a sum of £200 10s. 6d. 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 £8,068 15s. 7d., as against £3,475 18s. 8d. 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 of £173,838 10s. 9d. 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' monies in the present 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 easy to obtain I have no doubt this figure will be increased very materially.

It was interesting 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 £100,000, 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 mortgage over town and country properties in Southern Rhodesia, but of recent years, owing to the depressed state of affairs generally and the inability of borrowers to meet their commitments, your directors decided to cease granting loans on first mortgage, unless, of course, a very attractive proposition be submitted for their consideration. The result is that today 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 hereby like to state that the above statement 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 in 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 and sub-agents, undertakes every manner of investment business, viz., savings mortgages, purchase of shares, conversion of debentures into shares, and generally all and every manner of investment and agency business.

Also, your company conducts a large Insurance business, including fire, life, mortgage bond insurance, motor car, workmen compensation, and in fact, every description of insurance. We are the chief agents for such an 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 estates forms a very important branch of our company's activities. As you can imagine, this branch is of a highly specialized nature and is carried out by our secretaries and members of our staff, most of whom have had many years' experience in this special class of business and are therefore fully conversant with the laws governing the administration of estates and the duties of trustees and executors.

"The public for many years ago perceived that in recognizing 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 public is very much the reverse, and the public throughout the world are realising daily the advantages and necessity of safeguarding their property after their death. However, one still hears and sees cases where individuals and families belonging to trusts commit to their charge and I suppose that one will always hear of such cases. In my own mind there is absolutely no doubt whatsoever in regard to the many advantages to be gained by putting one's affairs in the hands of a company such as yours.

"Firstly, and I think I 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, 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 am, 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 many cases showing considerable improvement. The European maize crop amounted to 1,085,848 acres, which was a record crop and I am sure the return to the farmer was somewhat better than in previous years.

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

"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 has already been taken. That over-production does not take place to any great extent, as many fields still have yielded crops, at which took place a few years ago on account of over-production, and I must say I have no desire to see a repetition of this. Personally, I should like to see the production of fruit gradually increased by year to meet 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 fruit, in a few years the fruit industry would be only second to mining in the industries of the Colony.

**The Mining Outlook.**

"A considerable activity in gold mining has been shown recently. I think to the high price now paid for this metal, and owing to the fact that the yield of gold from Southern Rhodesia amounted to 707,061 fine ounces, valued at £5,622,414 which shows an increase of 250,000 fine ounces, valued at £542,482 over the previous year. The gold output for 1935 was a record for Southern Rhodesia.

"In regard to other minerals, 56,348 tons of asbestos, valued at £26,408 were produced during the year, as against 52,507 tons, valued at £26,656 in the previous year. 10,370 tons of chromite, valued at £22,000, were produced during the year, as against 11,000 tons, valued at £22,000 in the previous year.

"The total value of all minerals other than gold produced in 1935 amounted to £1,503,847. 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 of regard to the price of gold being considerably reduced, I do not think that we have very much to worry us, especially when one reads the opinions of some of the best economists of the world.

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

**Directorate, Secretary and Staff.**

"Lieutenant Colonel Lucas Guest retired in terms of the award of the association, but is still in the Colony. I think I must say to me much pleasure in the services rendered by our secretary and staff during the past year, and I can only tell 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 done all, done good work and given loyal service, and I am sure all present wish that they should have been benefited to the full. I think I should like to thank them for their services.

"I think there is anything more for me to say to you in regard to the past financial year, and I only hope that your company has not suffered any loss in light of the very heavy depression which has been experienced, but the unexpected trouble, political or otherwise, which has befallen us, is 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 be 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.

"Lieutenant Colonel Lucas Guest was declared to be a director of the company. Mr. Percival F. Derry was elected auditor.

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

"A contribution of £200 was voted to the war pension fund. The meeting then terminated.

**Correspondence Shows Success.**

"The Southern Rhodesian Education Department's correspondence school for children in isolated areas who are too young to attend the day 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 the schools in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, Bechuanaland and there is a pupil even in far away southern Africa. A library is attached to the school, parents having donated over 300 books.

**GREAT**

**ZIMBABWE**

in Rhodesia

**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 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 £794,098, compared with £656,745 in 1935, an increase of £137,353. The main items were manufactured articles, £552,476, the chief item being cotton manufactures valued at £141,552, food, drink and tobacco, £45,856, and raw materials (coal and lumber), £143,309.

The total value of exports was £817,669, against £790,766 for 1935, an increase of £26,903.

Increased imports of luxury goods, essentially for the personal consumption of the European community, and substantial increases in motor vehicles, agricultural machinery, and iron and steel manufactures give proof of more prosperous times.

Manufactures of United Kingdom origin was valued at £250,000 compared with £250,666 in 1935 and £242,610 in 1934.

The rest of the Empire consigned goods to the value of £26,462, as against £35,531 in 1935 and £36,073 in 1934.

Imports from foreign countries were valued at £497,874, compared with the total value of £369,003 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 native goods market.

### Principal Imports.

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

**Cement**, at 1,766 tons (U.K. 885 and Yugoslavia 190), increased by 677 tons (35.5%).

**Calanised iron**, at 335 tons (U.K. 285 and Belgium 50), increased by 85 tons (25.3%).

**Woolen manufactures**, at 23,111 yds. and Germany 145, increased by 8,500 yds. (37%).

**Motor vehicles**, at 244, 620 and 577, increased by 130 (50%), 130 (50%), and 113 (47%), respectively.

**Commercial vehicles**, numbering 83 (U.K. 11, Canada 31, and U.S.A. 41), increased by 20 (31%).

**Bicycles**, numbering 3,233 (U.K. 1,683 and Japan 1,550), increased by 1,854 (134%).

**Wools**, at 30,183 lb. (Czechoslovakia 24,067, Japan 14,560, and Germany 5,556), increased by 1,000 lb. (3.3%).

**Trunks**, at 1,080 tons (U.K. 603, Belgium 478, and Germany 179), increased by 733 tons (74.3%).

**Makuti**, at 3,046 gross boxes (Sweden 3,046 and Japan 100), increased by 283 gross boxes (10.7%).

**Wine and spirits**, at 20,614 dozen, valued at £20,684, increased by 2,251 dozen (12.5%), and £2,515 (12.6%).

**Japan** shipped 16,793 dozen, valued at £16,577.

**Woolen textiles**, totalling 36,213 dozen, valued at £4,023, increased by 5,522 dozen (18.1%), and £3,466 (85.3%).

**Wines**, totalling 5,740 cases, valued at £60, increased by 242 pairs (163.5%), and £308 (513%).

The U.K. shipped 1,070 pairs, Belgium 1,744 and Japan 745 pairs.

and the Comptroller writes—

Another substantial increase in tea production is inevitable, hence it is little doubt that sisal exports will show considerable improvement, but it is impossible to forecast the results of the larger areas under tobacco and cotton. Much, however, depends upon rainfall. The Protectorate's prospects are brightened from the recent increase in sisal and timber exports, and the fact of participating a record sisal crop, which is a very optimistic

### Absentee Husbands.

It is rather common in Northern Rhodesia to come to be taking a more serious note of the widespread absence of married men, and the suggestion is made in the annual report on the condition of women from the various old rules for divorce. It can be made generally known to absentee husbands that their wives will receive the sympathetic care of the courts in the event of their neglect, it will do much to compel more regular repatriations.

### Rhodesian Political Outlook.

Speaking in Salisbury, Mr. A. A. Winterbottom, the Southern Rhodesian M.P., said that for the first time under Responsible Government affairs 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 they 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 Theft.

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 short of communal fire on Natives would remedy matters. It is thought that European stock owners, if arm themselves, the tendency of European stock owners to arm their guards 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. Mr. W. G. H. Walker, having pointed out that the Dominion's agricultural policy ensures a fixed price for the dairy farmer's produce.

### R.A.F. Display.

No. 221 Bomber Squadron of the Royal Air Force recently gave a display of aerobatics, a demonstration of an aerial attack on a fort, and an exhibition of equipment at Nairobi Aerodrome.

## POWER for INDUSTRY!



KENYA

AND

TANGANYIKA

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 Companies' Offices.

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

**SYSTEMS:** In Kenya—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts. In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts or 440 and 220 volts Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA.

**THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.**  
Nairobi, Mombasa, Malindi, Kilindi.

**THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**  
Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

**THE SALEM SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**  
Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kigoma, Mwanza.

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



# East African Market Reports.

**Maize**—Zanzibar 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. per cwt. in Nyanza demand.  
**Wheat**—White Russian 24s. 6d. per cwt. the shipment Dar es Salaam 22s. per cwt. (1935) 118s. 6d. (1935) 105s. 0d.

**Coffee**—Standard 14s. per ton (1935) 51s. 15s. 103s. 211 103s.

**Cocoa**—Quiet. Zanzibar quoted 82d. per lb. sellers. Grade 3, Aug. Sept. 81d. (1935) 71d. Grade 2 76d. (1935) 71d.

**Copper**—Standard for cash 260/5s. per ton (1935) 238/5s. to 235/5s. (1935) 232/5s.

**Cocoa**—81s. 7s. 6d. per ton. (1935) 214 2s. 6d. (1935) 210s. 0d.

**Cattle**—Quiet. Sakellaris quoted 740d. to 1040d. per lb. Upper Sudan 720d. to 1000d. Uganda 525d. to 700d. (1935) Uganda 51d. to 700d. (1935) 61d.

Cotton. British bank sharply on the following. The U.S.A. Government's estimate of 1935 crop of 15,303,000 bales, equal to the highest private estimate and 200,000 above the overall estimate. In Liverpool American futures lost about 10s. a lb. with the October position at 520d.

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**—2s. 7s. 6d. per ton (1935) 24 47s. 6d. (1935) 24 2s. 6d.

**Cash**—1935 4d. per oz. (1935) 138s. 51d. (1935) 140s. 5d.

**Groundnuts**—Mozambique 24 12s. 6d. per ton (1935) 21s. 7s. 6d. (1935) 24 7s. 6d.

**Maize**—Quietly steady. Nominal value Kenya 2 55s. 6d. per 48 lb.

**Purshum**—Kenya valued about 200 per ton. New crop Japanese flowers quoted 65s. (1935) Kenya 242 10s. per ton.

**Sisal**—Easier. Tanganyika and Kenya, No. 1, Aug. 2001, quoted 227 10s. per ton, sellers; No. 2, 226 10s. sellers (1935) No. 1, 226 2s. 6d.; No. 2, 225 10s. (1935) No. 1, 216 4s. 6d.

**Soya Beans**—20 13s. 6d. per ton.

**Tin**—Standard for cash 2270 10s. per ton (1935) 238s. 5s. (1935) 223 10s. 11s.

**Wheat**—Quiet, nominal values for Kenya Governor 44s. to 43s. per 480 lb., Equator 43s. (1935) 39s.

**Central Line Sisal Estates.**  
Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., announce that 2,540 tons of fibre were produced in the year ended June 30, 1935, being No. 1, 77.5% No. 2, 4.5% No. 3 grade, and the balance tow. In July 23,300 tons were produced, 73% being No. 1 grade. The prospectus estimate of the crop to June 30 was 2,600 tons.

**Zanzibar Chamber's Protest.**  
The Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce has announced itself with protest 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 Secretary, 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.

The East African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following information concerning rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated.

**Kenya (Week ended July 28).** Chemelli, 1.00 inch; Kiunga 1.11; Lidiaga, 1.52; Fort Hall, 0.02; Fort Portal, 1.88; Gilgil, 1.35; Kabete, 0.00; Kaimosi, 2.20; Kericho, 1.74; Kibura, 0.01; Kiambu, 0.40; Kinangop, 0.60; Kipkaren, 0.41; Kisumu, 1.50; Kitale, 0.88; Kori, 0.48; Limuru, 1.01; Lumbwa, 0.63; Menengai, 2.00; Moiben, 0.01; Mtwani, 1.00; Mombasa, 0.02; Muhoroni, 0.50; Narivasha, 0.82; Nakuru, 1.20; Nandi, 0.02; Nanyuki, 0.51; Naivak, 1.04; Ngong, 0.10; Njoro, 1.43; Nyeri, 0.04; Ol Kalou, 1.35; Rongai, 2.05; Rumuruti, 1.35; Ruiri, 0.10; Sonobe, 0.58; Sotik, 0.51; Soy, 0.06; Thionkoni, 1.30; Tumbura, 1.50; and Turbo, 0.77 inch.

**Tanganyika (Week ended July 26).** Amani, 0.08 inch; Mwanza, 0.01; Nond, 0.01; and Tsimanga, 0.02 inch.  
**Rhodesia (Week ended July 26).** Butab, 1.10 inches; Fort Portal, 2.11; Lisma, 0.33; Kabete, 0.00; Kolofo, 2.40; Liza, 0.14; Masindi, 0.62; Mthali, 1.30; Mtwara, 0.77; Mulenge, 0.80; Namasagan, 0.07; Soroti, 0.91; and Tororo, 0.58 inch.

**Uganda (Week ended July 27).** Butab, 0.10 inch; Entebbe, 1.88; Fort Portal, 0.35; Hoima, 0.72; Itira, 0.10; Kokofo, Observatory, 0.04; Lira, 3.43; Masindi, 0.11; Mthali, 2.28; Mubende, 0.10; Namasagan, 0.10; Soroti, 0.061; and Tororo, 0.58 inch.

**Nyasaland (Week ended July 24).** Glenharchy, 0.41 inch; Lauderdale, 0.38; Limburi, 0.16; Zoa, 0.1 inch.

## The Outlook for Sisal.

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

The report by the International Institute of Agricultural Surge, 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 1931 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 shon twines, cords, etc. This variety of uses tends to make sisal less and less dependent on the markets of wheat and cereal crops.

## Rhodesian Immigrants.

Of the 214 immigrants to Southern Rhodesia during June, 17 are to settle 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 Togo Slav, and an Austrian. Of the 20 people from other African States, 20 had previously lived in Northern Rhodesia.

# After the Picking — what ?

Does your coffee sell as first quality berry — or do the brokers report it that "some low grades were retired"?

Preparation can make a great difference to the market value of any product — and by no means least to coffee.

See that your coffee is correctly treated after picking.

# Passengers for East Africa

Passengers for East Africa, which will leave London on August 28 for East and South Africa, via the following routes:

## South Africa

### Mombasa

- Atwood, Mr. W. G.
- Bailey, Mr. W. J.
- Baldwin, Mr. & Mrs. W. H.
- Barclay, Mr. A. L.
- Barnea, Mr. P. K.
- Barrett, Miss E. B.
- Bennet, Mrs. D. R.
- Bissett, Mr. & Mrs. C. H.
- Bond, Mr. H. M.
- Busham, Mr. J. H.
- Bynam, Miss G.
- Cardo, Mr. H. S.
- Cherter, Mr. T.
- Cato, Miss E.
- Chittenden, Mr. R. J.
- Davies, Mr. D. S.
- Dennis, Miss R. M.
- Drummond, Mr. & Mrs. B.
- Dunbar, Miss K.
- Edmanson, Miss E.
- Elmstone, Mr. Howard.

### Aden

- Edwards, Miss E.
- Evans, Mr. A. R. H.
- Gemmell, Mrs. A. J.
- Gemmell, Miss M. J.
- Gilchrist, Mrs. A.
- Hale, Mr. T.
- Haynes, Dr. & Mrs. W. S.
- Hine, Rev. & Mrs. O. C.
- Hine, Miss M.
- Hodgkinson, Mrs. E.
- Holmes, Mr. D.
- Horne, Miss J.
- Horne, Mrs. J. M.
- Hughes, Miss J.
- Hughes, Mr. C. G.
- Jacobs, Mr. E.
- Jones, Miss E.
- Jordan, Mr. & Miss P.
- Kerham, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
- Lerchford, Mr. J. H.
- Lynda, Mr. J. H.
- Mantle, Rev. & Mrs. J. H.
- McCall, Miss G. E.
- McCall, Mr. C.
- McCall, Mr. J. L.
- McCall, Miss D. M.
- McCall, Mr. P. H.

### Aden

- Allen, Mr. J.
- Monkton, Mr. J.
- Moore, Dr. C. A.
- Alford, Mrs. D.
- Movatt, Miss E.
- Mullooly, Mr. J.
- Peet, Mr. J.
- Peet, Mrs. I. E.
- Richard, Miss A. K.
- Richard, Miss S. M.
- Rothwell, Miss M.
- Ridgeway, Mrs. M.
- Ridgeway, Mr. J.
- Robert, Mr. J.
- Robert, Mrs. J.
- Roberts, Miss E.
- Ross, Mr. J.
- Strickland, Mrs. M.
- Strickland, Mrs. M.
- Vignar, Miss E.
- Waddy, Mr. D.
- Webb, Mrs. J.
- Wood, Rev. H.
- Wright, Miss E.

### Marselle to Port Sudan

- Edis, Mr. J. R.

### Marselle to Adombasa

- Brown, Mr. & Mrs. T. J.
- Clutton, Miss J.
- Eagle, Mr. J.
- Hutchinson, Mr. J.
- Lewis, Mr. J.
- McKenzie, Mr. J.
- Migdoll, Mr. J.
- Phelps, Mr. J.
- Phelps, Mrs. J.
- Shaw, Mr. J.
- Smith, Mr. J.

### Adombasa

- Carroll, Mr. J.
- Carroll, Mrs. J.
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- Carroll, Mrs. J.
- Carroll, Mr. J.
- Carroll, Mrs. J.

### Tanga

- Dolan, Mr. & Mrs. K. H.
- Giles, Mr. & Mrs. V. C.
- London-Hughes, Mr. J.
- Rowe, Rev. E. E.
- Dixon, Miss B.
- Margesson, Miss M.

### Aden

- Adams, Mr. J.
- Adams, Mrs. J.
- Adams, Mr. J.
- Adams, Mrs. J.

### Dar es Salaam

- Bishop, Mr. E. G.
- Conroy, Mr. G. A.
- Conroy, Mrs. H. H.
- Conroy, Miss W. G.
- Conroy, Miss S. M.
- Conroy, Mr. S.
- Conroy, Mr. J. G.

### Marselle to Aden

- Parsons, Mr. J.
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- Parsons, Mrs. J.

### Aden

- Parsons, Mr. J.
- Parsons, Mrs. J.
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### Marselle to Aden

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- Parsons, Mrs. J.

NAIROBI  
stay at

Marriott Hotel

THE MARSHALL BUILDING  
FOR STRAITS TRADING  
PARTS







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 overhaul of the Secretariat and the appointment of three Secretaries to Government, each with responsibility for a group of departments, and each standing 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, with the addition of the Chief Law Officer, who will be the Governor's latter chief of official advisers. The holders of these offices are, for the most part, the members of the civil service on whom should devolve the honour and responsibility of serving on the Executive Council. Chief Secretaries henceforth command a greater measure of public confidence.

#### IT IS THE LAW OF ENGLAND

An official member of the Legislative Council in opposing a proposed amendment to the law of the Colony, his reasoning apparently being that the law of England admits of no argument, not even when adaptation to local conditions is clearly desirable. The facts are sufficiently important to warrant recitation. An Asiatic member of Council, who is also a medical practitioner, asked for an amendment to the Dentists' Ordinance in order that dental mechanics who take impressions and make dental sets may 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 poor Europeans, he had the full support of the European elected members, but the Director of Medical Services, representing the Government, sustained the law of England, thereby earning a rebuke from Major Cavenish Bentinck that it was ridiculous to quote English practice.

For any Government to go into Council so badly equipped in argument to comment on, defend a measure that it must rest upon the laws of England is a disgraceful display of incompetence.

#### An Unpleasant Argument

Official members and in the service to the country and 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 case, which was buttressed by the Government but irrelevant reminder that English legislators must have had good reason to frame the law of England as they had done. Objects and reasons behind English legislation have varying whatever to do with Africa, and the surprise of the Government officials in Kenya is evident from the logical conclusion that if laws made for England are

good enough for Africa, so for example, legislation framed for the municipal administration of Governor or Island might be applied in this to the township administration of Embu or Kabu. Then Colonial Legislatures are totally unnecessary for the business of Government is purely that of administration, and not also that of the framing and amendment of legislation to the needs of that territory.

Put in that way the unfortunate position of the Government of Kenya is manifest. It has raised an unwelcome point of principle, not as a matter of principle, but because it has been raised in public deliberation, but because it is a weak team that has not the courage to withdraw its weakly proposed amendment promptly when its error was exposed. To adhere to a proper blunder is weakness, not strength, and the Government team in the Colony is in any event so weak that it fought at all costs to avoid gratuitous exposure of its shortcomings. It should also have learnt the easy lesson from the disharmony of circumstances 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 deplorable, even though it may not have been premeditated.

#### INCREASE WHITE SETTLEMENT

The constant concern of East Africans and Rhodesians, particularly of those resident in Kenya Colony and Southern Rhodesia, from both of which the countries' settlements on this subject have just reached 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 is willing to accept the resolution, coupled with its promise the hint 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 by increasing the European population, pointed to the danger of mass immigration, and expressed complete confidence that the white population of his Colony would grow. Though Kenya and Rhodesia compare to a considerable degree to the men in this country who are potential new settlers, each would gain from consultation and cooperation in reaching that decision as to the soundest general basis for European settlement in African conditions. Their settlements would, of course, differ in various ways, but the underlying conditions of the territories are so similar in major matters that both should derive substantial advantage from closer contact between their settler leaders and their Governments.

So far as closer settlement in Kenya concerned, we have for years advocated the creation by the large land-owning settlers themselves of a rolling

**An Opportunity Which Was Lost**

pool of land on which a proper organization, operating 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 penny sacrificed by those contributing to it, and for that reason we returned again and again to the suggestion at that time—unhappily without practical results. Had the gentlemen who 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 wave 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 permanent 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 1,000 acres in a practical excess of his own requirements might, without detriment to himself or his connections, give a five- or ten-year option over one-fifth or even one-tenth of that area at, say, 10 pounds an acre to the 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 schemes. When the settlement is to be closer, suited to the general settlement of the three requirements of the Colony, which by some suggestions, as set above might involve a planned scheme of real profit. Then the settlement publicly 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 that if they are, they could be persuaded to support a public-spirited movement of this kind. Alas! in the Colony will take the initiative?



**WHAT IS THE OUTLOOK** for cotton growing in Nyasaland? Asking that question last week, we stated that the British Cotton Growing Corporation and the British Cotton Growing Association, which have for many Cotton Growing years co-operated with the Department in Nyasaland, have made no pessimistic announcements, and stated that the latest edition of the official "Handbook of Nyasaland" contains no suggestion that either condi-

tions are unfavorable to the crop. While Mr. Eshe has been invited to give a talk at the next session of the Nyasaland Association, the opening of the Agricultural Show, in the course of which Mr. Hall stated that Professor Murray, who has been investigating cotton in the country, formed an encouraging opinion as to the prospects of the crop, he was appalled at the extent of the devastation by insects, and emphasized that an insect-epidemic in the horticultural section of the country, the professor estimates that 60 per cent of this season's crop would have been lost by the depredations of insects, and since the finances of the country are not in a better state than they have been for years, there can be no excuse for failure by the Government, in this part in combating such ravages, success in which must mean great expansion of cotton exports. We are also informed that a contributory cause for this season's disappointment is that the distribution of seeds by the authorities was in some districts several weeks late in the season.



In contrast to the gloomy predictions which have been made in previous quarters, it is good also to find Mr. Eshe stating categorically that "the prospects of the blue-cured tobacco Confidence in the Government is brighter than they have the past year." It has been for some time to learn that he had immediately conveyed a round-table conference of those interested in the tobacco industry to the Hon. Mr. Murray's proposal for the introduction of the auction system for the disposal of leaf tobacco, and to read in the Acting Governor's Report on the question "Whether Nyasaland should answer to the terms of the Duff Development Commission, as considered and framed, and subject to the conditions which all the necessary arrangements should be accepted, the proper steps to be taken for the benefit of the past and looking forward with courage to the future." It does not seem to be the proud achievement of a defeat.

It is not surprising to be reminded that it is the sixth occasion since his first arrival in Nyasaland that Mr. Eshe has returned to his native land, and that Mr. Hall has administered the Government. He has been a **Land of Continuity** with efficiency, but there is in Administration, obvious something seriously wrong with a system which rests upon the Chief Secretary an average of one period of Acting Governorship per annum. It so happens that this particular official has given repeated proofs of his readiness to shoulder his responsibilities with courage, and to make necessary recommendations to the Colonial Office, but these annual periods of gubernatorial duty might equally have fallen to a Chief Secretary who would have used them merely to mark time. In the years Government of these islands, there has been three different Governors and six Acting Governors (though it is not the same individual in each case), and this is not one of the cases of "years of trouble."

# 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 it can 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 Birchmount, Sir James de'onald, Baron de'erringer, Sir John Chancellor, and Sir Alfred Beit. Now Lady Beit, widow of the late Sir Otto Beit and mother of Sir Alfred Beit, M.C., has been elected to the seat rendered vacant by the death of the late President of the Chartered Company. Her appointment will, of course, be especially welcomed by the women of Rhodesia, but not less warmly by the men, as a whole, which has long realised her keen interest in affairs, and appreciated her generosity and hospitality on Rhodesian occasions. Congratulations are due equally to the Trust and to the new trustee.



Mrs. Beit

## Geography of Africa.

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT had had an amusing experience, with a protagonist of German Colonial claims, an otherwise intelligent seaman who would see no harm in erecting a lighthouse on a little bit of land in Africa. The German leader drew his attention to Tanganyika's strategic importance, and it is, he certainly thought, a seaman would establish air and submarine bases if she ever got a foothold in East Africa. The submarine base argument impressed his listener—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 in East Africa, and he 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 halfway between the capital and Lake Victoria. But this did not satisfy the inquirer. "Tell me," she pressed, "are you anywhere near this place Kenya, which people are talking about so much?"

## In Very Early Days.

A TANGANYIKI LEGISLATOR, a former President of the Caledonian Society and a man believed in the wisdom of reading the future by the past, the same so in his maiden speech in Council, will enjoy the result of a recent dig into the pages of history—though there was no carting, testing, experiment, or anything of that nature behind the search through our files of twelve years ago. What was found was proof, furnished 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 Robert de'Albion and his wife Jean, who eventually found their way, proceeding up a Zanzibar creek in a small boat, Roderick in command, was in the boat, surveying the surrounding country. His wife, being the

rowing, did not see the crocodile, or dinosaur, about to attack. A crowd of natives ashore 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. "Pu, Jeanie, pu, Jeanie!" he shouted. That was the first experience the bewildered Natives ever had of the white man! They named the place Pufini—and so it was remained.

## Old Wives' Tales.

EAST AFRICAN ANGLERS, who so eagerly form anglers' societies, debating and other societies, appear to have overlooked an old East African custom, which the Rev. R. de Moore, working with the United Missions on the Northern Rhodesian Comberlet, has just recalled in an article on the fisheries of Lake Mweru published in the current Journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures. 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 fisheries, 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 an angler, denied the right to speak, for is it not usually those who are "speechless" with disappointment who have the most to say about their best "heats, both rod and line?" But there was also a spark of sympathy for the fishermen, in that of African tradition, their womenfolk were forbidden to go about the villages gossiping while their husbands were on the lake.

## A Warning to Motorists.

THE TREASURER OF KENYA, mentioning in his financial report for 1966 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 service will make it possible for a still closer control to be exercised." Mr. Walsh, in fact, means to put a brake on free wheeling.

## OUR AIR MAIL EDITION

### A SHILLING A WEEK

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### A SHILLING A WEEK





# A Survey of the Sisal Industry.

## Reasons for Present Anxieties and Future Confidence.

THE GENERAL HEALTH of the sisal industry is far more important than its temporary attraction or disfavour in Stock Exchange circles. We wrote last week, when recording that, in consequence of the publication of an unfavourable first annual report by one of the large companies floated in London last year, rumours became current in the City of further disappointments in 1937.

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 anticipation. 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 1936.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INFORMATION TAKEN

NAME OF COMPANY	CAPITAL OF COMPANY	Issue Price	Acquire of Estate	CAPITAL COST (at issue price of shares) per Acre of Estate.
Sisal Estates, Ltd.	£250,000 Redeemable Cumulative Preference of 4 1/2% Issued at 2 1/2% per share. £250,000 Ordinary Shares of 5s., Issued at 7s. 6d. per share	210,000 375,000	43,752	13 7 6
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	232,000 6,000	27,580	18 0
Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.	£195,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 190,000 issued at par 5,000 issued at par under Contract No. 2	191,000 4,000	4,140	21 1 8 1/2
Maha Plantations, Ltd.	£600,000 Ordinary Shares of 2s. 550,000 issued at 2s. 5d. per share 50,000 issued at par under Contract No. 1 £600,000 6% Convertible Debentures 35,000 issued at 10 1/2% 5,000 issued at par under Contract No. 2	585,000 31,875 5,000 58,375 5,000	2,847 28,847	(The value of 100 of the shares of contract, which cost £10,000, has been requested)
East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.	£205,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 Shares were issued at £1 each, but 10% discount was given in 1935, thereby reducing the capital from £230,000 to £205,000	205,000	27,015	13 10 1/2
Kenya Share Company, Ltd. (Private Company)	£25,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 issued at par	25,000	20,000	8 0

**Output Shortfalls Exceed Higher Prices**

World production this year exceeded 50,000 tons. It is feared the shortfall is a rather heavy one, and since the outlook is excellent for this year's Arabean harvest, which is the greater proportion of the production of sisal in the form of underlings, the price on the commodity is expected to rise sharply upward in the autumn, especially as the stocks in the hands of speculators are small.

More than a few of the more experienced men in the market are confident that the average price will be over \$30 and £3 per ton in the near future, and some are prepared to say that the average during the next two years will be over £30 for the shortfalls detailed here are expected to be repeated next year almost in full, and to a lesser degree in the succeeding year.

These losses of output result from the cessation of new plantings and the abandonment of replanting of cut-out areas during the years of world depression, when world sisal output fell to about 12 per cent of the most economically rich estates could do no more than meet the expenses by the elimination of every possible available item of expenditure. Thus for several years the whole world ceased to plant in 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 sisal takes 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 could have been expected if output estimates had seemed likely to be realised.

**Large Profits of Some Estates**

More than a few sisal producers in Eastern Africa are doing extremely well at present, but are not boasting about their good fortune. They are preparing to operate the estate as private companies or syndicates for even as long as 10 years, and show no disposition to sell. One such plantation with a capital of over £100,000 has just had a 200 per cent dividend of which only the first public news—and some others—are probably in a position to distribute somewhat similar amounts if they choose to take that step.

These facts must be borne in mind in making any assessment of the position of the industry, when its fall in the development stage from the point of view of company control, as may be seen from the appended table, which brings information given in the published prospectuses, reveals the disparities in the capitalisation per acre of land sown per acre under sisal, 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 £1,250,000 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.

**OF SISAL COMPANIES  
FROM PROSPECTUSES**

Total Capital Prospectus	Cost at issue price per Planted Acre	Tonnage estimated in prospectus	Capital cost per ton	Actual output per ending	Capital cost per ton
£	£ s. d.	tons	£	tons	£ s. d.
2,800	37 8 6	6,800	0 0	5,300	92 17 0
224	22 11 8	4,450	4 19 6	2,213	116 0 0
(in alternative)	24 17 10	3,000	6 19 9	2,045	95 3 6
2,800	24 1 8	1,000	1 12 0	Not yet known	
(Sisal 1000)	(The value of part of 214 acres of coffee lands, which cost £10,000, has been deducted)				
9,166	11 7 0	2,000	5 18 0	1,800	50 0 0
(area of 30,630)					
2,800					

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 Overseas 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 the 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 for his country, and even the great where the white are in a state of poverty, and the white man can have no position in Africa by keeping the African back. We must not let colonialism be an education or interference bar, if needs be. That will stimulate progress, and to plan for prosperity we must plan for the prosperity of all.

For several years now there has been stagnation. Things, it is said, are improving. Let us plan now for the future of our first hundred thousand white settlers, for African 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.

Yours faithfully,

Kanya Collett H. A. B. BISHOP

**The Church and Paid Clergy.**

*The Rev. Roland 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 supplies in men (non-existent) finances, which were wasted, revenues, which were shrinking, and opportunities which were being lost. Let us agree that they saw that the Church of Christ was learning of the school of experience to linger no longer on the bank of flesh. The Archbishop of Canterbury is reported to have said that he had taken up on appealing thus, and that he had come to the conclusion that the remedy must come from some movement within.

Is it not high time that men in East Africa and elsewhere should pass to such a step? There are men here who know that religious faith and practice are essential for moral health, not only realize it for themselves and for their children, but they feel likewise like the Bishop of Durham, they think that they must work for clergy like the Archbishop, they tell the dignity of the appeal, and they must seek for their children's sake, to get them to think of the Church of Christ.

These movements, which are beginning to appear

be necessary whilst yet the 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 no 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 desertion of the Lord of the Gospel.

Many, saying that they want no commercialised religion, fall back upon some private, undefined, and generally undefinable 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 on 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 -

that men need to meet together in order to support one another in the faith and discipline of the Church if they are not to lose it.

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 repetition of personal experiences, for that repetition grows stale and is often shallow.

Whether their children would learn to practise with their parents what the clergy fail to teach them.

That they cannot learn without frequent and regular observance, so that they grow up into the religious practices and become thoroughly familiar with it, not as 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 faith and practises its rites, without waiting for some paid cleric to appear.

Local churches so living and working could work transformations. It needs but a little courage. It needs but that godly men should begin to realise their true place as God's ministers. Bishops and clergy who are so often so distant as the thought of such a thing could hardly see the power and could believe that they are called to lead. The very aspects of the Archbishop of Canterbury for some time past, from which would assume form and life.

Yours faithfully,

John R. B. BISHOP

# Indirect Rule Criticised.

## Difficulties in Tanganyika.

Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

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

The present well-intentioned and honest Government of Tanganyika has inherited from Sir Donald Cameron and Lord Passfield the Sydney School in conjunction a dishonest and impracticable theory of government which is already causing grave anxiety to those in this country in spite of the false foundations of the policy from various ill-planned 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?

In the Lupa, the miners were prepared to take extra 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 cattle 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 mortality 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 professed their satisfaction at the decisions reached; the results of the Acting Governor's visit to the Northern Province remain to be seen.

On paper, of course, little crime is committed in the country, but for the crime reported six no longer believe in the belief that the police are so 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 consequent on the observance of law and order, yet he has no official police, but usually only three messengers. This is Kellerman and in consequence he 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 does take a firm stand and imposes an exemplary sentence, it is promptly nullified by a D. O. or D. O. who is scarcely allowed to move out of his tent and who is therefore out of touch. The inevitable result is to reinforce the lawless element.

Two constructive things are required to increase the rights of search of the police, and (a) make confessions to a police officer of evidence of a crime a confession is not legal if made to a private officer, not legal if made to a magistrate, which means that matters could be greatly helped by these two changes.

Do not forget you in addition have a large number of too many crimes, and (b) the present policy is a failure in Tanganyika.

Yours faithfully,  
Tanganyika Territory

While the above is no doubt part of the truth about Tanganyika it would be most unfair to allow any non-East African reader to draw the impression that law and order are generally in abeyance in the Territory. In every part of the Territory in Africa police services are less developed than they would be but for financial stringency and demands for expenditure in many other directions which would be, of course, that improvements are not possible in various directions at present. Yours faithfully,  
F. A. and R. M.

# 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 1,248 oz., Bushtick 1,630 oz., and Sherwood Starr 1,336 oz. Eliminating the two biggest, the other three are not so remarkably ahead of 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 Bushtick company, which was registered in 1924, 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, 7,330 oz. of fine gold were produced from 27,500 tons milled during the year ended December 31, 1936. And there seems no doubt that Kertan 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 25 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 haphazardly, and even when they have been operated under skilled management for many years, they do not necessarily yield the monthly outputs, at some of the above-quoted Rhodesian examples show. Yet, provided their capital is not too high, they can be very profitable to their shareholders even on a restricted output, and that is a great blessing to the country in which they are located, and in which they grow. The high production of the mines, value of the production.

## The Health of S. Rhodesia: Fine Record of the Colony.

MANY PEOPLE who have thought of migrating 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 are 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 by 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 people, 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 additions have been made in hospitals throughout the Colony.

What of the year that the country itself is in health? There is abundant comfort in that respect. Consider, for example, the following comparative vital statistics (the year 1956 being selected because more 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	17.6
Infant Mortality Rate	45.0	28.0
Death Rate (Standardised)	10.0	9.5

Assuredly 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 dietetic 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.

Indeed, 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 as the basis for a more scientific approach to the subject.

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

District Commissioners are asked about the farming methods of the people; if meat, fish or milk are consumed regularly; and the nature of the staple food of each tribe. Medical officers are asked to what extent deficiency diseases occur in their districts, and if they can offer any medical assistance for improving the nutritive value of native diets; while the Agriculture Department is asked to give general and local officers' notes mainly to the crops and soils and their potentialities.

# Statements Worth Noting.

WHO'S WHO.

365 — Mr. Duncan Macgregor, M.L.C.

"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. F. Rainsworth Anderson, writing on Kikuyu diet 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 coastal diets.

"The sacking of three Native headmen 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 Lupa Gold-diggers and Reef Workers' Association.

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

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

"Africa's Natives are occupying more attention among the thinking people of this country than at any time since the Boer War." — Mr. F. McCollum, writing in *The Morning Post*.

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

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

"A graduated tax would not be practicable without a system of compulsory registration of all adult males." — Such registration is highly desirable. — Report of the Nyusaland Native Welfare Commission.

"There can be enlisted no greater educational and civilising agency to overcome the powers of darkness and stupidity than that rendered by the modern cinema." — Mr. F. T. Farrell, addressing the Bwana of Rotondo, Umtali.

"I will not collect the tax of a Native unless he wishes me to do so." — A Fingian boy for his tax, in the presence of the District Commissioner, he is quite contented to tell me to mind my own business." — Robert Shaw, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

"The increasingly large proportion of pupils who remain in 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, but a flesh-eating dog and two-thirds cat. Even a full-grown cheetah, properly trained, can be relied upon not to hurt savage students. A cheetah trained from a pup becomes, as time and affection pass, a dog." — Mr. K. C. Gumbel, Director of Parks in the *Outing Standard*.



"Not there is scarcely any aspect of the public, social, commercial or sporting life of Uganda in which Mr. Duncan Macgregor has not participated prominently since his arrival in 1920 is evident from the number he fills and has filled. He is a nominated member of the Legislative Council, Vice-President of the Uganda Sports Club and of the Uganda Kess, a past President of the Uganda Caledonian Society, the Uganda Golf Club and the Uganda Native Athletic Association, and a visiting warden of Uganda Prisons. The wide range of his appointments shows the wide scope of his interests; his readiness to give back of his services, and his popularity with his fellows. Golf and his game hunting are his chief recreations."

"A Highlander, having from Argyleshire, he joined the staff of the National Bank of India in 1900, and served in various offices in India, Malaya and Ceylon before transferring to East Africa in 1906. He was stationed in the Nairobi District, Dar es Salaam and Tanga branches before going to Uganda to take charge of the territories of the Bank in that Protectorate. While on the boat he was Captain of the Mombasa Golf Club and Vice-President of the Uganda Club. Formerly interested in travel, he has since been a keen and enthusiastic hunter."

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. Amigol and Lady Wale are staying near Harlow, Surrey.

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

Mr. H. King is on a short business trip from Nairobi to South Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Rowley of Salisbury 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. F. P. Rewe, Director of Civil Aviation, has been inspecting Tanganyika aerodromes.

Mr. E. W. P. Footman, of the Zanzibar Administration, has been appointed Land Officer.

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

Mr. A. W. K. Noel-Trenth, 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. J. H. Junor has taken over the acting general management of the Railways on his return to the Sudan.

Captain Anthony, elephant control officer in Northern Rhodesia, recently shot his two hundredth bull elephant.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Grace of Kibeho are visiting Eritrea, America, and the Far East during their overseas leave.

Mr. C. J. Swift, Postmaster General of Southern Rhodesia, has this week returned to the Colony after leave in England.

Mrs. Ann Horton has just left Kenya to return to New Zealand after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Higgins.

Mr. J. E. Hutchinson has taken up duties as personal assistant to the General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways.

Mr. B. Thomson has been appointed a Grower Representative on the Southern Rhodesian Cotton Research and Industry Board.

Congratulations go to Mr. and Mrs. B. J. D. (née Camaki) Sandson and to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Beza on the birth of daughters.

The Duke of Northumberland returned last week from a visit to East Africa and Rhodesia, and left London at once for quick change.

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

Our 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. Loving, of Kenya, will pilot his own machine, a Miles Whittier 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. Walmesley 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 Beira branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has been transferred to the Port Louis branch, Mauritius.

Mrs. Fawse Jollie, the former Southern Rhodesian M.P., described child welfare work in this Colony when she recently addressed the Nyasaland Council of Women in Lilongwe.

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

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



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Sir A. Fraser-Rice, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, has been travelling with Lady Russell at the Cape. The passengers, Mrs. G. C. Grant, and her way to Harare.

Mr. W. J. ... who has been regarded as opposed to the Railway Town Council, ... of the four younger townsmen who have taken a practical interest in public affairs.

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 first visit to East Africa since his retirement.

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

Captain G. N. Bickford, 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. C. Pitt and Mrs. Eriker, Northern Rhodesian collectors who have been touring Southern Rhodesia, recently travelled by air to play in Salisbury and then returned by air to Niamey.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, has appointed as Chairman of the Council of Governors of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, which incorporates the Ross Institute.

Professor C. van Riet Lowe, described as the recent vice-president in Windhoek, has recorded an accurate record of prehistoric rock paintings in the Serengeti and Mopika districts of Northern Rhodesia.

The Rev. J. A. Grace, who spent many years in Uganda, and who has been Principal of Ashmore College, Gold Coast, for the past two years, has arrived home from Accra.

Messrs. J. B. Darvill 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. G. Hanson. Sir William, who 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 Parry, of the Girls' School, Kawinbe, Northern Rhodesia, were among the speakers at last week's conference in Swaziland of the London Missionary Society.

Mbarak Awadh Batava, of the "Sungu" Troop of Boy Scouts, has been awarded the Gift Cross by the Chief Scout for his gallantry in rescuing a man from drowning in Mombasa Harbour last year. Prince Abdullah, Swazi Commissioner, made the presentation of the award.

Mr. J. D. ... voted the poll in the recent election of the members to the Salisbury City Council. He is to be returned being Messrs. R. T. Anderson and Mr. V. Baskerville, Colonel H. M. ... and Mrs. G. Maastory, who are the only 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 Campaign, is on holiday in North Borneo.

Colonel ... M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, accompanied by Sir John Maffey, leaves Southampton tomorrow for Mombasa to meet Mrs. ... Sir John Maffey will not remain in Mombasa more than a week or ten days, but he expects to visit the station "little later."


Mr. Stuart ... who served in Tanganyika at the end of the war as Treasurer, and for short periods as Acting Chief Secretary and Deputy Administrator, is shortly returning from the Governorship of St. Helena, in which office Mr. H. C. Pillay, Deputy Colonial Secretary of Kenya, will succeed him.

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## Death of Lord Strathcarron.

### Services to Empire Tobacco Growing.

THE RHODESIAS AND NYASALAND, in particular will deeply regret to learn of the sudden death on Saturday at a London restaurant of Lord Strathcarron, still better known as Sir Ian Macpherson, who since 1932 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 the 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 conviction, 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. Huggins, 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 Rhodes 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 essential thing about Rhodes is that the further his death recedes, the bigger a man he becomes; the hardships of his life and you and 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 £2,000,000 every year in the U.S.A. for tobacco, and speak for humble producers, pioneers who have taken the hardships of life with a strong right mind, but do not let us forget that, however, much we may owe 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 prompt 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 time 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

25 years without a break, and was in his time the youngest K.C., the youngest M.P.C., and the youngest Cabinet Minister (at age 38). From 1916 to 1919 he was Under-Secretary for War, being a member of the Army Council during the last two years of the War, and later when Chief Secretary for Ireland during two difficult and dangerous years, daily threats of assassination and kidnapping were his portion, but they left him unperturbed 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, public life always made the chief demand on his interests, particularly in his early years, he was generally 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 1931, 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 1925 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-in-law of one of the most charming personalities of the Colony's early days.

Before the War Captain Cowie distinguished himself, serving latterly on the staff of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick at Magersfontein; he was severely wounded while rescuing a brother officer under the same name, and was later mentioned in despatches. 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 Mrs. Hugh Hamilton, managing director of Messrs. Mitchell, Jones & 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 Kenya 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 of her father's.





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Every reader must bear the cost of his own address in certain letters, a further charge is asked for published notices of a permanent nature.

Answers will not be given over the telephone or by letter.

Correspondents should mark their enquiries with the initials of the advertiser to whom they are addressed. The Editor, East Africa and Rhodesia, 21, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

1. **TELEPHONE**—(1) Not possible in the case of a change of district at the present time. (2) A telegram is the only method of communication. (3) Kivindu. (4) 1000. (5) 1000. (6) 1000. (7) 1000. (8) 1000. (9) 1000. (10) 1000. (11) 1000. (12) 1000. (13) 1000. (14) 1000. (15) 1000. (16) 1000. (17) 1000. (18) 1000. (19) 1000. (20) 1000. (21) 1000. (22) 1000. (23) 1000. (24) 1000. (25) 1000. (26) 1000. (27) 1000. (28) 1000. (29) 1000. (30) 1000. (31) 1000. (32) 1000. (33) 1000. (34) 1000. (35) 1000. (36) 1000. (37) 1000. (38) 1000. (39) 1000. (40) 1000. (41) 1000. (42) 1000. (43) 1000. (44) 1000. (45) 1000. (46) 1000. (47) 1000. (48) 1000. (49) 1000. (50) 1000. (51) 1000. (52) 1000. (53) 1000. (54) 1000. (55) 1000. (56) 1000. (57) 1000. (58) 1000. (59) 1000. (60) 1000. (61) 1000. (62) 1000. (63) 1000. (64) 1000. (65) 1000. (66) 1000. (67) 1000. (68) 1000. (69) 1000. (70) 1000. (71) 1000. (72) 1000. (73) 1000. (74) 1000. (75) 1000. (76) 1000. (77) 1000. (78) 1000. (79) 1000. (80) 1000. (81) 1000. (82) 1000. (83) 1000. (84) 1000. (85) 1000. (86) 1000. (87) 1000. (88) 1000. (89) 1000. (90) 1000. (91) 1000. (92) 1000. (93) 1000. (94) 1000. (95) 1000. (96) 1000. (97) 1000. (98) 1000. (99) 1000. (100) 1000.

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5. **M. C. S.**—(1) The name may be used in the case of a company which is not a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of East Africa and Rhodesia. (2) The name may be used in the case of a company which is not a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of East Africa and Rhodesia.

6. **K. S.**—(1) The name may be used in the case of a company which is not a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of East Africa and Rhodesia. (2) The name may be used in the case of a company which is not a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of East Africa and Rhodesia.

7. **C. H. B. S.**—(1) Rhodesian Anglo-African shares are held in the name of the Anglo-African Trust, which is a company incorporated in the Republic of Rhodesia. (2) The name may be used in the case of a company which is not a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of East Africa and Rhodesia.

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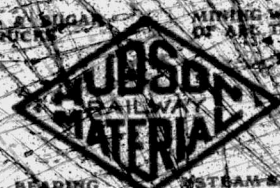
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# Latest London Share Prices.

	Last week	This week
Andritz (Belgium) (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Asiatic Mines (10s.)	7s. 3d.	7s. 6d.
Camellia Motor (25s.)	6s. 10d.	6s. 10d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	6s. 10d.	6s. 10d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Fanti Consolidated (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Gabai Gold Mines (7s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Globe and Earth (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	6s. 10d.	6s. 10d.
Kaigara Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Kasala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kavirato Gold Mines (10s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Kenya (10s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (25s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	7s. 10d.	7s. 10d.
Kimberley (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
London Corporation (1s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
London Consolidated (5s.)	7s. 10d.	7s. 10d.
London Australasia & East (25s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
London and Rhodesia (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
North Gold Mines (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
North West (1s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
North West (20s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
North West (1s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Rhodesia (10s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Rhodesia (10s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Rhodesia Minerals (Consolidation) (2s. 6d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Rhokana (1s.)	61s. 10d.	61s. 10d.
South Africa (10s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Roelerman (5s.)	40s. 6d.	40s. 6d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Selection Trust (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Tadani Gold (1s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (2s. 6d.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	14s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Tan Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.

	Last week	This week
Thistle (10s.)	11s. 6d.	11s. 6d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Wants Colliery (10s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Watende (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Zambesia Exploring (1s.)	10s. 3d.	10s. 3d.

GENERAL		
Bfing South Africa (10s.)	37s. 6d.	37s. 6d.
East African Land	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
E. A. Power and Drilling (1s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Imperial Airways (10s.)	31s. 6d.	31s. 6d.
Kassa Cotton (1s.)	2s. 7 1/2d.	2s. 7 1/2d.
Leera Ltd. (1s. 8d.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Mozambique Breweries (10s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
North British (10s.)	17s. 3d.	17s. 3d.
Sudan Plantations (10s.)	42s. 6d.	42s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power (1s.)	68s. 0d.	68s. 0d.
Victoria Falls (1s.)	40s. 9d.	40s. 9d.

**Natural Quotations**  
 We have received the following prices by air mail from the East African Mining Journal:

Kenya Rhodes (5s.)	18s. 0d.	18s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (2s. 6d.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Ninga Gold Mining (5s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
Petracosi (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.

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

The nominal capital of new companies registered in Kenya last year was £1,630,450. Of the 616 companies on the register at the end of the year, 74 were mining companies.

The number of insolvencies in Southern Rhodesia increased from 54 in 1965 to 46 last year. There were 14 failures by miners, 6 by farmers, and 13 by general dealers.

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Cheap power is available in many areas. Before selecting a factory site, installing power appliances refer your proposals to one of the Companies' offices. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to distal consumers in the Tropics.

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 Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar  
**THE BAR ES SALARY & DISTANCE ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**  
 Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Mwanza  
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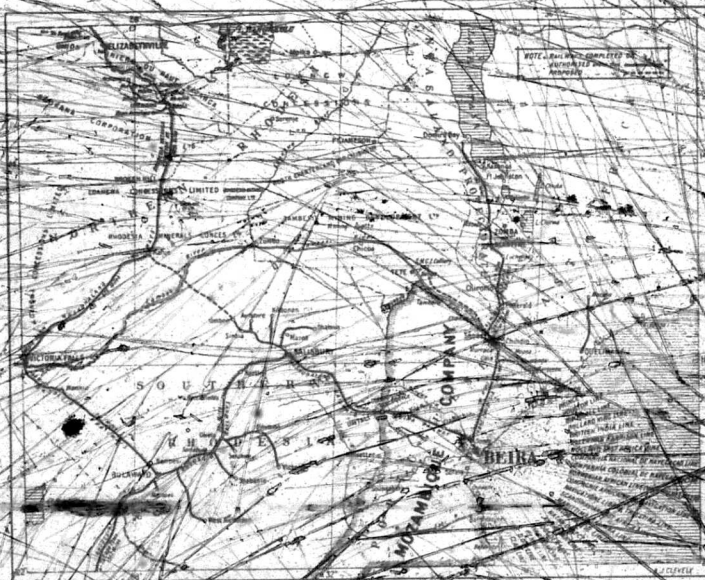
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There are four magnificent beaches with miles of white sands, which assure warm but exhilarating bathing throughout the season. A few miles inland every variety of game, big and small, abounds, which may be "shot" by the visitor with rifle or camera.



Yet Beira is a modern commercial and residential town and includes among the palm-trees, pineapples and mangoes, all the comforts of hotels, a tennis club, a golf course, tennis courts and several sporting clubs.

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

The Port of Beira is not only the chief port of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two Rhodesias, Karanga, Zambesi Valley, Nyasaland and the islands of the Nyasa. It enjoys the monopoly of the import and export traffic of the Copper Mines of Southern Rhodesia. Over 100 steamship lines call regularly at the Port, which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

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Clonmel Castle	Sept. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	Sept. 25
Clonwater Castle	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
Clontarf Castle	Sept. 18	Sept. 25	Oct. 2	Oct. 9
Dunvegan Castle	Sept. 25	Oct. 2	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
Harlequin Castle	Oct. 2	Oct. 9	Oct. 16	Oct. 23
Stirling Castle	Oct. 9	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Oct. 30
Ballinacorney Castle	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Oct. 30	Nov. 6

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