

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

GERMANY'S COLONIAL APPETITE, which we have held and said for years, has been unwisely fed by the gratuitous and unbalanced advertising in the British Press of the views of British pro-Germans, who parade their knowledge of the fundamental facts of the situation, and have never hesitated to rush into print with proposals dangerous to the safety of the Empire, unfair to the native races for which Great Britain has accepted responsibility, and distasteful to Anglo-German relations, and which they have encouraged the British public to expect when no British Government could concede. In recent years the Times has repeatedly given great prominence to correspondence columns to communications on the German Colonial question, and as a show of extracts which we have published, the surrendries have again been allowed to parade their views in a way which cannot but have reacted in the minds of the uninitiated, especially those abroad, the impression that the pro-German view predominates in this country, and that British opinion is ready to be carried off by Germany's false publicity.

That this construction has been put upon the responsibility is evident from the angry comments with which the German Press has greeted the delayed recognition of the Times Germany's aims in a leading article published in the Standard. These articles are in essence— that, in retrospect, the pro-German view

prevalent in the difficult and unbalanced economic and political conditions, is a horrible and that the British public, which has been well served by the British Press, has been misled. It was admitted and emphasized much more than it is now, and would state more so, and conditionally our great contemporary writers, who have generally influenced the course of the debate. Nor do we share the view that the cause of world peace requires dismemberment of the British Empire, or that it is either necessary or desirable to give Germany a host of colonies in the form of land in Africa which would provide her with air and submarine bases from which she could invade and unquestionably sweep across the continent of Africa. Surely the fact that all the German booksmen were allowed to publish under a German flag, and restored as a result of a general settlement, but as unpardonable thoughts of peace and war, and the danger of Germanic rule, is a stark and realistic appraisal of the role of the British Empire, of the Dominions and Colonies, and of the economic and political situation of the world, and the restoration of the colonies, and the use of the German flag, as a treaty between the nations, passed on to it to their own use, and as a result of the war, it is possible to extract the truth from the German flag, as she planned, and though the most diagrammatic and the most unpalatable, and the things were

The work of the conference was best conducted in a spirit of... presumably started because it was felt that it would serve some useful purpose. The main object was to bring into touch with the work of the... Essential... the subject... Great Britain... Germany... Times itself was... that there must be an end of last year's... this problem would be a tolerable... only who has led a... to the... willingness to support... submissions, there was a... reversal... the... Conference... insist... proposals for the... in the British Colonies," describe any proposal of the... regard for the... both national and individual; and the... of the Colonies; and disastrous to the... of the... This resolution, easily the most important... from the Imperial standpoint, to be carried... was created by most newspapers with... and by more than a few with... on a few lines.

A great Empire and... go ill together, it has been... said. It has... to... the... of the... defeated by equal activity... Not vigilant, and... logic... the... of the... not... to... Britain true to herself and to... whom she has sworn... so far it has been... Mr. Amery to bear the burden of... the... case... this controversy, and though there is... no... to... it is not right to expect him to... alone... it would be... to... share the... of a... of... prominent in public and... life in the... of... important... con-... could with advantage to the... of... their... the... the... of... Germany, who... left by... from... more... than... to... the charge. The... has been... With... leading... East African... take their... To... their... in the... is a... in the... of... the... East African... Why... the... of... the... of... of East Africa... the... of... at this... time?

THE REPORTS of the... Department in East Africa... the... impression that, especially in Kenya, research is now beginning to pay dividends. It has cost time and money in the past, and the Research Paper... in the future Dividends... but... Frank Stockdale has Eastern Africa... in his report to the Secretary... for the... of... applied to farming practice... that advice would lead to... there no... results to apply. So... the Agricultural Adviser... the standard of... in the... immediate... of... in tropical... "sudden... of... in... the... of... Central Provinces of Kenya, and a... of which has always been a... and a powerful... The... noting the... apparatus and... experimental stations, but... expects to see some return for the money... that... "personnel... as... the... of... in... Eastern Africa.

The... cannot be blamed for his... in the... he is handicapped by his estimate of the ability of the... employed in research. The Director of What Research Agriculture... Maganyiya... Work Means... that... a... Harley Street reputation in his particular subject is usually... by the agricultural... There is a... in that attitude, but like a... it is misleading. Credits for research... by no... who attempt it. It... that a... should be under... and the guidance of someone who has... but though some of the staff may be capable of... and are confined to it, they are a... part of the... and their share is... the whole. In the... the... has... of what... means. He... indeed of the... after... the... labour... of... the... and the... demand... Take for example... of the... the... of coffee... True... that... is not... like... Pelley... some... the... quite small...



sure that we smaller staffs must include... To conduct these matters... Bellie was sent... Philippines Islands to try to... engaged... to visit his... is tropical but... in... for his... succeeded in sending... from which... then came the task of... Laboratory... the new... the local... experiment... careful and... work... Le Polley and... the... the meticulous... observation... every... Le Polley's... brought with him... no doubt... against the...

How... details of... disease... Failure no... and... Deter... the... of... in... and he... possible to... But the work... results... will build... can be... was... and... have been... to acid... the... of the... will... application... been... the... and... to be... in the hands of... the... knowledge and the... control it.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

**Mr. Bruen, P.O.M.**  
 Mr. C. L. Bruen, Financial Commissioner of the Eastern District of Uganda, was last year, when he warmly congratulated upon his selection for appointment as Resident Commissioner of Swaziland, and he can be well understood at his departure from the Protectorate in which he has served since 1914, and in which he long ranked as one of the most popular officials, a well-merited notice should be distributed to see the point of view of other fellows whether they be European, Indian or African, a proved administrator and sportsman, a proved all-rounder, and a captain of the first cricket team for years, and he done much to encourage the way of Uganda which followed in Uganda's interest when, on one of his leaves, he was in Gloucestershire. He has taken a keen interest in the development of Native coffee growing in Buruga, and in Native coffee growing in Uganda. In 1931 he was selected to represent London, the Native witnesses from Uganda who were to be examined before the Joint Commission of Enquiry into the conditions of the staff of the Colonial Office in Africa.

quarters of an inch in diameter, but they remained on the ground for fifteen hours, falling the ground to the plants, to the honey, and carrying a heavy fall of berry to form a mass. So not only was the crop affected, but the observations of a long period, so that the foundation of significant results was not taken, a disaster to the long suffering scientists, experiments cannot be conducted in terms of...

**Time's Overhaul**  
 A RECENT EDITION of the Official Year Book of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia we are glad to peruse, and we are glad to peruse it because we hesitate to go in the aid of the Theory of Relativity, a subject which only matters to a few geniuses, and might be said to be a group, and probably not a dozen professors, can explain clearly. But... It deals with a space time continuum, curved space and curved time, which imply that if you go on a straight line, you will eventually reach the point you started from, that when going out you are not coming home, and the further you are away from a point, the nearer you are to it, and so on. To make matters worse, it brings in the speed of light, which does not seem relevant but is so apparently.

**Nature's Aerial Bombardment**  
 HAIL STORMS come on enough in all climes and in all latitudes, and in the worst calamities the agriculturist has to bear, for hail does in a brief space of time cause very serious and many kinds of insurance cover, and it is impossible to estimate the harm which hail storms are liable to do. In the South of Africa, at South Africa, the hail storms are particularly severe, and in some cases of only a few inches of hail...

**Avoid the Red**  
 Perhaps a verse we help... but quoted... '... the... and... And came back... You talk... And you will... be... very well... with... to avoid the fish...

# Publicity for German Colonial Claims

## Mr. Eden's Outspoken Reply to Signor Mussolini

A FIRM ANSWER to the Wehrmacht's realisation that Britain resents Italian intervention in the Colonial question, the outstanding feature of the reply in the House of Commons on Monday night of Mr. Eden's speech on Italian Colonial Affairs, to the four amendments to the address, does not, he said scathingly, "an end to making ultimatum from the house-tops and raising them again." The passage of greatest importance was the following:

"The House will not doubt have observed that during recent days a country has had itself, as the outcome of the Great War, gained very considerable accessions of territory in Europe, Asia, Africa, and also received certain international possessions in Africa renewed claims from countries which were allies in the recent war. I have now championed the claims of Germany to her possessions. I do not desire to say anything at this moment about the claims so far as concerns Germany and other countries, but I must now tell you plainly that we do not admit the right of any Government to call upon us for a contribution when there is no evidence that the Government in question is prepared to make an equal contribution for their own part." (Sound)

Almost at the same time, among British newspapers, Lord Rothermere predicted that Signor Mussolini's visit to Germany would be followed by a declaration of Italian support for German colonial claims.

### What Mussolini Said

Signor Mussolini came last week on the twentieth anniversary of the Italian invasion of Somalia, which he greeted by addressing a great crowd. He said:

"I am glad, under what circumstances we wish to begin the next ten years of the Fascist era. It is complete in this simple word: Peace. Peace is a word which the beating of the drums of the reaction called great democracies have used and abused. When, however, this word leaves our lips, the lips of men who have fought and are ready to fight again, it acquires a deeper, more human significance. It means to be lasting and fruitful. Bolshevism must be eliminated from Europe, Bolshevism in Spain. Certain glaring, absurd cases of the Peace Treaties must be revised."

"A great people such as the German people must not be in a state of inactivity. It is to it, and which it used to have beneath the sun of Africa. Finally Italy must be left in peace, because she has shed her empire with her blood and with her own means without touching a single square yard of the empire of others."

A German delegation headed by the German deputy leader of the National Socialist movement, was suggested that the receipt by the German Ambassador in London of a letter from the British Ambassador in Berlin, in which the British Ambassador stated that the German claim to the Colonies was not a subject for the consideration of the League of Nations.

The German Ambassador in London, on the other hand, stated that the German claim to the Colonies was a subject for the consideration of the League of Nations, and that the German Government was prepared to discuss the matter with the British Government on the basis of the principle of equality of interests.

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Germany on the retention of Tanganyika. Those of us who see insuperable practical objections to the particular claim advanced by Germany, are also revolted by the territorial settlement of 1919, are being actuated by ill-will towards a former enemy, not unkindful of the difficulties of Germany's geographical and economic situation.

We who are finding a stable foundation for our own people's life in the course of mutually stimulating, gradually expanding markets, created by the Outward Agreement, do not take a dog-in-the-manger attitude towards any schemes of mutual intercourse which may be agreed upon between Germany and her European neighbours and their colonial possessions. Such a preferential system of Commercial, Industrial and Possessions of equal effect over a wide area of sheltered and reciprocal trade, and with the links of inter-continental currencies, which will be a real means of inter-continental exchange, is a monopoly of the highest order. It would afford it, not to Germany only, but to other European nations whose difficulties are less than Germany's, should never forget that Economic Justice, which Germany voices so justly, is a justness of equality of means, not of ends, and that the highest of all is the sacrifice of ourselves to equality of treatment under the law, the sacred foundation of peace. That would be a far easier and less difficult sacrifice than any other sacrifice. In the long run, if conceded to the peaceful development of Europe, it need be no sacrifice at all. What is needed is that the British Government should give a lead, now without delay, and not of the acceptance of our lead by the Dominion, the United States, and other countries affected.

Such a solution would demand of us the sacrifice of ourselves to equality of treatment under the law, the sacred foundation of peace. That would be a far easier and less difficult sacrifice than any other sacrifice. In the long run, if conceded to the peaceful development of Europe, it need be no sacrifice at all. What is needed is that the British Government should give a lead, now without delay, and not of the acceptance of our lead by the Dominion, the United States, and other countries affected.

### The Issue of Prestige

There only remains the issue of prestige, the fact that the possession of a certain territory, the control of Native populations, is essential to the dignity of Great Britain. Sir George Skene says that I wish to raise upon a pedestal for all time the figure of being a man for any Colonial possessions. But from whatever has been said in the not very detached atmosphere of the British Government, of which I was a member in 1926, at the time of Lugard, there was no reason why Germany should not assume the responsibility of a mandate if she can name she should acquire a colonial territory.

I do not object to the British Government's free negotiation or purchase of such Colonial territories, and to the economic development of the same, but I must come back to the practical question which I have raised repeatedly, and to which, name, to our many correspondents here, the answer is that the territory is there.

And we, the United Kingdom, should consider with the utmost care the danger of the loss of our population to the hands of a foreign power.

The danger of the loss of our population to the hands of a foreign power, and the danger of the loss of our population to the hands of a foreign power, and the danger of the loss of our population to the hands of a foreign power.





On the strategic side of us also be perfectly... Under present conditions, the nation which controls Tanganyika controls the peace of Africa...

Colonel Melchitzbagen's Criticism

Colonel R. Melchitzbagen, who will be remembered as a distinguished intelligence officer in East Africa during the war, has published the letter...

The author gives six facts which support the major issue. None of the really acute points Germany's claim to Colonies... Why do you think that the 100,000,000 of white people...

It is well to be especially careful with 100,000,000 human beings... Germany or ourselves are engaged with Tanganyika? It is true that we are bargaining away...

Mr. George G. Hardy, of Pondicherry, India, has also taken up the joint plea for an impartial adjustment of Colonial claims... 'The weapons of economic war are the quotas and currency restrictions...

"Times" London Article

What was followed by a long column article in the Times, which is worth reading...

There is certainly a serious question in the air as to the view that the peace of the world will be assured by the mere reversion to the terms of the settlement of Versailles...

The Colonialist is right when we are all agreed that the world is long and glorious... sheer hypocrisy to pretend that so other European Powers fit to be mentioned...

in Africa where the destinies of the Native race present me with a supreme example of the future... the best European experience in a settlement... that it is not in the interests of Tanganyika...

The German Plea for Exemption

The German plea for exemption is that to sanction it is to give the world a precedent... that the German people are not to be treated as a conquered nation...

It is pointed out that the discussion of a general settlement is vital and urgent... to be satisfied before an agreement will be concluded from the outset...

Germany Rejects a General Settlement

A German newspaper has dismissed a suggestion in an article which is intended to meet with a better reception... that a general settlement is not in the interests of Germany...

The newspapers, drawn from the 'official source', took the line that there should be no question of the 'African' ending into a settlement which would barter the... in the possession of Germany by right...



intensions, should... increasing the military... against the... M. Leon Blum, the Deputy...

Germany into a peaceful nation... the most... State. But we are... German... Nazis... space... and ready to further steps...

The Daily... with the matter, saying:

If this question of German colonies is... present international situation does not afford... The British nation is very ready to... terms with Germany... But in the matter of colonies it would... would satisfy... and thus an assurance that any... would not be an... base for... to be asked of this country... to the... and the... whose... is...

General von Eickstedt

General Eickstedt... Bavaria... head of the... said... terms... no longer exist... to live by means... are opposed to the mandate system.

The German... of this problem into... territorial question... and... deprived of her colonies.

The German nation, which has been... against this... since the... come to a conclusion that it must... into the... of her colonies.

German Movement... of... Colonies... drawing...

which officials... in charge of...

Mr. George Nicol's Address To Associated Chambers of Commerce

MR. GEORGE NICOL, President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, said in the course of his address at the opening of last week's annual session in Nairobi... with Government officials, who were very ready to co-operate, and that the criticisms and suggestions of the business community were put forward for the benefit of good.

He warmly welcomed delegates from Uganda who had come to observe, and hoped that the Uganda Chambers would join the Association. Uganda could be assured that the Association will strive to achieve policies at all times. In May it was hoped to hold an interim session in Dar es Salaam, which had offered hospitality for the annual meeting, an invitation which could not be accepted because it was desired to facilitate the attendance of Uganda's observers.

Having urged the Board to make more use of the East African Board, he thanked Mr. Pospiech, Mr. Chandler and Mr. Jenkins for serving upon it as representatives of the Associated Chambers. Mr. Nicol pleaded for closer cooperation between commercial interests in the territories, so that their recommendations, requests, criticisms and queries might have the strongest backing.

He revealed that imports from Kenya and Uganda at £5,675,770 for the first six months of the year were 8% above the corresponding figures of the first six months of 1955. Imports from the Tanganyika imports at £2,005,463 were 17% above the corresponding figures of the first six months of 1955. Exports from Kenya and Uganda advanced 26% to £2,050,000 for the first eight months of the year; that of Tanganyika at £2,093,652 for the same period represented an increase of nearly 10% and that the exports for the first nine months of the year were 10% above the estimates in Kenya and Uganda in Tanganyika.

Belgian Congo Wild Life

The Belgian Ambassador, Baron de Cartigny de Lannoy, described... the Belgian authorities were preserving the life of the Belgian Congo. He said:

When the Parc National Albert was conceived 27 years ago it only covered 700,000 acres, now with the Parc National de la Vallée de la Kagera and Kasai regions the total area it covers about 100 and a half million acres. They are now being undertaken, and are under the... The Belgian Colonial authorities took hand in the protection of wild animals and birds.

Some difficulties are encountered in... the Nations which... have been imposed, and... under very... conditions.

Some... have... from... memorial in the... for... the... The... are not... on... of... and... help...

# The Duke of Gloucester Pays High Tribute to Kenya

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were the guests of the Royal African Society at dinner at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, on Monday night, the Earl of Athlone, President of the Society, being in the chair.

Proposing the toast of the guests, the Lord Athlone said:

Your Royal Highness was on safari in Kenya at the time of your father's severe illness in 1923, and you were forced to hurry home from South Africa by the mail boat. Unfortunately, it crossed you by only a few days, so on our return visit a holiday in England. We had been looking forward to welcoming you as our guest a month later. We were, however, more fortunate in the case of the Duchess of Gloucester, when we had as our guest in 1925.

Turning to Her Royal Highness, the Lord Athlone added: "Little did Your Aunt Alice and I think then that at a future date you should be having so entertaining a dinner with us and your wife at an African society dinner. It is some 15 years ago that you were in Kenya on safari, and I think you must have shot many of the animals which are sketched on this Country of its own. It is only in the last few years that the atmosphere of Africa which draws us all at some time or another back to what has made the Empire and always a wonderful country.

"The chief aim of our Society is to educate and keep alive interest in all things that have to do with the African continent, and for this purpose we have to pass up opportunities of the various organs of State for the Dominion and Colonies. I will now say that those who are here, we represent at this evening which signifies that we approve of our efforts, though they may not encourage any outside interference with their duties."

"We have members from all parts of Africa, but I should like to see more membership. A few years ago this evening promised the presence of a new member from the Union of South Africa, but somebody else follow suit."

### The Attraction of Africa

The Duke of Gloucester said in the course of his reply:

Parts of East Africa I know well, though I have not had an opportunity of seeing a great deal of the Union of the Rhodesias. Lord Athlone, but of course, a far richer experience of the continent, but we can both claim to be victims of the charm of that great land.

There is all a variety, from tropical forest to barren *selva* in the humour and good nature of Africa, there is something that tugs at the heart and the imagination. A visit to Africa is an experience never to be forgotten and to which there must be an opportunity of giving scope to the imagination in any form.

With the increasing complexity of the tasks of education, administration, and agriculture, it is becoming ever necessary to us in the country to find out all we can at first-hand about the various conditions there. The continent of so, or perhaps only a few years ago, is not the same. Our knowledge of it has increased, and it is possible for us to have a more detailed picture of it than ever before. It is possible, however, that the past and present conditions are so different that it is possible to do so, probably for the first time in the history of the world, if they choose the opportunity of the visit to the continent of our visit a month ago.

to stimulate public interest. For these reasons I am glad to hear that the Royal African Society has taken to its many other social activities a scheme for round Africa tours, which will not be confined to its members.

One of the problems which will strike visitors to that of soil erosion, changes in systems of agriculture have exposed the soil to the full fury of tropical wind and rain, and denudation of the soil has proceeded sometimes with appalling results. Some steps are being taken to combat this evil, but perhaps its special nature has blinded many of us to the fact that it is not an isolated phenomenon, but one aspect of the inevitable changes and seasons of Africa, and that it must be tackled as such.

Present researches will allow us to get to the health and prosperity of all continents in Africa, irrespective of race. Memories are short, and we have never come to terms, however, of the great advances in present which have distorted conditions. These agricultural conditions have been made of improving the quantity and quality of Native produce, on which the prosperity of vast areas depends. This prosperity, of course, depends in its turn on the course of world prices, which are completely beyond the control of African producers. We have achieved all these gains, and we look forward with confidence to the solution of the soil erosion problem, and of the many other problems which will inevitably confront us in the future."

### Kenya and Her Settlers

Now if Africa remains in the hands of mere visitors, how much more does it mean to those who have chosen to make their homes and bring up their families there. As I know from my wife, Kenya in particular is a Colony which inspires in a peculiar degree the love and loyalty of its inhabitants, as I can still believe from my memories of its splendid scenery its climate.

I have a warm personal admiration for the courage and determination of those who have made their permanent home in Africa, and who by their energy have done so well. The standards of living in Africa and particularly on the part of the white settlers, is a history which is complete without reference to the inestimable value of the work of the Colonial Civil Service in advancing the Colonies. I am sure that the increasing demands of their citizens are the noblest. Only the best will do for the Colonial Civil Service, and it is most fortunate that Africa is still to include a kind of the very best man, most who can be relied upon to do all that is possible under the heavy burden of the duties of their responsibility.

The demands for Africa must be met, and it is our duty to encourage the right kind of settlement, to work and to promote the great transformation of Colonial Government in the spirit of adventure and a new service. We must always make people, not only in the country, are watching the way in which we conduct our relationship over the world. Africa's who are not only the very best man, most who can be relied upon to do all that is possible under the heavy burden of the duties of their responsibility. The demands for Africa must be met, and it is our duty to encourage the right kind of settlement, to work and to promote the great transformation of Colonial Government in the spirit of adventure and a new service. We must always make people, not only in the country, are watching the way in which we conduct our relationship over the world. Africa's who are not only the very best man, most who can be relied upon to do all that is possible under the heavy burden of the duties of their responsibility.



**Britain's Noble Work in Africa**

The Rt. Hon. W. G. Ominsky Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposing the toast of the Chairman, said:—

"I walk to-day arriving in Cape Town in 1924 on my second visit to Africa, and being most joyfully entertained by Lord Athlone and Princess Alice. Lord Athlone has been President of this Society for some time, and we are delighted to see Princess Alice with us in our first Applause."

"It is a pleasure in South Africa to see the members of the Society, and how happy everybody in Africa was with them."

"It is a happy circumstance also. His Royal Highness, the Duke of Gloucester, married a lady born of a Scottish family, but really a child of Kenya at heart. There are no two members of the family we all regard as being the centre of everything who would be more welcome guests than their Royal Highnesses tonight."

"This Society does a great work, a noble work in bringing together those interested in the great Dominion of the United Kingdom of Africa, in the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia, and in the twelve or more British African possessions under our immediate care; and the more each part of Africa knows of every other part, the better shall we fulfil our various tasks. The Society's journal is quite excellent; it is one which I always endeavour to find time to read."

"I can assure you that His Royal Highness's reference to the Colonial Service and its members will be most deeply appreciated. I think it is true that we are now recruiting some of the best staff ever sent out from his country to the different parts of East Africa. They, the settlers and missionaries and other pioneers who are putting Africa on the map of the world today, are doing a great work in the history of the British Empire. We stand to be judged at the bar of history, and I am quite sure that when that history is written it will be said that Britain in her impact upon Africa has done a noble and great work."

"I propose you the toast of our Chairman, the Earl of Athlone."

Lord Athlone responded briefly.

**Aviation in Rhodesia**

Tribute to their pilots for their fine record safety in the air was paid at a meeting held in Salisbury of Rhodesian and Masaland Airways, when the Hon. Sir G. Downs, Premier, said that since the inception of the company in August, 1937, times of comparative small fleet had travelled 209,700 miles, and had carried 1,553 passengers without loss of life or injury and without a major accident.

He announced that an arrangement had been entered into with Imperial Airways to meet flying routes to Beira and to carry the Empire mail to Salisbury, Lusaka and Blantyre for each service to be carried by 11,000 passengers. An arrangement had also been made with the Southern Rhodesia Steamship Company, which the company would carry Empire mail from Bulawayo twice a week, and to extend the service to Gwelo once a week.

Appreciation of the services rendered from the past year was expressed by the Chairman, the Hon. The Hon. Sir G. Downs, for the contribution of the company to the way of life in Rhodesia, and the good work done in the goods trade, and the extent of

**Planning Ahead in Kenya**

**Governor on a Long Range Policy**

SIR ROBERT BROUKE, Governor of Kenya, opened his first Budget speech in the Kenya Legislative Council last week. It was the most important matter for Kenya as constructive development for which he could do no more at the present time than indicate a plan, leaving to the Executive Council the duty of framing details of a long range policy covering the next 25 or 30 years.

The Executive Council would be the coordinating and synchronising factor in the policy after committees and departments had worked out details. Such problems as communications, land utilisation, soil erosion, water supplies, and social services would be among the items to be included in the programme. Alleviating social efforts were being made to deal with soil erosion, and a plan was being sought for that purpose from the Colonial Development Fund.

The Budget for 1938 showed an estimated surplus of £33,783, while the surplus for 1937 was expected to be between £50,000 and £100,000. The Railway surplus was anticipated to be over £30,000. For 1938 the Budget provides for increased expenditure on social services, local government activities, and on the revenue producing departments.

On the subject of the Ethiopian refugees, the Governor described their reception in the Colony as a work of mercy and a contribution to civilisation. The Colonial Office had decided that it would be unwise and unfair to the other Native peoples to try to absorb the refugees in Kenya permanently, but it was assumed that they would remain in the Colony for another year.

Plans were announced for the expenditure of an extra £42,000 on defence, the Governor saying that the basis of the policy was to provide means of defence against external aggression until adequate means could arrive. The programme outlined included the creation of a mine-sweeping unit with its training bases on Mombasa, to which other Governments were contributing. The King's African Rifles were being equipped with new rifles and Bren machine guns with adequate reserves of ammunition.

**Lord Dufferin to Visit East Africa and Mauritius**

East Africa and Rhodesia understands that Lord Dufferin, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will leave England early in January on a tour of the East African and Mauritius.

Although the details are not yet officially confirmed, it may be expected that he will proceed first to Alexandria and thence by R.A.F. machine to Aden and British Somaliland. Returning to Cairo he will go north to Khartoum where he will embark on an Imperial Airways flying-boat for Kenya from Mombasa. He will fly to Dar Salaam and Zanzibar, before making a dash for Mauritius. It is expected that Lord Dufferin will probably stay about two months.

**MEMBER SHARE ADVICE COUPON**

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

“Chambezi” Simpson  
The Tribute of a Friend

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—You recently published a most interesting account of the career of C. D. Simpson, of Northern Rhodesia, or “Chambezi” Simpson, as he was so often called, in which I must have been known to many of his friends. He might be truly termed one of the “Old Guard,” and his years of the early days on the Shire and in Akronga were worth listening to.

But “Charlie,” as he was called by his many friends, “Butty,” by an irreverent few, will be remembered chiefly as one of the most loyal and respected characters in Northern Rhodesia, a hospitable host, and a charming companion. His cosy dwelling, situated on the banks of the Chambezi (or Chambezi) that placid, steady stream which becomes late on the Congo, was an oasis for tired and thirsty travellers on the long dusty road from the railway to Lake Tanganyika. There Prince, peer, or prospector, it did not matter which, were all welcome at his hospitable house.

FR B. the Duke of Gloucester, on his visit to Northern Rhodesia a few years back, spent some pleasant hunting days on the Chambezi, and was a frequent visitor at C. D. Simpson's notable visitors have also included the charming hospitality of which he and his wife were famous.

He was one of those Scotch gentlemen, famous the world over, who can make anything go which was made to go, and he could easily make a part out of any old bit of machinery. Many a broken-down motorist on the great North Road has had cause to bless Charlie Simpson. But would be any young man to a lorry driver, who might take these ministrations for granted. He would be treated with a cold stare from these same young men, and a few ill-tempered curses behind his back. The Scotch accent would inform the driver of a case, which, though of no account, was a case in which the driver and those who were privileged to be received into his home will remember “Chambezi” as a faithful, devoted, and a successful servant of his country.

He was a great friend to the sick and those who were privileged to be received into his home will remember “Chambezi” as a faithful, devoted, and a successful servant of his country.

The sympathy of all his unnumbered friends, including the many well-to-do, and a great deal of the staff of the hospital, were all out to that small party of his friends, who, naturally,

No Memorial to Stanley  
Mr. Owen Letcher's Revelation

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"  
I read in your issue of the 1st of August a very interesting article by Mr. Owen Letcher, in which he reveals the fact that the British Government has decided not to erect a memorial to Stanley. This is a very interesting revelation, and it is a pity that the British Government should have decided to do this. Stanley was a very great man, and his achievements were of the highest order. It is a pity that the British Government should have decided to do this. Stanley was a very great man, and his achievements were of the highest order. It is a pity that the British Government should have decided to do this.

of the great British Empire, and it is a pity that the British Government should have decided to do this. Stanley was a very great man, and his achievements were of the highest order. It is a pity that the British Government should have decided to do this.

The Emin Pasha expedition, during all the persecutions that resulted from it, was a feat of courage and resourceful organisation which in all probability no other man than Stanley could have achieved. It was Stanley who was largely instrumental in the founding and early development of the Congo Free State, that enormous territory, which is the heart and core of Africa, and which we do not know as the Belgian Congo of an enlightened humanitarian and far-seeing administration. But Stanley not only served that astute monarch, King Leopold of the Belgians, in conjunction with Dr. William Mackinnon, Stanley was in a major degree the founder of our East African Empire.

Long years passed before Stanley's services were recognised, his span of life had almost run out when the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George was conferred upon him. How often is the case of men who have lived Central and East Africa well and truly, and for many years, are passed by. And then Stanley died in 1904, it was forbidden that his remains should be interred in Westminster Abbey beside the dust of Livingstone, as he desired. In the case of the British Empire, there is not one single memorial, monument, or statue to the memory of this great man.

The centenary of Stanley's birth is near at hand, in 1913, and especially Welshmen, throughout the world should see to it that his birth on our reputation for reproduction of the actions of our greatest sons should be typed out in stone, and justifiable commemoration of the acts of courage, the energies and achievements of one whose name is emblazoned across the map of Africa in letters of stalwart and successful endeavour.

Yours faithfully,  
Mazgate, Owen Letcher

Mr. Letcher has, we know, long made a special study of the life of H. M. Stanley, and it is therefore to be assumed that he has made careful inquiries before giving utterance to the astonishing charge that nowhere within the Empire there is a memorial monument or statue to the memory of British Africa's greatest man. This fact cannot be denied, for, if it were not, the memorial would long ago have been erected. The centenary had been realised. The approaching centenary of Stanley's life offers an opportunity which should be seized, and we should welcome expressions of the views of readers as to the most suitable form and place for a memorial or memorial.

To Readers in Africa  
How much better you would read this issue a fortnight earlier. You might have done so if you had had our Air Mail Edition. It is really something of a national disgrace that you



## Zanzibar Clove Industry Government Reply to Indians

AMPHIBIOUS attacks on the clove industry in Zanzibar have been given by Mr. S. D. McElderry, Acting British Resident, at a recent meeting of the Zanzibar Legislative Council.

Both the Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, he said, had considered all the proposals put forward by the Indian Association, but it was not felt that they would safeguard the industry against the abuses from which it had suffered through speculation by traders and speculators, and the exploitation of producers by middlemen. The Government was determined to effect the policy embodied in the recent legislation.

The issue has then clouded by appeals to racial sentiment, misstatement of fact and misrepresentation as to motives, continued Mr. McElderry in a letter to the *Wachanga*, a Zanzibar paper, written by Mr. Parshandas Bhakurdas Bhambhani, an Indian. In a statement that was printed in the paper, the writer asked a question arising from racial feeling, and declared that it is a complete variance with the facts as stated in the Zanzibar Government report in regard to a paragraph in Mr. Mendenhall's report. It is false to declare the fact that the Government's problem is essentially a racial one. That paragraph, however, referred solely to the Land Alienation Bill and had no connection with the clove controversy.

### Propaganda to Blacken Government

Mr. McElderry drew attention to a recent article in the *Bombay Chronicle* which, he said, was an instance, amongst many others, of propaganda to blacken the reputation of the Zanzibar Government. In the article extracted, with omissions which were in the nature of misstatements, it was stated that the Government was engaged in a "diabolical and wicked propaganda, arranged from a letter addressed to the Indian National Association. The letter itself had not been published, but in order that the libel may be exposed I am publishing the correspondence as a seasonal paper."

Replying to a declaration by Pandit Jawaharlal Das, President of the National Congress, that the Government had a monopoly, he said, he had been obliged to send the British monopolist at the expense of the Indian small traders. The *Wachanga* British Resident quoted from a statement made by Mr. K. A. Jinnah, in which he said that the Clove

traders were not a body working for the benefit of the country does not get any benefit from the proposed agreement and the scheme which the Government of India have secured, it will be a benefit for the benefit of growers and cultivators. There is no possibility of any interest exploiting Indian traders, it is only given out in certain parts of the country. It seems to me that the Congress party and even the Press are unconsciously being misled by Indian commercial interests and their propaganda.

## E. A. Group Luncheon

THE LANCES and other members of the Group for Higher Education in East Africa are to be entertained to luncheon by the East African Group of the Over-Sea League at the Halfpenny Restaurant on Wednesday, December 1, Lord Grayworth, Chairman of the Group, will preside. Applications for tickets, costing 6s. for members, and their guests, at 7s. for non-members, should be sent as soon as possible to the Hon. Secretary, East African Group, Over-Sea League, Overseas House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W. 1.

### Mr. Bagshawe's Flight Adventure

Considerable interest occurred in Tanganyika last week when a plane in which Mr. F. J. Bagshawe, the retiring Permanent Commissioner at Tabora, was the passenger, and Mr. Soltau the pilot, was damaged on a flight from Arusha to Dar es Salaam. After being in the air for 24 hours, both passenger and pilot reached Dar es Salaam on foot, and reported that their machine had been forced down on a Native cotton plantation 20 miles north of the township.

### Deportees Reach Seychelles

By the courtesy of the *Argo* of the *Sechelles Chronicle* we have received news of the arrival in the Seychelles of the five Arabs recently deported from Palestine. The deportees are being accommodated in Belvoir, the residential quarter of Victoria, where two well-furnished bungalows have been placed at their disposal, the necessary servants and cooks having been engaged beforehand. The Arabs had they had had a pleasant trip through the Red Sea, and had appreciated the courteous treatment extended to them by the officers of the *Argo*. Active agents whom they obtained after their arrival.

Ask for  
**Gaymer's**  
CYCLE

Obtainable at Messrs. Hutton and Co. throughout East Africa and Rhodesia

GREAT  
**ZIMBABWE**  
SHEPPARD'S

THE MOST MODERN HOTEL IS  
**SHEPPARD'S**

OUR PLEASURE IS THE COMFORT OF OUR GUESTS

### Italy Rewards Natives

MEASURES benefiting Eritrean and Somali natives have been approved by Signor Mussolini in recognition of the services they rendered during the Italian campaign. The population of the Colony is henceforth to be referred to in different documents as "Eritreans and Somalis" not as "active" or "passive" as in the past. The Italian Government has decided to set up in Asmara and Mogadishu for Native and Arab schools, and for the education of war orphans. While Eritreans and Somalis who served in the campaigns are to receive preference in applying for employment, in addition a far-reaching amnesty is being prepared in favour of Eritrean and Somalis.

The Italian Press quotes these measures as an example of the humanitarian nature of Italian policy. What other Colonial Power has ever done, it is thought, to the organs of the conquered troops who died on behalf of the home country? It is asked. Other crass Colonial Powers use the word "war" in signifying the conquered populations who have been conquered and kept in a state of subjection and inferiority, but such customs cannot be applied to Fascist Italy.

The Italian Ambassador in Paris has returned to Rome on reaching the age limit for retirement, and it is announced that Italy will be represented in Paris by a Chargé d'Affaires until France decides to grant *de jure* recognition of the Italian empire in East Africa.

The claim of the Emperor Haile Selassie of possession of the 500 shares in the French Haute-Volta Ababa Railway Company, registered in the name of the Belgian Government, which is contested by the Italian Government, was heard in Paris last week. The Tribunal of Referees who heard the case reserved its judgment.

### Dar es Salaam Durban 24 hours

The Imperial Airways flying boat "Corair" recently flew from Dar es Salaam to Durban in one day. The distance is 2,000 miles, and the time taken was under 15 hours.

### King George Memorial

Southern Rhodesia is to be asked to contribute to the King George V Memorial Fund in South Africa. It is proposed that the memorial shall take the form of an Institute for the treatment and diagnosis of cancer.

### Bulawayo's Bright Cricket

Sitting on the splices seems to be a discovery in Bulawayo cricket. Playing against Poole and Leggett, Coghlan Old Boys scored 200 runs in two hours, of which 110 were scored by retired international batsman, made for, and P. J. Swart, who also retired, 75 in which were 44 6's.

### General Lewin's Return

A picture published in London of Brigadier General A. C. Lewin and his wife on their arrival at Malakal after their dreadful experience on Duk Duwul, where their transport crashed and they were marooned for 10 days, certainly seem to confirm the statement that the eastwinds showed no sign of their terrible ordeal. Neither looks haggard. Mrs. Lewin appears remarkably fit, and the General smiles as cheerfully as usual. Photographs probably cannot lie, so it must be concluded that the mere courage and endurance are equalled by their physical resilience.

### Tourist Cars in S. Rhodesia

Strong protests are being made in Southern Rhodesia against the decision, announced by the Controller of Customs and Excise, that as from November 1, 1937, visitors in motor cars to the Colony must have a triptyque, a guarantee on an insurance company or a bank, or pay a deposit on the car in which they are travelling. Hitherto it has been possible for visitors to enter on presentation of a letter from an employer of repute, a magistrate, or a justice of the peace. Comparison is being made with the action of the Union of South Africa, where steps are being taken to abolish the £5 deposit required from an auto visitor. It is found to be an irritation—as a check on their departure at the end of their visit.

## TRUST YOUR DENTIST

### -he says KOLYNOS



**FOR CLEAN WHITE TEETH and HEALTHY MOUTH**

TRY KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM and discover for yourself the joy of sparkling white teeth and a healthy mouth. The antiseptic, germicidal and astringent tooth paste will enhance the beauty of your



## OUR AIR MAIL EDITION

### A SHILLING A WEEK

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

Executives in East Africa and the Rhodesias who are keenly interested in public affairs need this air mail edition—the first published by any newspaper in the world in connexion with the reduced-weights air mail postal rates.

To leaders of public life, enterprising business and professional men, alert agriculturists and investors, the information thus obtainable within a few days must be of great value.

YOU may receive it regularly for so small a sum as

### A SHILLING A WEEK



Statements Worth Noting

Whoever will come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow Me.

Grass fires have been the curse of Southern Rhodesia.

The Avonshire is an unsatisfactory breed of cattle.

The Avonshire is at the same time one of the oldest and one of the youngest countries in the world.

The Avonshire really gave of his own accord as a reason for emphasizing the need to collect money for the tax.

Thought as possible to telephone from Salisbury to San Francisco or Budapest, it is not possible to phone to Beira.

It is my serious hope that the more money we have in the taxpayer's pocket, the better.

It is amazing to find what a complete success is the life of the members of the Southern Rhodesian Club.

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WHO'S WHO

376.—The Hon. Alan Ross, Welth, M.P.



Copyright

Mr. Hon. A. Ross, M.P., Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament since 1935, was born in South Africa, studied to a solicitor in the Cape Colony and was a member of the Orange Free State Government and Speaker of Southern Rhodesia in 1905 as managing clerk to one of the first legal firms established in Bulawayo.

Sir Charles Coghlan, the first Prime Minister of the Colony, became a partner and later invited Mr. Welsh to join him as a partner and to share their partnership in the law firm of Coghlan and Welsh, which was established in 1927. Mr. Welsh held the Chairmanship of the Parliamentary seat in 1931.

Mr. Welsh, who was educated for years at the Bulawayo Government School, was a member of the United Schools Committee of Bulawayo, a former player of the game of football and a former member of the Bulawayo Club.

Mr. Welsh is the Deputy Chairman of the Caledonian Club, a member of the Rhodesia and of the Bulawayo Club, a member of the United Schools Committee of Bulawayo, a former player of the game of football and a former member of the Bulawayo Club.

# Background

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

**Truth in the Air.**—The public welcome the announcement that the Government is to broadcast in foreign languages. Major Fry said that when they get the news it would be straight news, and not the sort of propaganda which can come from some foreign countries to their credit and not for the better information of the people who listened. "Informed opinion has long been anxious to see effect being taken to counteract the mischief done by such wireless news. There have been frequent complaints of anti-British propaganda broadcast regularly from Berlin in Arabic and other languages of the Near and Middle East, as well as in some of the languages of India. The object of the new service is not to play a cat-and-mouse game with Major Fryon and call 'straight news' where in practice there is an over-supply of it, and that is not straight." *The Times.*

### Mussolini wants Peace.

Signor Mussolini will not make war now. Neither he nor his allies are ready. "I do not think we are going to have immediate war with Germany. I have not examined the coal and iron mines to have a procession of trained men before you will get a German army comparable with that of Russia or France. There is not the slightest chance of a lightning war. I do not say that the danger is less when the reserves have been built up. The dictators are coming to the end of their gunning and forming a strategic position which that time comes, if ever it does. Spain is one of the most dangerous bastions for Hitler, like ours of the French. The interests of the British Empire in the event of war is definitely worse now east and west than it was five years ago." *David Lloyd George's Review.*

### The Rome-Berlin Axis.

The main desire peace because he desperately requires peace. But though he does not want war, he is not going to limit the game of war by staying it. He constantly brings forward the bogey of the Rome-Berlin Axis, merely to throw the foreign aspect of our own German combination on Mussolini's solidarity. The latter is making demands for co-operation Hitler's behalf. The truth is that the Rome-Berlin Axis is a bad thing. It is not surprising that the British of the Franco-British naval pact to keep the sea free from clear of waters. The policy of European politics is that Hitler will not go so far as to make a Roman policy. *Mr. Frank's speaking in the Daily Express.*

**Belgian Cabinet Crisis.**—M. van Zeeland's Government has reduced unemployment successfully by cutting the public service. But his achievements have saved his Administration from scandal and disaster. The Cabinet has resigned, the Prime Minister relinquished his Parliamentary seat also to have complete rest in detaching himself. Broadcasting in Van Zeeland described the attitude of public opinion in recent months as one of dull discontent, difficult to define. It is the result of the uneasy suspicions bred by the discovery of irregularities in the National Bank at a time when M. van Zeeland was Vice-Governor. An official inquiry has been transferred into a judicial investigation because of certain facts held to be inadvisable by the Public Prosecutors. The Governor has been given leave of absence until his term of service expires, and unfortunately inquiries appear to have met with some resistance in the Bank. *The Spectator.*

**Japan.**—Since continental expansion became Japan's accepted policy the Press has developed a habit of regarding Japan, Germany and Italy as the three great powers bound by a vague but bitter hostility to the status quo. Even Japanese who speak of non-aggression all know that the interests of the British Empire and Japan touch at so many points that a good understanding would be of advantage to both. But by an unfortunate coincidence the Japanese Press has recently complained of Great Britain's attitude to the war with China. Readers have been told that Britain is assailing China by selling munitions and furnishing loans, and that Britain has been a ringleader in an anti-Japanese world movement from which only Italy and Germany have stood aloof. This feeling culminated in a meeting of members of both Houses of Parliament which passed a resolution declaring that Japan's attitude does not change Japan's position. *The Telegraph and the Daily Express.*

**Spain.**—If Members of Parliament will read the appalling accounts of what has been happening in Spain owing to one side having all the aeroplanes and the other going to non-intervention, having practically none, they would take more seriously the possibility of ending non-intervention as the track here it has been for the last 18 months, for some are letting it fight itself out in Spain without the enormous over-whelming intervention of Italy on one side. The failure of the British Government's policy is that since January this year some 200,000 men and women in Spain have been killed. *St. Francis's Journal, N. Y.*

**Portugal.**—Portugal is the oldest of all our allies. This alliance has sometimes been more solid than Gibraltar. It is more valuable than ever in view of the changed Mediterranean conditions of today. Portugal is under a moderate but masterly dictatorship. It is the best regime the country has known for many generations. The only alternative is Communism. The interests of Portugal are identical with those of Nationalist Spain. It is madness to strain our ancient alliance of centuries with Portugal, and thus jeopardise our old command of the Atlantic approaches to the Mediterranean for the miserable sake of that ephemeral meddler under the patronage of Moscow who calls themselves the "People's" republicans. *Mr. J. H. Garvin in The Observer.*

**Dr. Schacht.**—Dr. Schacht is as inscrutable as the great old-fashioned diplomat of bygone times. But if he is as proud as they, he is certainly less treacherous. He likes a joke at his own expense, thither thereby from all the present rulers of Germany, with the exception occasionally of Goering. Dr. Schacht was a partner of the well-known Jewish banker, Jacob Goldschmidt, after having risen from the position of tutor to the sons of a Jewish bank president, and since then has undergone far-reaching anti-Semitic Nazis—like who are a Freemason until they were driven out of the same post as they were. *Dr. Schacht's speech in the Reichstag, 1937.*

The Daily Edition subscribers will be better served by the Daily Edition and other publications. The Daily Edition is published daily.



# to the News

## Financial Barometer of the Week Market Movements and Trends



**In a Sentence.**—I wish the antithesis of a dramatist—*Signor Mussolini.*

Democracy is poison to dictators—*The Spectator.*

The British soldier is the last ambassador of peace—*General Sir William Birdwood.*

Economics has been called a dismal science—*Mrs. Brendon Bracken, M.P.*

We are all pacifists—until the impulse urges us to strike—*Miss Anna Hamilton.*

The United States remains an extraordinarily fashioned country—*Mr. R. G. Wells.*

Life is kinder, juster, and more merciful than it was when I was a boy—*Angus Watson.*

I am a man who always reads advertisements—*Mr. S. Morrison, Minister of Agriculture.*

In the last 25 years we have added two inches to the average height—*Sir Kenneth Joseph.*

I have watched Lord Nuffield benevolence with mixed feelings—*The Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

One of the major duties of a friend is to bring you up to one's own reasonable standards—*Miss Monica Radich.*

The greatest need of our day is a revival of the spirit of chivalry, particularly among the rich—*The Rock News of Cardiff.*

The present state of our country continues to be our real trouble will have doubled—*Burgin, Minister of Transport.*

Japan wants China co-operate in order to bring about a new era of fruitful development and constructive prosperity—*Japanese communiqué.*

The whole of the large world of all peoples of these times of crisis—the therapy of order might be prevented by well-ordered financial strict nutrition—*Dr. M. Birchall.*

There is no cause for gratification and the financialist show on the one hand and such courage in the face of great trouble, led on the other hand, which is for itself a

to say in organs so powerful

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**British Recovery.**—In the first six months of this year industrial production as a whole was nearly 50% greater than in the corresponding period of 1931. In the first nine months production of pig iron was nearly 120% more, crude steel nearly 150% more, output of electrical silk and motor vehicles was more than doubled. The amount of merchant shipping under construction in our shipyards at the end of last month was 34% more than for the same period of 1931. While the amount of British shipping laid up was 97% less. Retail imports of raw materials in 1931 were 27% greater in volume, after allowing for price changes than in 1931. The total volume of exports of cotton goods was 22% more. Exports of cotton yarns and manufactures was 12% more, woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures 87% more in volume. In the first nine months of this year bank clearings were 3% more than in the corresponding period of 1931 and retail sales were also much greater in value. The number of insured persons, excluding agricultural workers, in employment rose from about 2,250,000 in September, 1931, to about 11,500,000 last month. —*Samuel Hoar, M.P.*

**Finance Minister.**—Mr. Chamberlain has a genius for keeping himself in the background, and a way of quietness and sense on one side, and a boldness on the other.

It is more important quality which has put him in a crisis—his reports.

The financial powers are in a superior state which is maintained by the relationships with our speculators, and general holders.

At such a time, the Minister of Finance is a man of the world.

Last night Mr. Chamberlain spoke three times in the House of Commons. Nothing was said and yet he gave an account of the situation which was comprehensive and excellent sense.

He has a great deal to say on national finance.

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Stock Exchange.—Latest market prices represent the stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange as well as an index to conditions in the main sections of the market.

Consols 3% 120 5 0

Govt. 6% 102 5 0

India 4% 101 8 0

4% Rhodesia 94 5 0

Nyasaland 3% 96 15 0

Rhod. Blys. 4% 92 0 0

S. Rhodesia 34% 102 0 0

Sudan 4% 111 0 0

Tanganyika 4% 112 15 0

Uganda 5% 114 0 0

Industrials

Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1) 13 9 0

Brit. Oxygen (£1) 13 3 0

Brit. Ropes (2s. 3d.) 2 9 4

Cartaulds (£1) 2 9 4

Dunlop Rubber (£1) 1 14 0

(General Electric) (£1) 3 19 0

Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1) 1 16 7 1/2

Imp. Tobacco (£1) 7 13 0

Int. Nickel Cany. (no par) 5 40 0

Prov. Cinemat. (£1) 1 0 0

Turner and Newall (£1) 4 8 0

U.S. Steels 560 3 0

U.S. Steel (£1) 1 9 0

Unilever (£1) 1 18 0

Unilever (Common of S.A.) 8 48 0

Unilever (S.A.) 3 7 0

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# Income Tax in Kenya

## The Taxpayers' Protection League

The Taxpayers' Protection League of Kenya has requested the Government to withdraw its proposed amendments to the Income Tax Bill. The League has inserted a Memorandum in the Bill as it stands, and in December, 1939, the Executive Members by majority submitted to the Government the following proposals which were faced with what was tantamount to a refusal that the Colonial Office would refer them to the Colony. Whether it liked it or not, and whether it would not agree the Colony would not be able to get any more loans from the Crown Agents as a result of this, they proceeded to come to an amicable standing with the Government.

### What the Colony Expected

As far as can be ascertained the terms of the understanding were that if the taxed members of a majority acquiesced in not opposing the Income Tax Bill the Government and/or the Secretary of State for the Colonies agreed or would agree to:

- (1) To consider the re-formation of a Native Council so as to result in the unification of the community bodies that were closely associated in the responsibilities of Government.
- (2) That there would be no further departure from the Moyne formula so as to result in increased non-voting direct taxation for the purpose of reducing the taxation of the Colony to a level of 10%.
- (3) That the main common law basis upon which the tax was based would be the main basis of the Income Tax in the Colonies of Kenya and Tanganyika Territory.
- (4) That the cost of collection would be approximately an additional £3,000 per annum.
- (5) That there would be a comprehensive adjustment of the fiscal system. (See Official Gazette, October, 1939)

### How Matters Have Developed

The official method of drawing out the under-lying trend can be best followed:

- (1) Executive Council has been reorganised such a way as to give Black members no greater say in managing the affairs of the Colony.
- (2) There is no intention of holding the Moyne formula any further.
- (3) There is no intention of altering the tax on Uganda or Tanganyika.
- (4) An Income Tax has been introduced which throws the burden of taxation on the shoulders of the European settlers to the practical exclusion of all other taxes.
- (5) In order to collect this tax from about 3,000 persons an official organisation, the annual cost of which will greatly exceed the estimate, is being assiduously built up.
- (6) There has not been and there is no possibility of an economical or comprehensive re-adjustment of the fiscal system as there is no possibility of the being considered in Uganda and Tanganyika.
- (7) There are no intentions of any kind to strengthen this Colony has been, by misrepresentation and success, to be applied in a quiescent in a way which
- (8) Calls for a study of the European community to the confusion of Asiatics.

Arabs and Indians. Can not be equitable in a Colony which is based on the European standard of living. It is a far from a fair thing to have a vast sum of money administered in the most vast sum of money.

The direct inducement to Asiatic immigration in that education for their children is practically free. It is a direct discouragement to White settlement. It is a direct encouragement to Asiatic settlement. It is a direct encouragement to Asiatic settlement.

It is an additional handicap to all planters and producers in Kenya as compared with Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. It will put all members of the community both official and unofficial, whether they have to pay the tax or not, to great trouble and expense in filling up forms, consulting accountants, answering inquiries of the Tax Department, etc., and will involve endless litigation. It can be increased indefinitely at the whim of the Colonial Office.

### Europeans Bear The Burden

An analysis of the figures given in the Official Gazette of October 7, 1939, shows that out of a population of 1,000,000, 100,000 have incomes of £700 or more. That is, 10% of the population are in force. It is estimated that 10% of the population will pay the tax, out of 100,000, 25,000 will pay the tax; whereas out of 100,000, 25,000 will pay the tax. The above figures include companies of which 10% of the population are in force. Percentage of population not less than £100 a year, but more than £100, and others not more than 0.01%.

It is evident that the Colonial Office never had any intention of simple change their side of the understanding, and that the sole reason for the introduction of this tax is to increase the production of income in Kenya, and for the purpose of some day to be decided to cury favour with the Manchester school of thought and the Manchester school of thought and the Manchester school of thought.

As will be seen from the League's advertisement in this issue, it is committed to a well representative of the commercial and professional communities of Nairobi, its headquarters, and containing several members who have a wide range of agricultural interests.

**For Comfort  
Cuisine and  
Convenience**

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BEDROOMS  
COMFORTABLE  
ELECTRIC BOARDING  
ON-SITE STATION

GUNBAR, Manager





# KENYA TAXPAYERS' PROTECTION LEAGUE

## CONSTITUTION AND RULES

### CONSTITUTION

1. The names of this organisation is the Taxpayers' Protection League.

2. The address is Stanley House, Harding Street, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

3. The objects for which the organisation is established are:

- (a) To seek by any and every means to get Income Tax legislation expunged from the law of Kenya Colony.
- (b) In the meantime to render all possible assistance to any person or persons or body corporate or unincorporate to mitigate the incidence of Income Tax, thus giving effect to the words of Lord Tomlin in the House of Lords case on the 7. 1945 of Inland Revenue Commission in the Duke of Westminster.

any person or persons or body corporate or unincorporate can to render all possible assistance to any person or persons or body corporate or unincorporate to mitigate the incidence of Income Tax, thus giving effect to the words of Lord Tomlin in the House of Lords case on the 7. 1945 of Inland Revenue Commission in the Duke of Westminster.

(c) To, to consist of the publication and circulation of books, pamphlets, advertisements, or otherwise the impracticability of any equitable application of Income Tax in Kenya Colony, and in particular to demonstrate the deleterious repercussions upon the humble and settler community and also the lower salaried employees who, whilst not directly affected by the tax at present, is liable to be increased in the future, and the property of the same and the property of the same and the imposition of the same.

(d) To work in conjunction with any other organisation or individual person or persons having the same or similar objects, whether incorporated or otherwise.

to do all such other things as may appear proper and expedient to the attainment of the above objects of them.

### RULES

#### First Committee.

- The first committee shall consist of:
- Mr. H. B. Lambton, Chairman
  - Mr. A. A. Lawrie, Secretary & Treasurer
  - Mr. E. B. Gill
  - Mr. W. F. Shapley
  - Mr. H. F. Bergman
  - Dr. A. R. Kenyon
  - Mr. E. C. Harrison
  - Mr. S. A. Mortlocks
  - Mr. G. G. West Loupas
  - Mr. B. G. Buckley
  - Mr. D. Muter
  - Mr. E. D. Bathford
  - Mr. G. A. Tyson
  - Mr. E. Barret

and shall have power to co-opt and to appoint sub-committees.

#### Membership.

2. Any person or corporation declared in conformity with the objects of the League shall at the sole discretion of the Committee be eligible for membership without entrance fee or subscription.

#### Powers of Committee.

3. The Committee shall have power to do all things and take all steps which they may consider expedient to carry out the objects of the League, including the making, altering, amending or revoking of the rules, and shall have power in and in relation to accept any member.

#### Meetings of Committee.

4. The meetings of the Committee shall be held on the first Monday of each month, or on such other days as may be determined by the Committee. The quorum for the meetings shall be five members.

#### General Meetings.

5. General Meetings of the League shall be held at such time and place as the Committee may determine. The Committee may determine that any meeting shall be held at such time and place as the Committee may determine. The Chairman or the Secretary may convene a meeting of the League at such time and place as the Committee may determine. The Secretary shall convene such meeting at such time and place as the Committee may determine. The quorum for the meetings shall be five members.

#### Accounts.

6. The Secretary and Treasurer shall keep proper accounts of all moneys received and expended and shall, accounts shall be open to inspection by the Committee at such times as they shall direct.

## The Asisya of Nyasa

### An Isolated Race

During a medical survey of West Nyasa a district that had probably never before been visited to any extent by a doctor, Dr. D. P. Turner, M.O., came across a tribe, the Asisya, whom he considers to be a race descended from a migrating party of Swahili slave dealers, so different are they from the Atonga who are the principal inhabitants of the district.

His account, in the Nyasaland Medical Report for 1936, reads almost like a "lost world" story. The Asisya live in a "narrowly isolated from the world," in a tiny triangular peninsula jutting out into Lake Nyasa, cut off from the mainland by a range of precipitous mountains 2,000 feet high and two miles long and so steep as to be almost impassable. The base of the triangle is about 13 miles long, enclosing an area of some 40 square miles. Already they have lost a square mile by the rise of the lake and a further rise of 10 feet would swamp them out altogether.

Their land is not communal but is held by individuals and can be bought and sold. The remaining land is owned by a remarkable tribe. The tribesmen are an independent and frugal lot, being porters for the M.B. and declaring that they would not have allowed the District Commissioner to send the doctor if they had realised that he was going to ask their women how many live and dead children they had had.

Although the area of land is too small to grow enough food for the tribe, cassava is their only crop and they catch few fish—they seem to have money to buy all they need for they are a much better fed people than the Atonga, and in much better condition.



## Designed to meet World Competition

With a powerful 25 h.p. six-cylinder engine capable of 80 m.p.h., with a "knock safety" hydraulic valve, 25 is equipped with independent front wheel springing and steering into a "sliding" new "new" front axle. 25 has been designed to meet world competition both in price and performance.

A full five-seater saloon, no draught ventilation, Body Comforter, Seating, orthopedic Synchro-leads, and an adjustable Steering Column are but a few of its features.

The Vauxhall 25 creates a new world standard in motor car design.

# Vauxhall 25

THE MOTOR MARK EXCHANGE, LTD.

## Quintupling Native Crops

### Considered Practicable in Tanganyika

It must have been with a glow of satisfaction that Mr. Ernest Harrison, Tanganyika Director of Agriculture, penned his report for last year for the rainfall had been a failure almost all the common food crops were abundant, underground water supplies had been replenished, and sprays and sprays proved more strongly.

Here and there the distribution was not fortunate, in the Rufiji and the river rose to flood height, while the total rainfall was abnormally low, so that crops below flood level were destroyed—the bulk of the inhabitants suffering both ways. But there was an exception, although Cloudhurst and Lindenburg downpours in places, and the season, and abnormal dampness injured such crops as tobacco and maize.

Record export tonnage of cotton lint, groundnuts (one of Mr. Harrison's favourite crops), rice and other crops, the outstanding features of the year, and plantation crops had little trouble with pests, and even a threatened invasion of locusts failed to materialise.

### Shal and Coffee

Sisal held pride of place in the exports, 80,550 tons, valued at £1,873,312, saving overseas cotton lint, 42,244 tons, valued at £640,625, cotton seed and cotton, 12,746 tons, £344,000, groundnuts, 22,786 tons, £272,246, and hides and skins, 10,000 tons, £267,549, making a total return of £3,467,732.

Coffee fell heavily from 18,588 tons in 1935 to a poor setting of 11,111 in Bukoba. Native coffee accounted for 8,744 tons, a total of 24,244 tons of non-Native. Of the 11,111 tons of coffee exported from Bukoba, 5,000 were of native coffee and 6,111 of non-Native.

Some anticipation of a "boom" in Bukoba may possibly be read into the Director's statement that cultural crops widely reviewed, showed little advance, but efforts to raise the water level in the case of plantations by native owners were made continually, but with little success, and he concludes that "while the agriculturalists may fail to achieve results with these crops, the people of the Territory feel that it would be unwise to make any more of them."

### An Analysis of Production

Five years ago Mr. Harrison set out to raise the exportable surplus of agricultural products of the Territory, both edible and inedible, to a total of 100,000 tons by 1936, at the close of his "Five Years' Plan." He admits candidly that the 100,000 tons of that year are only a partial success.

He has a genius for analysis; and, on going carefully into the matter, he finds that 70,000 tons represent the purely Native contribution, 30,000 tons being the produce of Estates. Three million Natives are producing the 70,000 tons, or just over 50 lb. weight per head—2 cwt. per family of five. This figure he regards as far too low, 10 cwt. per family being not too much to expect. The attainment of that total does not seem impossible in a Territory in which the Administration and the Agricultural Department work so well together, and in which such excellent foundations have been laid.

Total loss of 10 tons of soil per acre from the controls and of only 14 tons by the treatments are the figures obtained over the three years, 1933-35 and 1935-37. The soil conservation department.



**Council for Lake Victoria**

A 32-foot launch, intended for service on Lake Victoria from Kisumu to Kenia, Moma Bay and Port Swahili, will be taken to Mombasa next week by the s.s. "Madura," also a launch which is to be operated by the Overseas Motor Transport Company, is to millerize the transport of goods, fuel oil, mineral machinery and Native produce. Equipped with a 40-horsepower diesel engine, it will have a speed of 16 knots an hour.

**Kenya Coastal Area Progress**

Progress is being made in the coastal area of Kenya in many directions. A new road to Mungu will be constructed as soon as the present survey is completed; the road between Malindi and the Tana River is also being reconditioned, and at Likoni work is being expedited with the new wireless directional lighting station, the telegraphic section of which has a range of about 100 miles.

**Kenya Coffee in Johannesburg**

The East African Cafe, established in Johannesburg following the success of the East African Pavilion in the Empire Exhibition, has proved so popular that a second cafe is to be opened in the commercial area of the city. The present premises accommodate for 136 people. An East African atmosphere has been created by the use of Native hut lampshades and Native curios and weapons and by East African scenery and typical flora and fauna being painted on the walls. Mr. C. J. de la Archer, who was in charge of the East African Pavilion in the Exhibition, has shown commendable enterprise in establishing the new concern under private auspices.

**News Items in Brief**

A new Sudanavo plastic stamp, overprinted with the new design, is now on sale.

The Kenya George V Memorial Fund, being raised in Kenya, now totals £1,700.

A conference on cotton growing problems is to be held in Mombasa in September, 1938.

Electricity from the Victoria Falls hydro-electric plant is expected to be available by the end of this year.

A Sudan export of 320,674 bales of cotton during the first nine months of this year. Cotton has collected amounted to £2,263,352.

A Bill to control importations of Vauxer into northern Rhodesia is to be introduced in the forthcoming session of the Legislative Council.

A Squadron of the French Air Force left Paris last week on an flight to Madagascar via Gao, Bongo, Stanleyville, Elizabethville, Broken Hill and Alexandria.

The German battleship "Holstein" is to four weeks of port of call in the East Coast of Africa, and homewards via the East Coast.

Export trade handled in Kilindini by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first eight months of this year totalled 33,275 tons compared with 341,058 tons during the corresponding period of last year. Import traffic railed from the Coast totalled 121,238 tons compared with 82,738 tons.

# KENYA

## BRITAIN'S MOST ATTRACTIVE COLONY

**KENYA OFFERS GREAT OPPORTUNITIES** for the settler.

Those with moderate means who are contemplating home-making should consider carefully the Colony's many exceptional advantages.

**KENYA IDEAL FOR RETIREMENT.** Particularly for the man retiring from any profession or business with an assured income or pension, has Kenya many attractions.

Here he may enjoy his retirement either farming, participating in public affairs, or leading a pleasant social life, with sport of all kinds.

- Healthy climate
- Fertile lands
- Congenial surroundings
- Pleasant social life
- Light taxation
- Reasonable living costs
- Good schools
- Excellent fishing and outdoor sport

ENQUIRIES ABOUT THE Colony will be welcome by

Colonel C. F. KNAGG,

KENYA AGENT

BRAND BUILDING, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2.

The Secretary, Kenya Selection (1937)

P.O. Box

Mombasa, Kenya Colony

LATEST MINING NEWS

# Rhodesian Anglo-American

Rhodesian Anglo-American, the mining company, has published its annual report for June 30, 1937, and has announced that for the year it has made a profit of £1,021,147, including the balance brought forward of £20,024 and premiums on shares issued during the year of £102,147, making a total of £1,143,171.

After providing £1,000,000 for income tax and other adjustments the year's available balance is £143,171. From this sum £400,000 has been transferred to a new "reserve account," bringing it to £1,000,000. An interim dividend of 10% less tax was paid in May and a final dividend of 10% is to be received in the forthcoming year. Thus, after providing for the dividend and for the additional 10% reinvestment, there remains £143,171 to be carried forward.

On June 30, 1937, there was an excess of liquid assets of £548,000, this was after allowing for taxes for the proposed final dividend. The total £1,000,000 shown in the balance sheet represents the amount advanced by the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. under arrangements which that Company has agreed to provide facilities up to £2,000,000 annually.

The company's principal asset is its shareholding in the Anglo-American Corporation, Ltd. which is valued at £6,350,000. There is also an investment of £342,757 bringing together £6,692,757. The market value of the Anglo-American shares is £18,762,197.

# Tanganyika Diamonds

The proposed amalgamation of the shares of the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Company, Ltd. and the Tanganyika Gold Subscribers' Company, Ltd. is being held in London. The amalgamation will be held in the form of a shareholders' meeting on the 15th of the month. The shareholders of the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Company, Ltd. are primarily a group of 100 shareholders, and also a block of approximately 75 shares held in trust for the sale of the mine.

The proposed amalgamation will be held in London on the 15th of the month. The shareholders of the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Company, Ltd. are primarily a group of 100 shareholders, and also a block of approximately 75 shares held in trust for the sale of the mine. The proposed amalgamation will be held in London on the 15th of the month.

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## ON BUSINESS OR ON PLEASURE

YOUR TRAVEL IN EAST AFRICA CAN BE MADE SWIFT AND SMOOTH BY THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

THE BUSINESS CENTRES are linked by regular, speedy and comfortable train services.

FOR TOURISTS, train services to the game reserves, to the excellent fishing rivers, on to the inland seas and for tourists going everywhere are afforded here through connections with the Sudan, the South and the Belgian Congo.

WHILE you are contemplating SETTLEMENT in East Africa, the you in comfort to the fertile and healthy



BEFORE travelling in East Africa, the Railways of East Africa can ease your

## THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

London, 1937. The Railways of East Africa are a joint venture of the British, Belgian, and Dutch Governments. The main line runs from Mombasa to Nairobi, Kenya Colony.





**Mullitza Copper Mines**

At the end of the month, according to the War Office, the Mullitza Copper Mines, the first of the new mines, has been shown to have the capacity to produce a lower level of output than had been expected. The output of the mine in the first 100 days was only 1,000 tons, against the 1,500 tons which it should be able to produce in the first 100 days. The output of the mine in the first 100 days was only 1,000 tons, against the 1,500 tons which it should be able to produce in the first 100 days. The output of the mine in the first 100 days was only 1,000 tons, against the 1,500 tons which it should be able to produce in the first 100 days.

**Rhodesian Selection Trusts**

Mr. A. Casser Beatty, having been elected as chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust, the first of the new trusts, in which the company Rhodesian Selection Trust has a large interest. Mr. John A. Astley, one of the directors, said in his speech at the adoption of the annual report that last year the company had been able to treat over 300,000 tons of ore. In both meetings tributes were paid to Mr. D. Stokke, the managing director, who has contributed so greatly to the development of the company.

**Mining Personnel**

Mr. K. H. Davison has left Southern Rhodesia for Zambia. Mr. Malton has been appointed as the new manager of the Rhodesia for Johannesburg. Mr. A. R. Thomas has been appointed as the new manager of the Rhodesia for Johannesburg. Mr. A. R. Thomas has been appointed as the new manager of the Rhodesia for Johannesburg.

**Latest London Stock Prices**

Anglo-Siam Corp.	10s 9d	10s 9d
Busnick Mines (10s)	6s 9d	6s 9d
Gam & Motor (12s 6d)	7s 9d	7s 9d
Consolidated African Sec.	1s 6d	1s 6d
East African Collieries (15s)	12s 6d	12s 6d
Exploration Co. (10s)	10s 9d	10s 9d
Fanti Consolidated (8s)	2s 9d	2s 9d
Gold Fields Mines (2s)	2s 9d	2s 9d
Gold Fields (Rhodesian) (10s)	11s 6d	11s 6d
Kaferia Mines, Ltd. (5s)	3s 6d	3s 6d
Leona (Sudan) Gold (2s)	2s 6d	2s 6d
Marion Gold Mines (10s)	1s 6d	1s 6d
Kenan (10s)	1s 6d	1s 6d
Kenya Consolidated (2s 6d)	1s 6d	1s 6d
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate	1s 6d	1s 6d
Kimberley (10s)	1s 6d	1s 6d
Leonora Corporation (10s)	2s 6d	2s 6d
Loanwa Consolidated (5s)	1s 3d	1s 3d
London Australian & Gen'l	5s 9d	5s 9d
London & Johannesburg (5s)	0s 6d	0s 6d
U.S. Gold Areas (5s)	1s 6d	1s 6d
Uganda Asbestos (1s)	3s 9d	3s 9d
Nchanga Cons. (20s)	4s 0d	4s 0d
Rezende (1s)	4s 10d	4s 10d
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s)	1s 0d	1s 0d
Rhodesia Katanga (1s)	2s 0d	2s 0d
Rhodesia Mines & African (10s)	1s 0d	1s 0d
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s)	5s 0d	5s 0d
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s)	5s 0d	5s 0d
Rhodana (1s)	1s 0d	1s 0d
Roan Antelope (1s)	1s 0d	1s 0d
Rosman (5s)	4s 9d	4s 9d
Selection Trust (5s)	2s 6d	2s 6d
Sherwood Starr (5s)	4s 9d	4s 9d
Tanami Gold (1s)	5s 0d	5s 0d
Tanganyika Cons. (10s)	10s 0d	10s 0d
Tanganyika Commissions (1s)	1s 0d	1s 0d
Tanganyika Mines (1s)	1s 0d	1s 0d
Taita Goldfields (5s)	1s 3d	1s 3d
Whitby Gold (1s)	1s 0d	1s 0d
Whitby & Rhodesia (1s)	2s 0d	2s 0d
Wankie Colliery (10s)	2s 0d	2s 0d
Zambezi (5s)	1s 0d	1s 0d
Zambezi Exploring (1s)	1s 0d	1s 0d

**GENERAL**

British Airways Corporation	31s 4d	30s 3d
British South Africa (15s)	8s 9d	8s 9d
Central Line (5s)	9s 0d	9s 0d
Consolidated Steel (1s)	9s 0d	9s 0d
East African (10s)	5s 9d	5s 9d
East African Sisal Plantations (10s)	5s 9d	5s 9d
E. A. Power & Engineering (1s)	20s 9d	20s 9d
Imperial Air (1s)	3s 9d	3s 9d
Kasapa Cotton (1s)	2s 9d	2s 9d
Kenya Devel. (1s 8d)	1s 6d	1s 6d
Mozambique (5s)	1s 6d	1s 6d
Port of Swaziland (1s)	1s 6d	1s 6d
Rhodesia Railways	1s 6d	1s 6d
Sharps Estate (1s)	1s 6d	1s 6d
Sudan Plantations (New)	1s 6d	1s 6d
Victoria Falls Power (1s)	1s 6d	1s 6d
W. Africa (1s)	1s 6d	1s 6d



# INDUSTRY

## KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA

Clean power available in many areas before selecting a factory site or planning power appliances refer our proposals to one of our offices.

Special tariffs are available on large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to growers in the "farm" area.

Machines in Kenya and Tanganyika 3 phase 4 wire 415/240 volts.  
in Tanganyika 3 phase 4 wire 415/240 volts.  
240/120/240 and 240 volt. Direct Current.

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THE ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.  
Tanganyika

THE SHARPS BATTERY & QUINCY ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.  
Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Rhodesia

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FOR HOLLY GOOD MEALS

First, there's the extra special favour of the Pan Mon then there's its digestive qualities.

The Pan Mon makes you want to eat more - and makes it safe for you to do so!





# South African & General Investment & Trust Company

## Demand for Industrial Finance

By CLEMENT DAVIES'S REVIEW

The annual general meeting of the South African and General Investment and Trust Company Limited, was held last week at the Grosvenor Hotel, London.

Clement Davies, the Chairman of the company, after reviewing the accounts for the year which disclosed a divisible net profit of £1,000,000, outlined the directors' proposal for a final dividend on the Ordinary Shares of 3% making 5 1/2% for the year, and to transfer £500,000 to a reserve account, said:

You may think it is hardly usual for a company pointing out the value of its investments on the safe and conservative lines upon which we have proceeded for 20 years. And you must remember that every time we have invited shareholders to share in the solid features of our business and the high standards of our policy, I feel that every year we are adding to our standing by continuing to build up a large mortgage and finance portfolio, and that an exorbitant work added.

Our funds today are £1,000,000 and our assets and liabilities total over £1,700,000, total over £1,800,000 with a large reserve fund. Goodwill is £1,000,000. We have sufficient to pay practically the whole of our management expenses.

### Industrialists' Visit to South Africa

When addressing a year ago in London, that our managing director and I, on the point of leaving for an extensive visit to South Africa. During the three to four months that I was in South Africa business in the whole was buoyant and it was more or less a boom. When the sudden change did occur and when the black days came, it was really impossible to realise all stocks and shares, it was impossible to be able to get that with the liquidation of a large account which showed a large amount for which we had made provision. About £400,000 were advanced amounting to £1,000,000 were advanced secured. The result was that the company was responsible for the supervision of the capital handled down by the responsible officers.

Turning to the more general position on the Rand, we had a large increase in the mining industry both on the expansion of the east and west of the near future. The expansion of the industry all entered into the expansion of the industry and being opened up to the mining industry and the roads and the railway was continued in the development of large proportions of the ground in the district where borehole results are of a fairly considerable mine.

### Price of a Share

Price of a share in the company is by the subsequent action of the market. The value of the share in the price of the share, and the report of the company and the value of the share in the market as the value of the share in the market. It is a well known fact that the value of the share in the market is a function of the company's performance and the confidence of the market in the company's future. The price of a share is a function of the company's performance and the confidence of the market in the company's future.

... reflected in the own...  
... in the future.

The demand for industrial finance in South Africa is steadily growing, with the result that specialised organisations to cope with it are being developed. In the past few years companies have been found in our excellent auspices to cater for two distinct types of this demand. The Industrial and Credit Corporation, limited to deal with fire-purchase exchange, and the African Industrial and Finance Corporation, limited to finance the development, underwrite, and financing of industrial concerns. Each of these corporations is building up a specialised staff which will be able to investigate all business opportunities. We were invited to associate ourselves with these two corporations in order to take financial interest in them, and we have after mature consideration decided to. Your board are of the opinion that through the medium of these two trusts the Trust Company can best assist and participate in the development of industrial and financial life in South Africa.

### Sugar Growing Interests

After some three weeks at our office, our return to our growing business here. The managing director and I left for Natal and having made ourselves familiar with the latest position of our debtors and the state of our property interests there, we spent three days in the Umfolosi and I want to name districts of that territory visiting the farms in which we are mainly concerned.

I will first take the Umfolosi district, my eyes were first opened at the vast amount of interest which had been made both on our own property and on the mortgages mortgaged to our own property. This fine result was greatly due to our own supervision. Mr. G. J. Batters, the production manager under the guidance of more up-to-date and intensive methods of farming, combined with the substitution of the new varieties of soft cane, was very greatly increased the productivity of the farms. A further encouraging feature is the substantial rise in the world price of sugar during the past year, from which the South African sugar industry will benefit in respect of the sugar which it exports. There is no doubt that the minor drawback to this more prosperous state of affairs is the fact that it is a part attached to the agreement to restrict production which may mean a curbing of our own development.

### Combating the Sugar Crisis

Combating the sugar crisis is a task which is being undertaken by the Union Government. The sugar industry is facing a severe crisis due to a combination of factors, including a decline in the price of sugar and a shortage of raw materials. The government has taken various measures to support the industry, including providing financial assistance and implementing price controls. The industry is also working to improve its efficiency and reduce its dependence on government support. The situation is expected to improve in the future as the industry adapts to the new market conditions.

Rhodesia

... find that the position generally throughout the Colony has greatly improved during the past 18 months. The tobacco industry is making good headway and the second season of the auction sales has been highly successful. There has been a considerable production of sports of silver, some with great value and for cash at enhanced prices.

The Salisbury Board of Executors, in view of the very unseasonable and steady business and profits has maintained the profit at a figure which has been set to pay 10% per annum.

Mr. H. S. Waghall's Summary

Mr. H. S. Waghall, the managing director, who seconded the motion, said that the Commission you have dealt to date with our interests in South Africa. I shall confine my remarks to Southern Rhodesia, but it is by far the most important agricultural industry of the country and the welcome improvement in tobacco prices, which I anticipate will continue, has done much to brighten up the general state of business there. During the past season 18,500,000 lb. of Virginian tobacco has sold at an average price of 10s. the product of 17,250,000 lb. at a gain of 10% last year. The reason for this has been one of the things which has helped to develop is to give the biggest individual tobacco estate in the world.

The report of both the Commission and the Board was adopted.

Mini-Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Ltd. Successful Year's Trading

SIR FRANCIS VOULES'S REVIEW

The fourteenth annual general meeting of Mini-Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Ltd., was held on Friday last at 19, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

Sir Francis M. Voules, C.B.E., the Chairman of the company, who presided, said that the directors were pleased to report a successful year's trading enabling the company to pay dividends totalling 3s. for the past year.

Review of Good Planting Policy

In spite of a short rainfall in Nyasaland, the crop harvested was 25,500 lb., an increase of 70% on that of the previous season. The fields covered 2,050 lb. of tea per acre, including 250 acres of three-year-old tea, which have a mean yield of 400 lb. per acre. These results show that the company had been successful in its policy of planting tea on a large scale, and in securing the first and most expensive tea in the world available from India. The directors are anxious, if possible, to obtain some use of the land as a reserve forest, in order to be able to open and plant an experimental plantation of trees with their oil trees. Special areas of the forest were set aside in Nyasaland, and prospects of the tea as a product to the tea industry were promising.

The Future of Tea

When asked to the future he said to advise approval of the tea industry in Nyasaland on the favorable terms put forward by the International Tea Restriction Committee when applying to the Government to limit the extension of the present tea-growing areas for planting tea from April 1933. The market for good common tea such as Nyasaland would continue at a profitable level, and his belief would remain as long as restrictions continued.

The company's estimated crop for the current year was 200,000 lb., and the average yield per acre was 100,000 lb. in 1931. The average yield under revised 1932 was 100,000 lb. had been needed of half the crop of good grades for export at its old price, which he thought would be a very profitable rate for the industry. They had obtained 100,000 lb. of tea for the year, and it was for the whole of the output of dust for this year.

Shareholders' Resolutions

The shareholders, attending on both days, 8% of the share and the meeting of the directors, had been received and the company's estate was 100,000 lb. of tea. Of the 8% of the year's crop, together with the 100,000 lb. of tea, had been transferred to the new 200,000 lb. It was also proposed to add a further 100,000 lb. to the general reserve fund of 100,000 lb. The report was unanimously adopted and a vote of thanks was accorded to the directors and the staff.

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# Sisal Estates Limited

## Prospectus Estimates Realized

The first annual ordinary general meeting of Sisal Estates Limited, was held in London last week. Colonel W. E. Bromley, C.B., D.S.O., the Chairman of the company, presided.

The representative of the Secretary, Mr. John K. Gillet and a Committee, also read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said: "Before we begin our business, I must refer to you, Mr. Gillet, in regard to your not being here, but from the fact that you assume you will take the report and accounts as read."

"As shareholders are aware the assets of this company consist of one acre of what is called Mwangi and all the share capital of Bird and Co. (Ceylon) Ltd., a company incorporated in Kenya which owns and operates the estates. While in reference to technical matters the notes are held in two companies and the statements accounts have to deal with them in this way in the directors' report and consolidated balance sheet and profit and loss account, two treat the company as one entity and I propose to do so to-day."

"You will have gathered from the report that the work of Bird and Co. Ltd. and the conversion of Eastold into freshhold has not yet been completed, with the result that, with one or two exceptions, the whole of the company's properties are free from any charge of any description."

"You may remember that, at the time of the incorporation of the company, the shares were issued at a price of £1.20, and from £1.20 to 10s. 6d. to clear the old debts of the property and to provide for the writing down of certain book assets. This opportunity was taken to reveal all the assets in the form of present-day values and the directors' report will see in the consolidated balance sheet include these variations."

"With regard to the stock, I have mentioned that the stock now shipped at the close of the accounts was 300 tons and all this has now been sold."

### The Year's Working

"You will remember that, in the prospectus, I estimated a net profit of £66,300, subject to 1937-38 interest of £4,235, leaving £62,065. This was based on an output of 6,000 tons and an average selling price of £25 per ton. As stated in the report, our actual output fell short by 500 tons, but this was compensated for by the increase in the average price, obtained locally, of £6 10s. 0d. while certain incidental sources of income helped to offset the interest and other non-recurring charges. In the non-recurring charges included, the profits made work out to the figure estimated in the prospectus."

"The principal cause of the short output was the shortage of labour, but I am glad to say that the situation is now very satisfactory. Nearly 50% of the labour is permanently settled, or nearly so, the estate has two periods during the year we suffered a heavy amount of rain which also adversely affected production. I mention that for the first quarter of the year the output was 1,600 tons for 300 tons of the contract with 1,700 tons for 300 tons for the remainder of the year. This was due to the fact that the output of 1,700 tons was secured by the carrying out of this including

might and charge. Labour charges also portion the amortisation of the 1,000 tons per ton for the contract. The output of 1,700 tons for the past year, however, due to the fact that the output of 1,700 tons per ton, mentioned in the prospectus, is not a fair average price, but is a small increase in price per ton and a small increase in wages.

### Satisfactory First Year's Results

"I think all things together, I think that the results for the first year of the company's existence are satisfactory, and as these results are largely due to the local organisation and management, I should like, on your behalf, to convey your appreciation to the managing director, Mr. Gray, and his staff here in East Africa. I may say that I thought it very important that directors from London should visit the estates in the first year. Mr. T. H. Crook was able to get here in July, on his way to the East, and Mr. Sanders, who, formerly worked on the estate, was only recently called. Both these gentlemen made a most interesting and thorough study of the company on the spot and have expressed themselves as more than satisfied with the progress of the estates and the organisation. I might mention that Mr. Sanders made a special investigation into our tea supply and he is convinced that it is ample. A rubber planting programme, completed with 600 hectares for 1937-38, last year, should make this situation safe for the future."

"With regard to the future, the costs of production (including those costs like freights over which we have no control) may rise from time to time in line with the rise in the price of tea. I think such a rise may be offset by greater utilisation of modern machinery, and I should mention that we are missing no opportunity to maintain our machinery and plant at the highest standard of efficiency."

### The Market Outlook

"With regard to prices, it is difficult to prophesy. As you are aware, the demand for binder twine depends on the world production of wheat. The carry-over of binder twine is stated to be appreciably in excess of normal requirements for the future of the wheat crop in some parts of the world. The authoritative reports from the United States, however, indicate that the planting of wheat acreage in 1938 will be larger than in 1937 and should this materialise it should have a favourable effect on the market. At the moment the international situation is largely responsible for the heavy stock of twine which is nominally placed at this time of year in anticipation of future requirements."

"I would remind you, however, that the market for sisal for other uses, such as small cordages, small cordage, etc., is growing to a proportion of the commodity for the other uses, binder twine."

"As mentioned in the report, we have sold 2,525 tons of twine this year at an average price of £16 10s. 4d. per ton."

"In conclusion, I may say that, subject to the reports made regarding market conditions, we have every confidence in the fact that the company has prospered and will continue to prosper. I have signed the accounts, the contracts for the year, and the declaration of the final dividend. This was followed by a dividend of 10s. 0d. per share and carried into account for the next year."

## E. A. Coffee Trade Association

DELEGATES from Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala and Moshi were present at the first general meeting of the Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa, held in Nairobi last month. The constitution and rules of the Association were approved, and a budget was agreed upon for the year ending June 30, 1938. Mr. L. B. Freeman, secretary of the Governors' Conference, was elected president, with Mr. H. S. Thomas as Vice-President, and Mr. A. J. Ginn as secretary.

Among the subjects discussed were standardization of weight of coffee bags throughout East Africa; uniform arbitration rules to be adopted by all trading centres; and registration of dealers' marks.

It was also agreed that the possibility should be explored of establishing a joint committee of producers and traders, consisting of representatives of the Eastern Africa Coffee Trade Association and the East African Coffee Producers' Committee, which it was hoped would be a position to consider and express, jointly, views on any questions of general interest to the coffee industry in the East African territories.

### Rhodesia to Spend £500,000 on Roads

Southern Rhodesia is to spend a further £500,000 in the next year on construction of new roads, and during the same period to legislate to make the country, by 1941, an attractive place in which to open a bank and a further step towards the development of the Colony as a whole.

## Trans Zambesia Railway

The Trans Zambesia Railway Company announces their report for 1936, that gross receipts for the year were £1,141,000 and working expenses £860,000. The net receipts thus amounting to £281,000 and after adding £221,000 interest on bank deposits, the available total of £502,000 compared with £300,000 in 1935. It is pointed out, however, that the 1936 figures include for the first time a full year's working of the southern approach to the Lower Zambesi bridge.

The high average output during the year was 1,408 tons of mineral products, and 1,250 tons of agricultural produce, with a total of 2,658 tons of cargo. The company was successful in obtaining a further £100,000 of advances with a total of £1,141,000.

Also significant for markets made by the Government for the profits of an additional £100,000, and for carrying out improvements and betterments of the line, a further £100,000 of advances for first mortgage mortgages.

## Bank Trade Review

The Standard Bank of South Africa include the following items concerning East Africa and Rhodesia in their annual trade review.

**Kenya.**—Business in the Mombasa foreign trade market and commitments are being held back by the possible resumption of Sino-Japanese hostilities and the Japanese market for acquiring some concerning war time orders, particularly in view of the necessity for placing orders in the near future for the new Uganda railway.

General business remains quiet and steady, financial conditions good.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—Trade generally steady, and plentiful of native crop goods districts, and general business is being done.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—General trade steady, with an independence in Bulawayo and Salisbury, owing to the influx of visitors to Agricultural Shows, and as farmers continue to plant the maize crop, trade activity should be maintained.

**Uganda.**—General business steady, with a continuation of growing activity in the foreign trade market, but held back by farmers of India, Pakistan, and Burma, and a slow trade in the general market. Trading conditions are reasonably good, and cotton goods being marketed is disappointing, and a normal and earlier expectation regarding yields will be possible.

### Increase in Beans Imports

The Bank D.C. & Q. include the following items in their annual trade review. The general trade in the region is steady, but some delay in the general market, and the lower alternative crop of maize is expected. Competition in local maize crops for early growth was particularly noticeable in some areas. Trade generally quiet, but market for some goods is showing activity in anticipation of a new crop and shortage of shipping space.

There has been a marked reduction in imports of maize, and a corresponding increase in the quantity of beans imported. The quantity of beans imported has increased by 100,000 tons, and the quantity of maize imported has decreased by 100,000 tons.

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Liamo Castle	Dec. 7	Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 17	Dec. 20
Westerly Castle	Dec. 14	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
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Edinburgh Castle	Dec. 28	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 7	Jan. 10



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THE STANDARD BANK MONTHLY REVIEW

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Magic of the Writer

German Boy on Colonial

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Background

New Year Meeting

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. HUBERT HARRISON, M.P., Minister of Education in Rhodesia, after much anxious thought and careful consideration, has issued the following statement regarding the principle upon which the future Mr. Huggins's Education of the European youth (Irm Brand) of the Colonial Schools should be conducted. It is to be noted that he is no member of the Ministry. For all the talk of sincerity he is, to be honest, a far more practical man than he is given credit for. He is, in fact, a more practical man than he is given credit for. He is, in fact, a more practical man than he is given credit for. He is, in fact, a more practical man than he is given credit for. He is, in fact, a more practical man than he is given credit for.

principle, though he must regard it as a relief to be able to rely on his own. The teaching of smatterings, especially in the case laid down in his scheme, needs more than a liberal patting, 'knowledge' and devotion to the interests of both sides of greater value than in this case. It is, in fact, a more practical man than he is given credit for. He is, in fact, a more practical man than he is given credit for. He is, in fact, a more practical man than he is given credit for.

international professional business harmonization of the incoming and outgoing trade of a country. It is, in fact, a more practical man than he is given credit for. He is, in fact, a more practical man than he is given credit for. He is, in fact, a more practical man than he is given credit for.

we shall follow the discussions in the next Parliament with interest. So much so that we shall be glad to have a chance to discuss the matter in detail. It is, in fact, a more practical man than he is given credit for. He is, in fact, a more practical man than he is given credit for. He is, in fact, a more practical man than he is given credit for.







# German Press Concentrates on Colonies

## Demand to be Addressed to Great Britain

THE "LITTA" (LITVA) NEWSPAPER, published by an official institution of the Lithuanian Republic, has published the following demand for Colonies which is to be presented at an early date:

In the German quarters it has been noted during the past week that Government would be asked for a "plan" for the purpose of submission with the League of Nations for the return of the former Colonies which has now assumed chief prominence in the German Press, receiving more emphasis than it was in China or Spain, or even than the accord with Italy.

### General Comment on Newspaper

General Comment on newspaper, the *National Zeitung* of Berlin, gave great prominence one day last week to the German demand for Colonies, the headlines reading: "Rich Manashes Hypocrisy and England's Obligation to Hand Over." The burden of the article was that Germany's moral and just claims would be shortly covered if the Colonies had been stolen by a *Diktat* to which Germany was no longer subject, and with the greater emphasis Germany demanded, and would demand, in an increasing measure, the return of her African possessions, in so far as they were necessary to her life, but because she had the moral right to possess them.

The notion of mandates was described as sheer hypocrisy, and it was alleged that Great Britain's behaviour during the past decade had exploded the pretence that Geneva concerned itself with the mandates except as a matter of "great Britain's interest." It was asserted that the territories which were really Germany's by right, was the quantity to which the German demands were addressed.

Germany desired a peaceful reparation, but the withdrawing of the military forces and the determination of the Reich had altered the conditions which made possible the Colonial measures of Versailles and Geneva. Whether the return of other States should be re-considered, it was claimed that other Colonial robbery had no valid international order status. Their possession was simply illegal, which would be nullified by Germany now and in the future.

### The Position of South Africa

On the following day the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* published an article by Dr. Blumhagen setting forth the "arguments" which the Union of South Africa must make if she is to come to an understanding with Germany. They are:

(1) That South Africa has no need and certainly no necessity for extra space to live. South-West Africa, because South Africa with her 2,000,000 white inhabitants, is a "space" without people, and even urgently needs immigrants from Europe as a counterpoise to the coloured population of 10,000,000 who are already afflicted with Bolshevism; and that a strong German population must be welcome as additional security.

(2) That South Africa does not need raw materials, cattle, or wool from South-West Africa.

(3) That South Africa has not succeeded in 20 years of administration in developing South-West Africa; that, on the contrary, the Union has

struggled against the African "stock" problem, and is hampered by military and financial exploitation of the resources of the Union, thereby preventing the economic development of South-West Africa, which is a monstrous situation.

It is in fact, of Germany's own volition, expressed by the author of the editorial, that the further continuance of an economic system of further continuance of the entirely unsuccessful mandate system are no longer practicable or opportune, and that in a general discussion of the German Colonial claim a claim of South Africa cannot claim a better position.

### Proposed Discussion with Germans

As correspondents of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* returned from Germany, and who write that he had the opportunity of discussing the Colonial question with friends in business, political and Service circles, states, however, that British reserves on strategic grounds are unreservedly admitted, and that the readiness for a complete compromise is based on strategic grounds, and that immediate discussion of sovereignty is not required, the only condition of peace, which, in his view, is receiving sympathetic consideration in Germany.

A general German campaign under Government auspices is formed to exploit the resources of every territory and to supply goods, services, and development of that territory from Germany. Inasmuch as the trade will be on a complete basis, the actual British economy will be benefited and suitable agreements could be made between British and German banks as part of a scheme which would satisfy the pressing economic claims of the German interests developed, a joint administration should be set up, Great Britain retaining the sole control of defence and police, such a combination will satisfy German claims to recognition as a sovereign, and also provide for a continuation of the British conception of the of Native Administration.

Germany, as and when German interests are dominant, the administration is handed over to Germany. Great Britain retaining complete control of previously agreed strategic points, this being part of a general military convention on overseas territories.

The whole scheme must be regarded as a whole and provide for a smooth transition within a reasonable time, to avoid bitterness and delay, and frustration, to be felt by Germany.

### Dr. Goebbels's "Enlightenment Campaign"

Yet there is no evidence of any abatement of Germany's insistence upon the retrocession of all her former Colonies, and her mandate, but with complete sovereignty. That is a demand made with increasing frequency and emphasis through the columns of the controlled German Press, which is, of course, acting under orders in the matter.

When he opened the new "enlightenment campaign" on last evening before a crowd of 20,000 people in the Sportplatz in Berlin, Dr. Goebbels, Minister for Propaganda, did not deal directly with the Colonial question, as he had been expected to do, this abstention being interpreted by almost all the German Press correspondents in Germany as a further indication that the Reichstag will shortly

letter in the "Statement on the Situation in the East."  
 "The labels said that Germany had no Colonies. No natural resources and few raw materials. Yes, she had a few millionaires living in the Colonies, but they must have earned only 30s. a week and not a shilling. Can I afford to lose a field for a week? Germany had no foreign currency or the means to acquire a sufficient quantity of it. Things were going to be abolished, to be done away with."

"The chairman for increased self-sufficiency and for making substitutes had been speaking on Germany through a microphone that had deprived me of what he said. I said to myself, even willing to ensure the success of the talk even if it meant giving up my life for a while. What he said was very delicate. It was a man talking about stupid gross. All that was to be done was to give a day or two's break. And they were setting out to do it. I heard in a way in which I could not be playing a safe game of cards. Germany was the valley of sorrows, pain, and we were to be a good time now. After that we were to repudiate any interfering in the affairs of the world. We have become a nation of

carried through not by force but through the use of the League, the instrument of international policy, unsettling propaganda within the Colonies themselves, a large sum of money have been set aside for this purpose. The main consequence has been a splintering of the League and disruption to be anticipated and based on over an extended period.

"He has determined to avoid all honest negotiations, all attempts to settle outstanding difficulties on a proper basis of statesmanship, and simply go on the violent insistence of himself until the Demagogue Powers cry 'Enough' and offer him peace on any and all terms. He is a method less likely to acquire the respect of the world. They would alienate the many who regard the German people have in those countries and would make British opinion throughout the world against any concessions that might be made. This would represent a tragic misreading of the whole temper of the British people. The German people are in a trusteeship but they are not to be abused and leave the absolute free will to themselves. They will deal with the laws and the machinery of the power. Let our all trade, the heavy and don't let measures, she deem it necessary to transform the Empire into a neutral zone. No. No. That is the Western."

Sound Attitude of British Provincial Press

Many leading country newspapers in this country have during the past week expressed their attitude to the German Colonial question.

"The Treaty of Versailles imposed the same terms on the Germans; but why with any other stiffer terms would have been imposed on the Colonies if the bête noir had been on the other side. The Colonies were part of the Empire. The same thing on the other side. She lost the throne and the power to feel. Such forfeits have been the chance of the since the dawn of time.

With the able will in the world she could hardly Commonwealth could hardly afford to the present stage of world affairs to restore to Germany those Colonial possessions that in one way or another have come under the British flag. The development of air services has changed the entire strategy of Imperial policy in Africa, and in some respects Timoravia is as important to the British Commonwealth as the Netherlands to Germany or the Philippines to the United States. And these territories back to Germany merely for the sake of Versailles? The hour would be sheer lunacy."

"The London Courier's note: 'The fact that those who recall the majority of those who remember the last war, and who have seen that with the present systems regarding ourselves or the world there will not be a next war, regards the return of the Colonies to Germany as nothing other than a presentation of a double strategic possibility. It is such that if the power system continues to be supported from demand of many, each one will seem to be increasing its power and influence. It is now they can point to indications of a new world. The Nazi thought is moving in this direction. It is no longer content to demand the return of the former Colonies. It is demanding, in the night, a share of the world world proportioned to German population and power."

"According to French reports," said the "Daily Mirror," "the German offensive for Colonies will

Safe Permanent Settlement

Mr. A. Bailey, who is a member of the British Empire League, has written in the "Daily Mail" that Great Britain will require a safe and permanent settlement of her Colonial claims is simple and reasonable, that Germany would accept the offer of a program of equal disarmament, that all Colonial requisitions would not be adapted for military purposes and that there would be no dangerous adventures elsewhere, for example, in Eastern Europe.

The impression he said, apparently prevails in a humanitarian spirit that they have a monopoly of action and that passivity and surrender are the only laid down by Providence for the guidance of mankind. A policy of unbridled and abstention from any further carried for far and the patience of a Government, if too long practised, might be challenged by its own people. Great Britain had a tradition of giving orders to its own people, and that national interests are involved, and it would therefore be well for Germany not to press her Colonial claims in a way which might appear to threaten the aerial sea highways of the British Empire and compel us to recall the terms which Germany once sought to impose in the treaties of Brest Litovsk and Bucharest."

Colonel G. R. B. Turner wrote to The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post.

"Admiral Lord Lowe seems to suggest that the real things detail us, we should hasten to satisfy Germany's demand for Colonies of the ground that she requires them for strategic purposes. This is the true reason of course, has quite understandingly never been put forward by Germany herself, and it is strange to say the least that a British naval officer who has held high command should voice such a claim."

"The attempt to make things easier for Germany, for example, withdrawal from the Rhine, and before the stipulated time, release from reparations payments, has been of nothing but calamity. It is a sign of weakness and a sign of weakness. It is a sign of weakness in words incapable of being misunderstood that no more concessions will be made."



# An Experiment Worthy of Emulation

## Notably Success in Improving Circumstances in Kenya

WHEN THE SECOND HALF OF THE year has passed, the Colonial Government has set on foot a programme of practical measures designed to improve the knowledge of its subjects. An account of a practical experiment in the case of a small tribe of the Kikuyu in the "London" reservation in the Scott, Toposa, and Tharaka Education Area.

Seven years ago the Education Department was requested to provide the financial assistance for a Kikuyu Province, a tribe of 20,000, to open a school for a number of storekeepers and partly agriculturalists in a place in which a difficult or even impossible situation, owing to drought and insect pests, had resulted in a considerable migration. The Department, at an education officer, Mr. G. H. Chandoo's recommendation, selected a school site in the educational area known as the Kikuyu and the Masai, and sent the school for three months and study the general condition of the people in order to determine how the Department could assist them.

School started in deplorable conditions. The boys went to bed every night that had no conception of what a school was; they were underfed and of poor physique; their stock-less sections of the tribe were dependent on their herds and owing to their dependence on leather, berries and nuts for anything to eat, they could not afford to lose their herd. Their subsistence was two-thirds of millet and when they failed they were faced with starvation in periods of drought. The stock-owning sections were almost as badly off for food as the agriculturists.

The situation was grave. The boys would need ways to produce a greater variety of crops, so that the risk of failure of one might be compensated by the success of others, possibly more resistant to drought. The Department opened a school for boys, the management of which was left to parents, so that it would be a boarding school, at which the boys would certainly be able to make its purpose known to you because it is difficult to teach the boys how to grow things suitable for the country in which they lived.

It was not possible to start with boys of an older and older boys being required to do the initial clearing, fire and to begin the cultivation of the large vegetable gardens, which were the central feature.

### Potatoes as Educational Propaganda

In the main plot of one and a half acres were planted European potatoes, maize, tomatoes, carrots, cabbages, onions, and spinach, and three months later the fertile soil produced a bumper crop. The boys' first reaction being one of wonder, a small plot could produce so large an amount. The crop was, of course, entirely strange to them, they were given the potatoes as part of a school ration and found them delicious and very filling. It was not set about clearing the fields of their own, to have such things given permission when the school had no power in the matter, to be able to work with the bumper crop of potatoes, food from the school plot.

At a meeting of the Education Officer, the teacher was held about the time of the first harvest.

The elder, however, the school and sampled the potatoes in their field, was immediately attracted to the school as a place of some practical utility. The village council came to the conclusion that the school would help to fill their stomachs. The school was, of course, what they might have indeed, but they had in the past to come a school which had no food. "Where, you see, you see!"

Something had been achieved. The school was the first of the boys' elementary education, the results of which had appeared, and the boys' learning methods of general cleanliness and health, and understanding of learning and discipline. The same school had a group of boys Suk who knew how to grow crops additional to and different from those grown in their home areas.

### The Problem of Permanence

When the prospect was there that when they went home their parents would allow them to put into practice the new-fangled things they had learned, it did not seem more likely that the things would be forgotten, and that the things would be related into their former state of ignorance. This is the problem in the education of the African, the difficulty of securing any permanence of effect as a result of the work you do.

It was not enough to bring a few people to the school, the lessons had to be taken to the people. Demonstration plots, the first step necessary, and the first step was to find someone able to start one, each plot. The Agricultural Department sent a trained agricultural instructor, who, naturally, had nothing of the Suk people or of their language. But he was industrious, and in the first few months he learned the language and familiarized himself with the general conditions. In about a year after the school had been opened the "European" education officer and the instructor started the first demonstration plot, but the people were sympathetic, and they were openly suspicious of the means to be taken to put the demonstration plots in the land project. The Department would give them land, though the teachers repeated that the Government's only purpose was to increase their food supply.

### Demonstration Plots in the Reserves

When the difficulty had been overcome, the first plot of four acres was cleared with the help of the roadways, the homes were in the area, and of one of the local people. When the first crops were planted the seeds were distributed; the people naturally accepted the seeds, which the majority ate. This was discouraging, but as there were some who planted it was felt that a beginning had at least been made. Some of the most promising schoolboys were selected for an intensive course of agricultural instruction, and in the following year it was possible to start six new plots in different parts of the reserve. There are now eight of these plots, one in each of the localities inhabited by the agricultural school, the plots being supervised by the Native agricultural instructor, and visited in the school holidays by the European education officer.

The plots have become established as places at which the people gather for meetings with the District Commissioner and the education officer. Sales of seed are in large numbers to receive seed, and advantage is taken of these meetings to give home lessons of increased production and of variety in food; and to give practical illustrations of the dangers of deforestation and soil erosion. Demonstrations of measures against soil erosion are combined with demonstrations of additional food crops. The means of stopping wash on plots by planting rows of sweet potatoes at intervals across them. The plots are not merely demonstration plots, but are also used as bulk distribution centres.

**Crest progress in five years**

Not only the only crops grown in the area and seen by the Suk were sorghum and oleifera grain; they are now growing yellow maize, white maize, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, European potatoes, several varieties of beans and pulses, cassava, sesame, yams, carrots, onions, and tomatoes, and there are considerable cultivations of bananas and pawpaws.

In the near future not only will the needs of the people be met, but there will be a surplus for disposal. The pastoral Suk are absorbing the lessons of their agricultural gains, and in at least one section vegetable crops are being raised. Some of the enterprising schoolboys have done quite well for themselves by selling onions to Europeans in Kitale. The movement has gone even further, and a successful attempt has been made to introduce bananas at Kaputia, 90 miles away, where a little old school has been started at the request of the paramount.

Meanwhile, the Suk school is developing on the agricultural side, and with the establishment last year of a small school here, it has been possible to teach the value of animal manuring, the importance of clean milking, and of the better care of cattle. The theoretical work done in agriculture is planned in accordance to the practical work in the school.

**Raising the Level of Intelligence**

Mr. Scott claims that the undertaking has brought to the people the benefits of a type of school suited to their particular needs, the improvement in their position as producers of food being the first essential in the education of the tribe as a whole. It is by education we mean, not merely the training of intelligence in character, but also the acquisition of the means of livelihood and the raising of the general level of the life of the whole people.

There is a close and general connection between the improvement in general intelligence and the application of intelligent measures to secure economic advancement and a rise in production. The people themselves have realised this connection, and have shown their appreciation in a striking and practical manner which they have voluntarily imposed a similar life on themselves. Although the whole of the present generation has at their request gone to school, the work of the school and to be a considerable cause for fear of demoralisation.

Can any general conclusions be drawn from an experiment as to the best type of education to give to the problems of native life?

Mr. Scott's trip to the area has been a success. A survey by the Medical Department, which is a more authoritative source of information, has been carried out, and reported in what has been a very interesting way. Some of the results have suggested that the best type of crop to be grown in the types of crops to be grown in the area. Some surveys had been carried out in a further survey were

taken now, it would be possible to establish a more valuable comparison from the point of view of nutrition. A further omission was that the Agricultural Department had not in fact been a full participant in the scheme, though the agricultural officers did all they could to help by their advice, and by the supply of seeds and the services of a Native demonstrator.

But if the problems of nutrition were to be tackled really effectively, something was lacking in the coordination of the three services of agriculture, education and health, and of the importance of this coordination the Secretary of State has firmly insisted. There did not seem at that time any competent central body to advise generally on measures to be taken in the development of the native people. That defect has, Mr. Scott believes, now been remedied, and it is reasonable to suppose that in the future such a central authority would consider the needs of a particular area and indicate various steps to be taken by each or all of the departments together.

The solution of the educational problem appears to the layman to be the care of an old, established institution, but Mr. Scott emphasises that the resources of the Colonial Governments, by means of a grant-in-aid, and that the local Government has to be met from the revenues of the people themselves. Measures to be taken must therefore involve such expert specialists and expert services as would be a very great cost to the economic and social conditions of the native level of the people.

**Awful consequences**

That danger is not the only one to be avoided by the use of the Government's available resources, rather than by attempting to meet the expensive schemes, the ultimate solution of the educational problems being found in the proper co-ordination of the social services with one another, and a service which makes for economic development, and in the ability of the Governments to put at the disposal of these co-ordinating bodies the necessary funds to carry out the recommendations which may be made by the agencies of the Colonial Office.

**European Gained at Nkana**

The coming of the Europeans to the Northern Rhodesian copper belt, has had a range of effects. It has brought the population to a level which is far above that of the Government. Sir Hubert Young, who promised a full-scale inquiry.

The young, energetic and southern Rhodesian employed, has employed a police officer, who had been in the police force at a time when the complainant was in the police force. He did so and was ordered to appear in court the following day, but he was found guilty and sentenced to a four-month term of imprisonment.

The complainant, who the youth was, but the police say that any man who was in the area. The complainant, who the youth was, but the police say that any man who was in the area. The complainant, who the youth was, but the police say that any man who was in the area.





## Good Outlook in Kenya

### Recovery from the Slump Complete

BRIEF telegraphic summaries of Robert Brooke-Popham's speech to the Legislative Council of Kenya, appeared in our last issue. The full text of the address has since arrived by air mail, and the following additional points can now be given.

Recovery from slump conditions is now more or less complete, and the general economic outlook is hopeful, and further improvement in imports and general trade is anticipated in 1938. The Colony's net revenue has risen by about £100,000 during the last three years, and exports in Jan. August were £1,000,000 above those for the same period last year. The estimated Railway surpluses of £1,200,000 for 1937 will be considerably exceeded.

The road policy is to be that of concentrating on fewer roads of really good standard, with particular attention to districts not served by railways. The Nairobi-Kisumu road is to be completed next January, a more direct route from Mombasa to the Tanganyika border has been surveyed.

Building is to start on Nairobi's new Group Hospital. The total cost will be £230,000, the Asian and African sections accounting for £130,000. At present work is to be confined to the permanent buildings for those sections. A new garden is to be built in Mombasa.

Radio-telephone service with South Africa will soon be provided, and there is to be established in Dar es Salaam a school for the training of African and other personnel in postal, telegraph and telephone duties.

Stock restriction, including the prohibition of goats, is to be introduced on the Yatta Plateau.

Indians at school have increased by 47% in the last five years, and their employment is a problem of the future.

## The Voice of Commerce

### Resolutions of Associated Chambers

LAST week we published extracts from the presidential address of Mr. George Nicol at the annual session in Nairobi of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa.

The resolutions unanimously adopted included an instruction to the Executive to continue to press for the union of the East African territories, approved a final unification of the Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika railway systems, urged early adjustment of the anomalous position created by the recent revision of the U.K.E. 1935 tariff in a way which affected Lake Victoria ports and the Moshi and Arusha areas, and recommended that the second Monday in October should henceforth be made a public holiday, and be called "The King's Birthday."

Development of East Africa. The Association welcomed the Joint Development Board's interest in the all-impregnated subject of general development, agreed that the Board's reports are not overdone for a wide forward policy is expressed in the Government's policy, and sufficient evidence is given that the Government is not only prepared to consider the possibility of a general development policy, but is also prepared to consider the possibility of a general development policy for East Africa.

Income Tax. The Government of Kenya is urged to abandon the collection of income tax, and to amend the Income Tax Ordinance to make it applicable to the special conditions existing in the Colony, and to generalise the provisions of the Ordinance.

... Economic Development ...  
... Government of Kenya ...  
... Economic Development ...

... the Government of Kenya ...  
... Economic Development ...

... Main Trunk roads ...  
... Economic Development ...

... Stamp duties ...  
... Economic Development ...

... Major J. E. Perkins ...  
... Economic Development ...

## Entertaining Overseas Troops

### Fine Souvenir of the Coronation

ALL members of the Coronation Contingents from overseas are listed in the 1938 Souvenir brochure issued by the managing trustees of the Overseas Troops Entertainment Fund, of which each is to receive a copy. So this finely illustrated record will long be treasured in the homes of Regular soldiers, settlers, Rhodesian pioneers, and of tribesmen from all parts of British Africa to whom fell the honour of representing their units.

Field-Marshal Lord Milne, Chairman of the Fund, presided over the last meeting of the managing trustees last week, and then at a luncheon to which representatives of the whole Empire had been invited. Those present with East African and Rhodesian interests were: Admiral Bromley, Sir Alfred Dorrington, Mr. Robertson Gubb, Captain Gavin, Colonel Marshall Hole, Mr. E. S. Johnson, Mr. Langton O'Keefe, and Mr. F. F. Wright.

The trustees, said Lord Milne, had decided that the money could best be spent in providing transport to enable the troops to accept the many offers of hospitality which awaited them. They had been taken to different parts of the country, to the Naval Dock, and brought into personal contact with many people, thus cementing friendship between the Contingents and the people of the Empire.

### Presentation to Captain Simson

A special tribute was paid to Captain Donald Simson, the Deputy Chairman and Organiser of the Fund, who, with his staff, had done most of the work, and it was his pleasure to ask Sir George Arthur to present a silver salver, in recognition of his work.

Captain Simson, accepting the presentation, said he had been greatly helped by Captain Gavin and Captain Johnson, his colleagues, who, like himself, had found it a labour of love to work for the entertainment of the troops, whose bearing had been a splendid testimony to the excellence of the training which His Majesty's forces were receiving throughout the Empire.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Colonial Forces are present at the unveiling of the Haig Memorial in Whitehall yesterday afternoon. Among them were Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Bennet, Lieutenant O. G. ... of the Somersetshire Rifles, and ... of the ... Worker of the ...

## Afforestation Problems

By the Editor of *The Africanist*

SIR, I have read with great interest Mrs. Ward's article on the above subject. Any one who has given any attention to the problem can hardly be surprised that as the need to bring up the re-afforestation of lands on which the forest has been destroyed particularly where this has led to soil erosion.

The question of the species to be planted is of the greatest importance. It is well known that where afforestation has increased, it may be impossible to re-establish immediately the indigenous species of trees. This is particularly true of the tropics, where the conditions which require a humid shade environment in which to develop the fact would rule out the use of many other desirable indigenous species for re-planting degraded lands in the open.

In such cases it is often necessary either to plant temporary species in the hope of using subsequently to re-plant the indigenous trees under their shade or to take to protect areas from fire and grazing in order to allow natural vegetation to re-establish itself and then eventually to afford scope for the planting of more valuable indigenous trees. The latter process may prove to be unduly slow and difficult and it can be effective where the clearance to be effected has not been too complete. The re-introduction of indigenous species on degraded lands where the forest seems to be a matter of experiment because undertaking large scale planting over a long period.

While admitting their economic importance and the necessity for growing them in the proper places Mrs. Ward's objection is the indiscriminate planting of eucalypts and grasses on the ground that they inhibit undergrowth and therefore afford little protection against erosion and that eucalypts in particular drain the soil and tend to dry up springs and small streams if planted near them.

Complaints to this effect were brought to the notice of the British Empire Forestry Conference of 1925 in South Africa, where the planting of catchment areas with fast-growing eucalypts had been held to have diminished the water supply. The question was investigated by a special committee at the conference, which, while unable to reach any definite conclusion in the short time at its disposal, suggested a comprehensive scientific investigation into the effects of tree-planting upon local water supplies. Meantime in order to allay public anxiety the committee considered it desirable not to plant fast-growing exotics at the actual sources of streams and in the immediate neighbourhood of springs; it also suggests the protection of the natural vegetation was vacated. A policy of this kind might well be adopted in Kenya.

Soil erosion in wattle plantations in East Africa is not so much secured at the cost by a system of ridges for breaking wind when the crop is cut. This system is similar to the brushwood on ridges about the foot of hills in the contours, these ridges are cut out of the soil under the new crop, and prevent washing away the surface soil. The same points out the risks attendant on afforestation with exotic species. The unsoundness of this policy is further shown by the fact that in East Africa, where the risk in the case of eucalypt plantations is probably morso so far as their effect on the insect and bird population is undoubtedly a

factor in investigations, and here there is a point held for some time by the zoologist of East Africa. But however desirable it may be to employ indigenous species, it is not possible it would be possible to rely on these trees merely because they are indigenous in the subtropical world in general are of such a rank to Australia for having provided a good and available as census as the world's work and have proved invaluable for afforestation purposes. It is not to be denied that serious erosion and soil loss are no doubt more suitable for the introduction of erosion and the conservation of water courses, but exotic species well adapted for such purposes should not be ruled out merely because they are not indigenous. In some instances they are noted in which native species have proved less effective for erosion control than introduced species. In the effect of different tree on water courses we know very little, but it is of the first importance. The drainage action probably does not go much below the forest floor.

In the general question of saving the wattle trees, your conference must have the whole world's interest of all interested in the future of East Africa. It is the only way the preservation of typical examples of primitive forest contained in their original state is a duty which we owe to posterity. In accessible regions such examples are becoming all too scarce. The British Empire Forestry Conference in 1925 passed a resolution bringing to the notice of Governments in the British Empire "the desirability of setting aside suitable areas of indigenous forest to be preserved in their primitive form." It is to be hoped that this will not remain a mere resolution.

Yours faithfully,  
R. S. TROTT

## Ex Africa

By HANS SAUER

One of the outstanding personalities of South Africa has recently been persuaded to write a record of his remembrance and adventures in the bush. He is Hans Sauer, a well-known explorer and author, and his book is a most interesting and well-written account of his adventures in the bush. It is a most interesting and well-written account of his adventures in the bush. It is a most interesting and well-written account of his adventures in the bush.

The book is a history of South Africa during half a century and is a most interesting and well-written account of his adventures in the bush. It is a most interesting and well-written account of his adventures in the bush.

Illustrated by Hans Sauer

The book is a history of South Africa during half a century and is a most interesting and well-written account of his adventures in the bush. It is a most interesting and well-written account of his adventures in the bush.

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# Statements Worth Noting

WHO'S WHO

## 377. — Mr. William George Drummond Hay Nicol

"There was no strife among them, which as them should be accounted the things. And He said unto them: — But I am among you as he that serves. — Luke xxii, 27."

"Next year South African Airways will be covering 100,000 miles a week." — *The Times*, 9. 10. 37

"A criticism is never out of place if delivered at the right time and well meant." — *The Nyasaland Times*.

"When the Victoria Falls Bridge was opened in 1904 it was the highest bridge in the world." — *The British Empire Review*.

"The British Cotton Growers' Association has been a faithful nurse to Uganda since 1905." — *Sir Philip J. Mitchell, speaking in Manchester*.

"I do not believe the cause of Africa would be served if Britain gave away every colony." — *Winston Churchill, speaking at Harlow, Essex*.

"The Abyssinian annexation cost Italy not less than £750,000,000. The total trade of Abyssinia worth about £2,000,000." — *The Daily Express*.

"This aeration of water supply, especially from springs, a forest cover has the highest value." — *Sir Frank A. Borchardt, in his report on East Africa*.

"Crocs keep to the deep pools and do not come into shallow water. A Native can stand with a stick and keep them off while on a log." — *Mr. R. E. V. Penning, in the Irish Times*.

"The Colonial problem is regarded by Germany as a part of a new orientation of European policy which has been initiated by Germany and Italy." — *The Völkische Beobachter*.

"At the present moment educated natives do not appear keen to take up agriculture as their calling and prefer clerical, teaching and other literary employment." — *any Agricultural Report, 1936*.

"You must be faithful to the conditions of being peasants. Above all, you must not go elsewhere in search of an easier life. The life is harder than yours." — *Signor Mussolini, addressing farmers in Rome*.

"Tobacco auctions in themselves cannot create a demand for your tobacco. It is necessary for growers to produce and regularly offer the type and quality of leaf required by the trade." — *Mr. T. B. ... speaking in Limbo*.

"In Tanganyika life costs next to nothing. Hand costs about a penny an acre. Living expenses are £ a month for two people. Your most expensive servant costs you £ a month. On a year's income of £ 500 a year, supplemented by what you make on your farm, you are comfortable. On £ 400 a year you are rich." — *Mr. Patrick Ballour, in 'Phos'*.

"The most real belief of the Atanga (Nyasaland) is in magic and witchcraft, which explains why they were converted to Christianity in the early days. Seeing the fearless nature of the early missionary, hearing him threaten hell fire to the disbeliever, protected only by a little book, they decided that this was genuine indeed, and joined him." — *Dr. D. ... writing in the Nyasaland Medical Review*.



Copyright.  
Few, if any, business men in East Africa can rival Mr. George Nicol for carrying heavy responsibilities at an unusually early age. He was only ... of the East African control of the great merchant house of Mackenzie & Company, ... Vice-President and in 1930 ... of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce. In 1936 he was Vice-President of the Association of Commerce of Eastern Africa and President for the following year. He is also a past President of the Mombasa Branch of the Chamber of Commerce and has for some time been a member of the Mombasa Harbour Trust Board.  
Leaving Malvern in 1917 to join the Royal Flying Corps, he served at Home and in France for two years; and in 1921 went to India to the staff of Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company. Six years later he transferred to East Africa as a partner in Smith, Mackenzie & Company, of which his father, Mr. W. T. W. Nicol, had been one of the earliest partners, and when the company was re-founded in 1927 became Chairman of the Mombasa Branch of East Africa. He is also a director of the African Age Company, Ltd., the African Airways General Engineering Company, Ltd., and the ... Shipping Company, Ltd.  
A keen aviator, he was the first to own a private aeroplane in Mombasa. Mrs. Nicol is also a qualified pilot, and they have flown a total of ... in the ...

# Background

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

**The Soul of Britain.**— "The love of this country and her people has sustained me through these difficult years more than any other force. What has been nearest my heart is the welfare of our people, and more than that the soul of our people. In these days, amidst the calculated effects resulting from the war, is a time when men are forgetting the various doctrines, old and new, which have brought them peace and their stability. At a time when, owing to scientific discovery and the present trend of civilization, mankind tends more and more to be mechanized, ornamented and dressed, statesmen should never lose sight of the essential reality of the human individual soul." — *Lord Baldwin*.

**Italy's Strategic Weakness.**— "I have seen these people who take a very sinister view of Italian intentions, and, at the same time, grossly exaggerate Italian power for the moment. The Italian strategical position, at the event of a major war, is extraordinarily weak because she has these large armies in Spain, Ethiopia and Libya. These armies represent a million hostages to Germany, and, but for a naval miracle, they could be instantly and irrevocably cut off. Some people express alarm at the number of troops in Libya, but the more men who went there the less likely is the Italian Government to carry its policy of peaceful bluff beyond the Sahara. Every soldier sent to Libya is one more guaranteed that we will not be tried too long." — *Lord Strathairn*.

**Palestine.**— "British efforts to bring peace and order to Palestine have so far proved vain. Terrorism has again cost its death in various parts of the country, and the disaffection of the Higher Arab Committee and the measures against the Grand Mufti have had no effect in bringing order to the land. The fifth decade of this war only has produced another centre of agitation and frontier perturbations have had to be taken by British and Palestinian authorities to avert any incursions from the process against partition. Modern nations in Ethiopia and Africa have an obvious aspiration, they cannot be disregarded together, on that account. The British will, naturally, lead any people which comes temporarily to hand, and it is a pity that they will not be a genuine promoter, the *Popolo d'Italia* vigorously attacks the British for neo-herodism for their in Palestine. We have allowed ourselves to be organized the horrible massacres in Aden, Arabia and elsewhere." — *Dr. S. H. H. H.*

**Appeal for China.**— "To support the 'Lord Mayors' Fund for China' and the 'China Relief Association' and the 'Conference of British Missionary Societies' has formed a general appeal for China under the presidency of the British Ambassador. This appeal is supported by some of the leading British Business interests, whose capital is endangered by the advance of Japan. About £100,000 has been collected. £5,000 has been called, but owing to difficulty in obtaining in the Far East many of the funds urgently required, most of the money is being spent in England. Meanwhile a 'Anti-Chinese Campaign' has been organized to inform the public of events in the Far East and their implications, while at the same time collecting money for relief in China." — *The New Statesman and Nation*.

**Russian Tanks in Spain.**— "The Russian tanks I saw were of the T-26 type with eight double wheels, four on each side, and two bogie wheels at each end; the front two wheels operate over these framing wheels and bogies. When a road is available the tractors may be removed and the tank then becomes in effect an eight-wheeled armoured car. The Nationalists have discovered that the British hold in the Russian tank is the solid rubber tyres on the wheels, since if these are destroyed the tractors become too slack to operate effectively. The British offer a reward of £100,000 and a month's leave for anyone who has a confirmed means responsible for putting tanks out of action." — *Brigadier General P. H. C. Groves* writing in *The Observer*.

**Dictators.**— "In Germany and Italy dictators are in power, who can be maintained only by constant appeals to the nationalistic spirit of their people. They must have enemies against whom their energies are to be directed. If enemies do not exist, they must be created. In both countries war is declared in principle by a 'dictator' and 'stupid philistine'." — *V. I. Lenin*.

"This journal has been dedicated to the service of the British people and its readers. Other developments will follow."

**Talk a Action.**— "You will not succeed in restoring peace merely by talking about it. You must accept the fact that in certain countries there is a profound conviction that the only thing that counts in international relations is force. Those countries think they have found the proper system of government and they desire ours because there is at it so much more, as they think, talk than action. Unless you have behind your remonstrance some kind of coercive power, I cannot believe you will ever succeed in restoring peace to the world." — *V. I. Lenin*.

**The Church in Germany.**— "As we on an island still to be permitted to profess publicly the Christian faith to be the power of God which has rightly blessed our nation, let it to be looked upon as an agent of rebellion, because it has been Christians and we must help will remain such. There is no claim to abuse the Christian faith and it people, who are the public defence of Christian faith. The Christian honor is obstructed and attacked. This state of affairs weighs heavily on the life and conscience of the Christian section of our nation and identifies those persons who guaranteed the freedom of the Christian faith must be changed unless a plain statement puts a stop to such conduct." — *Leadership of the Protestant Church in Germany*, in *The New Statesman and Nation*.

**Canon Sheppard.**— "I understand in the great square of the greatest city in the world I stand amazed at what this church should be the result of the people there, according to the norms in the hundreds and hundreds of all sorts of people come up to the temple and then with all their dimensions, and the sorrows, a greatful of people dropping in at all hours of the day and night. It was that of all night and all day, and by the morning, swept in a great many people. Where are you going? And they said only one thing: 'This is my home, where I was born, I learn of the love of God in this. This is the altar of the church, and about peace here.' The church is the only place." — *Canon Sheppard*, in *The New Statesman and Nation*.



# to the News

## Financial Barometer of the Week Market Movements and Trends



**In a Sentence**—Election in London needs £300,000,000 to meet Major-General Sir Frederick Bles, President of the London.

**Worship of money** is the strongest moral epidemic that we have ever seen.

**Why** the new papers regard only bad news as news.

**Picture** covers £3,000,000 of Entertainment Duty.

**Gold** and influenza account for about 25% of absences from work in this country.

**Mass suggestion** of compelling men and women of their individual self-control and powerful initiative.

**We** offer cooperation to all but we accept criticism from none.

**Good** memory is a form of selfishness, just as a bad memory is a symptom of indifference.

**Gold** has not established its chief function as the policeman of the politician.

**It** would require twice as many doctors in this country to enable the medical profession to carry out its duties efficiently.

**I** do not believe you will see in the next 20 years increases of speed on sea or land at all comparable with those of the last quarter of a century.

**Fear** thought is futile worrying over what cannot be averted or will probably never happen; forethought is taking the best means to ward off perils or surmount them if they come.

**The** fact that the advertising value of films is about one dollar per foot shows the enormous assistance which American films must have been in the overseas markets in attracting orders for American goods.

**Parsons** of the Confessors Church have called the Nazis the children of Hevils and other opprobrious names; they appear to want the same things as the Nazis in order that they could increase the propaganda value of eternity.

**National Thrift**—Every one who saves a new way of saving was invented. Begun in 1911 with the formation of the Savings Certificate and War Bonds reinforcement, the movement has grown into a national institution far more popular and permanent than was ever dreamed of at that time. It is based upon the idea of saving 10,000,000 people the price of a pound each sale for 100 years.

**Trade Prospects**—A deal of the improvement in our export trade during recent years has come about through an increase in commodity prices and thus through the increased purchasing power of those who produce them. It has been able to take our goods in greater quantities. There is no reason to anticipate serious reductions in the volume of our world trade. If there should be any substantial reduction in the terms, we may look for a further and sharp expansion in our export trade.

**Trade with U.S.**—Many American imports for which better treatment is desired in this country are competitive with staple products of the Dominions, so that discussions with regard to them could not be pursued without serious injury to the Dominion Governments. As for concessions they might be asked to make in this market, would expect corresponding concessions in the United States. Great Britain already buys so much from the U.S.A. that she cannot afford to buy more of other sources. It ceases the comparative small amount of goods she purchases in this country while the increasing volume of the American people makes it almost impossible for Washington to offer concessions which would substantially increase the volume of imports from Great Britain. Great Britain buys from abroad, per head of the population, five times as much as the U.S.A. purchasing from America uses three and a half times as much as she sells to that country. More than half of the total farm exports of America go to the market of Great Britain.

**Stock Exchange**—Latest closing prices of representative stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange afford an index to conditions in the main sections of the market.

Consols	76 1/2	0
Keen	120	1/2
Bank 3%	102	3/4
Commercial	101	1/2
Land	96	1/2
Rhod. 4 1/2%	101	1/2
India 4%	102	1/2
India 4 1/2%	101	1/2
India 5%	102	1/2
India 5 1/2%	101	1/2
India 6%	102	1/2
India 6 1/2%	101	1/2
India 7%	102	1/2
India 7 1/2%	101	1/2
India 8%	102	1/2
India 8 1/2%	101	1/2
India 9%	102	1/2
India 9 1/2%	101	1/2
India 10%	102	1/2
India 10 1/2%	101	1/2
India 11%	102	1/2
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India 98%	102	1/2
India 98 1/2%	101	1/2
India 99%	102	1/2
India 99 1/2%	101	1/2
India 100%	102	1/2

**PERSONALIA**

Mrs. Oon Johnson arrived in London last week by air from Kenya.

Mr. G. Bradley is acting as Assistant Chief Secretary, Northern Rhodesia.

Interim Commander C. B. Hoggan has been appointed acting Port Captain, Mombasa.

Lord and Lady Baden-Powell will leave England for the Rhodesias on November 25.

Dr. W. C. B. Harrison, M.C., has been transferred from his post as Port Jameson, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. P. J. Jardine, Governor-designate of Sierra Leone, and Mrs. Jardine left England last week for Freetown.

Mr. W. Howard-Flanders, Administrator-General, Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred to Nigeria.

By scoring 125 not out, a schoolboy named Hore has given a brilliant opening in the Bulawayo cricket season.

The Hon. Mrs. Wilson-Fox and Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Wilson-Fox are on their way to Rhodesia via South Africa.

Mr. R. P. Armitage has been appointed District Commissioner for the Isiolo District, Northern Frontier District, Kenya.

Miss Mary Trickett, a nurse from the Brighton sanatorium, is on her way to Salisbury to take up an appointment as a nursing sister.

Mr. Spencer Davis, who served in Tanganyika some years ago and who is now Governor of St. Helena, has arrived here on leave.

Mr. E. R. Hudson, of Messrs. Findlay, Durham and Brodie, who have business interests in Eastern Africa, left England last week for Capetown.

Mr. Barric Lyndon, the dramatist, has returned to England after a stay of six weeks in Kenya, where he has been collecting materials for his new play.

Mr. R. R. B. Sneyd, formerly Commissioner of Police in Kenya, is on leave pending retirement from his post of Inspector-General of the Palestine Police.

The Hon. S. M. Langan O'Keefe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, is to be the guest of honour at the forthcoming branch of the I.C.A.S. to be held in Cape Town.

Colonel C. J. Stacey, acting for the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of Kenya, on Monday spoke of his experiences in Kenya when stalling with readers.

Mr. M. O'Riordan has been appointed Administrator-General and District Receiver, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. and Lady Ratcliffe leave London today for New Zealand, where they hope to spend about two months.

H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester underwent a minor operation last week, necessitated by a miscarriage. An official announcement states that Her Royal Highness's general health is good and that she will take a month's rest.

Mr. Boyd Wilson, who formerly held a commission in the Northern Rhodesia Police, and more recently has been adjutant of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, has been transferred to the Provincial Administration, and posted to Kasama. Both he and his wife have been very popular in Lusaka.

Scottish Esquimaux in East Africa and the Rhodesias will be interested to know that Brigadier-General Sir Norman Orr Ewing has been elected Grand Master, Mason of Scotland, in succession to the King, who the Duke of York, was installed in Edinburgh last year, but resigned on his accession to the Throne.

Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., has accepted the London chairmanship of the Australian Canned Fruits Board, in succession to the late Lord Strathcarron, and the chairmanship of the Empire Canners' Council in London, a body established a short time ago to further the interests of all Empire fruit packers, including those in the United Kingdom.

Mr. D. Duncan has been elected President of the Kenya Lawn Tennis Association, with Messrs. R. C. M. Wood, R. D. England and V. J. Thompson as Vice-Presidents. Messrs. P. de V. Allen, J. Davies, G. L. W. Durant, F. R. Fear and C. C. Moss have been elected Council members, and Mr. B. J. Platt and Mr. H. Vialour Clark re-elected Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary respectively.

Captain J. B. ("Samaki") Salmon and Mrs. Salmon sail from Genoa this week on their return to London. Before their departure from London they were commanded by Buckingham Palace by the King and Queen, to whom Captain Salmon has the honour of showing some of his latest films of the game in Uganda, in which he was their white flag captain, as the Duke and Duchess of York and their Majesties visited East Africa.

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ON SALE EVERYWHERE

**WHITEWAYS**

COOLING — INVIGORATING



**HOME FOR CHILDREN**

Home for Children, 25, St. George's Road, Nairobi. The Home for Children, 25, St. George's Road, Nairobi, is a day school for boys and girls. It has a long history and a fine record. It is a day school for boys and girls. It has a long history and a fine record. It is a day school for boys and girls. It has a long history and a fine record.





# The Colonial Empire Marketing Board

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF BIRKENHEAD, Governor of Uganda, who was present by invitation at last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, said he always welcomed the help and advice of such bodies as the Section and particularly at present in regard to the control and regulation of marketing.

Business people, he knew, agreed that the present state of markets involved a measure of control, but the problem was how to achieve it and the precise degree of interference which would be justified. There must inevitably be selection between competing claims, and considerable care had to be shown in interfering with markets, lest much harm be done. If, however, nothing was done, and bad produce was exported, there might come a time when there would be no markets to which to sell. Sir Theodore Chambers, Chairman of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, mentioned that his company had been formed less in the interests of British trade than of the development of Uganda in the interests of the Natives. Those who had made contact with Sir Philip had seen the right man in the world place. He was approachable and approachable by a Governor was extremely valuable.

**Business Members of the Board**  
Sir Humphrey Leggett, Chairman of the Section, referred to the discussions which had taken place among business men concerning the Colonial Empire Marketing Board at the inaugural meeting of which Mr. Ormsby Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had presided directly or indirectly. One of the questions brought to his notice, from business quarters—

“He had selected a number of the Board members for outstanding ability in business and political life, and in appointing men from all political parties the Secretary of State has, I believe, endeavoured to take out of the political arena the question of Colonial development. We have thus the foundation of a policy which will not upset the policy of Imperial preference, and if the Colonial Secretary has succeeded in obtaining the support of all political parties, I suggest he should be congratulated, while we should congratulate ourselves on Colonial marketing problems having been taken outside politics.”

“Business men have advised the constitution of the Board. At the same time, they have elected representatives of this or that country, or of this or that product, many of which are sufficiently important to be represented by their leaders. The Secretary of State laid it down in his inaugural address that you will not feel

bound upon you to try to impart instruction to, say, tea and rubber companies or the tea and rubber markets. I might add coffee and sisal and Ormsby Gore continued: “I think you will find your principal work will lie in the field of essential products.”

“Later he indicated that the members should contemplate as a regular procedure the creation of committees with power to co-opt anyone from outside who is willing to serve on them. Whether those co-opted members will be on a territorial or a commodity basis is not stated, but it may be a combination of both.”

“I have definite information that the Board is not meant to override anybody, any association, or any industry, or to give powers of legislation. It has no executive power, only to control its own funds, and representative of bodies such as Chamber of Commerce will understand always be glad to assist.”

**Too Early to Congratulate Minister**  
Major Conrad Walsh said: “I congratulate Mr. Mr. Chairman, on having put in such a good case for the Board and I think we should get down to facts. You, I think, would do well to congratulate the Secretary of State in that he has not only not done what he has promised, but has been so good that he has put in a number of references to rubber companies, and the Secretary of State explicitly told the House of Commons that he intended to mention sisal in the same category as the other two commodities.”

“There is a big difference between the Board and the Empire Marketing Board. The Board had to execute a task, and that is, as I see it, we may have inspectors in East Africa, and mining producing companies, we may have inspectors and inspectors from whom there will be an appeal against quotas of production, telling us where we are to send our sisal, what price we must sell it at, and what we must do with our sisal.”

“I think there is a great danger in the principle of the Board. Among its members, there is no East African business man. My view is that it is too early to call for huzzas to the Secretary of State.”

“Mr. Wigglesworth supported Major Walsh, saying that the executive power granted to the Board took it outside Parliament, and that anyone wishing to discuss its actions would have to wish to do it by means of Parliamentary questions.”

**The Chairman's Reply**  
Sir Humphrey Leggett replied that that was not the view of the Colonial Secretary was still responsible to the House of Commons.

“I shall know more as time goes on. Major Walsh said that Mr. Walsh proposing three years for the Colonial Board, but that the Board should be set up. I am confident that it will show a desire to co-operate, we shall be unlikely to find the door shut.”

“This section of the report is in line with the general view, and we have sometimes had a demand for help. For instance, I obtained a report on fresh produce from the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, and the answer was almost similar to that of the section. It appears to be in need of further information. I have a quota supply of sisal on the way onto Holland clearing, and I have been in the country, and I have arranged to make a payment to the Government. I have an impression of through the selection of a committee from my industry. The Secretary of State has made a statement.”

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# Questions in Parliament

## 'The Times' and Ex-German Colonies

Mr. Ormsby-Gore asked the Secretary for Africa what steps had been taken last week to make it clear to the public that the H.M. Government could in no circumstances contemplate a cession to Germany of territory in the German Colonies. The reason for this was the political position in Germany. Mr. Ormsby-Gore asked the Secretary for Africa what steps had been taken to make it clear to the public that the H.M. Government would not consider any cession of territory without the clear consent of the native population.

Mr. Adams: We the noble lord see that a copy of that resolution is each day in the offices of 'The Times' and other prominent pro-Nazi organs.

A lady member asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the German and Italian Governments were assuming responsibility for the cession of colonial territory to Germany in the West Coast of Germany, and whether he could give an assurance that no British territories would be transferred to Germany in any case without the clear consent of the native population.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: I have nothing to add to the statement that has already been made on this subject. Colonel Woodcock: As the Secretary of State for the Colonies is aware of the proposals in the German and Italian Governments, would he be able to give an assurance that no British territories would be transferred to Germany in any case without the clear consent of the native population?

### Native Labour in Kenya

Mr. Ammon asked the Minister of Labour whether he was aware that a Bill had been introduced into Kenya providing for a system of penalties for servants and proposing that fines and in some cases imprisonment would be inflicted upon employers after breach of contract, and whether he could give an assurance that the penalties proposed would be equal to or less than those which would be inflicted in the case of imprisonment; and whether he proposed to take any action in the matter.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: I am sorry that the Bill was mainly a consolidation of the existing law with some amendments. The provisions relating to penalties for employers in connection with labour contracts were substantially unchanged, even though some amendments had been made and in some cases introduced to give more weight to the contract. Mr. Ammon asked the Minister whether the Bill imposed practically any penalties on the natives and that there were any instances in which they performed a certain number of days of compulsory labour.

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### The White Highlands

Did the instructions to the committee investigating the demarcation of the White Highlands of Kenya include a recommendation that the area might be reserved for the Indians as well as the Africans? Mr. Ormsby-Gore: I am sorry that the Bill was mainly a consolidation of the existing law with some amendments. The provisions relating to penalties for employers in connection with labour contracts were substantially unchanged, even though some amendments had been made and in some cases introduced to give more weight to the contract. Mr. Ammon asked the Minister whether the Bill imposed practically any penalties on the natives and that there were any instances in which they performed a certain number of days of compulsory labour.

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### Income Tax for Uganda and Tanganyika

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**LATEST MINING NEWS**

**Garnets and Ilmenite**

Field work under Dr. F. Dixey, Director of Geological Survey, was conducted over 2,750 square miles of Nyasaland in 1950, extending from Chiramba to Fort Manguu. Though scientifically interesting, the results were of no great commercial value.

Gold was found in small quantities here and there, but nowhere of any significance; mica promised returns only in lanes of high prices and the only surprising discovery was one of massive garnet in the Namtenbo Valley, north-east of Malindi, in North Nyasa. The garnet was seen in blocks up to a size of 5 by 1/2 yard over an area of 1,000 square yards. This has not been previously been known to exist in such a large quantity in Nyasa. Garnet was found in sufficient amount to represent a marketable commodity.

The Imperial Mineral report on samples of ilmenite from the East Highlands showed the sample contained 43.5% iron, 5.5% titanium dioxide, and the balance sand, silica, and 48.4% other. Samples represent material suitable for the manufacture of titanium pigments, and the mineral occurs in commercial quantities.

**Traffic and Transport**

Remarkably high production figures are being shown by the Taitan mine, near Essexvale, Southern Rhodesia. During September, 116 tons were mined in the four-stamp mill, at a grade of 0.7 fine gold, 1.2 oz. to the ton, and the previous month 105 oz. of fine gold were recovered from 74 tons. New machinery and plant have now been installed.

**Latest Progress Reports**

**Winkie Colliery**—October Coal sales, 7,757 tons. Total output October, 15,000 tons, crushed; yield 4.4% coal dust, 10% fine coal.

**Industrial Production**—Output from Preliminary during October crushed, 1,200 tons, of which 2,176 lb. of Bushbuck Mines, during October, 100 tons were milled. The recovery of 1,002 fine oz. of gold, value, £1,700. Strongly recommended for further development.

**Kimberley**—Roberts reports that the mill has been running for 27 hours, average yield, 2.37 oz. per ton. Gold extracted, 3.3 tons, value, £5,925. 250 tons of concentrate, 11.5% gold, value, £1,200.

**Wosterman**—The 200-ton capacity Mill, one crushed during 1950, 2,750 tons, 2.7% gold, value, £7,425. 250 tons of concentrate, 11.5% gold, value, £1,200. Total output, 2,750 tons, 2.7% gold, value, £7,425. No. 1 level, rise from W. 200 ft. to 170 ft., 200 ft. drive, over 20 ft.

**Globe of Ilmenite**—Output during October, 100 tons crushed, value, £1,200. Production of ilmenite, 100 tons, value, £1,200. 100 tons of concentrate, 11.5% gold, value, £1,200. 100 tons of concentrate, 11.5% gold, value, £1,200. 100 tons of concentrate, 11.5% gold, value, £1,200.

**Territorial Outputs**

Gold exports from the Belgian Congo and Kwanda increased during the previous month. The year totalled 172 kilograms of fine gold. The monthly average of 1,024 kilograms compared with a monthly average of 1,000 kilograms for the whole of 1949.

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# Mining Personalia

Mr. H. St. J. Grenfell, Chairman of East African Goldfields, arrived home by air from Patios Salamat on Sunday.

Mr. J. H. Hunter, General M. J. Swears who visited East Africa some time ago, and who is on the board of Kenya Development Ltd. has joined the boards of the Carlton and Hotels.

Mr. A. Chester, B.Sc., Chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Council and other companies operating in Rhodesia, has purchased the former Freemasons Club building in London, with the intention of presenting it to the Royal Cancer Hospital, the trustees of which are to establish there a school for the treatment of Research Institute, Mr. Beatty, in addition to the purchase of the building, will require the radio therapeutic treatment with the high-voltage X-ray therapy units at a cost of £10,000. The first unit is now in the process of being installed.

**Sherwood**  
The accounts of the Sherwood Star for the financial year ended June 30, 1937, show a profit of £1,250,000, which includes £1,250,000 for depreciation, £1,000,000 for mine superannuation and bonus funds, and £1,000,000 for general reserve, leaving £1,250,000 for carry-over. During the year 750,000 tons of coal reserves on June 30 were reported to be worth £1,250,000, a value of 1.67 dwt. a ton on June 30, 1937. Consultants in Rhodesia, among them members of a firm including Mr. G. J. Sherrin, £1,334,000, on the Ordinary share, making 6.0 d. a share, 13.5% for the year, including the special Kabale dividend of 12.0 d. last March. For the 12 months ending the total dividend was 20.0 d.

**Kigezi**  
The Kigezi district of Uganda has attracted a lot of attention lately owing to the discovery of a large area of true alluvial deposits of gold in the Mt. Kigezi-C. Blown area. The area is bounded by Mt. Kigezi and Mt. Blown. The area is a part of a gold field extending from Mt. Kigezi to Mt. Blown. The Kigezi and Mt. Blown are the rich patches of alluvial and stream gold have been worked there chiefly by individual and private enterprise, and output is steadily increasing.

This district is distinguished by the fact that it has produced the largest gold output on record for the country of 13.0 d. Kigezi suffers from a shortage of its geographical position. Kabale, the district headquarters, is about 100 miles by road from the coast.

**Heavy Purchases**  
Substantial purchases of gold have been made in the country since the past few months. The purchases of gold in the past few months have been reported to be about £1,000,000. It is reported that the price of gold in the past few months has been about 13.5 d. over the dollar parity, the highest premium over the dollar parity since March of last year. This is a direct result of the position which existed when the gold scar was partly met by the market five months ago. Their impression is that the metal price in some quarters that America is bound to raise its price as measured in dollars, but there appears to be no warrant for any such likelihood.

# COMPANY MEETINGS

## Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.

### Promising Developments At Depth

The ordinary general meeting of Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., was held in London last week. Mr. T. C. Nicholson, C.B.E., Chairman of the company, presided, and the new profit was £1,148,838, compared with £1,013,134 for the previous year. These figures show such a low-grade ore had only been possible by large expenditure on plant after most careful investigation by their metallurgists, together with the co-operation and the close supervision of the manager and his staff, and the working costs down. The management would be congratulated on the extremely low operating cost of 10s. 0d. per ton milled, a reduction of 10s. 0d. compared with last year's 10s. 0d. included in the cost of the ore. The percentage of gold in the ore was 1.67 dwt. a ton, and the percentage of payable ore has considerably improved. Between August 1st and August 31st the percentage of payable ore was 1.67 dwt. a ton, and for the nine months the figure was 1.67 dwt. a ton, while for the quarter ending September 30 it was 1.67 dwt. a ton, and shows an average value of 3.0 dwt.

### Improved Outlook

An encouraging feature in the development in the 2A ore-shoot was the discovery of the 2A ore-shoot had reached into the banded limestone, where a considerable tonnage of payable ore had been found, indicating a good prospect for the future. The general underground conditions in the 2A ore-shoot had markedly improved. The 2A ore-shoot had indicated the development in the Ashton section had come to a halt, but it was in the view of the management that the ore channels it was considered that further expansion in depth had a reasonable chance of interesting a more favourable zone for the occurrence of ore lenses. Now their anticipations have been fully realised, a large body of good ore values having been met with on the 14th level, where the ore was 2.0 ft. long with an average width of 10 ft. It was also reported that the output here was 1.67 dwt. a ton, and the Ashton section. In the 2A ore-shoot, the development was carried out, of which 1.67 dwt. were sampled, averaging 1.67 dwt. whilst the ore north of the 14th level had crossed a further 40 ft. to the 10th level. This ore body extended to the 14th and 10th level and had been met with on the 10th level, where the ore values were of low grade.

These developments in the 2A ore-shoot were distinctly pleasing, the more so in that Mr. J. W. Miller, the acting consulting engineer, stated in his report that the intensive search for the present ore-shoot had been successful. Mr. Miller has given highly encouraging results in the 2A ore-shoot, and the fact that the 2A ore-shoot has been developed thereby considerably enhancing the prospect of a bearing new ore-shoot at depth. Mr. Nicholson and his consulting engineer, when reporting on the Ashton section that view.

### Ore Reserves Exceed 1,000,000 Tons

It is calculated that the reserves of the 2A ore-shoot amounted to 1,000,000 tons of an average value of 1.67 dwt. that was met with on the 14th level of the 2A ore-shoot, and the 2A ore-shoot had indicated the development in the Ashton section had come to a halt, but it was in the view of the management that the ore channels it was considered that further expansion in depth had a reasonable chance of interesting a more favourable zone for the occurrence of ore lenses. Now their anticipations have been fully realised, a large body of good ore values having been met with on the 14th level, where the ore was 2.0 ft. long with an average width of 10 ft. It was also reported that the output here was 1.67 dwt. a ton, and the Ashton section. In the 2A ore-shoot, the development was carried out, of which 1.67 dwt. were sampled, averaging 1.67 dwt. whilst the ore north of the 14th level had crossed a further 40 ft. to the 10th level. This ore body extended to the 14th and 10th level and had been met with on the 10th level, where the ore values were of low grade.

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# Gold Areas of East Africa

## Pioneer Work in the Lupu Area

The second annual meeting of East Africa of Southern Africa, Ltd., was held in London last week. Mr. J. C. Foster, Chairman of the company, presiding.

He stated that the company had acquired some of the capital of East Africa Minerals, Ltd., of which Mr. Moratinis, a qualified mining engineer with exceptional experience of alluvial work in various parts of the world, and some of the preliminary work of a most encouraging character in the Lupu (Belgian) of Tanganyika.

The company was the first to tackle scientifically and systematically the problem of alluvial and eluvial gold-mining in the Territory, some of the leading authorities in which have been very favourably associated with the directors, who therefore gladly accepted, with the large field of labour work of this nature, which, if the future bore out the promise of the evidence so far, ought to bring into the business of Tanganyika a new element of importance on the main standpoint, and ought to assist in a measure to prepare for Africa Minerals, Ltd.

The plan was to harness the most modern mechanical equipment to gold-prospecting and recovery in both the dry and the wet seasons, the ground being worked in the dry weather by means of blowers and in the wet season by sluices. In June Mr. Moratinis had on the proposed site been engaged on trial work and some half-ton on production, and he had hoped to increase that number to 100 tons in the next few months.

Messrs. J. C. Foster & Co., Ltd., the company's general commercial agents, have been extremely helpful, advisers, consisting to Mr. Procter, a member of their board and chief of Gold Areas, spending considerable time on the affairs of the latter company without remuneration, while he was last in East Africa, and permitting their directors resident in East Africa to do much work for the company, including visits to the Lupu.

The resolution for the adoption of the proposal was passed by Mr. Procter, who said a warm tribute was due to Mr. Moratinis, whose energy, ability and confidence was, in his opinion, a very great asset to the company.

Mr. Procter had, in the first question, the report unanimously adopted, and Mr. Procter was elected by the board the motion being proposed and supported by Messrs. J. C. Foster and Sir John G. Chamberlain, who bore tribute to the excellent services of a gentleman, Mr. Theodor (Jambor), who, after his return to the Lupu in February, spoke of the enterprise upon which East Africa Minerals, Ltd., engaged, and of the very attractive nature of some hundred acres of the directors had acquired in the Rhodesia area, which had been the subject of prospecting and mining since the acquisition of the site, and therefore in supplying Mr. Moratinis with all the mechanical equipment necessary, but rapid expansion of the organisation was now taking place, and there seemed every reason to entertain optimistic hopes, the managing director was clearly exceptionally competent in alluvial and eluvial mining.

Messrs. E. A. Tarbotton & Co., chartered accountants, were re-elected auditors.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors, moved by Dr. Chas. Worth, seconded by Mr. Eric Welch, and supported by Sir Richard Rankine, all of the whom considered that the continued existence of the company, after its disappointing experience in Kakegawa, was due to the determination of the directors, who were, for the most part, in the country, to have explored the opportunities of finding another suitable opening, upon which, when found, they had embarked with vigour.

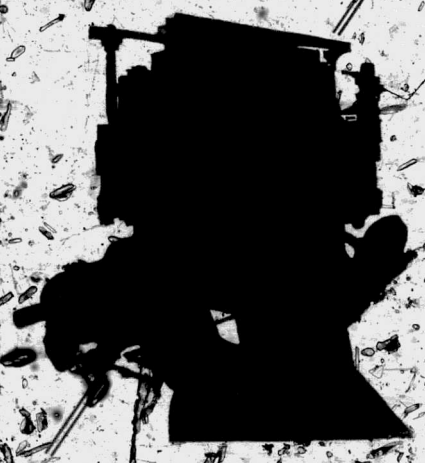
## Latest London Share Prices

	Last week	This week
Bushick Mines (10s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 6d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	6s. 2d.	6s. 3d.
Fair Consolidated (8s.)	28s. 6d.	28s. 3d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s. 1s.)	11s. 6d.	11s. 0d.
Kagera Mines; Ltd. (5s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Karoro Gold Mines (10s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
Kenton (10s.)	5s. 3d.	4s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
Kimani (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 3d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	1s. 3d.	5s. 3d.
London and Rhodesian	31s. 3d.	29s. 9d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Regende (1s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 3d.
Rhodesian Brokers Hill (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Rhodesia Katanga (41)	2s. 0d.	1s. 4d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	24s. 0d.	20s. 9d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	4s. 10d.	5s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	17s. 9d.	15s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	\$10 10s. 6d.	\$10 10s. 0d.
Rhokana	17s. 0d.	3s. 6d.
Ruan Antelope (5s.)	3s. 0d.	4s. 8d.
Rosterman (5s.)	4s. 6d.	7d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	7d.	7d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	10s. 0d.	9s. 4d.
Tanganyika Concessions (41)	8s. 7d.	8s. 7d.
Thistle-Etna (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Waverley Colliery (10s.)	11s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Zambia Exploring (41)		

### GENERAL

British E. A. Corporation	6d.	6d.
British South Africa (15s.)	30s. 3d.	30s. 3d.
Central Line, Sisal	8s. 0d.	8s. 9d.
Consolidated Sisal Ltd.	3s. 9d.	10s. 4d.
East African Sisal Concessions (10s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 0d.
Mozambique (Sisal) (10s.)	4s. 7d.	4s. 7d.
Part of Beira (5s.)	16s. 6d.	16s. 6d.
Rhodesia Airways	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	6s. 10d.	6s. 6d.
Sisal Estates (10s.)	19s. 6d.	19s. 6d.
Sudan Plantations (Newly)	41s. 0d.	41s. 0d.

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# Trans-Zambesia Railway

## Mr. Libert Oury's Address

The seventh annual general meeting of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited, was held on Tuesday at the registered office of the company, 75, Thames House, Queen Street, Haymarket, London, E.C.4.

Mr. Libert Oury, B.Sc., the chairman, having dealt with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1936, said:—

"You have received copies of the directors' report and accounts, and I ask your permission I will read them as read."

The balance sheet shows that further 6% guaranteed first mortgage debentures amounting to £18,000 have been issued, these were issued to the Nyasaland Government as consideration for advances made for the provision of additional rolling stock and for the carrying out of improvements and betterment of the line. On the other hand, £35,500 of these debentures were redeemed during the year leaving outstanding £124,500.

### Improved Working Results

Turning to the revenue account, you will see that the figures, as stated in the directors' report for the first time include a full year's working of the Southern Approach to the Zambesi Bridge, so that they are not strictly comparable with those shown in previous accounts. As you know, interest on the income bonds, of which there have been issued £343,000, is payable out of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, and these, for the year under review, enabled the sum of £5,131 os. 3d to be paid as interest on these bonds.

Including the working of the Southern Approach, the receipts for the year ended December 31, 1936 amounted to £1,499,991, as compared with £130,004 for the previous year, whilst the working expenses were £999,173 or 66.31% of the gross receipts, as compared with £99,538, or 76.64% of the gross receipts for the previous year. The surplus of receipts over the working expenses therefore amounts to (of which £5,131 os. 3d have just mentioned, applied to the payment of interest on the income bonds) as compared with £39,466 for 1935.

The total tonnage carried during the year was 81,106 tons, of which 18,997 was general merchandise, 6,676 sugar, 7,591 tobacco, 4,259 tea, 3,631 cotton, 5,830 construction material and 9,682 sleepers, piles and timber, as compared with 64,454 tons during the previous year, of which 16,004 was general merchandise, 8,865 sugar, 5,844 tobacco, 3,348 tea, 4,749 cotton, 5,891 construction material and 3,950 sleepers, piles and timber.

### Prospects of Nyasaland

The results, speaking generally, thus show an improvement on the preceding year. At a meeting last year, in commenting on the results for 1935, which were better than those for 1934, I said that the improvement, though encouraging, did not in my opinion compensate with the possibilities of development. The result of the improvement is thus being more effectively by the reconstruction of the Zambesi Bridge and of the Southern Approach and Railway to Lake Bangweulu, still further. It is my hope to realise the opportunity which is being presented by the construction of these works. If they are, I think, indications that the country is to be quickened, it has been hoped that concrete floors shall be published. It is my hope that the Government will be considered by producer, that

should allow of new business and create additional demands for products.

The tea industry, for instance, prospers, and although the restriction of export, since the certain expansion may be anticipated from new acreage, all the plants which have yet to come into bearing. Considerable interest being taken in the production of new crops, such as rubber, citrus fruit, etc. With regard to cotton, although there has been a temporary setback following to bad weather, it was anticipated that given normal weather conditions next year, there would be a considerable increase of production, but this may be affected by the general fall in cotton prices.

What might be the turning point in the development of Nyasaland is the situation of the Colonial Office to send a Commission of Enquiry to Nyasaland, as Commissioners to take an inquiry they have appointed Sir Robert Bell, K.C.S.I., J.L.S. and his terms of reference are wide and include, I am glad to say, the examination of the question of the further development of the country so as to improve the social and economic conditions in Nyasaland, and the lead to a greater productivity of the sources of revenue.

I have very great hopes, when the Commissioner has so far himself the agricultural resources and potentialities of Nyasaland and the railway transport facilities available, will be able to make such recommendations as will ensure the planned and systematic development of production without which Nyasaland can obtain the benefit of the additional Railway works and extensions on which so much money has been spent.

### Development of Mozambique Territory

In the territory of the Companhia de Mocambique the production of cotton shows moderate but steady progress, and we understand that three of the established companies there are proposing to increase its output under cotton. The Shell Company's bulk oil installation in Beira has been in use since the beginning of the year and already plans for the erection of further storage tanks are under consideration. Traffic through the Port of Beira has, since largely increased and an additional deep water wharf is now being built. The air services to and from England and the continent following the new route along the coast, and Beira is one of the ports of call. Negotiations are still proceeding for the construction of a railway connecting Tete' with the existing line from Beira to Nyasaland.

In conclusion, I should like, on behalf of my colleagues, and myself to express our appreciation of the valuable and friendly assistance which the Companhia de Mocambique continue to give us, and should like also to put on record our recognition of the services rendered by our general manager Mr. Duncan, and our officials in Africa, and by Mr. Carey and his staff in London. I am glad to report and accounts have been adopted unanimously.

### Uganda Cattle

The Uganda Cattle Estates announce that the output from the companies engaged during October 1937 was 243 tons of Uganda Cattle, and that the output of the companies engaged during December totalled 84 tons. The companies engaged in the output for October 1937 are:—The Uganda Cattle Estates, Ltd. for the first four months of the year, 2,225 tons; and the Uganda Cattle Estates, Ltd. for the first four months of the year, 2,225 tons. The output of the companies engaged during October 1937 is 243 tons, and the output of the companies engaged during December 1937 is 84 tons. The output of the companies engaged during October 1937 is 243 tons, and the output of the companies engaged during December 1937 is 84 tons.



## News Items in Brief

The new aerodrome in Kampala was officially opened last week.

A serious water shortage is reported from Lusaka in Northern Rhodesia.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. has contributed £25 to the Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of distress in China.

Every stream in Southern Rhodesia is now considered as infected with bilharzia, said Dr. C. G. Gumpich in a Beit lecture on "Health."

The first stage of a Khartoum-Cairo trunk telephone service was inaugurated recently when calls were initiated between Khartoum and Atbara.

The Mayor of Nairobi, Councillor J. Mortimer, has appealed to the public to subscribe the odd shillings and pence on their banking accounts to the King George V Memorial Fund.

It has been suggested in Southern Rhodesia that in order to attract wider attention to the Zimbabwe mines, postage stamps should be issued bearing pictures of the mines or of the acropolis.

Engineers have arrived in Beira to supervise the construction of the new wharf. They are preparing the ground for the installation of the necessary plant, and the accommodation of the building materials.

A general conference is shortly to be opened in Kampala. Delegates from all the East African territories will be present, as well as Mr. F. J. Parnell, chief representative of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in South Africa.

Of 10,577 carcasses of sheep, 20,405 of sheep and goats, and 664 of pigs, a total of 1,084 oxen, 33 sheep, and goats, and 10 pigs were condemned as unfit for human food in Dar es Salaam during 1936. The commonest cause of condemnation of the sheep and goats was macarion.

In spite of the most stringent economy and the donation of £25 from the Municipality, the accounts of the Livingstonia Mission showed a deficit of over £4,500 in June 30. Application has been made to the Municipality for an additional £25, thus restoring the original balance of £50.

Sheila Thomas, former Governor of Nyasaland, and now High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States, has conveyed to the Imperial Government the wish of his Federal Council to present two squadrons of service aircraft, for use in Malaya at a total cost not exceeding £295,000.

## RHEUMATISM

Questions Every Sufferer Should Ask Himself

Do the joints in my hands or feet ache? Why are my hands and feet stiff? Do my muscles feel as though they have been torn? Do my joints feel as though they are being pulled apart? Do my joints feel as though they are being pulled apart? Do my joints feel as though they are being pulled apart?

The answer to these questions is that you are suffering from rheumatism. It is a disease of the joints, and it is caused by a germ which enters the body through the blood. It is a disease of the joints, and it is caused by a germ which enters the body through the blood. It is a disease of the joints, and it is caused by a germ which enters the body through the blood.

Do you know that Dr. Wiff's Kidney Pills are the only pills that will cure rheumatism? They are the only pills that will cure rheumatism. They are the only pills that will cure rheumatism. They are the only pills that will cure rheumatism.

Dr. Wiff's Kidney Pills are the only pills that will cure rheumatism. They are the only pills that will cure rheumatism. They are the only pills that will cure rheumatism. They are the only pills that will cure rheumatism.

## Of Commercial Concern

Imports of home-grown wheat in Salisbury were 1,100 tons during the month of May, and 1,100 tons during the month of June, compared with 1,100 tons during the month of July, and 1,100 tons during the month of August.

Imports of wheat in Salisbury during the period January-August totalled 7,203 tons, compared with 7,203 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

The month's imports of wheat in Salisbury during the first eight months of this year totalled 7,203 tons, compared with 7,203 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first eight months of this year totalled £283,952, compared with £283,952 during the corresponding period of last year. Imports were valued at £2,437,594 against £1,768,664.

At a general meeting of Messrs. Mitchell, Cotts and Co., Ltd. last week, the proposed increasing the capital to £2,000,000 by the creation of 1,200,000 new ordinary shares of 5s. each, to enable the company to complete the purchase of the whole of the share capital of Fraser & Chambers (S.A.), Ltd., was passed unanimously.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the first seven months of this year were nearly 21,500,000 higher than the corresponding period of last year. From January to July they totalled £4,688,577, against £2,333,500 in the corresponding period of last year.

Exports from the two countries during the first eight months of this year totalled £7,950,564, compared with £6,317,616 during the corresponding period of 1936.

## SUDAN

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JUBA to SHELLAL	£ 85
JUBA to PORT SUDAN	30
JUBA to KHARTOUM	20

MOMBASA to PORT SAID or ALEXANDRIA (via Cairo) 85

The fare for the road service between Nimule, on the Uganda border (the connecting point with the Kenya and Uganda Railways), and Juba is £25

Full particulars from: GENERAL MANAGER SUDAN RAILWAYS, ATBARA, SUDAN; GENERAL MANAGER KENYA RAILWAYS, NAIROBI; GENERAL MANAGER UGANDA RAILWAYS, KAMPALA; GENERAL MANAGER PORT SAID, PORT SAID.

### Central Line Sisal Estates

The annual report of the Central Line Sisal Estates Ltd. states that profit from May 22, 1936, when the company was incorporated, to June 30, 1937, amounted to £4,417 from which £2,630 is reserved for taxation. The directors propose to pay a dividend of 10% absorbing £4,875, and to pay £2,607 of preliminary expenses, leaving £1,135 to be carried forward.

The four main crops to 2,500 tons of which 1,000 tons was sisal, made £2,607. The 1937 output compared with the 1936 output is attributed to an increase in the area planted with sisal, an increase in the price of sisal, and a decrease in the price of other crops. The sisal crop was 2,500 tons, of which 1,000 tons was sisal. The sisal crop was 2,500 tons, of which 1,000 tons was sisal. The sisal crop was 2,500 tons, of which 1,000 tons was sisal.

The sisal area under cultivation is 3,747 hectares. The sisal area under cultivation is 3,747 hectares. The sisal area under cultivation is 3,747 hectares.

### The Lord Mayor's Show

For the first time in the history of Rhodesia had a show at the Lord Mayor's procession through the streets of the city. The show was a very successful one, and was decorated on the parade with typical Rhodesian scenes, as depicted a tobacco plantation with Natives labourers, and a white ox cart. Dummy packs representing some of the well known brands of tobacco and cigarettes were displayed on the canopy.

### Income Tax in S. Rhodesia

The Income Tax Consolidation Bill now before the Southern Rhodesian Legislature is designed to apply the tax to income in countries outside the Colony. Sir John G. G. Smith, Minister of Finance, said that the present position is that persons who have invested in South Africa by people living in Southern Rhodesia, but it was felt that the residents should now take a more active part in local investment. Sir John G. G. Smith, Minister of Justice, said that the only person now taxed in Southern Rhodesia was the person who got a person to get exemption from tax on a big income by a careful placing of investments over several countries. It was being considered to avoid the possibility of double taxation on incomes derived from South Africa.

### Imperial Airways

Imperial Airways Ltd. announce in their annual report to March 31 that the profit for the year amounted to £104,714, and after adding £7,487 recovered by means of claims not attributable to the year, £112,201 brought forward, and deducting additional directors' fees at £5,500, there is an available balance of £231,839. £20,000 is to be set aside to taxation reserve, £95,000 to contingencies reserve, £126 will be needed for a dividend on the Old Ordinary shares of 7% and a bonus of 2% and to carry forward will be £64,713. Last year's net profit was £140,725. The company's fleet comprises four-engined aircraft.

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## IMPORTERS

# Market Prices and Notes

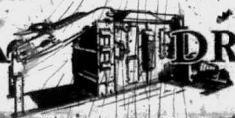
**Aloes.**—Slow. Zanzibar 65s. V 70s.  
**Bacon.**—Quiet. Seller's quote for 100 lbs. D. of  
 2. Siam 110s. Abyssinian 100s. 100s.  
**Butter.**—Kenya 105s. 2. Zeland, 100s.  
**Castor Seed.**—Quota 100s. 100s.  
**Chilies.**—No home consumption. spot supplier  
 small. Sales have taken place at 60s. f.a.q. Sudan  
 market steady; business has been done at 40s.  
 40s. 6ds. for Oct. Nov. 100s. 100s.  
**Cocoa.**—Quiet with fair business. 100s. 100s.  
 100s. 100s. 100s. 100s.  
**Madagascar.**—71d. 100s. 100s.  
**Malaga.**—103s. 71d. 100s. 100s.  
**Peaberry.**—At last week's auctions there was an irregular  
 demand for East Africa descriptions, prices for some  
 grades being higher.  
**Kenya (new crop):**  
 "A" grade 60s. od. to 55s. 6d.  
 "B" grade 50s. od. to 62s. od.  
 "C" grade 60s. od. to 58s. 6d.  
 Peaberry 65s. 6d. to 65s. od.  
**Tanganyika (new crop):**  
 "A" grade fairly good 70s. 6d.  
 greenish 60s. 6d.  
**London graded:**  
 First sizes 83s. od.  
 Second sizes 65s. 6d.  
 Third sizes 58s. 6d.  
 Peaberry 80s. od.  
**Mocha:**  
**London cleared:**  
 First sizes 73s. od. to 75s. od.  
 Second sizes 60s. od. to 63s. od.  
 Third sizes 53s. od. to 58s. od.  
 Peaberry 65s. od. to 70s. 6d.  
**Anusha:**  
 "B" grade 58s. od.  
 "C" grade 53s. od.  
 Peaberry 62s. od.  
**London stocks:** East African, 40,480 cwt. (1030:  
 30,506.)

The official coffee bourse in Santos and Rio de Janeiro has been closed owing to the serious condition prevailing in the coffee market. Meantime the Brazilian Government has reduced the coffee export tax to 45 milreis per bag by 75%.  
**Coffee.**—Standard, cash £36 3s. od. to £36 6s. 3d.; winter months, 36 11s. 3d. to £36 12s. 6d. (1030:  
 £4 6s. 3d. 1035; £38 5s. od. 1035)  
**Copra.**—East Africa F.M.S. now valued at 100s. od. per ton c.i.f. (1036: £15 17s. 6d.: 1035:  
 1035)  
**Uganda.**—37s. 75d. to 6-12d. (1036: 66d.: 1035:  
 61d.)  
 The need for reduced cotton acreages throughout America was emphasized by the Secretary of Agriculture in New York last week when he said that cotton planters must have to reduce their annual acreage by 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 acres in order to maintain a balanced supply.  
 American authorities estimate that the world cotton supply for the 1937 season will amount to 50,800,000 bales, of which 26,000 bales will be from American

sources. Consumption in the U.S.A. is expected to be more than the record quantity of 445 million bales in 1936. It is anticipated that other parts of the world will use more than 10 million bales in 1937.  
**Cotton.**—Uganda 100s. 100s. 100s. 100s. Cotton tax collected first of the month 100s. 100s. 100s. 100s.  
**Sisal.**—Quiet. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, Nov. Jan. and Dec. Feb. £24 sellers; Jan. March, £24 7s. 6d. sellers; No. 2, Dec. Feb. £22 15s. sellers; No. 3 Dec. Feb. £22, value c.i.f. one port. (1030: No. 1 £26 10s., No. 2 £25 10s., No. 3 £25 10s. 35s.) Kenya and Uganda exported 1,805 and 150 tons of sisal respectively during September.  
 Tanganyika exported 8,203 tons of sisal during October, of which 2,207 tons were sent to Belgium, 2,193 tons to the U.K., 1,397 tons to America, and 1,279 tons to Germany.  
**Soya Beans.**—Quiet. Manchester about 40 10s. nominal. November (new) £8 15s. 6d. December, £8 13s. od. per ton.  
**Tea.**—Prices show little change. Kenya 145/8 per lb. (1036: E.A. 104d., Kenya B.C.S. 18, 11d.: 1035: 11d.)  
**Tin.**—Standard cash, £181 3s. to £181 10s. (1036:  
 £240 5s. 7 1035; £220 10s. 7 1035)



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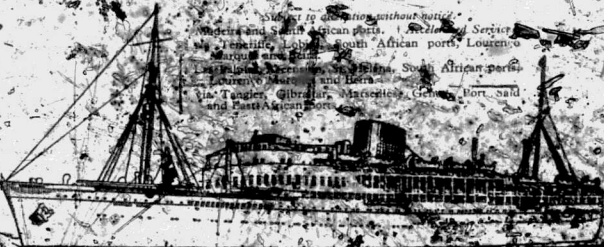
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 Marques and Beira  
 3. Penzance, London, Beira, South African ports  
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