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THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Volume 1, Number 4

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1935

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE Hon. Sir Alan Pim left London by air for Nairobi to examine the whole field of Government expenditure, with particular reference to the cost of the administrative and financial services, to report whether expenditure may legitimately be reduced without detriment to the welfare of the colony, and to advise whether modification in the existing system of taxation should be made. Since the relations between the Government and the unincorporated communities are undeniably strained almost to breaking point, this mission is a "important" one, and it was hardly difficult to see why the Commission should have been made evident by the reports of his investigations of similar problems in British East Africa, Zanzibar, Basutoland, and the Bechuanaland in recommendations, and the outspokenness of his criticisms. He was welcomed in Kenya by those who are and who are not settlers and businessmen alike, and was anxious to assist any open-minded investigator who desires to study honestly of the true position of affairs in a much maligned Colony. Sir Alan, according to the press of the territory of Kenya, is a "great" Commissioner, and his long and distinguished career has made him a man who had not spent the best part of a lifetime in the Colonial Service, and who might therefore be expected to have had a good knowledge of the conditions of the territories in which he has served. His experience was gained in India, Burma, and the West Indies, and he has a wide knowledge of the conditions of the territories in which he has served. He is a man of high character and high ability, and his presence in Kenya is a great asset to the Government. He is a man of high character and high ability, and his presence in Kenya is a great asset to the Government. He is a man of high character and high ability, and his presence in Kenya is a great asset to the Government.

Sir Alan Pim has, we know, already sent to the Government of Kenya his suggestions for the conduct of his investigation, and it is probable that, after spending a short while in Nairobi, he will visit a number of typical European and Native areas in order to see and hear things for himself. It is certain that he wishes to receive the suggestions of all who feel that they can propose practicable measures for the promotion of economy without serious impairment of efficiency, and it is to be hoped, as it is to be assumed, that the leaders of the unofficial communities will have prepared specific recommendations. Though it is obviously desirable that his proposals be made at the earliest possible moment, the fact of these Commissioner's stay in East Africa will, under the best of circumstances, be a help to the spot completed. He will return to London by air, to serve as a sort of bridge between the representatives of such authorities as the Joint East African Council and the East African Society of the London Chamber of Commerce, and then submit his recommendations to the Secretary of State. Whereas the success of his mission will naturally be gauged by the nature of his findings, Sir Alan may from the moment of his arrival in Kenya contribute something of value to the improvement of the present atmosphere of hostility. He has, it is said, resented in those colonies, it is thought, where no other are done or for some time, and he is a man of high character and high ability, and his presence in Kenya is a great asset to the Government. He is a man of high character and high ability, and his presence in Kenya is a great asset to the Government.

...a top... the... Commission...
 that the post of High Commissioner of
 Transport for Kenya and Uganda should not be
 an exclusive function of the
 Government of Kenya, but that
 the office should be shared
 by the Governor of the
 Territory. The official...
 will be welcomed by all who have...
 see an... and by...
 especially as presenting an...
 economy. As the...
 would influence the...
 the... between the two
 Governments the...
 what is largely...
 cannot be regarded as...
 the emoluments of the Governor of Uganda
 on the other hand the Governor of...
 certainly not expect to continue...
 or even half of it while his...
 for his... nothing...
 services in the same capacity, the obvious
 course is to abolish the emoluments of the post.
 If such a ruling the Governor of Uganda will lose
 nothing, the Governor of Kenya will lose only
 half of what he would have lost before, and for once
 a... of the public
 will have been made at the top of its salary
 scale.

...East African—who, incidentally, had for some
 fifteen years served the Tanganyika Govern-
 ment with unusual... arrived on the Kakamega
 golded recently, and, hearing in
 the course of conversation that he
 would have to pay education tax,
 wrote at once to the local District
 Commissioner to ask not only whether that was the
 case, but also if he was liable in any other way. The
 reply which he before us was a curt statement
 that... and penalty...
 Graduate poll tax is payable before the end of
 year without incurring penalty. By return of
 post the applicant sent thirty shillings in payment
 of his education tax, with an explanation that he
 had not known of his liability until the year ago
 on which he wrote for information that the li-
 mation on the subject had been given before de-
 lying in compliance and expressing the hope that
 the circumstance the question of imposing the
 penalty of double tax would be removed from the
 District Commissioner's brief name...
 words: "I regret that a...
 penalty on your addition...
 attempt to refer the...
 The penalty was therefore...
 naturally dissatisfied...
 he still did not know what he was being penalised
 and requested...
 being received...
 penalty was...
 sale to pay...
 or within...
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...the... himself involved...
 Commissioner...
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 surely demanded in this instance for
 it is provided that a delinquent shall
 double...
 penalty...
 had inquired voluntarily
 at the earliest possible moment concerning his legal
 liability...
 as he would have been treated if he had
 voluntarily...
 authorities...
 of the...
 of the...
 whether it is too much to expect from a servant of
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 normal
 primary business affairs...
 matter of thirty shillings, but of the spirit
 in which the laws are administered. This is by
 no means the only complaint we have received in recent
 months from the Kakamega district in which
 the...
 is obviously far from satisfied that its problems are
 being sympathetically handled by the Adminis-
 tration which might well follow the example of the
 Mines Department officials...
 into the actions of its...
 kind the Government of Kenya...
 be given a name for the taxes to which he is
 liable...
 for instance that he becomes immediately subject to a
 tax for the education of other people's children.

...which have much to learn
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MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

The Italo-Ethiopian War

Italy's Policy of Settlement

Italy's policy of settlement in the East is a subject which has attracted the attention of the world. Her recent negotiations with Great Britain, France, Abyssinia and Germany, in the early explanation of Mussolini's policy, have placed Italy as a world power in the position of a major diplomatic atmosphere. Her relations with Germany and her own views will have to be taken into consideration in the East. Britain and France had to be taken into consideration.

It is the general opinion that the Italian Government has no intention of taking any further steps in the East. It is the general opinion that the Italian Government has no intention of taking any further steps in the East. It is the general opinion that the Italian Government has no intention of taking any further steps in the East.

The Italian Government has submitted a plan for settling the Ethiopian dispute, but these are stated to be without foundation. It is certain, however, that the French Premier has worked hard to narrow the breach between London and Rome.

Concerning Italy's position of insistence to restrain Italy, there has been much suggested solution, on being that she should renounce the idea of abandoning the role of a major, but accept a moderate over the so-called "Colonial Empire" conquered by her. It is the general opinion that the Italian Government has no intention of taking any further steps in the East.

The important speech of the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Simon, in the House of Commons, has been regarded as a French and Italian Ministerial circles. It will have a wide influence on the issue in the hands of the readers in England.

To maintain the balance of power in the East, the Italian Government has been advised, last week, whether Great Britain would support her. Whether Great Britain would support her, whether Great Britain would support her, whether Great Britain would support her.

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Mr. J. E. I. Philipps

Retirement from Colonial Service

THERE will be widespread regret at the news which *East Africa* is able to announce of the resignation from the Colonial Service of Mr. J. E. I. Philipps, M.C., Captain, Regular Army Reserve of Officers, The Rifle Brigade, of whom it is safe to say that no other Administrative Officer in any part of Eastern Africa had a more extensive knowledge of the peoples of Africa as a whole, than whom very few can be said to have worked, as inquiringly, in the case of a civilian person in the Europeans, Indians, Arabs, and Africans, and in determining to learn and state the truth as he went along.

It is not surprising that a man of his exceptional knowledge of the world should have decided to withdraw from the daily routine of a D.O., for though he obviously loved the work in which he equally obviously won the admiration and affection of those with whom he came in contact—except those of his superiors who found blunt statements of the truth a strange and inconvenient—it was to be expected that he would sooner or later require a new outlet.

In one way Uganda is the loser, Africa as a whole, and particularly Eastern Africa, will gain in a more and more important way, for it is clearly his fund of first-hand knowledge, his analytical mind, and his practical imagination will, whether in front or behind the scenes, be at the service of the Africa whose awakening he watches so closely.

Wide Experience in Many Countries

After leaving Oxford and Durham where he was President of the Union and Captain of Bats, he obtained his commission in 1906 and soon went to Uganda as an A.D.C. From August, 1911, he was Assistant Intelligence and Political Officer with the East African Expeditionary Force attached to the C.A.R., commanded some 1,000 armed devils and scouts, while serving with whom he was wounded and mentioned in dispatches; administered the Bukoba area of occupied German territory; became Political Officer of the Bukoba Expeditionary Force in June, 1915 (being again mentioned in dispatches); Chief British Officer in the Uganda area and North-Western Province of Tanganyika during the operations early in 1917; Chief Intelligence Officer (C.S.O.) to Tabora and in charge of a police mission to the occupied German East in the summer of 1916; and then settled in England for Intelligence duties, first with the War Office and then with the War Office and Admiralty War Staff, before being sent to the Italian Front and the Army Bureau in Cairo.

He was also employed on special duty in Ethiopia and in the Sudan where raised two companies of Somalis and in the Sudan C.A.R. during the War he was in British command in charge of a unit, and on his first tour in Africa, in 1917, on four tours, Africa from East to West, and the Dutch and Belgian, French, and Portuguese Territories. He discovered the *Ultra parvulus* in the Congo.

He was British Relief Commissioner for South Africa under the Stenevo's organisation; a member of the British Committee for Moslem refugees in Turkey, and during the War was correspondent during the Greco-Turkish War. He was liaison officer with French troops during the Greco-Turkish occupation in Turkey, and as a member of the Greco-Bulgarian Frontier Inquiry, and his work in the Balkans ended, he seconded to the Sudan Government and was assistant to the Director of Intelligence during the Belgians' rule after he was Inspector (Mureish) of Tembu, on the French Equatorial frontier, and then worked in the Congo (Kifizi). His last year in East Africa was spent in the Teso and Lango countries and as District Commissioner, the Western Province.

Interested in East African Trade

An excellent linguist, speaking many European and African languages, he has always been able to make himself master of the problems of the countries in which he has travelled and lived, and he has written widely and ably on matters of great diversity.

The promotion of trade has always interested him, and during his leaves he has, in *East Africa's* knowledge, done so much personal trouble and expense to find new outlets for East African produce, particularly coffee and tea.

Several years ago it seemed that his efforts must result in the creation of a valuable new market for East African coffee in Turkey, but an excellent opportunity was wasted as a consequence of apathy on the part of officials in East Africa.

He likewise visited North Africa on several occasions for the purpose of interesting resident merchants in East African tea, but once again an opening made by his public spirited initiative was allowed to pass unutilised.

Since pre-war days he has specialised in the study of political and commercial conditions in Eastern Europe and throughout both British and foreign Africa, almost all parts of which he has visited and visited many countries frequently and recently. He has contacts and long-standing friendships with foreign statesmen of consequence of his extensive private travels, which were entirely unconnected with Government work, and the result of his personal interest in affairs.

Air Mail Mishap in Entebbe

A CORRESPONDENT of *East Africa* in Entebbe, who witnessed the crash of the Imperial Airways "Hannu" and who has himself done a great deal of flying in Africa, writes that he has always felt the greatest sympathy with the pilot, crew and passengers, each time a new landing has had to be made at Entebbe, a small aerodrome which, he declares, exceptionally had no landing facilities.

The "Hannu" was a relief machine from Cairo sent to carry the passengers and mail of an aeroplane which broke down north of Khartoum, time having to be made up, the pilot had been flying for 16 hours when he reached Entebbe, his air port had never before been used, and it is believed that he was his intention to go straight on to Kisumu, a flight of another one and a half hours.

After leaving just a few minutes in mid-air, and when he just overran the landing aerodrome, he pulled up at the last, that the crew were endeavouring the machine bring up on its nose. As one of the engines could not be started for nearly 20 minutes, it is a pity that the plane did not go up in flames.

Notices Crime in Tanganyika

OFFENCES dealt with by the Tanganyika Police increased from 6,323 in 1934 to 6,704 during 1935 according to the Annual Report of the Department, which has just been issued.

Arrests for drunkenness among Natives are so rare that during the year there were only 172 cases among a population of approximately 5,000,000, but in Dar es Salaam there were 18 cases connected with the supply and consumption of methylated spirits, while in Tanga a hospital ambulance driver was found to be trading in this spirit, which he coloured to resemble whisky. Liquor is now under consideration to render all methylated spirits imported into the Territory so unpalatable that it cannot be drunk.

An increase of offences against the Traffic Control Ordinance in one district was attributed by the officer in charge to the total fine imposed by the courts. One example, for example, was that in December a person was fined for driving his car at a pace which had expired in the previous June, when he was dealt with only on a second occasion when the fine was 55/- in other words the second fine amounted to the extent of 55/-.

Pilgrimage to East Africa

A pilgrimage to East Africa to pay tribute to the memory of John G. Crowther, being organised by the Coloured Ex-Servicemen's Association of East Town, Kimberley and Johannesburg, (Kiewit's Colonial Club) has been entrusted to the organising committee.

North Noting.

EAST AFRICA

WHO'S WHO

275—Mr. Hilary Carol Howard Bull, C.A.

...olve the co-operation of the community.—*Colonial Secretary of Kenya.*

...where are in a tight corner...divisions by launching...*General J. C. Smuts.*

...We have barely begun to touch the possibilities of the Africans as consumers.—*Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Acting Governor of Tanganyika, speaking in Dar es Salaam.*

...The British... appeal for comradeship... and goodwill... all nations, creeds and races is particularly urgent to-day.—*Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya.*

...The... beach (Mombasa) were in that land... sometimes known as God's Own Country... American consuls would advertise its beauties in screaming headlines in every known journal.—*London Weekly News.*

...The... veteran in patched dervish juba who guards the District Commissioner's house in Omdumani held the same post as a slave... the Khalifa.—*The Rev. C. F. L. Beaton, writing in the Church Missionary Outlook.*

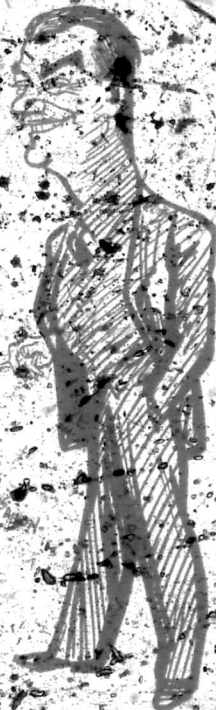
...The Ethiopians have been... some extent... cultured for centuries. Owing partly to the Jewish blood in their veins, they are not ignorant of music, painting, books and Church ceremonies. Once in their stride, they would civilise rapidly.—*Colonial Secretary H. G. E. Swynne, writing in 'The Times'.*

...Though of recent years gold mining has made great progress in Tanganyika it will not be denied that the prosperity of the Territory must always be mainly dependent upon agriculture, and the basis of all agriculture and pastoral pursuits is water.—*From the 1934 Annual Report of the Tanganyika Forestry Department.*

...most unfortunate fatality occurred in the Toro district. An adult forest hog fell into a deep pit... of a line protecting a European estate from giraffes and elephants. A crowd of... Natives were standing round looking at the captive when a girl was accidentally pushed into the pit and immediately killed by the enraged animal.—*From the Annual Report of the Game Warden of Uganda.*

...As a Rhodesian settler of 20 years' experience writes... voluntary conference in England for Empire produce than I found 10 years ago when the Empire Marketing Board was working. The housewives of Britain, who have the spending of 60% of the country's income, are still oblivious or at least half-hearted to Empire products, and it is not always to the interests of retailers to inform them.—*Mrs. E. Tawse Lane, writing to 'The Times'.*

...Modern measures directed against malaria differ only in degree from the methods adopted by the observers of ancient times. Those... original, unaided by any specific knowledge of the cause of the moutge, were yet enabled... as a result they recognised the association between stagnant water and ill health. It is reputed that the Sicilian city of Selinus was rendered free from malaria... even before the time of Hippocrates. The improvement effected in its drainage... Colonial Development Fund (Malaria... Report on work in Dar es Salaam.



...Mr. Hilary Carol Howard Bull, C.A.

As London representative... Mr. Hilary Carol Howard Bull... has the responsibility of... marketing...
...representations for their...
...various London bodies...
...Tanganyika...
...and...
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...Chartered Accountant...
...Buma Oil Company...
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...respecting and...
...conducting negotiations with the...
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...Representative.

PERSONALIA

Mr. W. H. Watson has assumed charge of the Choto district of Nataland.

The retirement of Mr. F. H. Carter, the Uganda Auditor, has been gazetted.

Mr. E. F. Hoare has been appointed to the Ndola Unemployment Advisory Board.

Mr. C. A. Connell has been appointed District Commissioner of the Mau District of Kenya.

Mr. A. M. Sherwood, Director of Education, has returned to Kenya from overseas leave.

The Rev. R. P. Young has been reappointed an unofficial member of the Legislative Council.

We regret to learn of the death last week of the age of 58 of Major Gerald Land Dymott, D.S.O.

Mr. J. P. S. Andrews, the Uganda Assistant District Officer, has been transferred to Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. C. C. Maclean Kennedy is to be sworn in at Langanyika to take up his new duties as District Secretary.

Mr. D. A. van Duison, the well-known northern Rhodesian settler, has recently leaving England to return to Lusaka.

Sir Alfred Bease will lecture in Middlesbrough on October 24 on "Rhodesia and its Neighbouring East African Territories".

On his way to the Tanganyika High Commission, the Governorship of Uganda, Mr. C. A. Mitchell will be taking with him Kenya.

Mr. R. J. Kay, British Vice-Consul, Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Kenya.

Mr. Vivian O'Byrne has returned to London from his recent visit to Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

General Smuts has just opened the Pan-African Postal Conference in Cape Town. Several East African delegates are attending.

The Rev. H. G. Eulton has been elected to St. Paul's Cathedral but back to Assistant Bishop of the Bishop in Egypt and the Sudan.

On his return to Dar-es-Salaam from overseas leave Mr. W. M. McGandy, Resident Magistrate, was appointed Acting Police Judge.

The Army Council has granted the local rank of Major to Captain G. J. Graham, while in command of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

Two other reviews are approaching at Malabar Community Centre, Major Robert Forder, who will be well remembered in Kenya old-timers.

Mr. R. W. M. Arbuthnot, Director of Treasuries, Arbuthnot, Matham & Co., has been appointed as director of the Westminster Bank Ltd.

Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, the Kenya settler, celebrated his 80th birthday this month. He is an elder brother of the famous Field Marshal.

During the past two weeks Colonel C. H. Knaggs, Kenya Agent in London, has addressed Rotary Club meetings in Brighton, Hove, and Woodford.

The engagement is announced of Mr. D. Fowrie of Dhban, to Miss Pat Joyce Blowers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Blowers, of Nairobi.

The Rev. Maurice Fontyner, formerly Minister of the Kimberley Hebrew Congregation, has been installed Minister of the Salisbury Congregation.

Mr. T. R. Sandford and Mr. R. H. Carmel Robinson have been appointed Acting Joint Provincial Commissioners of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. W. Neakes is making fair progress from the injuries he received in his recent motor accident, but he will not be able to leave hospital for some time.

When Lord and Lady Baden Powell visit South Africa and the Rhodesias they will meet their son Peter, who is serving in the Southern Rhodesian Police.

Mr. E. P. Battick, Mayor of Gillingham, who has died at the age of 75, took part during his service in the Navy in operations against slave traders in East Africa.

A branch of the Royal Society of St. George has been formed in Tanga, with Mr. G. V. Gray as President. Sir William Lear has been invited to become Patron.

Mr. C. A. Bell, who was on the staff of Cable and Wireless Ltd. for about five years, has been appointed programme manager of the Tanga Broadcasting Station.

We regret to report the accidental death of P. C. James, Transvaal, of Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. Anthony Harris, the former Northern Rhodesian Legislative Councillor.

Mr. F. C. Longlands and Mr. C. H. Bellhouse have been appointed Lieutenants and Mr. J. O'Sullivan and Mr. C. A. Hurley and Deputies in the Kenya Defence Force.

Commander J. Oulton, M.C., the engineer, Kenya, the work builder and settler, who is now a member of the staff of the Game Department, is on his way back to East Africa from leave.

H.R.H. the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, who has visited East Africa will open the ninth annual War Disabled Ex-Servicemen's Exhibition at the Imperial Institute in November.

Mr. Harry Watts of Solihull was involved in a motor accident near Nairobi and is in the War Memorial Hospital suffering from broken collar-bone and a double fracture of the right thigh.

Mr. Humphrey Sizer and Miss Mary Gordon were married in Nairobi last week.

Plans for the revival of Southern Rhodesian cattle exports to South Africa were outlined by Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia when he spoke at the annual Dinner and Agricultural Show.

Sir Thomas Canyva-Pear, who served in Uganda many years ago, and who recently returned from Ethiopia, has written a book entitled "Abyssinian Storms" which will be published at the end of the month.

Mr. J. H. W. H. Assistant Secretary to the Somaliland Government, returned home on leave pending retirement. He served in the territory for eight years before being transferred to Somaliland in 1929.

Sir Charles Welcher, who served for so long in East Africa, and who was in Natal and India, has been re-visiting the Protectorate in company with Lady Becher. He is now Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago.

The King has been pleased to grant to Mr. E. A. V. de Carbone, of the Sudan, Political Secretary Royal, leave and authority to wear the insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Nile, conferred on him by the King of Egypt.

Mr. Dhalla Bhunji M. B. E., a Tanganyika Indian merchant, who made many generous gifts to Indian social causes in the Territory, has died at his home in Zanzibar. For many years his payments to the Government for the carriage of goods averaged £100,000 annually.

The King has granted Mr. Brian W. Smith, Superintendent of Police in Tanganyika Territory, Royal licence and authority to wear the insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of St. William, Star of Zanzibar, conferred upon him by the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Mr. C. P. Dunally, son of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. K. A. G. Dunally of Godalming, and Miss Joan Devereux, daughter of George Younger, daughter of Mrs. Evelyn George, of Aldford House, Park Lane, were married last week in Khartoum Cathedral.

Dr. A. D. P. Williams, B. B. E., Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Zanzibar, and Mrs. Williams, who returned to England last week from Cape Town and Zanzibar. They will be remembered by many of our readers in Kenya, where Dr. Williams served for 16 years before being appointed to his present position in 1933.

We regret to announce the death of Donald Selkirk, at the age of 71, of the Duke of Edinburgh, brother of Lord Francis Scott, the Kenyan settler, leader and father of Lady Alice Scott, who has visited East Africa and exhibited the Kenya paintings. The Duke, who was a generous public benefactor, was descended from Sir Richard G. Scott, a person of great distinction in the reign of King Alexander III of Scotland. His father was the first ancestor, the Earl of Dalmeat, who was born in 1200.

The Italo-Ethiopian War.

(Continued from page 16)

Italy has an equipment to meet all the needs of the East African theatre. The Italian Government must be met, provided that the Italian Government is not used as a pretext for the export of raw materials to the African theatre. Italy will not permit the export of raw materials to the African theatre.

Italy has a large army of 2,000,000 men, and a large navy of 1,000,000 men. Italy has a large air force of 1,000,000 men. Italy has a large fleet of 1,000,000 men. Italy has a large fleet of 1,000,000 men.

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LATEST WORLD NEWS

Gold Mining in Tanganyika
Government Adviser's Great Confidence

—DR. E. S. TEALE'S DETAILED REVIEW.

A most interesting and optimistic account of the present position and immediate prospects of gold mining in Tanganyika was given last week to the East African Group by Dr. E. S. Teale, Mining Consultant to the Government of the Territory, who told his latest audience, and who were many well-known business authorities.

Dr. Teale's remarks were in connection with the Government's desire to assist in the development and of the assistance it is giving in various ways, particularly by building roads, experimenting with new types of transport, and providing geological, topographical, and zoological surveys, laboratories, services for assay work, and so on.

Progress on the Tanga

Fifteen years ago the Tanga goldfield was generally unknown and unexplored; it was almost unworked, with only roads and at least two monthly journeys from London. Then silver was discovered and a few miners began and continued to produce gold. About the same time a few reefs were discovered, but owing to lack of interest and capital not much was done. A few small-scale miners persevered and held on until better times came.

Within the last two years very much has occurred. The Tanga is now connected by an all-weather road with the railway, and there are good roads in the field itself. There is telegraph communication, and wireless telegrams and the goldfield is only six days by air from London by the regular twice weekly services. A great deal of gold is still being produced, but the number of diggers has increased from, say, 700 to 700 to 800, and are winning considerable quantities of alluvial gold. Last year saw the finding of the largest nugget so far, one of 150 lbs.

There are also promising reef developments in the companies as East African Goldfields, East Africa, Julius Nika, Tanganyika Mines, the National Mining Cor-

poration, Union Investment Corporation, and Julius Nika Diamond and Gold Development Company. The East African Goldfields have reached a very important stage of development, and are preparing for gold production on a large scale. Six months ago when I was last on the property, the European shareholders, and to I shall be doing it, in which with the reef was very similar to the outbreak, supporting the idea of a core was of a primary type, from the outcrop down. Tanganyika Minerals have also developed a similar outcrop to warrant the immediate erection of a plant capable of treating 20 tons of ore daily. The small-scale miners who are beginning to mine alluvial diggers are increasing and there are already some 25 small mines at work in the field with the promise of a gold mine in the next year, and the whole field is really being worked.

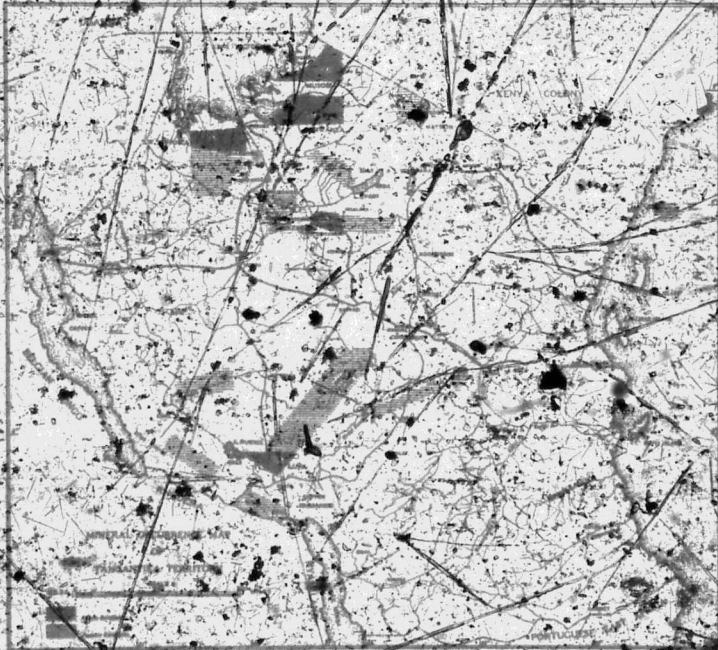
In the central area of the Territory, the Kilimanjaro, the highest and deepest of the reefs. It was worked in intermittent times, sufficient during the last and afterwards in intermittent periods. It was worked in 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935.

the Masoma District produced gold before the war, and then and until about two years ago had some small-scale operations and other facilities, and was a very important area. Then capital began to flow in, and important developments are taking place there. The Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Company recently started a new 20-ton a mill, and developments in their reefs on the East Tanga have been so satisfactory that they have decided to increase their plant and output. This field also includes a number of private mines operated by small workers (for instance, the Mwanza, Longson, Maja Maja, Kongo, Mwanza, Kibikibi, Blue Ridge, Kilimanjaro, and others) in the hands of companies with larger capital, a much better production could be expected.

In the Mwanza area a couple of years ago there were some promising developments, and production is sight. The very important developments have been undertaken in the south-east, large by Kiantan Gold Areas, which of the Kiantan reefs have brought development to such a stage as to be ready to install a plant with large-scale production, possibly up to 200 tons a day at the outset. Some of the Kiantan properties the Ukuranga Study is a network of similar type of formation, and there important developments have occurred very recently. At one place they have struck very large reefs, in some of the reefs varying between 2 and 7 feet over about 100 inches. Although it is too soon to predict what will happen in the future, so far are particularly encouraging.

Outside these main known gold areas extensive prospecting is progressing under special exclusive prospecting licenses granted to companies with adequate capital to undertake systematic prospecting under the direction of trained mining engineers and geologists, with a view to locating new gold reefs. There has been important expansion in this direction. In 1933 about 1,600 sq. miles were covered by these special concessions; in 1934 the area had become 4,000 sq. miles; now it is something like 21,000 sq. miles. It is reasonable to expect some important results from these lesser-known areas.

What of the future? It is risky to prophesy, but some very reassuring things have come to light within the last few months. The fact is that the importance of the East African Goldfields is becoming more and more apparent in the area in which the



Mining Personalia

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The Mt. Valley Region

... showed an excellent series of ... the Mt. Valley region ...

The Government buildings in ... the Government buildings in ...

THE LUPATA RIVER

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MINING ON THE ...

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Mr. B. Williams ... discoverer of the ...

Mr. S. K. Jacobs ... member of the ...

Mr. J. M. Scruton ... recently elected ...

Major E. L. ... of Kiangari ...

Mr. P. ... who has repeatedly ...

Mr. G. ... Assoc. Inst.M.M. ...

... the death as a result of a fall ...

... partnership between ...

... the death as a result of a fall ...

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NAIROBI, NAKURU, ELDORET, NOMBASA, DAR ES SALAAM, KAMPALA

Share Options—The directors of the company have decided to transfer from the company's reserves and £2,500 forward, making a total of £26,750 out of which £25,000 has been placed to special reserve. The directors recommend payment in cash of one share premium allowance for special capital distribution at the extraordinary meeting to give effect to the resolution in the ordinary meeting on October 31st.

Funds for Payment—The directors have approved the Shareholders' Agreement and the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association of the company. The directors have also approved the formation of a subsidiary company for the purpose of carrying on the business of the company in the Territory of the Gold Coast. The directors have also approved the formation of a subsidiary company for the purpose of carrying on the business of the company in the Territory of the Gold Coast.

Consolidated African Selection Trust—The directors have approved the formation of a subsidiary company for the purpose of carrying on the business of the company in the Territory of the Gold Coast. The directors have also approved the formation of a subsidiary company for the purpose of carrying on the business of the company in the Territory of the Gold Coast.

Shareholders' Meeting—The directors have decided to transfer from the company's reserves and £2,500 forward, making a total of £26,750 out of which £25,000 has been placed to special reserve. The directors recommend payment in cash of one share premium allowance for special capital distribution at the extraordinary meeting to give effect to the resolution in the ordinary meeting on October 31st.

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines—The directors have decided to transfer from the company's reserves and £2,500 forward, making a total of £26,750 out of which £25,000 has been placed to special reserve. The directors recommend payment in cash of one share premium allowance for special capital distribution at the extraordinary meeting to give effect to the resolution in the ordinary meeting on October 31st.

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Climax Sam has studied the problem on the spot.

All over the world CLIMAX DRILLS go one better just because they have been so carefully designed to meet local conditions exactly. Here we have the new 50-lb. C.S.V. Stream-lined Jackhammer, which for speed, freedom from vibration and low upkeep cost excels even the enormously successful C.L.W. Whatever your special needs there is a CLIMAX model to meet them. Demonstration gladly arranged anywhere.



East African Share Prices

Rise in East African Shares

The rather heavy movements of a share of the Ethiopian dispute was once reflected on the London Stock Exchange, which opened by Johannesburg buying of East African Goldfields in most active shares. East African Goldfields have been active and are 34 3/8 on the week, and Kenyan and Kintungu 34 3/4 and 32 3/8, 3d. are 94 and 94 higher. Roseman remains firm at 80, middle and intense have risen 3d. on publication of their latest progress reports, but Kenya Goldfields are weaker. Although they have converted 25,000 of 1914 stock last year to 1915, and are 25,000 lower, Australian and General are 100 and 100, respectively, although slightly better. The 1914 1/2 share of Forest Mining Systematic and Kenya Goldfields are 40 and 40, respectively. Rhodesia Copper and General are 40 and 40, respectively. The price of the 1914 1/2 share of 48 3/8, 3d. and 48 3/8, 3d. and Rhodesian shares is 100 and 100, respectively. Among Rhodesian 1914 shares Cam and Motor are 40 and 40, respectively. Cam and Motor are 40 and 40, respectively. Cam and Motor are 40 and 40, respectively.

Andara Syndicate (50)	100 0d.	100 0d.
Bankette Mines (40)	100 0d.	100 0d.
Cam & Motor (12 1/2)	40 0d.	40 0d.
East African Goldfields (50)	94 0d.	94 0d.
Elabor Mining Syndicate (10)	34 3/8	34 3/8
Gabari Goldfields (25)	80 0d.	80 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (50)	100 0d.	100 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (50)	100 0d.	100 0d.
Kibera Mines (10) (50)	75 0d.	75 0d.
Kanana (10) (50) (25)	25 0d.	25 0d.
Kenian (10) (50)	34 3/4	34 3/4
Kenya Consolidated (50)	78 0d.	78 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5)	138 0d.	138 0d.
Kintungu (10) (50)	32 3/8	32 3/8
Langway Consoliation (50)	48 0d.	48 0d.
London Australian (10) (50) (100)	25 0d.	25 0d.
London and Rhodesian (10)	50 10d.	50 10d.
Luiri Gold Areas (50)	60 0d.	60 0d.

Mashona (10) (50)	115 0d.	115 0d.
Riviera (10) (50)	48 0d.	48 0d.
Robinson (10) (50)	48 0d.	48 0d.
Roseman (10) (50)	80 0d.	80 0d.
Roseman (10) (50)	80 0d.	80 0d.
Roseman (10) (50)	80 0d.	80 0d.
Roseman (10) (50)	80 0d.	80 0d.
Roseman (10) (50)	80 0d.	80 0d.
Roseman (10) (50)	80 0d.	80 0d.
Roseman (10) (50)	80 0d.	80 0d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (100)	238 4/8	228 0d.
East African Coalitions (2 1/2)	58 10d.	58 0d.
East African Lightings (20)	318 0d.	318 0d.
Imperial Airways (10)	478 3d.	478 3d.
Kasama Cotton (1s)	38 5d.	38 5d.
Mozambique Beaters (100)	48 0d.	48 0d.
North Charles and Exploration (50)	25 0d.	25 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (5)	25 0d.	25 0d.
Taborula Carriage (1s)	608 3d.	608 3d.
Victoria Falls (1s)	409 3d.	409 3d.

We have received the following prices by air mail from Major Charles Gaiskell, and Nairobi stockbroker:

Edwards (10) (50)	38 5d.	38 5d.
Forest Mining Synd. (50)	38 5d.	38 5d.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (50)	88 5d.	78 5d.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (50)	88 5d.	81 5d.
Kenya Reefs (50)	88 5d.	88 5d.
Kenya Uganda Min. Exp. (50)	88 5d.	88 5d.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (50)	88 5d.	88 5d.

DIRT ON THE FLOOR MEANS DANGER



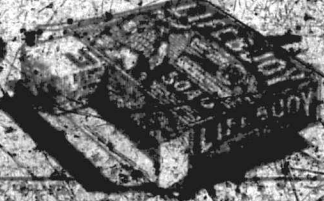
Dirty, trodden in from the streets is certain to contain disease germs. You cannot prevent them falling on your hands. But you can prevent infection.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH WITH LIFEBOUY SOAP

Regular washing with Lifebuoy will keep you free from the fear of germ danger. Its antiseptic lather washed away all the germs and leaves your skin healthy, fresh and clean. Lifebuoy keeps your home clean too. You can be sure of protecting health with Lifebuoy. Get a tablet.

LIFEBUOY SOAP

PROTECTS HEALTH



Favourable Crop Prospects

The following table is a summary of the crop prospects included in the current "Business Bulletin" of the monthly review:

Kenya.—Crop reports from the main areas in the principal wheat and maize areas; but heavy showers in other districts. Cereals are in good condition, and the coffee crop is regarded as satisfactory. The coffee market is more encouraging.

Uganda.—Heavy rains general in the remaining of the month, improving the outlook for the wheat and cotton crop. Plantings to the end of August total 2,000,687 acres, and the cotton season's total is 1,000,000 acres, expected to be much short of last season's output. Cereals are provided weather conditions permit and crops are promising.

Tanganyika.—Weather generally heavy and crops lower in the main and maize harvesting in full swing in the Mbeya and Anzani districts. The cotton crop area is 1,000,000 acres, and the maize crop is 1,000,000 acres. The cotton crop is in good condition, and the maize crop is also in good condition. The coffee crop is in good condition, and the rubber crop is also in good condition.

Northern Rhodesia.—General weather conditions are steady, crops are satisfactory, and wheat is being delivered to good demand on the market.

Sevych's Guano Trade.—A company has been formed in London with a nominal capital of £100,000 to do the trade in guano from the Seychelles. It is reported to have obtained a lease for 25 years from the Government of the Seychelles for an estate of 10,000 acres, and it is expected to export 100,000 tons of guano per annum. The guano is of high quality and is in great demand in the United Kingdom and the Continent.

Siwal Research Station.—After seven months' preparation, the Mtungano sisal experimental station in Tanganyika is gradually taking shape, and it is confidently expected that most of the preliminary work will be accomplished before the end of the year. Mr. W. W. Lock, the District Agricultural Officer at Mtungano, who contributes an article on the development of the sisal trade in *The East African Agricultural Journal*, states that the sisal fields on the estate will be used for guano and other manures, since the soil is somewhat rather an impoverished soil with weathered soil.

Tobacco Quotas.—The Farmers' Rhodesian Association Agriculture Committee to advise the Government on the new tobacco quotas may be granted to tobacco growers and the Government may be granted to tobacco growers. The Government may be granted to tobacco growers and the Government may be granted to tobacco growers.

The 1933 Year.—Though the 1933 year was not the best, it was a year of growth in an extraordinary way. The 1933 year was not the best, it was a year of growth in an extraordinary way. The 1933 year was not the best, it was a year of growth in an extraordinary way.

Plant and Animal Quarantine.—The Government of Kenya has issued a new set of regulations for the control of plant and animal quarantine. The new regulations are designed to prevent the introduction of plant and animal diseases into Kenya.

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Northern Rhodesia.—General weather conditions are steady, crops are satisfactory, and wheat is being delivered to good demand on the market.

American Trade with East Africa.—In his recent address to the Chicago Convention of the Associated Coffee Producers of America, Mr. Gerald Schlatter emphasized that readers purchase of the U.S.A. of East African products would increase. East Africa's willingness to buy American manufactured goods, in particular motor cars and lorries, and refrigerators, farm implements, mining equipment and tin tappers. He said that American factories might double their sales to East Africa if their customers knew that the country from which they were buying would also take their own products by way of exchange. He also said the trade that members might double their sales by including more East African coffee in their orders, which would thereby be definitely improved.

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BUSINESS POINTERS

Latest News in Brief

With the object of assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, East Africa is always glad to give information regarding the territories to manufacturers and exporters, and to put merchants and others in East Africa in touch with shippers of suitable goods. The co-operation of readers in this service is cordially welcomed.

During July 28, visitors entered Nyasaland.

One hundred cases of clarified butter (ghee) from Tanganyika have been sold in London at 88s. per cwt.

Rhodesian listeners report favourable reception of programmes broadcast from the new station at Loureco Marques.

Twenty-three wireless licences were taken out in Northern Rhodesia during July, making a total for the year of 551.

Crown duties to the value of £85,045 were exported by Tanganyika last July. The value of these exports in 1934 was only £25,360.

The East African shilling currency is to be introduced into Zaitabar in January. East Africa was the first newspaper to foreshadow the change.

Special seed from which to grow tobacco leaf for the West African market is being issued to Native growers in the Zomba and Upper Shire districts of Nyasaland.

An increase of £440,373, or 35.6%, was shown in Tanganyika's imports for the first seven months of this year compared with the trade over the same period of 1934.

In order to speed up their organisation throughout the Rhodesias, Messrs. J. W. Hooper & Co. have chartered an aeroplane to carry their travellers to outlying stations.

A new air mail service has been inaugurated between Salisbury and Tintah. It will be run in conjunction with the Salisbury-Kaimosi service, the flight leaving Salisbury on Tuesday at 8.20 a.m. and reaching Tintah at 9.25 o'clock.

Tanganyika's Customs revenue for the first seven months of the year shows a surplus of £2,000,000, the proportionate revised estimate of £2,000,000 and an excess of about £87,000. The estimate for the corresponding period of 1934.

The Tanganyika Public Works Department spent £30,027 last year on the construction of new Government buildings in the Territory. £26,540 was spent on the Coffee Research Station in Moshi and £12,418 on the new European school in Arusha.

Demonstrations and propaganda in the shade-drying of hides are being carried on in the Tanganyika Veterinary Department, and Mushi figures show that shade-dried hides are now almost equal in bulk with sun-dried hides. This is the first area in which this gratifying result has been obtained.

The railway companies in Northern and Southern Rhodesia show the following approximate gross receipts for August, the receipts for the corresponding months of last year being shown in parentheses: Rhodesia Railways, £201,000 (£190,000); Mashonaland Railway Company, Ltd., £17,000 (£120,000); Beira-Blantyre section of the Beira Railway Company, Ltd., £60,000 (£60,000).

The landing ground at Chingche, Nyasaland, is now safe for light aircraft.

A mamba measuring 6 ft. was recently killed in a street in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesia has secured a place in next year's Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg.

The Gura River, in the Eastern Highlands of Kenya, has been closed to fishing until March 31, 1936.

The next session of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council will open in Lusaka on December 16.

The ordinary general meeting of the Mozambique Company has been postponed, and will now be held in London on November 5.

Arrangements of the King's African Bill, from Dar es Salaam has been in camp near the hot springs in the neighbourhood of Uteke.

The title of Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Nyasaland has been changed to Director of Medical Services.

A new issue of Sudan postage stamps is now available and specimens may be purchased from the office of the Sudan Government, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

The South African Government has decided to place Harris-Boisdele traps over a wide area of Zululand. These traps are stated to have cleared the Umfolosi Reserve of tsetse.

Two Doves gazelles from the Sudan have reached the London Zoo. They are among the swiftest of animals, and as they usually live in waterless districts, are virtually independent of water.

Two of the R.A.F. machines which recently flew to Cairo from Egypt, have returned to Cairo, leaving two propellers and five spare engines at the Kenya capital. Sir Joseph Byrne has just made a tour of inspection of currying posts, travelling in one of the R.A.F. machines.

The B.B.C. announces that the ceremony at the Cenotaph on Remembrance Day will be broadcast in the African programme at 6.15 p.m. G.M.T. An excerpt from the British Legion Remembrance Festival at the Royal Albert Hall will be relayed to the African programme at 8 p.m., G.M.T.

The Tanganyika Government has decided to allocate the building of a road to the Ngorongoro sector, on the tip of which 500 houses have been built. Last numbers of game approach these houses unafraid, and excellent close-up photographs may be obtained. Shooting is strictly prohibited.

A preliminary statement of accounts issued by Imperial Airways shows that the net profits for the year ending March 31 were £133,000 compared with £76,571 for the previous year. The directors have decided to pay, in addition to a dividend of 6%, a bonus of 1% on the Chairman's shares, and to carry forward £64,503.

African Air Services

The Imperial Airways Company includes in its African details of the internal air services in East Africa, including the fares and timetables, and a comprehensive list of the Imperial Airways' services, including the time of departure, fare, and each day's flight, and the landing places in Africa. The details should be consulted in the issues of the African programme. Mwanza is the Belgian Congo, and the British India, by the Technological and Industrial Survey, and is free.

Join the E. African Group, European Health in Tropics. Example of Nyasaland.

Chairman's Appeal for New Members

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FRANK, Chairman of the East African Group in London, appealed at a recent meeting for an increased membership.

It will be said, he agreed by all that for the past few years the Group has been a very successful one. Indeed, so successful has it been that Southern Rhodesia has now formed its own Group. But do not let us get too complacent. It is our duty to urge as many as possible to join the Group and help us to help the serotics.

Intending members are invited to communicate with any member of the Committee of which Hon. Secretary of the Group, ever-dear House of Commons, Sir William Frank, is Chairman.

East African Mails

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zaire leave at 8.0 P.M. London on October 21. Inward mail from East Africa arrives on October 20. Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese India leave at 8.0 P.M. London on October 21. Outward air mails close at 8.0 P.M. London on October 20. Inward air mails arrive on Sunday and Thursday. Mails for Nyasaland close at 8.0 P.M. London on October 21. Inward air mails arrive on Sunday and Thursday.

Christmas Mails

The following are the latest rates of posting to London, or mails intended to reach from destinations in East Africa.

Destination	Ordinary	Registered
East Africa	November 28	December 1
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	November 29	December 15
Portals	Ordinary	Registered
East Africa	November 13	December 1
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	October 29	December 1
via Cape Town	November 24	

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

J. H. EASTMAN, AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INVESTMENTS OFFICE in LONDON has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:

Kenya (Week ended October 9)—Mandari, 0.22 inch; Eldoret, 0.2; Elgon, 0.27; Fort Hall, 0.2; Fort Ternan, 0.1; Gilgil, 0.1; Kisumu, 0.2; Kericho, 0.5; Kiambu, 0.59; MBE, 0.1; Kincaua River, 0.00; Kisumu, 0.30; Kilale, 0.6; Keru, 0.11; Lamu, 0.24; Mbari, 0.28; Limba, 0.2; Makuyu, 0.07; Mandera, 0.5; Marigat, 0.2; Meneng, 0.06; Meru, 0.2; Mombasa, 0.14; Moch, 0.10; Mombasa, 0.1; Nairobi, 0.89; Naivasha, 0.16; Nakuru, 0.04; Ngora, 0.2; Nyak, 0.2; Ruiru, 0.2; S. 0.22; S. 0.11; S. 0.11; S. 0.11; Voi, 0.34; Nandi, 2.49; and Nanyuki, 0.1 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended October 20)—Arusha, 0.68 inch; Arusha, 1.12; Bagamoyo, 0.2; Biharamulo, 0.15; Boko, 0.04; Dar es Salaam, 0.02; Ifira, 0.02; Lindi, 0.02; Mahenge, 0.43; Moshi, 0.2; Morogoro, 0.25; Mwanza, 0.14; Pwani, 0.14 inch.

Nyasaland (Week ended October 20)—Bulawayo, 0.25; Fort Portal, 0.2; Harare, 0.2; Kaba, 0.25; Lilongwe, 0.25; Mankwato, 0.2; Maseru, 1.00; Nampop, 0.25; and Nampop, 1.02 inch.

Eastern Africa, To-day, and Tomorrow, consults a valuable reference work on a vast number of subjects. See *The Sunday Herald*.

...the European death-rate in tropical Africa is discussed in a letter to *The Times* by Sir Robert Duff, who, writing particularly of Nyasaland, says:

"In Nyasaland the mortality among Europeans towards the end of the last century exceeded even the appalling figures for the same period in Nigeria. It must be remembered, however, that such figures refer only to deaths actually occurring within the Colony concerned, and do not include the numerous cases of disease contracted in Africa which could hardly figure as patients had been invalided out of that country."

"If these are taken into account, the European death-rate in Nyasaland prior to 1900 can hardly be less than 15% over the whole Protectorate, a figure for practically unhealthy districts it was often much more. Thus in the case of one small station in the year 1888 the deaths included not only every resident European, but also some of those who were sent to fill their places, so that the total mortality for that station in that year actually exceeded 100%. I believe the average death-rate in Nyasaland now is about 1%."

"This marvellous result may be due, in some degree, to the generally improved conditions under which white men live in tropical Africa to-day... but if any one thing was contemplated more than another to make the tropics safe for European settlement it is the prevention and conviction of the *Anopheles* mosquito."

General Cars at Olympia

Vauxhall cars handled in East Africa by the various branches of Motor Works & Exchange, Ltd., are shown in the Motor Show at Olympia an extensive range of models, foremost among which is the new Big Six fitted with either a 20 or 27 h.p. engine, both giving a cruising speed of 60 and a maximum speed of 70 m.p.h. It is equipped with the Vauxhall super-chrome mesh seats, 100-amp. ventilation, and anti-air automatic chassis lubrication, and at the English price of £295 the saloon replaces a subsidised value for money. The well-known 2000 cc. standard saloon at £200 with a 12 h.p. engine has the super-chrome mesh gear change, no draught ventilation, easy locking system, and 150 m.p.h. of speed which is a triumph of mechanical design and both are hardly felt by the passengers.

Income Tax Exemption

Income Tax Exemption, Ltd., cut 5,177 notes of value during the year ended June 30, for a total of 1,530 metric tons of cane which produced 2,775 metric tons of sugar being an average of one ton of sugar for 11.50 tons of cane. The greatly reduced crop was the annual report was caused by destruction of the cane by heavy invasions of locusts. The results of the year showed a loss after providing for depreciation and depreciation interest, of £5,008 to which has been added the death duty brought to a total of £5,177.

Bus Revenue

Lord Baden-Powell's forthcoming visit to Southern Rhodesia reminds correspondents that in the historical Museum in Bulawayo is an envelope with a Maifeking postage stamp bearing his signature, and also a one shilling credit note issued by the authority of Lieutenant Colonel Baden-Powell, commanding the Rhodesian Forces.

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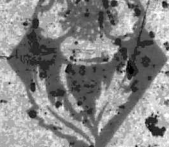
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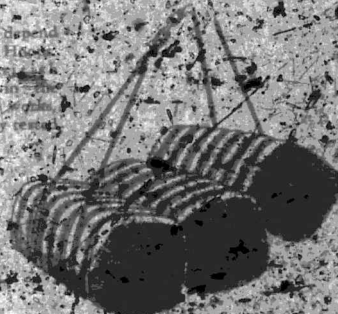
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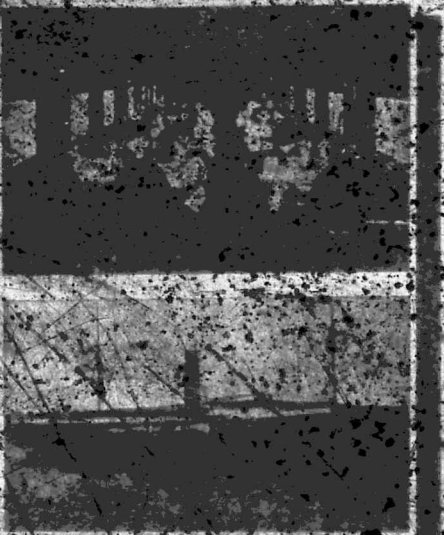
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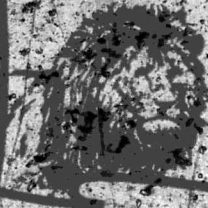
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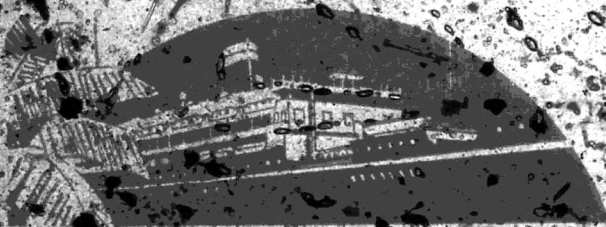
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHETHER Mr. Malcolm MacDonald will be Secretary of State for the Colonies, a fortnight hence, none can foretell. In view of that doubt, and of the fact that, as his dispatch published in this issue shows, he has not been in his present office sufficiently long to familiarise himself with the real trunk of the East African question, we consider that the "was done" Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, individually and collectively, a great disservice by laying it down on the eve of the General Election that there is no justification at present for the union of those three adjacent British Eastern African Dependencies. We write these words with regret, for though all East Africans strongly objected to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's appointment to the Cabinet as dictated by apparent nepotism, it must be said in his favour that the Minister has taken pains to discharge his duties effectively, and that he has been accessible and modestly anxious to hear the opinions of other people. On those grounds there are many well-informed students of public affairs who would willingly see the Secretary of State at the helm for a new term of office in the immense, greater knowledge and firmer hand experience of Mr. Ainslie and Mr. Ormsby-Gore are still to be denied to the Colonial Empire, as we have said before, we regard it as a crying scandal that the "was done" have been driven into the political wilderness, and that the "other" should have been given a portfolio which, however congenial to a lover of the arts and sciences, is of negligible degree, and far from the standpoint of the destinies of an Empire which has too little to serve in other ways. It is in the new Cabinet Mr. MacDonald is no longer at the Colonial Office, his last public act, so far as East Africa is concerned, will have been most unfortunate. In his return to his present office, he will perhaps have come to see that his dispatch is a scathing, mocking blow to the

The Secretary of State's reasons for rejecting the renewed demand for East African union are quite unconvincing. The first is that the overhead expenses of governing the three territories would add considerably to the dispatch of the Secretary of State. The second is that the advanced the "was done" arguments that the full estimate of the net-requirement of an advanced administration placed before the Joint Committee in 1932 was £1,000,000 a year, but that the Colonial Office considered the superimposition of a similar Commission upon the existing three territories of governing, whereas the present demand is for the Governor (or High Commissioner) a fundamental simplification entirely ignored by the Minister. He likewise passes over in silence the equally sound proposal that investigations on this spot should be conducted by some broad-minded and experienced administrator, not solely by the personal negotiations of such a man that the precise form of union which will secure the maximum amount of public support can be ascertained, and until such an inquiry has been made no one can say what the costs of the new form of administration may be. It is at least possible, we believe, to be certain that an acceptable form of united government will save money, but even if it should to involve increased expenditure it is conceivable that the higher cost may be justified in the present circumstances by the greater administrative efficiency which should result.

Then comes the argument that there is too much opposition to closer union by various communities. We think that all this is but prelude to a final GENERAL VIEW of the affairs of their particular territories. It is a pity that the Colonial Office should have been driven into the political wilderness, and that the "other" should have been given a portfolio which, however congenial to a lover of the arts and sciences, is of negligible degree, and far from the standpoint of the destinies of an Empire which has too little to serve in other ways.

... discussion. In the present
 ... by correspondence with leading members of the
 ... European community in that Province, including
 ... those who have recorded opposition from the
 ... public platform and in the Press, we are being more
 ... convinced that the special view which is admittedly
 ... the general view is justified. Most Europeans in
 ... Uganda are opposed to certain forms of union which
 ... have been advocated in Nairobi, but those particular
 ... proposals are equally anathema to the Tutsis
 ... and to the best elements in Kenya, the great
 ... majority of sound thinking Europeans in which
 ... order is respected that the only form of union worth
 ... the name is that which will secure the best interests
 ... of each. Dependency and gives none a dominant
 ... We neither believe that a majority of the European
 ... community be unduly opposed to the idea of a
 ... form of union, nor that the African communities in any
 ... of the territories are equally opposed to closer union
 ... as they were in 1937. In private conversation with
 ... European friends some of the most influential Indians
 ... in Tanganyika and Uganda have lately shown an
 ... appreciation of the wisdom of the conception of
 ... union, but very naturally they are not prepared to
 ... give public expression to their sympathy while the
 ... whole issue is so nebulous. One of the great advan-
 ... tages of the Central and East Africa of the right
 ... kind of investigation would have been the opportu-
 ... nity of consulting the most influential Indians
 ... whose support is well worth winning, and whose
 ... lead would be followed by many of their compatriots.

Third comes the argument that the present state of
 ... economic development particularly with regard to the
 ... communications, does not justify the idea of a
 ... **REGIONAL TRANSPORT** system, and the United Africa
 ... **TRANSPORT** matter is too broadly dismissed, and
 ... **PROBLEMS** which must be set on foot to
 ... be considered by the steps to
 ... those of cooperation. For instance, the
 ... of Tanganyika and Kenya
 ... following the same general policy of
 ... machinery in this country, and not
 ... to each other. The London representative of
 ... the Central Board of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda
 ... of an East African Tea Association is
 ... of the kind of the members of that
 ... and the Kenya Farmers' Association, the
 ... marketing organisation in the Colony,
 ... of the dispersal of the main centres of
 ... of southern Tanganyika there is no hint in the
 ... that such important arguments have
 ... of the Secretary of State, who has
 ... disposed of the majority of the
 ... of Mr. Grant. With the Joint Com-
 ... of the normal time of transit from England
 ... East Africa was three weeks. To-day it is five
 ... and in little more than a year will be reduced to
 ... a half, while of even greater moment from the
 ... administrative standpoint is the fact that there is
 ... now regular frequent and cheap air services
 ... between the main points of all the territories and
 ... that up-to-date aircraft are available for private
 ... charter at any time. There is, in fact, no com-
 ... parison between the transport positions in 1937 and
 ... 1953, within which period all weather road transport
 ... has not been provided in many areas previously
 ... devoid of reliable contact with the outside world.

... of the territories a mass
 ... of one would suggest the

... administered within
 ... central Government, because of the
 ... character of the requirements of the
 ... and Kakamega Provinces are so
 ... dissimilar because the Northern Province
 ... has practically nothing in common with the White
 ... Highlands, or because the Masai and Kavirondo
 ... areas are so far apart. Yet it is because of these
 ... lines have been drawn on the map, an argument
 ... which would be manifestly absurd in the case of
 ... any one of the territories, to be prevalent over
 ... greater areas which is economically one but by
 ... administratively three. As to the expan-
 ... character of present development, the
 ... should suggest would be to endeavour to
 ... East African progress into an economic strat-
 ... which is economic, not to be expected from
 ... the Government over the whole area than from an
 ... existing Government within one of the territories.

For these reasons we are entirely convinced by
 ... Ministers' assertion that the fundamental
 ... objections put forward by the Joint
 ... **GOVERNORS' COMMITTEE** in regard to the
 ... **CONCEPT** have been
 ... **DISAPPOINTS** over that the dispute falls to deal
 ... with the Governors' Conference, by
 ... which the Joint Committee anticipated that the co-
 ... ordination of the affairs of the territories would be
 ... safeguarded. Surely the Ministers must be aware
 ... that the high hopes entertained by the Joint Com-
 ... **COMMITTEE** in that connexion have been sadly
 ... disappointed in practice, and that the Governors'
 ... Conference is no sort of adequate substitute for a
 ... single directing head of an effective union. Our
 ... legitimacy Mr. Malcolm MacDonald went into
 ... the political suggestion made by the African Com-
 ... **CONFERENCE** which we have always thought
 ... have made in taking purely political decisions
 ... to the purely economic sphere, and an economy
 ... and increased efficiency. We might also have con-
 ... sidered the contrary fact that with the single
 ... exception of Mr. W. Nyson, the Kenya settler
 ... traders who are evidence before the Joint Com-
 ... **MITTEE** opposed that union which they and the Colony
 ... had previously regarded as essential, and which they
 ... now again recognise to be necessary. Their short-
 ... sightedness at a crucial period unquestionably had
 ... great effect upon the Joint Committee in the draft-
 ... ing of its report, and probably did more to set back
 ... union than any other single factor. That is a point
 ... not to be overlooked. It is not fair to note the
 ... friendly phraseology in the Minister's references to
 ... the territories, which will be met with in the
 ... circumstances to refer to this issue at an early
 ... date. The Secretary of State's present slow
 ... union will certainly not give us quiet.

... European settlers in Northern Tanganyika
 ... completely speaking, even though
 ... it is to the benefit of the community, and
 ... the unanimous that in the work
 ... **THE PROBLEM OF** price of the grain has concerned
 ... **MAIZE FACTORS** shaken the whole foundation
 ... European farming in the territory
 ... dependency. It is therefore the more to the credit
 ... Northern Tanganyika settlers that, instead of seeking
 ... the easy temporary alleviation of a Government
 ... subsidy, they have sought to set their own house
 ... in a way which will give the best possible
 ... effect upon consumers or users of the product.
 ... the three leading agricultural associations was

representing the Midlands, the East of England, and the West of England, having studied their problem and reached widely differing conclusions, decided to exchange views on the subject thoroughly by means of a joint committee, which found itself able in due course to present a unanimous report which does not fail to set out the practical commonsense of the members. Of this document the Maize Sub-Committee of the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Advisory Board has drawn largely in the really admirable report which it has presented to Government. Many such documents from the different Eastern African Colonies need demand our careful study, but not for a long time have we seen recommendations of an agricultural nature put forward so moderately yet convincingly, and with so evident an intention to keep steadily in view the standpoint of Government, traders, and consumers, as those of producers. Mr. J. E. Leake, Assistant Commissioner, and Messrs. H. Frost and G. Chad Norris are sincerely to be congratulated on their work, the main outlines of which are set out elsewhere in this issue.

TRAFFIC FATALITY persons were killed and 280 injured in road accidents in Uganda during the first half of this year. This is an alarming increase over the figures for the first half of the previous year, and makes it evident that Uganda is faced with a problem demanding urgent attention. The first thought that will occur to the motorist on reading these figures is that Uganda has been reputed to possess the best roads in East Africa, and that good roads may be an incentive to reckless driving, but the vital features of the problem are the strong competition between the drivers, whether Native or Indian, of buses and motor lorries, the overloading of such vehicles, and the condition of many of those roads. The Native passenger and goods carrying trade

are stringent regulations will have to be backed up by intensive supervision and police activity in the out-districts, and supported by **WOUND REPAIR** the judicial authorities when they visit dangerous drivers. In this latter connexion we note with satisfaction that Mr. Justice Francis recently sentenced to seven years' penal servitude a Native convicted of manslaughter by reckless driving. Such a case should be given the widest possible publicity in the Protectorate as a reminder to other drivers of their respective duties, and of the determination of the authorities to make Uganda's roads safe for pedestrians and the travelling public. A full inquiry into all the factors of the problem might save many a life, and should begin right at the beginning, with the tests which are set drivers who apply for licences and the nature of the examination of vehicles before licensing. It should also, in our opinion, embrace the question of applying some form of compulsory car-pooling arrangements for Native family losses throughout the country, which have now reached an appalling total. Uganda's European residents are alive to the gravity of the slaughter upon the public highways, and we trust that they will demand a full inquiry, both for the sake of their own Protectorate and of the territories which are subject to it, and such claims as they can make on the attention of the Imperial Government. It is not

likely that the motor car and lorry manufacturers will have strengthened their position in East Africa, but they have certainly drawn their attention to the fact that the Southern Rhodesia market is **PROSPERITY** increasing, business has been going on for a quarter of the year in Africa and Canadian trade. A salient feature of the Colony's import trade last year was the marked increase in quantity and value of motor vehicles, motor cars, mining electrical and other machinery, the utilisation of which in various fields of activity means development. Incidentally, a strong indication of returning prosperity is to be found in the value of bicycle imports in 1934, which were close on £10,000, above the 1933 figure, since it means as much to the African to buy a bicycle as it does to the settler to buy a new car; this increase is significant. Great Britain consolidated her position in the Southern Rhodesian market during the year supplying cycles to the value of nearly £50,000, against Spain's £47 and Germany's £483. It is often said of the African that the possession of, firstly, a bicycle and then a gramophone is the height of his ambition. Southern Rhodesia, in satisfaction of that ambition, imported last year gramophones and records to the value of £11,703, the United Kingdom being the chief supplier.

The bigger business of the car and lorry market, however, goes to America, and there is obvious scope for a real effort by British **TRADE** manufacturers to establish themselves in America, in this most promising of all the Western African markets. Southern Rhodesia's importation of 1,004 motor cars in 1934 was a fall of the value of the trade is **AMERICA** by 2,000, or more than 50%. But imports from the United States and South Africa (where car parts of American origin are assembled for distribution in the Union and neighbouring territories) increased by 200, and those from Canada were up by nearly 70%, while the United Kingdom actually lost business, supplies decreasing in both quantity and value, indeed the proportion of an English car in 1935 fell from 30.4% of the total value in 1934 to 27.2% in 1935. The Colony's purchases of motor lorries and tanks reached the record number of 622 (more than double the 1933 figure), but practically the whole business went to Canada and the United States. British supplies form less than 5% of the total.

What are the facts behind these figures? Certain British manufacturers, having studied African conditions, have produced a model **AMERICAN** car which successfully meets Colonial requirements and have placed on the East African market forms admirably suited to local conditions. Generally, quantity of local transport requirements in the territories concerned is sufficient to understand why British manufacturers should not have pushed their products. It is probable that they have manufactured quantities in Northern Rhodesia, and they would be well advised to move northwards into the position of membership of the Southern Rhodesia trade mission, which would give them a better basis for business, but which is determined to give preference to British goods.

Closer Union Rejected By Secretary of State Terms of the Dispatch

We have received for publication a copy of a dispatch sent on October 12 by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, to the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, to whom he announced his decision to take no steps towards the union of the three territories for which there is so strong a public demand.

The dispatch says that:

The main conclusion of the Amusha Conference of March last, was that the time has now arrived when the unity of economic and social interests of all communities in Kenya and Tanganyika demands the union of the two territories, accompanied by a greater measure of control in administrative and financial affairs by the unofficial permanent residents, if the welfare and security of both territories are to be assured in the future. The Conference considered that there had been material changes since the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament considered the question, and that union would enable existing financial burdens to be relieved.

Realizing the difficulty that would be experienced in framing a suitable constitutional structure, the Conference suggested the appointment of a Stateship Commission to advise on the appointment of wide administrative experience, with the mandate to initiate negotiations on the lines of such union.

I have also considered the memorandum on Union of the East African Territories prepared at the annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa held in Mombasa in November 1932, which resolved that 'the time has now arrived when the community of economic and social interests of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika demands a completely unified system of administration under which the welfare of each all may be the more certainly assured.' According to the Association, and the Imperial Government to constitute the territories of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika into a Customs, legal and administrative union under its own laws and control, provided that the measures proposed to that end, in the one case do not infringe the provisions of the Tanganyika Mandate, and in the case of the other two territories will ensure just provision for the preservation of their special characteristics established by agreement and tradition.

Finally, I have considered the memorandum on the subject of closer union submitted by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries of Eastern Africa, which expresses the opinion that 'nothing has changed since the publication of the report of the Joint Select Committee which should justify reconsideration of the whole position again'—and that the political, economic and social interests of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have remained so divergent and conflicting that for a long time to come a unified system of administration is likely to retard and prove a great hindrance to the progress of these territories.

At the Amusha Conference there were no representatives of Uganda and the proposals put forward are for a union of Kenya and Tanganyika only. When the Joint Select Committee examined proposals for closer union in East Africa, it drew its main attention to schemes for closer union between Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, but it did not expressly examine proposals for a closer union of Kenya and Tanganyika to the exclusion of Uganda, but it did examine proposals for a union of Kenya and Uganda and for a unified control of the Lake Victoria basin, and came to the conclusion that the general objections against a wider union of the three territories apply to alternative proposals for partial union or re-arrangement.

Joint Committee's Conclusions Upheld.

It is to be noted that the resolutions submitted by the Amusha Conference were not bound to accept the view of the Joint Select Committee that the problem of closer union in East Africa should be considered as one affecting the three territories and that there would be no advantage in considering alternative proposals for partial union. I note from the memorandum submitted by the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa that that view is still held by the Association.

After a thorough and painstaking inquiry, the Joint Select Committee found that closer union of the three

territories and Tanganyika was inopportune for the following main reasons:

(1) The excessive cost of government involved.

(2) The opposition of various communities in the territories and the preoccupation of the vast majority of the communities with the affairs of their particular territories.

(3) The present stage of economic development, particularly in regard to inadequacy of communication.

(4) The considerable diversity between the general and significant features of each of the three territories, and the desirability in the interests of the progress and development of East Africa as a whole of letting each territory a considerable time to come develop on its own lines, which may be still experimental.

As regards the cost of closer union, I have weighed carefully the grounds on which the Amusha Conference and the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa consider that a Stateship Commission's expenses will be effected through union, but I am forced to agree with the conclusion of the Joint Select Committee that any capital outlay connected with the execution of closer union that would be incurred in conformity with the provisions of the Mandate for Tanganyika would add considerably to the overhead expenses of Government.

The only estimate of the increased cost of administration placed before the Joint Committee was £34,000 a year, and the Committee found that it could not be safely assumed that that sum represented fully the additional cost that would be incurred. In view of the present serious financial difficulties in Kenya and to a less extent in Tanganyika, I must conclude that the objection to closer union on the ground of increased cost of administration has not been diminished since the Joint Committee reported.

No Material Change in Conditions

Since the Joint Committee reported it is clear that the willingness to support closer union among the unofficial European community of Kenya has increased. In Tanganyika there has always been a section of the European community in favour of closer union, and it is probable that that section has increased in strength since 1932. I readily take note of these changes, but it is clear that there is a considerable section among the European community in Tanganyika opposed to closer union, and that a majority of the European community in Uganda is opposed to it. The Indian communities in all these territories are still as opposed to closer union as they were in 1932, and Native opinion, so far as it is expressed, is also hostile. If an equal opinion that there is still true that the vast majority of all communities are still ultimately and mainly interested in the affairs of their particular territories. In the circumstances I have found to conclude that this second main ground of opposition to closer union remains substantially valid.

As regards economic development, there has been progress since 1931, and again I take note of that change. But the progress has been uneven in the different territories, and even in different parts of the same territory. Communications have improved, particularly as regards air transport, but it seems clear that in the time that has elapsed since 1931 the extent of progress in economic development has not been such as to constitute a radical change in conditions.

The final main reason of the Joint Committee was the considerable diversity between the general and significant features of each of these territories, and the desirability of letting each for a considerable time to come develop on its own lines, which may be still experimental. It is clear that the diversities between the three territories have persisted, and that since 1931 there has not been outside the time for progress and development on the experimental lines which are being followed in each territory.

It does not, therefore, appear that there are adequate grounds for reopening an inquiry into the matter which were so fully investigated by the Joint Committee as recently as 1931. The fundamental objections that I found to exist along the proposed lines have not been radically altered by such changes as have taken place since. In view of this fact I do not think that it would be desirable to reopen the matter raised in the memorandum prepared at the Amusha Conference. But there is one matter on which I must comment.

The Conference at Amusha urged closer union as a means by a greater measure of control in administrative and financial affairs by the unofficial permanent residents. It seems reasonable to conclude that there would be less support for closer union if it were not accompanied by such a greater measure of control. But I could not contemplate any change which depended on improved

(Continued on Page 150)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Seven Wonders of E. Africa

Mr. J. B. ...

Dear Editor

Started from the ... and ...

- (1) The Zimbabwe Falls
- (2) The Victoria Falls
- (3) The Karribana ...
- (4) Kilimanjaro
- (5) The Rift Valley
- (6) Victoria Nyamira
- (7) Mount Kenya
- (8) Nairobi
- (9) ...
- (10) ...

Major Kearney's Retirement

An Entirely Voluntary Act

To the Editor of ...

Sir, I wish to draw your attention to the ... published on page 66 of the issue of your journal of October ...

My retirement from the appointment of Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Uganda was in no way forced upon me either by the Uganda Government or by the Colonial Office ...

Sir William Gowans, who was Governor during my last term of service, held the view that the Native population was too largely taxed, and I shared this view in common with many other members of Legislative Council ...

Moresonhampton

Bombay

The error was not that of your ... which merely repeated a statement made in the ...

It is the Spirit that Matters.

Bureaucrats and Autocrats

To the Editor of ...

Sir, your leading article last week on ... Mr. ... mission to ... You said: "It is the spirit in which things are done or not done that matters so immensely in East Africa." ...

... standards ... a ... of them there ...

... level had been promptly ... which they merit ...

... and so some of ... that they had ...

... Legislative ... they should ...

Yours faithfully,
London

Nyasaland in the Nineties

Reply to an 'East African' Reviewer

To the Editor of ...

Sir, in a very kind review of my book 'My ... 'Kiboko' accusations of being ...

... North-Eastern Rhodesia was ... (by the B.C.A. protectorate). My recollection is as follows:

... I was in the ... in Zomba, and I ... perfect recollection of ...

... I am throwing back my ... memory over ...

Yours faithfully,
E. C. M. ...

Answers to Correspondents

Advice given on the "Economic" column is not to be taken as an invitation to sell. It is only given as a guide. Every inquiry must bear the writer's name and address in capital letters, please, and be accompanied by a stamped envelope. Answers will not be given unless the sender has provided a return address. Correspondents should mark their envelopes "Economic" and address them to "The Editor, 'Economic', 51, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1."

WHO'S WHO

276—Mr. William Desmond Evelyn Alcock, B.A.



J. W. NAKHOD—A report that the Government has to a large extent been successful in its operations does not appear to have been based on any real facts. It owns some good properties.

C. B. CLETONVILLE—See East Africa of October 27, for a review of the present position of Tanganyika, Malawi and for the Kenyan progress report, announcing the exercise of the option over the Sapsa Concessions.

J. G. PLYMOUTH—You could have bought 25 to 50 to 5d. when a purchase was recently recommended in this column. Now that the shares will not go on about 8s. should prefer to buy the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, which are obtainable at about that figure.

W. W. B. SPENCE—The failure does not seem to be a national situation. It is the disappointment of the development of a subsidiary flotation, and partly of external causes. Do not advise you to sell and cut your losses. The company has some most promising properties.

"FUMER" MUMBU—Production on a large scale is likely to start in March or April on the Postmasburg Mine, which is erecting plant capable of treating 200 tons of ore per day, or 1000 tons monthly, since there is to be no Sunday working. At 6s. the shares offer plenty of scope.

B. MACC. READING—An increase in the capital of the company is quite likely, but it will probably be of moderate amount. It has an extremely low capitalisation at present, which is one of the reasons that has caused the shares to be recommended so frequently in these columns.

E. B. B. BIRMINGHAM—The report is a very enlightening document, and shareholders might well demand a fuller statement of the real position at the general meeting, if it is not volunteered in the speech from the chair. Agreed that if the market realised the true position of the company the shares would stand at a higher figure.

B. B. D. JERSEY—Not one of your five shares is quoted on the London Stock Exchange, but all are included in the Nairobi call list, though trading in the first hour is very restricted. A well-known London mining house has secured the extension of its option over No. 1. No. 2 has been a great disappointment to many people in Kenya and Uganda, some of whom bought at five times the market price. No. 3 has sold out to a larger adjacent company. No. 4 has issued some very encouraging progress reports, but has nevertheless had a drop of 10% following a 20% rise in the price of its output, low-grade production or holding.

Among well-known mining houses, reference is made to the Chamber of Mines, and to the Government of the Transvaal, who, since they were transferred to the Bantustan in 1920, has been stationed in some of the best situated places, including Tanga, Sapsa, Tunduma, Masasi, Lindi, Simons, Tanga, Mwanza, Manyara, and so on. For many years have worked in the construction of the Transvaal branch railway, Durban, Salaparuta, and so on, to the Serravallo, and Kibini, in which latter bank were directed to be a large and important increase in output of a ton and many other works.

A very large mining house, however, which is probably the largest in the world, is the Chamber of Mines, who, since they were transferred to the Bantustan in 1920, has been stationed in some of the best situated places, including Tanga, Sapsa, Tunduma, Masasi, Lindi, Simons, Tanga, Mwanza, Manyara, and so on. For many years have worked in the construction of the Transvaal branch railway, Durban, Salaparuta, and so on, to the Serravallo, and Kibini, in which latter bank were directed to be a large and important increase in output of a ton and many other works.

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Maize and White Settlements

Rhodesia Examines a Vexing Problem

THE Board of the Maize and White Settlements of Northern Rhodesia, which generally is known as the Board of Agricultural Reference, is at present in the process of considering proposals for the next 12 months and other means to be adopted and steps to be taken in the main areas of the country shall be decided upon. Control is being proposed to regulate its marketing, fix its internal price and control its exports and imports.

The Board, however, envisaged as controlling, not an executive body, charging the existing Co-operative Society its obligations for receipt, storage, handling and distribution of maize, and increasing as little as possible with the means of the trader's expenses would be met. The Board would be the final authority to produce, the surplus being borne by the agriculturist.

It is suggested that the Board should consist of the Treasurer (or Chairman), two representatives of the producers, one of the consumers, and one of the traders, dealers and millers. Control is envisaged in the Livingstone, Kaprivi, Kasabika, North-West, Lusaka, Mumbwa, Broken Hill and Soliya districts.

Registration of all producers and traders is considered essential in order that the Board may acquire real knowledge of the position of the crop and also of the pool value of maize received can naturally not be calculated until the close of the accounting period. It is believed that 70 per cent of the estimated value can be advanced to growers.

It is recommended that no white flat maize should be licensed to dealers from the local pool at its ordinary basis in Soliya and Livingstone, except in Broken Hill, Mumbwa, Kasabika and Kasabika on which bases a margin would be fully covered. All other bags, which means that even a producer had to bear no margin, but the work would require to obtain average yield of 10 bags per acre in order to secure any net profit whatsoever.

The classification of maize as "European" or "Native" is deprecated, being emphasised that the only fair basis is that of its commercial value irrespective of the colour and the producer. Since exports from Northern Rhodesia are unremunerative there would be no incentive to build up stocks and surplus which could not be sold in the controlled price of the Belgian Congo would be offered for maize stocks at a price slightly above export parity and only if it could not be sold in that way would it be considered.

Disposal of Native Grain Maize

Native growers would be given the option of surrendering their maize to the Board or selling it to traders. For accounting purposes the Board would regard all Native grain as a Native maize pool which would be credited with the proceeds from one-quarter of the total amount of maize sold from the local pool, with due allowance for quality, and with the proceeds from the balance as though it had been sold from the export pool. It would be debited with the expenses of the export pool. It would be the total amount of the Native grain surrendered to the Board amount of all grain surrendered. The recommendation that one-quarter of the local pool be reserved for Native grain is made because over the past three years one bag of Native grain has been traded for every three bags produced, the ratio being 1:3.

The proposal has the advantage that neither European or Native would be affected by the overproduction of the crop, as each would retain the portion of the internal market already held.

Consumers being protected by the controlled price and Native by the segregation of their produce, it is argued that the arrangements for the European pool should be regarded as a domestic matter for the trader's committee. Since the object of control is to fix the small margin to the land, and since he must be protected from over production by the larger margin to be secured, it is felt that to the extent that over production occurs as a result of control, a quota system based on past production should be used to limit the amount of Southern Rhodesia's available quota being fixed on the average production for the year. But the first year of operation of flat price will be only a trial period, as it is considered, although the Board is not an authority, the basis is not fixed.

Steps are proposed for the by agreement with white farmers in the districts held from Katomo to Chipwala, in

the district, that in the past year to 1952 the average amount of grain to the farmers from their maize sales was £2,800 per acre, but other years they have brought their only crop to the market for only £1,000 per acre.

In the seven seasons the average crop for the district has been, in thousands of bags, 55, 52, 51, 49, 47, 46, and 45, and the average price per bush has been 1/9, 1/8, 1/7, 1/6, 1/5, 1/4, and 1/3, respectively. The mean yield from 1945 to 1952 was 6 bags per acre, and from 1947 to 1952, 5 bags per acre.

Some of the interesting calculations are given of the over production as estimated by Mr. Wallingford and the Sub-Committee. In the basic 200-acre farm, 100 acres of green manuring, the present yield in cost at 1/6, 1/5, and 1/4 bags per acre respectively, is 145, 100, 75, 80, and 65, sh. An adjoining column shows that the grower does not obtain the penny for his shilling expenses or capital expenditure, but he receives more than 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, or 16, sh. respectively, at 1/6, 1/5, and 1/4 bags per acre.

The alternatives to maize control are examined, and their weaknesses exposed. Then comes the frank statement: "We regard control of any product as fundamental ground, and something to be avoided unless it can be proved that the disease is serious, that the remedy control is needed." The loss of one of the greatest of the attractions of the farmer's life, his independence, cannot be regarded lightly.

This control is advocated *sauf le maize*, and very effectively argued none the less.

East Africa and Johannesburg Exhibition

Tanganyika is to participate with other East African territories in an East African section at the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg next year. The Government contributing up to £1,000. The Territory will concentrate on tourist attractions, mining, and products such as sisal, sisal and timber, for which South Africa offers good markets. The Government feels that the exhibits in the industry generally for East Africa as a whole, as it is felt that the publicity value will be considerable. It is hoped that the group together as East Africa products. The members of Commerce, Tanganyika, Sisal Growers' Association and tea, coffee, timber and mining interests have been invited to express their views.

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EAST AFRICA'S MONTHLY

The Belgian Congo.

Mr. van Iseghem's Concise History

1830. Belgium free, independent and ruined. With these words M. André van Iseghem begins his small book, "Les Etapes de l'Annexion du Congo" (Office de Publications, Brussels), and in a concise and admirably written study of a hundred pages he states the whole origin of his country's great African Colony.

Belgium, the new State which rose from the battlefields of Waterloo, was bankrupt. Leopold I long resident in England, had acquired ideas for colonisation, but they were not yet mature. His successor, Leopold II, had a definite taste for expansion on the grand scale, but, according to the author of this book, he had not at the time he called the Brussels Conference in September, 1876, any fixed project of colonisation; he had, indeed, little more than geographical curiosity.

However, events were too "arrogant" for him. The return of Stanley inspired him. He realised that Belgium was not sufficiently established as a State to undertake a Colonial enterprise obviously full of difficulty, and so he undertook it himself, not for himself but with a national objective, for, like Louis XI, the State was himself, and he the State. So it went on, now strongly, now weakly, as fortunes fluctuated, until, after the Boer War, England, incensed by the pro-Bear attitude in Belgium, worked up indignation about the Congo. Besides, according to the author's interpretation, what happened.

Strongly infected by Pharisaism, England, very

convinced that its interests were being sacrificed when British interests are at stake. They are not satisfied about the Belgian's unhesitatingly undertake the defence of the weak, and they do not fight for the sake of expansion in the Congo. There were no more "Belgians" left to be taken to the office of this book to state the historical background, but to point the times where in which the drama unfolded itself.

When we come to the point where M. van Iseghem is making, that is, this campaign, based on the reports of Kéfer and Godevent, became a burning question, many Belgians were indifferent or hostile to the Belgian's adventure, but that now they began to say:

"These English, who are so expert in Colonial matters, are attacking the Congo. This, because it is in their interest to do so. They want it themselves, if they can get it, it is valuable, and very valuable, one reason for this is the security of their campaign, the conclusion is that the Congo is worth keeping. Let us do it."

From that date the attitude of Belgium is distinct from that of the attitude of the Sovereign Lord of the Congo, changed, and although the book did not occur for long, it is from the Red Rubber Campaign against the Congo Free State that the conception of the Congo-Belge must be dated.

This is an attractive little history of a most important epoch in Central African history, and M. van Iseghem's modest but informative volume can be unreservedly recommended. No other book within so small a compass covers the ground so well. F. H. M.

The Rev. G. E. Andrews, who has several times visited East Africa, is the author of "India & Britain" (Student Christian Movement Press, etc.), which, being out to state India's point of view, is written in the form of a dialogue between a group of Indian and British students. It touches on Indian problems in East Africa.

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IMPORTERS

Latest Progress Reports

N. Rhodesian Gold Prospects

Masaba, N. Rhodesia.—During September 105 cwt. of ore were milled, yielding 10 oz. of fine gold, tailings assays of the ore showing 10.5 oz. of gold per ton. No. 1 level has advanced 15 ft. and holes through. On the No. 2 level the main shaft advanced 22 ft. to 120 ft. on the east side, spanning 25 dwt. E. and W. drives are being driven at this horizon. Footwall reef shows dipping east and west on a reef varying from 1 in. to 3 in. at intervals averaging 10 ft.

Chibambao, N. Rhodesia.—Report for the quarter ended September 30 states that 4,786 tons were milled for a yield of 105 oz. of gold. The profits estimated at £2,715, which is less than that for the previous quarter. One of the new reefing plant is in commission, fluctuating in output as expected. Development footage worked 11 ft. in the main payable bore 450 ft., values were 1.5 oz. dwt. per ton. The per cent. of winze is No. 3 reef, this level is 30 ft. from the reef continuing 15 ft. north, while the No. 2 reef shows values to 12 oz. of fine No. 4 level at east sampling. Option holders are reminded that their option to take up shares at par expires on December 31.

Kijere-Kuja, N. Rhodesia.—Kijere-Kuja section, Concession and controlled both that from the outcrop show the existence of two faults on the Concession section. The first lies between Wines W-2 and W-3, is 210 ft. long, and averages 3 ft. in thickness. The second is well defined, is bounded approximately by W-2 and W-3, and also averages 3 ft. in thickness. Wines W-2 and W-3 are not exposed, continued below the first level.

On the Likidivina Hill sample taken from 170 tons of the quartz derives from development work assayed for gold. The quartz on the Likidivina section is now in doubtly free from sulphide ore, and continues to carry an appreciable high gold content. Once No. 3 level has been developed, the quartz will be of high gold content, adds greatly to a high gold content. The quartz on the Likidivina Hill is now in doubtly free from sulphide ore, and continues to carry an appreciable high gold content. Once No. 3 level has been developed, the quartz will be of high gold content, adds greatly to a high gold content.

Gonzalez, N. Rhodesia.—Report for September, states: Francis Section, No. 2 level, north, sampling continued to the face, the 25 ft. sampled show a reduced value of 1.6 dwt. per ton in the level, north, raise shows satisfactory indications. No. 3 level over 60 in. for 100 ft. sampled nearly all the development done during the month has been necessary development preparatory to stopping operations.

Mpanch, N. Rhodesia.—The shaft cage chais and belts are now in commission and the hoist are now available for use. Hoisting cable now overdue. Track on No. 3 level has been relaid, and No. 4 level cleared out and the track renewed over its whole length. Concession has now been made between the No. 2 level and the No. 3 level, and the ventilation is now satisfactory. Trial samples taken from the reclamation work on Mpanch level, No. 3 level would indicate that it will probably pay to raise the mill.

Additional foundations have been completed, and the plans for the stamps are in place, also are the two normal types, Cobbe Middleton, collector treatment and water control tanks. The water tank has been completed, and the extra boxes are in place.

MR. GEO. ROGERS, business manager of the Brokena Corporation, addressing the annual dinner of the Rhodesia Chamber of Commerce, stated that the country is being prospected and many discoveries have been marked down for later investigation. In his opinion prospecting that is the most important figure there will be more important mining developments and those not of the base metal industry. There were quite good prospects for gold mining in Northern Rhodesia. I have faith enough in the future of the country to predict that in another decade thousands more European settlers will be here.

This statement, from one in such close touch as Mr. Rogers with Dr. Bancroft, the chief geologist, should put heart even into the pessimists. Dr. Bancroft recently returned to Zambia after visiting the Rhodesia Minerals Concession gold prospects in the vicinity of the Kafunsa River towards the P.E.A. border. In that area six geologists and prospectors are busy opening up numerous gold prospects already located prominent among them that of Kawenga.

An all-weather motor road connects between the sea and the Great East Road, and under construction to facilitate transport during the approaching wet season. Lorrys are rushing supplies from the Broken Hill mine to the various sections of this and her sister company. Dr. Bancroft's concessions, so that they may carry on development work during the rains. The annual general meeting of Rhodesia Minerals is usually held during the latter part of November and the following report is available.

Dr. Bancroft, having inspected the work in progress at the Kamutu gold prospect near Chisamba (R.M.C.) and at Likidivina near Broken Hill (C.M.C.) is proceeding to the Rhodesia concession.

The principal gold prospects under development by the Concession companies, and which justify Mr. Rogers' optimism, are Chisamba and others immediately adjacent, Kapunga, Likidivina, and others immediately adjacent, Rhino, Chiteta, Chizungu, and Kanda.

There are also the mines now being developed under contract, including the, namely, those belonging to the Gold Assets, Ltd., which include Dumbobir, Shesock and Mariner. At the forthcoming meeting a most encouraging report should be received.

Mining in Nyasaland

Need for Adequate Survey

The examination of Nyasaland is based on a proper footing we shall continue to be the best as to its mineral possibilities, and in view of the success recently gained under comparable conditions in neighbouring countries, and of the need for stimulating the economic resources of the Protectorate, it is clearly evident that this essential development work should be no longer delayed.

This, writes Mr. D. D. Brown, Director of Geological Survey in Nyasaland, in his annual report for 1934. Since the document was first published in 1920 has been received from the Economic Development Fund for the examination of certain mineral deposits near Blantyre and other places, although this localised work is important, it still leaves unexplored one of the most important tasks of examining the possibilities but neglected areas of the Protectorate.

The report states that work of the year has proved that the results of economic interest are to be gained by systematic search. The existence of gold-bearing quartz veins was for the first time demonstrated, platinum has for the first time been found, but a few sources of uranium has been indicated.

The gold veins are locally rich, their extent is not known, and the work of investigation is proceeding. The discovery of platinum and uranium are being followed up. The nickel ore near Blantyre, and subsidiary copper and gold, are probably of economic grade, though as yet they do not appear to be of great extent. Further work has been done on the prospects of diamonds in the area, but this has not been sufficient to justify further being made by a company interested in this mineral. Beginning has been made in the investigation of the uranium prospect near Tumbura Hill, Mangoch. Finally, the low grade ores of iron and manganese on Chilwa Island are being investigated, but much greater quantities than are indicated have been discovered.

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London Australian and General Exploration Co.

Mr. C. A. Moreing's Confidence

The annual general meeting of the London Australian and General Exploration Company, Ltd., was held at the London on Tuesday, Mr. C. A. Moreing, Chairman of the Company, presiding. The Secretary, Mr. G. H. Jones, having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:

Ladies and gentlemen.—With your permission I will take the report and accounts as read. The operations of the year have resulted in a profit of £2,642, compared with a loss of £1,685, and naturally, if the colleagues are extremely gratified that we are now able to resume the payment of dividends. In a company like this the profits will always be derived partly from the reactions on the Stock Exchange, and partly from the accidents from the various concessions, which we are now holding.

The amount of cash has increased from £5,400 to £13,000, which is mainly accounted for by the fact that we had some of our securities at a very nice profit, and the sum thus realised are now available for the various enterprises we have in hand, which offer very great prospects.

Through our large holding in the Tanami Gold Mining Concession, Ltd., we are substantially interested in Robinson's Gold Mine, Ltd., which was formed in February and largely over-subscribed. The good progress has led to an early start, and the opening is expected to start in the early spring. This, I think, must be a thing to record. The Reservoir Company acquired from the Indians a small plot of land consisting of two stamps only, and to the end of September last 174 oz. of gold were recovered from 1 1/2 tons of ore, as there is no evidence what metal it is, a considerable portion of the gold at the pit has not been retained, and is sufficient in the Reservoir sands for future treatment. Both Captain C. H. Moreing and Mr. H. M. Brailley visited the mine and were much impressed by what they saw.

Great Promises of Klérskörsjö Consolidated.

The company is largely interested in the Klérskörsjö Consolidated Goldfields, in connexion with which a public issue was made in July, 1905, and subscribed many times over. Active work upon the company's very large area was begun in September. The Klérskörsjö Company owns mineral rights over about 100 sq. miles, which is underlain by the whole of the alluvial sand and gravel deposits. Active development work was begun on the Dominion Reef, which had been traced along the outcrop for about 12 miles. Since those operations began 125,000 tons of ore of an average grade of 6 dwts. were developed by September 30, and 250,000 tons of the same grade partly developed, and it is estimated that 400,000 tons of ore will be ready for stamping by December 31.

(The directors of Klérskörsjö Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., have been advised by consulting engineers that the development work justifies the immediate erection of a mill with 20,000 tons a week capacity, and their first subsidiary, Dominion Reef Klérskörsjö, Ltd., is to be formed. The new company will have a capital of £200,000, of which £75,000 will be raised in cash, and will acquire from the parent company some 900 acres of its territory with about 100 acres of the outcrop of the Dominion Reef. It has been asked to become Chairman of the new company, and in answer to this I would say I am recommending it with confidence, which will mean a speculation, but a safe investment which will mean a profit in a year or two, and a mill is at work on the issue will be made early next week. It would point out that this subsidiary company is acquiring only a small portion of the property of Klérskörsjö Consolidated Goldfields, which will left to the control of mining rights and the title of Dominion Reef, and no other special stipulations, and geophysical surveys have been conducted in some of the most distinguished geologists and geological surveyors in the world, who have made a study of the territory in question. The results indicate that the whole of the area reefs and other series of reefs under the prospect is comparatively shallow, a depth of 100 to 200 ft. suggests possibilities for the Klérskörsjö Company which I must leave to you to imagine.)

Following the visit of Captain Moreing, and Mr. H. M. Brailley to Johannesburg in November last, the Swaziland Gold Mine, Ltd., has been formed, and has acquired a large amount of property in the Swaziland district, the Transvaal, upon which active development work is in hand, and is giving the most promising results. This is most abundant in the Allans property, which is being opened up by the addition

of the great machinery which is being used in the first year at a cost which will be £100,000. These mines are situated in the vicinity of Swaziland, and the results of the work done here have been very good. It is believed that the Gold Mine, Swaziland, will be opening in the latter part of next year, and the results of the work done here will be most interesting. The Gold Mine, Swaziland, is situated in the vicinity of Swaziland, and the results of the work done here will be most interesting. The Gold Mine, Swaziland, is situated in the vicinity of Swaziland, and the results of the work done here will be most interesting.

Our company is in a sound position. The investments are all on a conservative basis, and the enterprise in which it is interested is full of promise, and I look forward with confidence to the prosperous future of the company. The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report, and a resolution in the morning, the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. both of which were passed unanimously. Captain A. Moreing was elected to the board, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

East African Share Prices

Steadier Conditions on Stock Exchange

East African mining shares remain firm on the London Stock Exchange, with only slight changes in value. There has been a steady gain in prices of East African Goldfields and Westgold, the latter now being above Goldfield and Westgold. The prices of East African Consolidated are up 10% and 20% respectively, and Rhodesia, East African and Zambesi Exploration Company are all of higher value. The prices of East African Consolidated are up 10% and 20% respectively, and Rhodesia, East African and Zambesi Exploration Company are all of higher value. The prices of East African Consolidated are up 10% and 20% respectively, and Rhodesia, East African and Zambesi Exploration Company are all of higher value.

Among Rhodesia shares, the Rhodesia Trust is quoted at a higher rate, and the Rhodesia Gold Mine is also a high rate.

Share Name	Price	Share Name	Price
Andrus's Syndicate (5s)	97 1/2	East African Consolidated (5s)	100
Gaslight Mines (10s)	82 1/2	East African Goldfields (5s)	70 1/2
Campania (12s 6d)	80 1/2	Eldorado Mining and Refining (5s)	60 1/2
Consolidated African Selection	62 1/2	East African Goldfields (5s)	70 1/2
East African Goldfields (5s)	70 1/2	East African Goldfields (5s)	70 1/2
Eldorado Mining and Refining (5s)	60 1/2	East African Goldfields (5s)	70 1/2
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Mini, Mini (Nyasetani) Tea Syndicate

Dividend and Bonus of 15%

The weekly annual general meeting of Mini, Mini (Nyasetani) Tea Syndicate, Ltd. was held on Monday, 15th, at the Club Hotel, 120, St. Francis M. Point, N. E. L. A. The directors of the syndicate Messrs. G. S. M. P. A. and J. S. M. P. A. having read the notice of meeting and the report of the auditors, the following resolutions were passed:

That the directors be and they do hereby report the accounts for the year ended 31st December 1937, and the auditors' report thereon, and the dividend and bonus of 15% both subject to the provisions hereinafter declared. You have had the report of your hands for the usual period and with your permission I will retire as usual.

The dividend for the year amounted to £2,500 (which is divided as follows: £1,250 to be paid to the shareholders, making a total of £2,500. This was set aside as to £1,250 for depreciation of buildings, machinery and plant, £750 for payment of interest on the prior Debenture Stock, and £500 for payment of interest on the 2% Debenture Stock.

The directors are very pleased to be able to recommend the payment of this increased dividend and also bonus which have been more than earned. Not only has the appreciation rate of the buildings and plant been increased, but a sum of £3,000 has been set aside to redeem the balance outstanding on the 2% Debenture Stock, and a further £1,000 transferred to a fund to form a general reserve.

From the accounts you will also see that the return to the factory and machinery cost £772,382,477 respectively. The factory increased crop production was able to turn out this year's crop, more than being factored under the old conditions. The expenditure has been £1,111,111.

The crop yield for the year 1937-38 is as follows: The crop yield per acre is 27.58 cwt. as against 27.00 cwt. for the year 1936-37. This increase of yield is due to the fact that the soil is more fertile, and the fruit of the tea bushes is more plentiful. The yield is also increased by the fact that the tea bushes are now planted in rows, and the spacing between the bushes is more extensive than in the past.

The yield of tea per acre is as follows: The yield of tea per acre is 27.58 cwt. as against 27.00 cwt. for the year 1936-37. This increase of yield is due to the fact that the soil is more fertile, and the fruit of the tea bushes is more plentiful. The yield is also increased by the fact that the tea bushes are now planted in rows, and the spacing between the bushes is more extensive than in the past.

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...the directors have been raised in the current season. While it is true that the conditions of the year have been improved, the directors consider that the railway rate is paid for, in comparison with those of other countries, stands at too high a figure, and are reporting a petition to the Colonial Office protesting against the recent increase in railway freights from Malaya to India from 72d. to 87d. per lb. I understand that the tonnage per mile is as follows:

Nileland 100d. per ton per mile
London 120d. per ton per mile

Now for the resolution I have already mentioned. The resolution is as follows: That the directors be and they do hereby report the accounts for the year ended 31st December 1937, and the auditors' report thereon, and the dividend and bonus of 15% both subject to the provisions hereinafter declared.

The directors are very pleased to be able to recommend the payment of this increased dividend and also bonus which have been more than earned. Not only has the appreciation rate of the buildings and plant been increased, but a sum of £3,000 has been set aside to redeem the balance outstanding on the 2% Debenture Stock, and a further £1,000 transferred to a fund to form a general reserve.

Personalities

The new general manager of the London and Southern Railway and Transport in Southern Rhodesia, Messrs. B. H. G. and J. G. G., have arrived in England by air.

A new boat has been designed and constructed for use on Lake Sukwa. Many of the engineers assisted in the launching ceremony held on the 15th of the month.

James Macgregor of Morros, Scotland, who has been appointed as the staff of the Geological Survey and Oil Corporation, is currently working for the staff of a Glasgow firm of mining engineers.

Mr. G. G. G. Assoc. M. M. S. Inspector of Mines in Kenya, who has been appointed to leave pending the appointment of a new Inspector, has been working with the local forces during the campaign and has done much to help the cause.

Territorial Report

The mineral output of Southern Rhodesia during September was: coal 57,882; silver 16,320; iron pyrites 1,000; asbestos 3,820; iron pyrites 1,000; iron pyrites 1,000.

Costs in Mines

Notes made by the Supreme Court of the costs in different mines under the new system of remuneration for the year 1937-38. The costs for the first nine months of the year 1937-38 were: coal 57,882; silver 16,320; iron pyrites 1,000; asbestos 3,820; iron pyrites 1,000.

Management Advances

The management of the mines in the new system of remuneration for the year 1937-38. The costs for the first nine months of the year 1937-38 were: coal 57,882; silver 16,320; iron pyrites 1,000; asbestos 3,820; iron pyrites 1,000.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON
October 21, 1938

BUSINESS POINTERS

Latest News in Brief

With the object of assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa... East Africa has always had to give information regarding the territories in manufactures and exports...

A cash on account account of bills has been opened between Kenya and Uganda.

The Kenya Register of Ltd. has been entered in the Register of Companies.

New rules for the export of beeswax have been issued by the Tanganyika Government.

Steel work in machinery have been made by the staff of Messrs. J. M. Muller and the work is now in progress.

The Broken Hill Trading Co. Ltd. has been incorporated with Mr. E. Devant of Broken Hill being the liquidator.

African Safari, Ltd. has been incorporated with a capital of £200,000. It is hoped that the not distant future to increase the capital to £500,000.

The first sugar refinery in Southern Rhodesia is now in process of erection. The company intends to import raw sugar to be refined into all grades required by the retail trade.

Mr. R. C. Hemphill of Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, the liquidator, intends paying a final dividend of 5% to the creditors of Park & Co. Ltd. in voluntary liquidation.

Northern Rhodesia trading licences for Native trading in the villages in which they reside are to be reduced from £7 10s to £2 10s. Licences for the licence is to be increased from £2 to £3.

Shop hours regulations to be applied to retail shops in Nyasaland. Day, evening, closing hour of a shop or workshop, except for the sale of petrol and morning accessories, and bread and perishable goods.

Imports into Nyasaland and Bechuanaland during the week ended September 27 included 1,102 packages of agricultural implements, 187 packages of iron and steel, 1,433 packages of iron and steel manufactures, and 10 cases of ammunition.

The total approximate revenue of Tanganyika Territory for the first six months of this year amounted to £1,088,732 compared with £92,243 during the corresponding period of 1924. This year's revenue is 11.7% over the amount received for the same domestic produce from Tanganyika during the first six months of this year amounting to £1,917,242 compared with £1,550,162 for the corresponding period of 1924, or an increase of 23.7%. Imports from the same period amounted to £1,988,127, compared with £1,710,000, or an increase of 16.3%.

During August over 35,000 cases of Branded London and Warriner from Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland territory were exported through the port of Beaufort West to the United Kingdom. The Chief Civil Inspector reported that the Nyasaland Government had the best that had ever passed through its ports.

There is a report that a number of a count of the East African Railway.

The East African Railway is now under the management of the East African Railway.

British, German and Indian entered the East African Railway during August.

A new railway line has been established between Nairobi and Mombasa.

The foundation stone has been laid for a new girls' school in East Africa.

The objects of the newly formed East African Association will be the economic and social welfare of the district.

The Diocese of Central Tanganyika is to do have an assembly by which certain districts may be more easily reached.

A competition of arts and crafts will be held in Nairobi under the auspices of the Kenya Arts and Crafts Society on December 1 and 2.

A new Italian line has been established between Mogadishu and Zanzibar, which will connect with the Imperial Airways service.

A model village for the poor natives is being constructed near Esakawa, and other buildings will be built on plots made available by Government.

The Nyasaland Convention of Associations has under consideration the question of the Nyasaland Railway, Rhodesia and Bechuanaland.

The East African Railway is now under the management of the East African Railway. The air line between Belgium and Belgium is the first of a plan to be broadcast in the East African Empire, proposed since the first of the day.

The air line between Belgium and Belgium is the first of a plan to be broadcast in the East African Empire, proposed since the first of the day.

An amendment to the East African Railway Ordinance has been passed by the East African Convention, which will be held in London on two days.

Regarding the East African Railway, the East African Convention has decided to hold a meeting in London on two days.

The East African Railway is now under the management of the East African Railway. The East African Railway is now under the management of the East African Railway.

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East African Market Report

The Standard Bank of South Africa's current monthly review states:—

Kenya.—A small impetus to export business has been given by the new Italian, Italian, and Portuguese and Italian consular offices, and the new consular offices in Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu. The total amount of exports for the month of December was 2,100,000 lbs., valued at 400,000, a 10 per cent. increase on the corresponding month of last year.

Uganda.—The banana trade has been very successful in the past few months. The total amount of exports for the month of December was 1,200,000 lbs., valued at 250,000, a 10 per cent. increase on the corresponding month of last year.

Tanzania.—The coffee trade has been very successful in the past few months. The total amount of exports for the month of December was 1,500,000 lbs., valued at 300,000, a 10 per cent. increase on the corresponding month of last year.

East Africa.—The total amount of exports for the month of December was 5,000,000 lbs., valued at 1,000,000, a 10 per cent. increase on the corresponding month of last year.

Bank's Latest Trade Report

Uganda Cotton Seed.—The cotton seed trade has been very successful in the past few months. The total amount of exports for the month of December was 1,000,000 lbs., valued at 200,000, a 10 per cent. increase on the corresponding month of last year.

Uganda Groundnuts.—The groundnut trade has been very successful in the past few months. The total amount of exports for the month of December was 1,500,000 lbs., valued at 300,000, a 10 per cent. increase on the corresponding month of last year.

Uganda Beans.—The bean trade has been very successful in the past few months. The total amount of exports for the month of December was 2,000,000 lbs., valued at 400,000, a 10 per cent. increase on the corresponding month of last year.

Uganda Peas.—The pea trade has been very successful in the past few months. The total amount of exports for the month of December was 1,500,000 lbs., valued at 300,000, a 10 per cent. increase on the corresponding month of last year.

Uganda Lentils.—The lentil trade has been very successful in the past few months. The total amount of exports for the month of December was 1,500,000 lbs., valued at 300,000, a 10 per cent. increase on the corresponding month of last year.

Uganda Chickpeas.—The chickpea trade has been very successful in the past few months. The total amount of exports for the month of December was 1,500,000 lbs., valued at 300,000, a 10 per cent. increase on the corresponding month of last year.

DAVIDSON'S PATENT MACHINERY

DAVIDSON'S PATENT MACHINERY is the only machine in the world that will clean and separate the tea leaves from the stems and twigs. It is the only machine in the world that will clean and separate the coffee leaves from the stems and twigs. It is the only machine in the world that will clean and separate the groundnut leaves from the stems and twigs. It is the only machine in the world that will clean and separate the bean leaves from the stems and twigs. It is the only machine in the world that will clean and separate the pea leaves from the stems and twigs. It is the only machine in the world that will clean and separate the lentil leaves from the stems and twigs. It is the only machine in the world that will clean and separate the chickpea leaves from the stems and twigs.

Italy and Ethiopia.—The Italian and Ethiopian trade has been very successful in the past few months. The total amount of exports for the month of December was 1,500,000 lbs., valued at 300,000, a 10 per cent. increase on the corresponding month of last year.

Imported Cotton Growing.—The imported cotton trade has been very successful in the past few months. The total amount of exports for the month of December was 1,500,000 lbs., valued at 300,000, a 10 per cent. increase on the corresponding month of last year.

The principles and practice of the growing of tea in India has been published by the Empire Tea and Coffee Corporation Ltd. It is the only book in the world that will teach you how to grow tea in India. It is the only book in the world that will teach you how to grow coffee in India. It is the only book in the world that will teach you how to grow groundnuts in India. It is the only book in the world that will teach you how to grow beans in India. It is the only book in the world that will teach you how to grow peas in India. It is the only book in the world that will teach you how to grow lentils in India. It is the only book in the world that will teach you how to grow chickpeas in India.

The whole of the assets of Messrs Marshall Sons & Co. of Cambridge, and whose agricultural machinery is well known in India, have been sold to Messrs J. B. W. Wood of Sheffield.

TEA & COFFEE

MACHINERY

DAVIDSON & CO. LTD.

LONDON

DUBLIN

GLASGOW

BIRMINGHAM

NEWCASTLE

LIVERPOOL

MANCHESTER

SHEFFIELD

BOSTON

NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA

BALTIMORE

WASHINGTON

CHICAGO

ST. LOUIS

MEMPHIS

INDIANAPOLIS

CINCINNATI

COLUMBUS

SAN FRANCISCO

SAN DIEGO

LOS ANGELES

SEATTLE

PORTLAND

TACOMA

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

SYDNEY

MELBOURNE

AUCKLAND

DUNEDIN

WELLINGTON

CHRISTCHURCH

DARWIN

ADELPHI

PERTH

BRISBANE

MELBOURNE

SYDNEY

MELBOURNE

AUCKLAND

DUNEDIN

WELLINGTON

CHRISTCHURCH

DARWIN

ADELPHI

PERTH

BRISBANE

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This steamer...
passengers for

- Mr. and Mrs. K. L. ...
- Mrs. H. L. Bullen
- Miss I. M. Bullen

Passengers from East Africa

- Mrs. S. S. Usambara ...
- Mr. J. McDonald
- Mr. P. E. Baker
- Mrs. C. N. Butler
- Mr. N. Beattie
- Mr. H. Green
- Mr. C. G. Crawford-Peery
- Mr. G. H. Howe
- Mrs. P. W. Richards

Air Mail Passengers

Passengers who left on the air mail to East Africa on October 27th included Mr. Marsden, Brindisi to Khartoum, ...

Late Steamship Movements

- BRITISH INDIA**
 - Mansola left Marseilles outwards, Oct. 26
 - Maldra leaves London outwards, Nov. 10
 - Madura left Aberdeen outwards, Oct. 26
 - Taira arr. Bombay from Durban, Nov. 2
 - Karnaik arr. Durban from Bombay, Oct. 23
 - Takiva arr. Suez from Salaam for Durban, Oct. 28
 - Khyra arr. Bombay for Durban, Oct. 30
- CLAN ELLERMAN MAILINGS**
 - Haleside left Zanzibar outwards, Oct. 20
 - Johnnie left Suez outwards, Oct. 20
 - Cuy de Batavia left Liverpool outwards, Oct. 21
 - Clan MacIver arr. Liverpool home, Oct. 21
 - Durbin leaves Mombasa home, Oct. 21
- HOLLAND AFRICA**
 - Nilges left Beira home, Oct. 21
 - Deenkerk left Suez outwards, Oct. 21
 - Deenkerk left Amsterdam home, Oct. 21
- INDIAN AFRICAN**
 - Hindoo arr. Lourenco Marques from Beira, Oct. 20
 - Indrapati arr. Calcutta from Mangbon, Oct. 20
 - Indrapati left Mombasa for Calcutta, Oct. 21
- MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**
 - Angus left Noue Bechome, Oct. 25
 - Demonia de St. Pierre arr. Bizzi outwards, Oct. 25
 - Cherbourg left Marseilles outwards, Oct. 24
 - General Melinger left Beira for Rome, Oct. 24
- UNION CASTLE**
 - Dromore Castle left Capetown for Beira, Oct. 26
 - Durban Castle left Capetown for Beira, Oct. 28
 - Dunluce Castle arr. Beira home, Oct. 28
 - Durban Castle left Beira for Beira, Oct. 28
 - Garth Castle left Beira for Beira, Oct. 28
 - Langlorey Castle left Beira for Beira, Oct. 28
 - Langlorey Castle left Beira for Beira, Oct. 28
 - Llanerch Castle left Beira for Beira, Oct. 28
 - St. Andrew Castle arr. Beira home, Oct. 28

October 27th ...
October 28th ...
October 29th ...

Destination	Departure	Arrival
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	November 27	December 1
East Africa	November 28	December 2
Ordinary	November 29	December 3
East Africa	November 30	December 4
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	November 31	December 5
East Africa	December 1	December 6
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	December 2	December 7
East Africa	December 3	December 8
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	December 4	December 9
East Africa	December 5	December 10
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	December 6	December 11
East Africa	December 7	December 12
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	December 8	December 13
East Africa	December 9	December 14
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	December 10	December 15
East Africa	December 11	December 16
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	December 12	December 17
East Africa	December 13	December 18
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	December 14	December 19
East Africa	December 15	December 20
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	December 16	December 21
East Africa	December 17	December 22
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	December 18	December 23
East Africa	December 19	December 24
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	December 20	December 25
East Africa	December 21	December 26
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	December 22	December 27
East Africa	December 23	December 28
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	December 24	December 29
East Africa	December 25	December 30
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	December 26	December 31

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MADEIRA	MADRAS	MALACCA	MARWAR
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AFRICANA - The standard work on the history of the continent. By G. H. D. Clarke. 2 vols. 1912. 10s. 6d. per vol. Published by the Cambridge University Press.

THE COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS - A history of the East India Company. By J. P. Morgan. 1908. 10s. 6d. Published by the Cambridge University Press.

AFRICANA - A collection of articles on the history and geography of Africa. Edited by G. H. D. Clarke. 1912. 10s. 6d. Published by the Cambridge University Press.

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