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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1924

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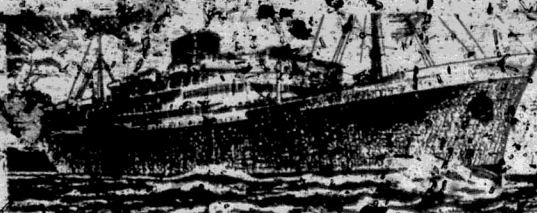
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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. B. JOHNSON

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

MINISTERS have dispersed to their country, and Parliament into three months' recess without facing the issues of Colonial claims, though all but the **GABINET MINISTERS** clearly bind must see the danger of continuing to pre-empt that it is not a vital matter, and must realise that the recent facilities of the Government have been a great service to the Empire in general and to East Africa and Germany in particular. The latter because the ambiguity of phraseology in which Ministers' statements have been concluded latterly, except Mr. Ormsby-Gore, who has been quieting down, is an invitation to the press to guess and propagate hopes which are doomed to eventual disappointment. Mr. Amery has never spoken more honestly or convincingly than he did in the House of Commons on Friday, and his arguments, like those of other members, were completely wasted on a Cabinet which in this matter is collectively the despair of its friends, though they may still feel that all but a few of its Ministers are implicitly opposed to carrying out private staunchness and public apathy go ill together, and there can be no doubt that the prestige of the Government has been seriously diminished on this account, not least in the eyes of its own supporters. One may only be admonished with stress that the issue cannot and will not be allowed to go by default, and that an intensive propaganda campaign will be launched in the autumn if the Government does not mean to give absolutely satisfactory assurances.

Department of State and directed realisation of the folly of even collecting until the restoration of Tanganyika. Far from it, the Foreign Office clearly requires reinforcement in number and ability. There is no room for Lord Plunket's exchange, as easily the best of the four which have been made. He had the trying experience of serving no fewer than four times—at Philip Cunliffe-Easter, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Mr. J. H. Thomas, and Mr. Geoffrey Goswami, in four years in the Colonial Office, but there is good ground for stating that he worked happily with all of them. East Africa will, we are convinced, have a friend in him whatever office he may hold at any particular time. Lord De La Warr, who succeeds him, thus entering upon his third office in the present Government in little more than a year, is one of the most promising of the younger Conservatives, even if a sailor during the war, and has been Mayor of Buxton for three successive years.

In sharp contrast to these stands Government's frank admission of the need for the accelerated production of animal husbandry exports, that of the Kenya Government, which has a small standing unhelpful attitude. When the small Standing Committee, with one important member, should be set to inquire into such delays as the publication in May, 1936, of the Agricultural Report of 1934, and to exercise control over future publications, ensuring that unnecessary materials are not included, and that concise but adequate reports be published with reasonable promptitude. Even in a matter which involves no major principle, and which is capable of a simple adjustment to secure further orders, and much needed improvement, this offer of practical co-operation from the unofficial side of the House has received for no better reason than that Government did not consider it would be of any use to be served by the House's Committee, and that the committee and publica-

THE **SECRETARY** **OF** **STATE** **HAD** **SHOWN** **IMMEDIATE** **INTEREST** **IN** **EAST** **AFRICAN** **PROBLEMS** **LONG** **BEFORE** **HE** **WAS** **MADE** **PARLIAMENTARY** **UNDER** **SECRETARY** **OF** **STATE** **FOR** **THE** **COLONIES** **IN** **1931** **AND** **MANY** **WOULD** **SEE** **THE** **MINISTERIAL** **RECALL** **WHICH** **SENTERS** **HIM** **TO** **THE** **FOREIGN** **OFFICE** **FOR** **THE** **1936** **THAT** **HE** **WILL** **BRING** **TO** **THE**

and the responsibility of the Government of Tanganyika. The Government of Tanganyika has accepted full responsibility. And why could the Kenyan Government couple with its selfish undertaking similar to that given the place by the Government of Uganda that even where it is made to avoid doing a future—such as indication of a future—such as illustration of public complaint work—whereas the Government of Uganda have caused a certain and a definite impression.

SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS has explicitly declared his general faith in the new Tanganyika Government of Tanganyika Territory, in which Kerstan Gold is a company formed and operated under the banner of his kindred, has what he believes to be the best of the modern equipment of TANGANYIKA roads discovery in recent years. It is a fact that Sir Robert has an opinion from that of Sir Robert's confidence and responsibility, but at last week's general meeting of Tanganyika's executives against great African opponents of his creation, he disclosed that the shareholders had received over £2 300,000 in dividends as a result of that company's investments in the United Kingdom. The Union Minister of the Congo has been ventured the proposition that the Kenyan Government of Tanganyika may very well prove a valuable and have an equal effect of the railway question, and the development of mineral wealth in those areas on a large scale would be dominant in the future. Rapid means of transport and communication of British factories between Cape Town and the Sudan. The speaker is leading and in his business, and is not supposed to be raising his statement, but the purpose of stimulating temporary market movements, and the considered anticipation of such an effect that the Government may produce profits comparable with those of the present. It is a fact that Sir Robert has been a long time African friend, but he is a new corrective to the present tendency to regard the depressed price of East African shares as indicative of failure. The chief causes of the fall are political and psychological, not economic, and Sir Robert's expressions of confidence in the future, the more welcome.

It is with arms of reference, and the speaker also hopes to examine the problems of transportation from the standpoint of the economic interests and progressive development of a PRACTICAL STEP in the African continent, as TOWARDS RAILWAY development in the continent, and AMBASSADOR, Sir Robert Williams' kindred, in which the speaker will provide to the three practical steps towards East African railway development. Sir Osborn is on his way to East Africa at the invitation of the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and behind that joint invitation, there is obviously recognition that the need and scope for the co-ordination of transport services does not represent merely a problem to be examined and settled as it arises in each of the three Dependencies, but that it must be taken on the broader inter-territorial basis of a unified competition is to be avoided and greater economy and efficiency achieved in the organisation of East African transportation generally. This is indeed the first thing

which should be put into effect, and it is a matter which is being considered in the light of the fact that the Government of Tanganyika has accepted full responsibility. And why could the Kenyan Government couple with its selfish undertaking similar to that given the place by the Government of Uganda that even where it is made to avoid doing a future—such as indication of a future—such as illustration of public complaint work—whereas the Government of Uganda have caused a certain and a definite impression.

Such an undertaking would be very likely to have been met with a creditable amount of opposition, and have shown how substantial TOWARDS UNION of the three economies to be effected COMMON SERVICES by co-ordination, there has been a marked change in East African opinion on the merits of other proposals for the fusion of common services, and to-day the various public bodies, Indian as well as European, which Sir Osborne will presumably consult, are likely to be much more receptive than in the past to such a line of on closer economic co-operation, realising as they do—and perhaps, as some of them are to admit in a day great advantages. The inquiry must, on the other hand, inevitably be directed to opposition in certain quarters to railways and other air transport by what is a stone-walled opposition which has most convincing facts and figures will never cease, and which has been developed and maintained for reasons far removed from the economic progress and progressive development of Eastern Africa.

When he comes to consider the issue of road transport in competition with railways, the speaker will, and his approach to an extremely difficult task, assisted by COMPETITION. The helpful broad-minded attitude of the higher railway authorities in the country, Rhodesia's General Managers of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, who have recently given their assistance to the railway, which are not doubt endorsed by his former colleague, Mr. J. G. J. Roberts, who has recently become General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, notwithstanding a heavy expenditure of the S. L. R. fund. Sir Osborn, the able chairman of the committee, realises that the Colony must also have roads and road transport, and that an encouragement must be extended to the development of aerial transport—practical recognition having been afforded by his recent approval of the issue of combined air and rail transport. The aim is the organisation and utilisation of transport to create and induce competition and to ensure that the needed competition or monopolies cannot arise in the future. The problem of creating Sir Osborne has been examined by commissions in many parts of the world, but none have ever produced a solution generally acceptable to all the conflicting interests involved. Perhaps the answers in East Africa are none and less reasonably. Even if only Mr. J. G. J. Roberts has a heavy duty, who himself and other railway managers, may only be used to recognise, namely, that road transport has its part to play in the development of the country, and is entitled to a square deal.

Transportation in the East

An issue in the completion of the present volume of "East African" will appear under the title "Transportation and Trade".

Imperial Rule Sound?

Pathos & Criticism

MR. STAVROPOULOS, in the course of his recent address to the East African Group in London, dealt not only with German colonial claims—as fully reported in our last issue—but with the questions of indirect rule and the repercussions on Africa of the Indo-Ethiopian war.

On these matters he said (in part): "Italian East Africa is divided into five territories based on racial groupings. The general policy of the Council is to include non-officials from Europe, the agricultural, commercial and industrial classes. So African notables are to be members. It would be interesting to ascertain how many Africans are members of any of the Consultative Councils in the rest of the African continent south of the Mediterranean borderlands."

The speaker's last question—although it is not clearly stated—concerns the position of white African officials and non-officials. It is not surprising that the war and its sequel have caused a serious re-examination of the indirect rule system. It is not surprising either that the Government should be anxious to know the views of Africans on the subject. The South African Government has already been well advised to spend some money on a survey of public opinion in the various African territories. The Government would like to know the views of the African population on the subject of indirect rule.

Indirect Rule & the Italian Situation

Indirect rule is a system of administration in which the local population is left to manage its own affairs, but under the supervision of a foreign power. It is a system which has been widely used in the past, and is still used in many parts of the world. It is a system which has been widely criticized in the past, and is still criticized in many parts of the world.

The Italian situation is a special case. Italy has a long history of indirect rule in Africa. She has ruled over vast territories in Africa for many years. She has used indirect rule in many different ways. She has used it to exploit the resources of the colonies. She has used it to spread her influence. She has used it to create a sense of loyalty to the Italian flag.

But now the Italian situation is changing. The Italian people are becoming more and more aware of the realities of indirect rule. They are becoming more and more critical of the Italian Government's policy in Africa. They are demanding more and more rights for the African people. They are demanding more and more participation in the management of their own affairs.

The Italian Government is trying to meet these demands. It is trying to reform its system of indirect rule. It is trying to give the African people more rights. It is trying to give them more participation in the management of their own affairs. It is trying to create a sense of loyalty to the Italian flag.

But the Italian situation is still uncertain. The Italian people are still demanding more and more rights. The Italian Government is still trying to reform its system of indirect rule. The Italian situation is still uncertain.

and thought that he owed to his nation the names of the great men of Italy.

Admiral Doria had a very different view of the situation. He was a very old man, and he had seen many things. He was a very wise man, and he knew what was best for his country. He was a very brave man, and he had fought many battles. He was a very loyal man, and he was loyal to his country.

Results for the Italian Nation

Admiral Doria was in Southern Rhodesia when the Great War broke out. By the time the war was over, he had been in Southern Rhodesia for ten years. He had seen many things. He had seen the Italian people in Southern Rhodesia. He had seen the Italian people in Africa. He had seen the Italian people in Italy.

Admiral Doria and a Colonel, who was in the column, were both very brave men. They were both very loyal men. They were both very wise men. They were both very old men. They were both very experienced men. They were both very brave men.

Admiral Doria was not going to be killed in this war. He was not going to be killed in this war. He was not going to be killed in this war. He was not going to be killed in this war. He was not going to be killed in this war.

In an account of the Italian situation in Africa, the author writes that the Italian situation is still uncertain.

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EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

There is no evidence of this. On the contrary, the knowledge of the smallest and weakest countries in the world are taking the only attitude that any country being in such a position could take, that they are not prepared to surrender an inch of their territory or demands made from outside.

"Is it our Dominions which have suggested surrender? On March 13 Senator Pease, speaking for the Australian Government, declares that the surrender of Australian Mandated Territory was unthinkable. He went on to say that to hand over national rights and interests on the demand of a powerful nation would encourage other nations similarly inclined to demand their rights for no aggression, save a small amount of submission to blackmail.

Some Are Justified Objections.

We all have an opportunity to see the very clear statement made the other day by Mr. Poincaré about the impossibility of surrendering either the West Africa or Tanganyika. I may add that the information which has reached me recently from the Union of South Africa is that both that and Britain take the same attitude, any suggestion of the surrender of Tanganyika.

Mr. Poincaré and the Union of South Africa are well within their rights in expressing a view on that question, although Tanganyika is not under us. The Union of South Africa has a right to be concerned, because she is a member of the regular army of countries that have not made it that the presence of a powerful empire has in the past made it difficult for any small country from the north of this country to emerge from the shadow of the Empire. Minister is therefore well entitled to have a view on that subject.

Some are looking to the future of South Africa in Southern Central Africa and Rhodesia may well look forward to the day when all the territories under the British flag will be united in some loose Federation and work together as an integral part of the British Empire. We are entitled to wonder what aspirations thinking that we might thereby purchase immediately peace in Europe. That would strike Mr. Poincaré at the whole structure of Imperial unity.

The main feature to remind my right hon. friend in charge of the debate is that the parallel of a British colonial force in 1793 was a century ago to go over the great rivers of Louisiana and so to remove a French menace to the whole of our colonies in North America. When the British Government did so, it was a sacrifice afterwards to send our neighbours to look for a better life in the opinion of labour in the case of Africa. It was a sacrifice that was made for the sake of the British Empire.

It is quite true that Mr. Poincaré also said that he had no objection to Germany taking territories somewhere else, but what does he mean? Who is going to hand over territory to Germany? Not Poland, certainly not Belgium. I see no reason to ever think France has any intention of surrendering the American and Tiberias. As a result of the introduction of the language of the Germans, it is a mistake to introduce further causes of serious differences. This is a mistake. France is not a country which is a reason for any reason for discounting the idea that anybody is ready at this moment to hand over such a large part of Germany in any part of Africa.

League Office's Position

The more we look at the question the more we find it is that the League Office has a very definite opinion on the fact that it is not possible to surrender without a declaration of our duty to the League. The League Office is not prepared to surrender to a country and give up the British Empire. The Government have a right to say that any suggestion of a surrender would be a violation of the League's legal obligations from the start. Even so, the Foreign Secretary has not seen the way to go beyond expressing the hope that to go against the desire of the League to introduce further causes of serious differences.

It is friendly to Germany, it is really the way to invite Mr. Hitler to say to the League that he has already so completely submitted to a word which the German Government has a very simple and straight forward answer. It shows quite clearly that it refers to something which it would be useless to prosecute any further. It would have to give some reasons why from our point of view a surrender would be a violation of the League's legal obligations. The reason that may be given is that the League Office is not prepared to surrender to a country and give up the British Empire.

Germany was not strong. It is now strong and she would not surrender it before she asks for more. She has had letters from some of my panic-mongering friends who say that Germany has 20,000 aeroplanes, that she will ruin England in 72 hours, and that we had better accept Herr Hitler's point of view, which is that we should give up Germany in the long run. I have no objection to a war which, if it were all, was not provoked by the Belgian invasion of Germany. I suggest that we should be making a fatal mistake if we surrendered to force what we did not believe in. It is best to stand under the past.

It is just as well to remember that the League Office should be given back to Germany. He said: "It would have been folly to restore the Colonies to Germany. We should under those conditions have added further of injustice. It is already wide enough and it is renewed opportunities to Germany for possible future mischief."

That was true of the beaten numbers and patriotic Germany of 1919 is it less true of the multi-racial, ambitious Germany of today? It is not a matter of the government of the Colonies. It is a matter of the fact that it would be in the interest of the world to have the British Empire from a war which would have led to a conflict with Germany. It would be a matter of the fact that the Colonies were regarded by the German Imperialists in the days of the stepping stones to a wide African Empire. It is a matter of the fact that the Colonies were regarded by the German Imperialists in the days of the stepping stones to a wide African Empire.

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Germany's Economic Arguments Examined

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PERSONALIA

Sir William Burse has left for Canada.

Mr. Toby Giffen, of Gilead, is in England on holiday.

Mr. T. J. Golding, of Gatooma, is visiting East Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. Hottel are on a motor tour in Wales.

Mr. Evelyn Waberi has left London to visit Ethiopia.

Major J. B. Soames, of Nairobi, is on England on leave.

Mr. Michael Moses will, in a few days, arrive from Uganda.

Major J. M. H. H. has arrived from Rhodesia.

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We regret to report the death in Nairobi after a long illness of Mrs. M. W. Hamilton Gordon, of Nairobi.

Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika, is spending a few days in the Moshi and Arusha districts.

Mr. C. B. Holden, D.A. newly appointed Postmaster General of East Africa, has been visiting Uganda.

The death has taken place in Nairobi of Mr. C. F. Gurnea, proprietor of the Pioneer Garage, Mombasa.

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Mr. E. S. Shelver, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, who has been stationed in Uganda for some years, recently left the Protectorate with Mrs. Shelver to settle in South Africa.

Mr. J. Campbell Black, new last week to Burgos, the headquarters of the northern rebel army in Spain, with the Marquis Rivas de Linars, a former monarchist diplomat, as paper partner.

The engagement is announced of Dr. J. Waldo Wallace, of the Sudan Medical Service, and Miss Nancy Griffin, only daughter of the Rev. J. and Mrs. Griffin, of Bampton, Co. Down.

Miss John Dewhurst, who had not been heard from since Tanganyika, has just returned with her young son, is staying with her cousin, Lord Chesham, of Latimer, Bucks.

Lieutenant-Commander Ariston, of the R.F.S. Emerald, recently climbed Kilimanjaro being only three days and one hour for the journey from Mwanza to the summit of the mountain.

Mr. C. J. Valentine, who will be the East African coffee representative at the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg, has been visiting Tanganyika, and will leave Kenya for South Africa early next month.

Lady Young, wife of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in England, accompanied by her two children and Miss Shipley, Flying Officer Max Oxford, aide-de-camp to His Excellency, who also arrived.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. A. R. MacIntyre, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. MacIntyre, of Arkfield, Inverness-shire, and of the Sudan, and Miss Nila Gertrude Laughton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Laughton, of Southampton.

Messrs. Muljibhai Motibhai Patel and Habib Kassamali Jaffer, who have been appointed unofficial members of the Uganda Legislative Council for three years, from April, 1936, and Mr. A. E. Gaorika has been appointed a temporary unofficial member.

Mr. A. Peto, son of Mr. Geoffrey Peto, of Sanford Park, Sanford-St. Martin, Oxford, former Chairman of the Joint East African Board, and of Mrs. Peto, is to be married in September to Barbara, daughter of Baron and Baroness Herman Wrangel, of Genap, Sweden.

Lord Ellbank, Chairman of the company responsible for Southern Rhodesian advertising in Great Britain, has been elected first President of the General Council of Osteopathy.

The following have been appointed an Advisory Board under the Kenya State of Pyrethrum Ordinance: Captain C. T. Soame, Captain G. Walker, D. C. Wilson, Colonel G. C. Griffin, and Messrs. J. L. Kingsford, R. O. Barnes, A. M. Gibbs, and J. Giffard.

On the eve of her departure for Ceylon, Lady Abraham, District Commissioner of the Girl Guides in East Africa, was presented with a trefoil badge of Tanganyika gold, and an illuminated address framed in Tanganyika ebony by members of the Girl Guides' organisation.

Mr. A. Sanders, of Bulawayo, will represent the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and the Hon. J. W. Brown, the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, at the forthcoming Conference of the Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire to be held in New Zealand.

Mr. G. Bicchieri, Italian Consul in Nairobi from 1928 to 1938, and who after war was in charge of a number of important East African railway construction contracts, including the line from Mauyo to Kisumu, in the Central Province of Tanganyika, recently visited Nairobi en air from Italian Somalia.

Mr. Morris Carey, who was Chairman of the Kenya Land Commission and a former Chief Justice of Tanganyika, and Professor R. C. Planché, now Professor of Colonial History at Oxford University, are among the members of the British Royal Commission set up by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

East Africa's exclusive Commissioner, and as long ago as April 23 that a member of the Cabinet of Southern Rhodesia would shortly be raised to the Bench is now confirmed by the official statement that Mr. V. A. Lewis, Minister of Justice and Defence, has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of the Colony.

Miss Robina Amiano, who has been known in a collision between a motor-car and a train at Ecksburg, Orange Free State, was a nurse in Bulawayo before the Great War, during which she served in Siberia and Italy, and afterwards took up an appointment in Kenya. Some years ago she returned to her home in South Africa.

Mr. J. R. H. Mills, Principal of the Dombeya Government school, near Salisbury, has been appointed Principal of the well-known Plumtree School, whose founder and headmaster for so many years, Mr. E. W. Hammond, received an O.B.E. in the Birthday Honours List. Mrs. Mills is a sister of Mrs. P. E. Mitchell, wife of the Governor of Uganda.

Mr. N. St. Quintin, who was twice Minister in Kenya in pre-war days, has been elected President of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. J. G. Pennington Vice-President. The Executive Committee is composed of Messrs. C. Barron (for many years President in Nyasaland), E. Johnson, R. A. Bellamyre, G. B. Johnson, E. C. Giffard, S. Amber, and A. B. Craig.



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MIDLANDS
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 EXCELLENCE IN
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Rhodesia

Asked and Answered

Mr. Crech Jones, the Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs, said the Secretary of State had instructed the Southern Rhodesian Government that it was required to accept the 20-point amendments to the Constitution, but the Government had not yet been invited to discuss the proposals.

Mr. MacDonald said he should require notice of the question, and give it careful consideration before offering an opinion. He said that if the Government were to work out a plan, it should be approved by the House of Assembly.

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White Paper on Land and Agriculture

Reblyn said that the Secretary of State had indicated that matters relating to the land and agriculture in Southern Rhodesia would be discussed directly between the Government and the Secretary of State.

Mr. Grenfell said that the Government had proposed a tax at the rate of 2s 6d per annum, with a maximum of 10s for every wife in excess of the first wife.

Mr. Barr said that the Government had proposed to amend the Native Registration Enactment of 1951 to enable certain native women who had formed voluntary unions and who were living with their men in the locations to stay in the locations, though legally they had to come to the locations to be regarded by the law as man and wife.

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Mr. Crech Jones asked the Secretary of State to take steps to secure that the collection of taxes in Kenya would be put on a more equitable basis. He said that the Government had been asked to take steps to secure that the collection of taxes in Kenya would be put on a more equitable basis.

Alleged Bribe by Kenya Chiefs

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Age Limit and Language

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THE M.H.P. VAUXHALL LIGHT SIX



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A Light Car with Big Car Performance and Comfort

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BEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Kentana Gold S.S. Progress report No. 6 by Robert Williams & Co. states that the Sanza Concession will henceforth be called the Saragura Concession. It has been transferred to the Saragura Development Company, a private company incorporated in Tanganyika with a capital of £200,000, five shares of £40,000 each held by Kentana.

The most important gold deposits falling within the Geita mining lease granted by the Tanganyika Government are: (1) Geita (Quinto Dineiro) Mine, (2) Geita (Muzo, Dineiro) Extension, (3) Lode Some West, (4) Lode Some South, (5) Mzingara, (6) Nkangola. These have been transferred to the Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., a private company incorporated in Tanganyika with an authorised capital of £700,000, to work the above deposits and prospect the rest of the lease area. Kentana Gold S.S. will remain in its own or control 98% of the Geita district.

The new purchase of 100% interest in the Morgan and Jeffry properties are held by East African Concessions, Ltd., a private company incorporated in Kenya with an authorised capital of £25,000, of which Kentana Gold Areas holds 50%.

Geita (Quinto Dineiro) Mine.—In the last nine months 5,350 ft. of underground development has been done. Now prospecting is done of over 1,000 ft. per month. No. 1 level is approximately 100 ft. vertically below outcrop, raise, 200 ft. and a drift vertical interval of 150 ft. No. 2 level will be the main haulage. No. 3 level is still developed from six vertical shafts and two adits. Cross-cut east of No. 2 level has exposed a body assaying 50 dwt. over 28 in. true width, and the drift north on this body averaged 27 dwt. over 67 in. for 100 ft. sampled. In prospect from Shaft F, orebody averages 4 dwt. over 115 in. Shaft R, being sunk vertically passed through orebody at 115 ft. level. Shaft T, over 100 ft. in.

Ore body still to be assayed through the main orebody at No. 2 level. Cross-cut body assaying 2 dwt. over 100 ft. on the south side. Cross-cut body assaying 2 dwt. over 100 ft. on the south side. Cross-cut body assaying 2 dwt. over 100 ft. on the south side.

Drill-hole No. 7 was completed to a depth of 440 ft. and No. 8 had reached 390 ft. No. 7 gave 10 dwt. over 20 ft. and No. 8 gave 170-205 ft. of 0.8 dwt. over 362 in. No. 8, drilled to the orebody at 250 ft. below outcrop, has given a 10-185 ft. 11.8 dwt. over 54 in. at 100-110 ft., 2 dwt. over 54 in. at 120-130 ft., 3 dwt. over 140 in.

Geita (Lode Some) Mine.—In the small vertical shafts and an adit have been started to cut the lode at the horizon of No. 1 level at Geita. Extension on No. 1 level continues to show every promise of being superior in value and ease of working to the original Geita orebody.

Geita (Muzo, Dineiro) Ridge 8.—By marimira the access has been shown to active labour shortage and necessity for concentrating labour at Geita. No. 1 adit N. drive averages 6.8 dwt. over 30 in. for first 30 ft. No. 2 shaft N. drive from 60 ft. averages 3.2 dwt. over 75 ft. No. 2 shaft S. drive 15-40 ft. averages 13.7 dwt. over 74 ft. Diamond drilling to test the orebody in the sulphide zone is about to start.

Geita (Nkangola) Mine.—Development on the No. 3 shaft tends to confirm the view that the orebody at 70 ft. level is ore. Samples show high values at 70 ft. level. No. 4 shaft averages 40 dwt. over 21 ft. for 100 ft. sampled.

Geita (Lode Some) Concession.—Organised prospecting is in progress. All deposits have already been located, the only one of which at present is the Geita Concession. This has been suspended pending the results of the work on Ridge 8, of which it forms an extension.

Kisumu Interests.—The 7% interest in the Eldoret Mining Syndicate's 1 1/2 mile concession has been handed back to the E.M.S. with the exception of Owonfour, which was pegged as claims. These claims have now been sold to the E.M.S.

Kimungu Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—Kimungu Mine.—For the year to June 30, 1938, 100 tons of gold valued at £20,000 were recovered from 300,000 tons of ore milled, 10,000 tons of which at present is the Geita Concession. The work on Ridge 8, of which it forms an extension.

Musgrave Mine.—Excavations on the main drift from Musgrave during the year and underground development to a level of 3,107 ft. Drilling started at No. 2 level at vertical depth of 250 ft. in at 100 ft. narrow, but shows signs of widening to N. drive. First 5 ft. sampled in N. drive averages 13.10 dwt. over 53 in. and 41.65 ft. of the N. drive average 10.37 dwt. over 100 ft. Drilling from Kimungu is to be put in, and a new battery of compressor pumps and mine hoist have been ordered.

Kidaka Mine.—Trenching on the geophysical indications of these claims failed to reveal anything of interest, and they were abandoned, except for adjoining Kimungu.

Muzo and Lode Claims.—Small amount of exploratory work has been done, but results were not encouraging, work has been suspended.

Littleton Gold Mines.—A recent report on July states that East cross-cut off N. drive from Hooper Shaft on level No. 4 has struck reef beyond diagonal dyke which had cut off the extension of the patch worked by the old company; reef shows visible gold assay 27 dwt. over 33 in. Fell Shaft 8th drive visible gold assay 27 dwt. over 33 in. for the last 40 ft. assay 12.3 dwt. over 61 ft. Fell Shaft 8th drive N. advance drive 30 ft. assay 12.3 dwt. over 34 in. Average assay value of reef 120 ft. sampled at 10 ft. N. of shaft risen 20 ft. assay 4.6 dwt. over 33 in. Oil flotation extraction test very successful.

Kassala (Sudan) Gold.—During June 248 tons of ore were crushed for recovery of 41.02 fine gold. Lossings assay 32 dwt. shortage of tonnage caused by excessive loss of working. Losses due to main ventilation fan being slow down remedied. At Wadi Oyo development worked for a total of 28 tons of ore, from the Easton 120 ft. and 180 ft. levels, from 120 ft. level which gave 17.5 dwt. fine gold per ton. Millings assaying 12 dwt. over 100 ft. of the South shaft is being resumed in July. Final clean-up of cyanide plant will be made August 1.

Rhodessa (Tanganyika) Co.

General Sir Reginald Wingate, the Chairman, who presided at the general meeting in London on Friday, said the conditions were not suitable for raising the large amount required to bring the Kansanshi mine to production, though the indications are that there were about 20,000,000 tons averaging 4% of copper and 0.4 dwt. of gold per ton, which meant that at present prices the copper and gold would exceed £10,000,000 in value. When reopening of the mine was justified, construction of a rail connexion to the Kansanshi and the Beira Railway would no doubt follow.

The Zambesi Exploring Co.

At the meeting of Friday, Sir Robert Williams, managing director, referred to the progress of Tanganyika Concession, Union Mine du Haut Katanga, and Kentana Gold Areas, in all of which the company is extensively interested. He suggested that the holding in Kentana would prove a highly profitable investment. Sir Reginald Wingate, the Chairman, presided, and Colonel H. Greenwood and Mr. L. Scotland were re-elected to the board.

Share Prices

London Stock Exchange prices of East African shares not published this week on account of the August Bank Holiday.

POWER FOR INDUSTRY! KENYA power and light water power success. Check our availability in many other parts of Kenya on a factory site consult us for special tariffs to large consumers. SYSTEMS: 3 phase 50 cycle 415 and 240 volts. THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

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Is one of your teeth may rest on what you do to remove film! Don't risk infection when film may have such serious consequences. And don't lose precious tooth enamel by using special film-removing dentifrice.

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DOES A TOO-OLD-OR-OLD MAN

Down-dragging weakness, constant dull pain in the back, bladder trouble, dizziness, irregular blood, uric acid, indigestion, and other ailments must be done. It is not a matter of time, but of health. We can help you here the real cause of these ailments. You will enjoy the pleasure of life and mainly vigour, the strength to enjoy it.

Well-known with Dr. Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. This famous remedy makes dull, listless and vigorous, and weak back, tired, and old feel new.

RELIEF IN 24 HOURS.

In 24 hours you feel their quick blood-purifying action. Persevere and your body pain, your weakness will end. No more exhausted feeling. Others will envy you for your health and vigour. You surely want to be young, healthy and active - well get the remedy of the world, trusted by 50 years and famous by the name.

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Superbly made, consist of excellent quality and competitive in price.

FIELD & CO. (General Merchants) LTD.
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APPOINTMENT

GAYMER'S V.O. (DRY) has valuable digestive properties important in tropical climates.

A sample of **COGNAC** is available of Credit. Dry with good dash of Angoumois. A glass of this lemon may be added.

A traveller in East Africa recommends **FOR LONG DRINK** Gaymer's V.O. (Dry) with Soda or Apple Juice.

Sole Agents of South Africa and Cape throughout East Africa

Local News in Brief.

Mombasa Municipality is to provide an amusement house for Natives.

Membership of the Society for the Preservation of the Flaura of the Empire is now 899.

Buildings to the value of £100,000 have been erected in Mombasa during the past two years.

Tanga Post Mills have been reopened under the management of the Tanga General Agency.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce is urging the extension of labour contracts from six months to one year.

The meteorological services at Mombasa and Salisbury airports were brought into full operation on July 1.

Post of Beira Development (London No. 1 from 1935) charges was paid on July 30, at the rate of 2s 6d a share.

There were 11,100 private cars, 2,431 commercial vehicles, and 973 motor cycles in Southern Rhodesia at the end of 1935.

Including the 10 officers of the C. O. C. in the ad hoc Kenya took out licences last year in the Colony.

Ulanga (Kilgeroy) district of Tanganyika reports a bumper rice crop of excellent quality, the crop being almost too big to handle.

The Yacht Club has been formed in Kenya, the Old Boys' Association of the two main clubs, the H.M.S. "Conway" and H.M.S. "Wolverton."

Road trials over 100-mile circuit route will be held in Kenya from the end of September. Classes for light, medium and heavy cars.

Southern African exports to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar increased in 1935 to £86,000 from £58,000 in the previous year.

A German newspaper is expected to be started in Dar es Salaam by a journalist hitherto in close touch with the German Ministry of Propaganda.

The headquarters of the German Consulate for Eastern Africa have now been officially transferred from Zanzibar to Nairobi, as originally forecast in *East Africa*.

During the first six months of this year the Tanganyika railways and ports services earned £82,110, compared with £283,090 for the corresponding period of last year.

Mombasa's municipal budget for the year ending June 30, 1937, estimates expenditure at £45,833 and revenue at £42,204. £10 is allocated for next year's Coronation celebrations.

New Diesel trucks of the Kenya Highlands are being driven from Mombasa to Nairobi via Mombasa and Arusha at about the cost of the rail freight, which, on a 2-ton truck, is about £12 10s.

Though Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are co-operating with Southern Rhodesia at the forthcoming Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg, their respective displays will be in separate, self-contained sections.

Avenues in Bulawayo's new suburb, Honeymoon, have been named Macintyre Avenue, Harbour Avenue, Thornton Avenue and Keddy Street, by three members of the Town Council and the Town Engineer.

Among the measures adopted at a meeting of the Uganda Legislative Council on July 26 were the Native Grading (Amendment) Ordinance and the Native Marketing (Amendment) Ordinance.

The Southern Rhodesian authorities have under consideration a proposal by the Mashonaland Farmers' Association for the re-employment of compulsory dipping throughout the country.

The Director of Civil Aviation of Southern Rhodesia reports that emergency landing grounds have been opened at Simons and Mamba Hill, but that the Banket emergency landing ground has been abandoned.

The South African Air Force Committee announces that the next trip will be to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, beginning towards the end of December, and ending in April, 1937. The cost for each boy will be about £110.

Portsmouth Harbour Council is to ask the Government to contribute 75% of the cost of the proposed Empire Air Base at Leaning Stone Harbour, from which Imperial Airways wish to begin the new 24-hour air service to South Africa in January.

A dividend of 3s. in the pound has been declared in respect of Dunlop Rubber & Co. Ltd., which failed in 1934, and which had extensive Eastern African interests. Whether creditors may hope to receive a further dividend is not stated.

The electrification of the Kenya and Uganda Railways was suggested at a Nairobi meeting attended by Sir Laurence Rhodes, General Manager of the railways, who reported that there was not one section of the line on which electrification would be economical.

The Luangwa River Bridge emergency landing ground, on the Lusaka-Jameson air route in Northern Rhodesia, is now available for use. A landing ground has been prepared at Kitala mine, Northern Rhodesia, about 77 miles from Lusaka by air, and 87 miles by rail.

Receipts of the Nyasaland Railways, including the Central African Railway, the Northern Extension, and the Zambesi Bridge, for July were £2,264, against £12,000 for the last year. The total for the six months was £95,897 against £55,447 for the first half of 1935.

The East African Inter-Territorial (Empire Exhibition) Committee has set up a decorations sub-committee to co-ordinate the work of collecting, selecting and exhibiting trophies for the internal decoration of the East African Pavilion at the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg.

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The East African Inter-Territorial (Empire Exhibition) Committee has set up a decorations sub-committee to co-ordinate the work of collecting, selecting and exhibiting trophies for the internal decoration of the East African Pavilion at the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg.

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The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Ltd.

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb's Address.

A MEETING of the holders of the 6% Preference Shares of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Ltd. and an extraordinary general meeting of the company were held last week to consider resolutions appearing in articles of association.

Mr. A. H. Millington, joint secretary, having read in public the minutes of the meeting of the Preference shareholders.

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, the Chairman, said in part: "At the annual general meeting on May 21, 1935, the resolutions for the settlement of the litigation regarding the Preference shareholders' rights had already been adopted, and the necessary conclusion, and the necessary arrangements have been made, so that for the settlement may be effected on the terms of that settlement."

The object of your directors was to ensure that the affairs of the company should not revert to any directors or groups of directors until the settlement of this object, we believe, has been fully achieved, so far as it is humanly possible to do so. The terms of settlement are set out fully in our circular dated July 1935, which accompanied the notice convening this meeting, but I think it may be well to repeat them briefly."

The representatives of the Ordinary stockholders have been asked to make such arrangements as will ensure the satisfaction of your directors that the whole of the Ordinary stock shares are widely distributed among the general public in the same way as the Preference shares already spread.

Essentially, at all general meetings, holders of the 6% Preference Shares of the Ordinary stock have one vote for every £1 of nominal capital. The Preference shareholders had agreed to consent to vote at general meetings except in default of payment, e.g., in the event of their dividend being more than three months in arrear, while the 4% Preference shareholders were entitled to attend and vote only in respect of any resolution for the winding-up of the company or directly affecting their own rights, and then, as these shares were £10 shares, they had only one vote for every £10 of capital. Now all Preference shareholders will have one vote for every £1 of capital held. Ordinary stockholders will also have one vote for every £1 of capital held, instead of one vote for every £10 of capital.

Hardly the maximum number of directors is to be increased from the present eight, and four new directors are to be added to the present four. Having regard to the size and importance of the company, it was considered desirable to propose an increase in the number of directors was a desirable and it was agreed that the few new directors should be elected by the Ordinary stockholders and should be persons acceptable to the present board.

Finally, upon the adoption of these terms of settlement by this meeting and at the extraordinary general meeting to follow, the action brought by the Ordinary stockholders will be finally withdrawn, each side paying its own costs.

I am convinced that you will consider these terms of settlement as in the best interests of the company as a whole, as well as in your interests as holders of the company's 6% Preference Shares. The consent in writing of the holders of more than three-fourths—in fact, about 90% of the Ordinary stockholders has been obtained to the adoption of the new articles of association, which embody suggested alterations to bring them into line with recent legislation and modern practice.

You are aware of the financial difficulties with which the present board had to deal since 1932, as we have felt it our duty to keep you advised from time to time of the progress the company has made in the liquidation of its past liabilities, and its disentanglement from association with what is known as the Royal Mail group of companies. The company to-day has reached a very definite stage in the history of the company, by putting the seal upon what the present board has conscientiously striven to do—namely, that this great company should be a wholly independent business concern. You may be assured that your present directors are those who will be associated

with the management of the company, and to keep it independent.

The present is, however, merely a stage on the path of progress, and there are many problems which still require solution. It is inevitable that the ship-building programme will require a considerable new programme of capital, but it is our wish to keep fully abreast of the requirements of the trade we will have to consider still further developments. I feel sure that in the future, as in the past, the board will continue to enjoy the confidence and support of shareholders.

The Chairman proposed and Mr. Vernon Thomson, J.P., Deputy Chairman, seconded the resolution approving the new articles of association, and it was carried unanimously.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

Addressing the extraordinary general meeting, Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, the Chairman, described the proceedings of the previous meeting of 26% of the Preference shareholders, and continued, *inter alia*:

By the resolution effecting certain alterations in our memorandum of association, the company will be empowered to establish and manage air services, and generally to carry on the business of an air transport, it is not intended to make any alteration immediately, but it may well happen that occasion may arise in the future when your company will be justified in embarking upon an enterprise of this nature or other in order to protect our own interests. Your services might enable us to undertake developments of that nature. Having regard to this, it is obvious that it is in the company to be in a position, if necessary, to proceed forthwith without having first to take the steps we are now taking to enable us to do so.

The fact that during the past year or two the company has entered upon an extensive ship-building and repositioning programme, a constant indication of our consciousness of the continuance of increasing demand for ocean transport facilities to and from the Union of South Africa and the other countries served by our vessels, and while aerial transport has not proved to be a very serious competitor of our services for many years, progress in these days is so rapid that we consider it desirable to be ready to take part in any developments in that direction should this prove desired or necessary.

The other alteration proposed is the insertion of a clause empowering the company to make charitable or benevolent payments and to appropriate moneys for the benefit of employees or ex-employees of the company. When the new Articles of Association were drafted it was pointed out that the clause to that effect which appeared in the old articles ought more properly to be included under the Memorandum of Association and it is now recommended that this alteration be made.

The resolutions approving the new articles and the proposed alterations to the Memorandum of Association were carried unanimously.

New Directors.

The Chairman said: "I am happy to be able to announce the result of consultation between the directors and the present board it has been agreed that the four gentlemen having intention of resignation will be invited to join the board."

Mr. Charles G. E. (Mr. Ernest) Esquire, H.R.C., K.C.E., Sir Campbell Smith, K.C.E., You will agree that individually and collectively, these appointments as directors will add greatly to the strength and prestige of the company.

"I need hardly say that although the names of these gentlemen have been suggested by the Ordinary stockholders and approved by the board, they will regard themselves as entrusted with the existing directors with the interests of the company as a whole, and not as nominees representative of any section of the company's capital. As I stated at the last annual meeting of the company, the representatives of the Ordinary stockholders are to be clear that the suggested appointment of additional directors was not to be regarded as implying any criticism whatever on their part of the existing management of the company, but was put forward in order to facilitate complete reconciliation between the Preference shareholders and the Ordinary shareholders." Applause.

Mr. H. C. ... congratulated the directors on the excellent settlement that had been made. Captain G. ... said the shareholders had no cause for anxiety so long as the present board of directors controlled the destinies of the company.

Tanganyika Concessions Ltd.

Sir Robert Williams, Chairman of the Board of Directors, is seen with other members of the Board in the Board Room.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, Chairman of the Company, presided at the annual general meeting of Tanganyika Concessions Limited, held last week at the Hall of the Chartered Assurance Society, 20, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.

The Secretary, Mr. R. S. Williams, after having read the report convening the meeting, the report of the directors.

The Chairman said:—I presume that in accordance with our usual practice the report will be taken at 7 o'clock.

As you are no doubt aware, it has hitherto been our custom to present at this meeting a comparatively short report together with the accounts, to which were annexed the annual reports of the companies which we hold large interests. These reports were latterly supplemented by a very detailed speech from Sir R. Williams, your managing director, and in the past was as far as possible brought to the notice of the shareholders. I think you will agree, the report is fuller and more useful, and indeed the information has been given to you. I am sure that Sir Robert Williams will add a few remarks giving his valuable views on the various items brought to your notice in the report now in your hands. Under these circumstances it would only be wasting your time were I to detain you at this stage by any lengthy remarks.

"That the directors' report and statements of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1935, be and the same are hereby approved and adopted."

Sir Cecil L. Budd, K.B.E., seconded the resolution.

Sir Robert Williams said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen.—If you have read the main part of my published report your interests will be disposed to make a few general remarks on the main points in relation to your business and the position of the company.

"The results for 1935 continue to be the result of the difficulties from which the world as a whole is still suffering. Although the conditions of improvement are being experienced in individual countries, they are still many adverse factors, the repercussions from which must have a retarding effect on world trade. I would like you to bear in mind, in considering the results for the year, that the conditions arrived at were conditions entirely different from those originally contemplated, and that until the restrictions on exchange, production and trade generally are relaxed, the operations of your company must necessarily be restricted in relation to those responsible for the present present difficulties. There are, however, encouraging features which lead me to hope that better prospects are in view for the future, the hope being the improvement in the consumption and price of copper, which affects your interests directly through your important holdings in the Union Minière de Haut Katanga, and indirectly from the bearing which increased consumption should have on the price of the Benguela Railway."

"Statistics show that world consumption outside America is 26,500 tons of copper were used in 1935, compared with 23,000 tons in 1934, compared with 19,500 tons in the United States was only 5,700 tons in 1935 compared with 1,015,000 tons in 1934. This is a very big increase in consumption in the United States, and it seems probable that not only in America, but in other countries also, the requirements for replacement and general trade purposes will materially increase the consumption of copper. We may therefore look forward, not only to an improvement in the market price of copper, but to a gradual relaxation of the copper output restrictions which have been imposed by production and consumption interests with such success."

"In this connection, it was announced in the Press to-day on behalf of the copper-producing companies operating under the restrictive scheme that as from August 1 curtailment will be reduced from 30% to 25% equivalent to a 7% addition to the existing rate of production. The Union Minière production will thereby increase approximately from 2,500 metric tons to 2,500 metric tons per annum."

Union Minière de Haut Katanga. The Union Minière de Haut Katanga are to be satisfied with the results of the last year's operations and especially in being in a position to resume the payment of dividends after a long and difficult period. In this connection, to avoid misunderstanding, I would point out that the amount of 1935 received by your company in respect of the Union Minière dividend for 1935 is not credited in your accounts for that year, but will appear as an item of profit in your accounts for 1936, in addition to the 1935 dividend of 24% at the rate of the directors' report.

As regards the future, at the recent general meeting of the Union Minière in Brussels, the President stated that we had hoped the results for 1936 would be at least equivalent to those for 1935, and that the proposed reorganisation of the Union Minière capital (which is mentioned in the report) would, by doing away with existing financial restrictions, permit the adoption by that company in the future of a more liberal dividend policy.

"The arrangements are being made to enable your company to take advantage of the increased capital of the Union Minière, which by the proposed increase of about 250 million francs per share will represent a substantial bonus which will have the effect of reducing the book value per share of your Union Minière shares. In addition, as stated in your report, your company will obtain a substantial benefit from your share of the vendors' profits under the concession of the Benguela Railway. The loss on the sale of Union Minière shares to the public and the amount for the year 1935, which would have been the result of the company's assets and Union Minière shares, were written up to the balance sheet of the Union Minière, and the result so arising was credited to a reserve account against which losses on other assets were written off. This was adopted by the shareholders. Since that date there has been a fall in the share price of the Union Minière shares, and the result of the higher price during 1935 realised has partly cancelled out the higher price of the shares at the time of the original purchase, but were it not for the price falling in December 31, 1935, this gives rise to a surplus which has been debited in the profit and loss account, which is, of course, to be borne in mind and should be taken into account in considering any appreciation of the company's assets at this stage."

Benguela Railway

"The Benguela Railway, you will appreciate that owing to abnormal conditions, the volume of traffic which was originally estimated to be realised has not been realised. The accounts, however, show an excess of receipts over expenditure, and a consequent appreciation, and as the copper position and trade generally improves, this should be a gradual increase in receipts which will be helped by the growing recognition of the excellent facilities afforded by the Benguela Railway for the cheap and quick transport of goods between Europe and Central Africa."

"Another aspect of the importance of the Benguela Railway is its strategic value, to which attention is drawn in the light of recent events, and in this connection I would like to refer you to some remarks which I made in an address to the African Society a long ago in 1924. I said then:—

"The Benguela Railway is now seen, in the light of the Great War, to possess a strategic value of the highest order. That fact was fully realised by the Germans from the outset, and accounts for the many desperate attempts they made to get the control out of Portuguese and British hands, and into their own. It is a matter of fact that the British, however, by the map that the Benguela route, when backed up by the Cape-to-Gairo line, affords a good back-door entrance (as one may call it) to the Sudan and to Egypt, which would be extremely useful in the event of a blockade of the Mediterranean Sea. The Benguela Railway, with the Cape-to-Gairo railway connections to the Sudan will bring in their entirety a Britain and a friendly country—the one our ancient ally Portugal, and the other our recent and gallant ally Belgium."

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East African Mineral Interests

"I have gathered from my report on the developments in the East African Gold Areas have taken place during the last year in Tanganyika Territory, their extensive area, and the fact that one of the most important

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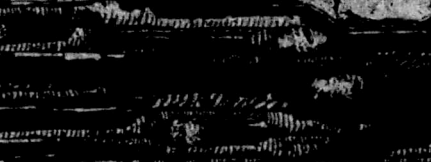
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MAJESTY OF MOMENT

LORD LUGARD, who, on account of his advancing years, his difficulty of hearing, and his desire to make way for a younger man, has been regarded as a "retiring" member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, has rendered great service to East Africa, and particularly to East Africa, in the forty years in which he has held the office of high representative and administrator of the African Empire, and his personal example has been the obvious choice as a model for the Permanent Mandates Commission, and a successor of such prestige, of such instructed judgment, and so willing to work selflessly and zealously will be well-nigh impossible. In the past, despite the criticism and innuendo of the "retiring" Lord Lugard, repeated, brought the discussion back to the reality of the real reason, but the fact of having made a mistake that the party in question should pass to someone younger. There can be nobody who keeps in closer touch with African affairs as a whole, and whose counsel is more valued and more readily available, and it is a great tribute to his public spirit that he should have continued his frequent journeys to Geneva up to the age of seventy-eight. It is only one of those public men who are content to be a figure-head, any task which he undertakes is discharged with complete sincerity, that he has been an outstanding characteristic of his services to Africa throughout the last half-century. Receptional qualifications are necessary for this post, and for the sake of the Empire, of the work which Lord Lugard has done in Geneva, and of the League of Nations, it is to be hoped that the right selection will be made of a successor to the great Old Man, though still a very far cry from the British Empire.

RECENT UPDATES by Ministers of the House of Commons to question concerning the future of Tanganyika, have been the subject of satisfactory nothing could be said in HAROLD MACMICHAEL than the statements issued in a recent dinner in the presence of Sir Harold MacMichael, Secretary of the Territory, as a recent dinner in his words, reported elsewhere in this country, in heartening contrast to the usual "siviness" of the House of Commons, but also to the far too freely expressed defeatism of members of the general public who ought to have a more balanced outlook. We have stated repeatedly in these columns during the past couple of months that the Cabinet Ministers are implacably opposed to any idea of the surrender of a qualified territory, and have seen that staunchness in a public debate is an any, or public, which is the result of their friends and supporters. A great number has, we believe, been committed to adjourning the House of Commons, and are not, though that giving it to the country a categorical assurance that German claims will not at any time be discussed. But if the Prime Minister has steadily withheld a guarantee of some kind, the Government should assume all the responsibility.

Harold MacMichael roundly dismisses as "nonsense" the notion that the Imperial Government could think of handing over the Territory to anyone. "STRATEGIC DANGERS WHICH CANNOT BE IGNORED" might be a fair warning for military, naval or air bases, and it can be doubted for a moment that that intention is the

prime purpose of Nazi Germany in seeking restoration of its former possessions in Africa is sentimentalism in this country who seize every opportunity to lead that Germany should be allowed to administer Tanganyika under Mandate, ungeniously persuade themselves but nobody else—that the air of the day provides against the creation of further protectorates and settlements would be the all cause of British anxiety from the strategic standpoint. In truth, of course, that any such clauses in the instrument of transfer or in the Mandate itself would not be worth the attention which they were written. Is the Germany which, despite her solemn protest, is the forlorn and desolate and is admitted to Imperial Government to be spending at least \$500,000,000 per annum on armaments likely to be an ally of our territories, if the Powers were, again, to permit surrendering to her, as bases from which to carry on by air, sea and land?

What have we done in Tanganyika anyway? Is it the superficial superficiality, thinking that we have already disposed of the subject? The arguments which will be made in TANGANYIKA to support the law of the land, the history of the past and the future of the outstanding things which Great Britain has done in the service of Tanganyika particularly in the last few years, is to be seen in the accession of splendid leaders in the various departments of State and to provide the most fortunate who have credit both to the Government and to the country in which they are seeking to do financial and material matters. Tanganyika's senior official, Tanganyika Territory, has become more and more greatly respected of late than any other African Dependencies. Her last four Governors as Acting Governors—Mr. Douglas Jardine (now Governor of British North Borneo), Sir Stewart James (now Governor-General of the Sudan), Mr. E. Mitchell (now Governor of Uganda), and Sir Harold MacMichael—have left their beneficial mark upon the land, and the present Directors of the most important administrative and technical services form a very strong team, stronger, we believe, than any which could be picked from all the other African Dependencies put together. This is a big claim, but in our opinion not too big. Great Britain, then, is giving of her best in the official ranks and as a result the public services of the Territory have been transformed beyond recognition. There are, of course, still failures and shortcomings, as there always will be in human affairs, but speaking from personal knowledge of the country while under German and British Administration, I am sure that there is no comparison between the then and the now, and that the safeguards for the welfare of the Native inhabitants are incomparably greater under British than under German rule.

It is an understanding of the meaning and working of indirect rule is still so poor that it is a pity to address on the subject to any man even in the Uganda Territory. Mr. P. L. MURPHY, Mr. E. Mitchell, Governor of UGANDA, and Mr. J. H. M. ... These are the hands which every European in Eastern Africa—and even in Southern

Rhodesia, the enlightened Prime Ministers of which clearly planning the eventual introduction of indirect rule in that Colony. Mr. Mitchell has said that the duty of the governing power is not to educate the Europeanization of exceptional talents, but the civilization of the mass, not so much on their own lines as upon their own feet, and indirect rule, while looking to tradition, is not traditionalist, its regard to old customs being based on their soundness, not upon their dress; that synthetic official councils are a snare and a delusion; that there is no thought of reverting upon the African to archaic and rigid tribalism; that there is no division by subject of functions between the British Administration and the Native authorities; and that the supervision of Native authorities by District Commissioners is in more derogatory than in the exercise of a Ministry of Health to local health officers in England. The accusations that indirect rule is in fact a system of repression were neither ignorant nor extended, but, said Mr. Mitchell, "if these charges were true, you may be sure that I should not be in a weaker position to sink the boat, but the wiser course would be to Had the resources and risks of the system been candidly admitted at the time of the change in Tanganyika, sufficient attention and publicity would have been given to many who forced their doubts upon the principle, but feared that if they were too swiftly applied. Who, after war, to Sir Harold MacMichael, to induce the people in Nyasaland, he was notably frank in his public references, and in his address of Mr. Mitchell, who had had the pleasure first-hand of the face of the situation, and he welcome statement on a subject of the highest importance.

The East African monthly trade reports have normally been published with the punctuality with which they are issued is evidently appreciated by most of the East African Dependencies. WAGYI, which received the and out-of-date statistics, are made through the publication of up-to-date statistics. It is unfortunately necessary to remind Northern Rhodesia, however, that it is simply late some time apart from the expenditure involved. The monthly trade reports for July (the calendar date is August), the 20 trade statistics and other information relating to February and March, railway figures for April and a brief review of internal trade during May Tanganyika has set a splendid example in the efficient compilation and early publication of monthly trade reports, which are made available in London, and if Northern Rhodesia is anxious to improve by its experience of indirect rule, a better method of presenting useful statistical data, and thereby attaining effective administrative publicity, could be commended to it. The Uganda Government is likewise developing a prompt service of distribution of monthly official news.

EAST AFRICA AND SUDAN.
 The completion of the present volume of "East Africa" will appear under the title "East Africa and Sudan".

Government & Tanganyika

Mr. Duncan Sandys's Speech in the House

MR. AMERY's successful speech on the urgent need for a clear statement of the Imperial Government regarding the indismissibility of German claims to the former African territories was reported in our last issue.

On the following day—the motion for the adjournment of the House—the Commons—several other Members also took the subject on the same subject.

Mr. Duncan Sandys pointed out that nothing in the constitution of the League or in the Mandatory Code gives the League any power to interfere with the disposition of the Mandated Territories, and that responsibility for any change in the status of these territories, as from one Power to another, lay entirely with the Power which held the Mandate. He said: "We are not going to discuss the annual reports of the League. It is a barren, round and empty exercise. It is a vain, futile thing to do anything which we have undertaken to do in the Mandatory Code nor to do the League would do for us. These territories would no longer belong to us. The territories would still be under our control and administration. We should have completed a treaty of peace and the League of other Powers, while those situations, they are not at all complete as respects of any other part of the British Empire."

Mr. Sandys was anxious throughout the Empire.

"I have been asked by several Members in a request to the Government for an explicit statement as to this question of the transfer of mandates is not regarded as discussible. The Minister of War, I think it essential to the grave anxiety which exists throughout the Empire on this question. I asked the Prime Minister some time ago whether he was anxious to discuss it, and he said that it was not. I am sure that those who do not know whom to govern these and the territories which they have is surely understandable. I wish to draw attention to a telegram sent a few weeks ago from Dr. A. Salaam to the Joint East African Board in London."

"Full representatives of the various communities were organised in order to help the Government to help the various communities. I have caused all the British, European, Indians and Africans to have a meeting of His Majesty's Ministers regarding the transfer of the British rule in Tanganyika. The Government should consider the transfer of the territories as a breach of faith and of the Mandate. I am sure that the position of the various communities is a very serious one."

"Since then the Government have been held all over the Territory and the various communities have been very anxious to know the subject was sent to the people of the various communities. I am sure that the Government has received the views of the various communities. Not only the various communities of these territories, particularly Tanganyika, but the Indian settlers between them have taken definite precautions against the possibility of a transfer of the territories by the British Government to the self-governing powers. We, as a people, believe in the self-determination of those who live in the territories concerned, and they have taken definite steps to ensure that they know that they will be deserted if they are transferred to the Government of those territories. I am sure that the British Government has declared that they are ready to carry out the Mandate, and I do not see, in the face of the various communities, that they can be regarded by the people as being the Government."

Mr. Sandys was committed up to the Hill. He said: "I am sure that the Government of the State for Tanganyika, which was elected Members at Government elections, made a declaration which has been regarded as the basis of the status of the people in the territories."

"I am sure that the Government of the State for Tanganyika, which was elected Members at Government elections, made a declaration which has been regarded as the basis of the status of the people in the territories."

not committed with that it is not to press them to commit themselves. They are committed up to the Hill. Mr. Sandys went to Berlin. A Foreign Secretary with the present Foreign Secretary had made the matter perfectly clear in the House when he came back. On the 13th of August he said:

"I have been here for some time and I made it perfectly plain that the transfer of mandates is a question which is not discussible in the House, and that, as far as we were concerned, we left the German Chancellor under the impression as to our position in that regard. It would be in the House to compare these statements with more recent statements made by the Government. Lord Stanhope, who is now a Member of the Cabinet, in a Press Interview on the return of Colonies to Germany, will require to be carefully considered. Personally, I have no opinion on the matter. How very different to the statement made in Berlin by the German Chancellor. On another occasion, when Lord Stanhope was asked, he could give an assurance that the Government would not consider the transfer of our Mandated Territories, which Lord Stanhope had said was a fixed certainty. He said: 'No, I am not in a position to do that. I am sure that the Government are not considering the transfer of our Mandated Territories. It is a question which will be our duty to consider in the future again.'"

"It is surprising that people who have felt that the transfer has taken place in the mind of the Government, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in order to bring to an end all these various discussions, made a speech in which the Colonial Secretary referred to the other day in answer to a question. He said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a speech occupying a certain amount of time in the Official Report. He said in the Mandated Territories, do not give up the colonies and the Official Report, they would be plain. Yes, of course."

Foreign Secretary makes matters clear.

"The Foreign Secretary a day or two ago, when we were all, and stating that he would move our views and anxieties and that we should be able to go on and on, and all about this unhappy controversy, said: 'This question is one which affects, of course, all Mandated Territories of the United Kingdom, the Dominion, Government and foreign Governments. The Government have had no consultation with them on this question.'"

"It is, in fact, the position that the Government have had no consultations with the Dominions, Governments of foreign Governments, and Mr. Pirov's statement that it had appeared very much as though the Government had consulted with the various African Governments. I do not think it is desirable for us to be in all the conversations of the various communities when an important Cabinet meeting comes. In the Commons, I think all the various communities, as with different Government Departments, are regarded as being in the care of official consultations. I cannot believe that it will not go back to his Government in the various conversations as being the official views of his Government."

"The Foreign Secretary then went on to say: 'But, as His Majesty's Government are concerned, the transfer of any Mandated Territories would inevitably raise grave difficulties, moral, political and legal, of which His Majesty's Government must frankly admit that they have been unable to find any solution. The attempt to reassess the House has only made the matter worse. Beforehand, at any rate, the assistance of Mr. Thomas that the matter had been considered, and not being considered. When the Foreign Secretary said that the Government had no power to find any solution, he meant that they had not looked for a solution. If they had looked for a solution, surely that implies that the matter had been under consideration. If they had not looked for a solution, the words of the Foreign Secretary were somewhat misleading. I hope my noble friends will give a definite reply on that question because it is of the greatest importance for us to know whether the matter is being considered, and whether, if it is being considered, and the Government have hitherto not been able to find any solution, they are still looking for a solution.'"

"Another aspect of the question which is causing uneasiness is that this evasion and uncertainty are increasing. Dangerous hopes in Germany. I am not prepared to say that Germany is looking with obvious eyes upon the British Mandated Territories. It is only natural that, if given the impression that here is an opportunity for an easy success of great Power, after being defeated in war and having lost territories, would welcome the possibility of a return to those territories back. Germany has certainly received that impression from the

PERSONALIA.

Mr. T. E. Egan is homeward-bound from

Mr. H. W. Wells is homeward-bound from

Mr. [Name] has been elected President of the

Mr. [Name] Coote, District Commissioner in

Mr. [Name] Bakewell has returned to Tanganyika

The Emperor of Ethiopia has arrived in Bath,

Captain McAthur has returned to Nyasaland to

Mr. M. G. de Courcy Ireland has sailed home

Mr. Roger Courtenay, the Kenya white hunter,

Mr. Allan [Name], the former Director of the

Mr. [Name] K. [Name], Chief Secretary of Nyasa-

Colonel Jose [Name], Governor-General of

The Rev. W. S. Floyd, of Wigan, is leaving

Mr. and Mrs. H. Russ, of Broken Hill, are

Colonel T. O. Fitzgerald recently presented Mr.

Sir Harry and Lady Brittain and Miss Alida

Sir Hector Duff has arrived at Glendarroch

Professor Selig Brodetsky, head of the political

Sir George and Lady Johnson, of Bulawayo, who

Sir William Max Muller, who is interested in

Mr. R. L. Baily, secretary of the Royal Empire

Lieutenant Colonel J. Stephenson Hamilton,

Lady Vida Conduit, of Kenya, has recently been

Lady (Hubert) Young, who, as reported last

David Partridge, the younger son of Mr. and

The marriage will take place in September of Mr.

Mr. Carr Hartley was seriously injured when

Major F. T. Stephens, O.B.E., M.C., Chief

Mr. C. L. Ferris has taken over the management

We regret to learn of the death in the Isle of

Mr. [Name] Gray, who designed the silver coins

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Tribute from Mr. William Jessel

MR. WILLIAM JESSEL, former cadetmaster of Kenyon College, West Chester, Ohio, recently returned to England on the S.S. "Aurora" and with him a number of interesting items, one of which was a letter from the late Colonel Cunningham, now in the hands of old Sir Henry Wellcome, and the other a sportsman's account of a "cracker" which was written by the late Colonel Cunningham many years before the Great War, when Colonel Cunningham was at the All Souls University for some months when our Professor of Biology had to leave England on account of ill-health. In 1915 they were the subject of the words of the Colonel to proceed on an active service and "I can remember Teddy from an early age, riding up and down the Mall."

After one of the Cunningham boys in Kenya and his two brothers, were among the best of the boys that scrubbed the Mall on the opening of the College in 1924. From the first they took the lead, and Teddy proved himself available as head of the May School. For owing to the fact, he had had little or no regular teaching. Perhaps the most noticeable thing about him was that though as was but natural, he was a friend of all the bigger ones, he was a hero to the little fellows, not merely because even then he was shooting a big game, but because he was so uniformly kind to every one. All will remember his extraordinary skill in discovering bees' nests, and the way in which he would take the same precautions to the infuriated "bees."

On the roads in those days, the roads from good to bad it miles, while the tracks leading from Naivasha and Kilifi were practically impassable during the rains. When such was the case, the brothers would ask for their rifles—which they were allowed to leave in the school office—and with a minimum of equipment, would start off for Raimbault, shooting what they needed for food on the way.

That "Teddy" should have met his death from an accident brings before us once more the risk that even the best of us have to run.

To Colonel and Mrs. Cunningham and Ken is our our deepest sympathy, and with it the assurance that Teddy's delightful personality and charm will not be forgotten.

The Late Sir Henry Wellcome

Tribute by Sir Reginald Wingate

GENERAL SIR REGINALD WINGATE, former Governor-General of the Sudan, in the course of an appreciation in *Times* of the late Sir Henry Wellcome, writes:

"We whose lives were cast in the Sudan in the early days of the century must owe him a debt of incalculable gratitude for all he did to initiate and maintain the splendid institution, the Wellcome Research Laboratories, which was for a long period in the Gordon White Hartmann and which contributed so much to the benefit of the Sudan and to the world's health. His research work carried out there, of world-wide benefit and importance, has done more for the world and for all those concerned in it than any other scientific work of which it is possible to know. His public spirited activities will be deeply missed at the death of this revered leader. I have written these few lines to record the heartfelt sorrow I personally feel at his loss, and as one who appreciated far beyond what words can express—the intensely humane qualities which characterized my dear old friend."

East African Service Appointments

THE following appointments to the East Africa Public Service are made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of August:

- UGANDA, Nursing Sister, Miss E. C. Maitland.
- TANGANYIKA, Nursing Sister, Miss E. C. Maitland.
- Recent transfers and promotions include: Mr. W. A. Hughes to be Officer Superintendent, Engineering Department, Tanganyika.
- Mr. J. B. Gilliat, Assistant Inspector of Police, Tanganyika.
- Mrs. L. C. Hamerman to be Headmistress, Education Department, Tanganyika.

Col. Arthur Francis Killeen

While Flying with Auxiliary Air Force

Col. Arthur Francis Killeen, East Africa, who has a long and distinguished career in the Royal Air Force, was recently promoted to the rank of Colonel. He is currently serving with the Auxiliary Air Force, and has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for his services during the war.

Col. Killeen was born in London and joined the Royal Air Force in 1918. He served in various capacities during the war, including as a pilot and as a member of the Auxiliary Air Force. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross in 1945 for his services during the war. He is currently serving with the Auxiliary Air Force, and has been promoted to the rank of Colonel.

Col. Killeen has a long and distinguished career in the Royal Air Force, and has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for his services during the war. He is currently serving with the Auxiliary Air Force, and has been promoted to the rank of Colonel. He has a long and distinguished career in the Royal Air Force, and has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for his services during the war. He is currently serving with the Auxiliary Air Force, and has been promoted to the rank of Colonel.

Death of Miss Cara Buxton

With deep regret we announce the death in Nairobi Hospital at the age of 35 of Miss Cara Buxton, who had lived in Kenya for many years. A daughter of the late Mrs. Gurney Buxton of Norwich, she had been attached to the Colony in 1910. When she was on a brief visit on a shopping expedition she fell ill while there, and took to her bed in the Kenia Hotel, but after the War she moved to Redoubt. She took a keen interest in Native welfare and in local public affairs. Her passing was followed a few days later by the death in Hiteau Hospital of her brother, Mr. H. Gurney Buxton, who died following injuries received in a motor accident.

It is a regret to report the illness and final decease of one of our own country's best and bravest boys. While he had been in the service of the East Africa Public Service, he was a member of the staff of the East Africa Public Service, and was a member of the staff of the East Africa Public Service. He was a member of the staff of the East Africa Public Service, and was a member of the staff of the East Africa Public Service.

The sympathy of many East African settlers who have business connections with Messrs. John K. Gilliat & Co. will be extended to the Chairman of the company, Mr. J. F. G. Gilliat, on the death of his eldest son, Pilot Officer Simon Gilliat, who was killed in a flying accident at Nairobi through test flying. His brother (who was a passenger in the machine) escaped with minor injuries.

Italy's Ethiopian Army

of Over 100,000 Men.

Italy's amphibious expeditionary force, the *grappo*, is being organized into a *grappo* of three divisions. The new force will number 27,000 men, of whom 10,000 are to be sent to the Italian colonies in Africa. Makas is to be the preparatory depot at present.

In a note to the League Assembly published on June 10, Italy declared that within three to six months the Italian natives should not be compelled to other military duties than to act as policemen and territorial defence. It was later announced semi-officially that that offer presupposed acceptance of the same process by all other colonial powers. A suggestion of race distinctions seems much less likely in Africa, to make the difficulty in comparison between France and Germany.

Warnings to Chiefs.

Chiefs summoned to Addis Ababa last week by Marshal Graziani, they were warned that Italy brings peace and justice to the country, but will not spare rebels who would had that democracy had not way to justice and that the longer they held out the more terrible would that justice be. It is reported that the Ethiopian Minister in Rome, who has signed the act of submission, told the other chiefs that those who rebelled against Italy were enemies to their own country.

In a short time it is reported that Ras Tafari's cousin of Addis Ababa, has decided to give up his attempt to force military resistance against Italy. His officers are being sent from the front to the rear, and it is raised an army of 100,000 men of whom 50,000 have been operating between Addis Ababa and the Italian front.

The Italian troops are reported to be dealing with the rebels. The Italian army is reported to be under the extension of the Italian occupation of the southern region. It is reported that the Italian army is reported to be dealing with the rebels. The Italian army is reported to be under the extension of the Italian occupation of the southern region. It is reported that the Italian army is reported to be dealing with the rebels.

with brigands. In the past, the Italian army has collected a large number of Italian soldiers in the Italian colonies. Figures published in Rome show that during July 1941, 100,000 Italian soldiers died in the course of the Italian campaign in Ethiopia. The total number of Italian soldiers who died in the course of the Italian campaign in Ethiopia was 100,000. The total number of Italian soldiers who died in the course of the Italian campaign in Ethiopia was 100,000.

Italy's plans for the future of Ethiopia include a system of administrative divisions. The Italian government in Addis Ababa is reported to be planning a system of administrative divisions. The Italian government in Addis Ababa is reported to be planning a system of administrative divisions. The Italian government in Addis Ababa is reported to be planning a system of administrative divisions.

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Lightest Africa

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The London Evening Standard describes the author as "an acute and humorous observer of men and things" and the book as "very readable and illuminating."

"The Scotsman" comments: "Captain Williams' style is clear and writes with verve and humour, and gives a keen insight into the ups and downs of adventure and misadventure. It is impregnated with the cheerful spirit of the book and its fresh and robust humour."

This autobiography of Captain P. B. Williams of Tanganyika Territory cannot but interest all Africans to whom it is candidly recommended.

12/6

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MINING NEWS

Answers to Correspondents.

MANY inquiries continue to reach us in connection with the fall in price of almost all East African mining shares. The unhappy truth is that such conditions are under a very definite cloud as far as the London Stock Exchange is concerned. The principal reasons are: (1) the uncertainty of the mind of the authorities as regards the future of Tanganyika Territory, as a result of the Government's failure to make a categorical statement; (2) that many organs of the press reported the Ethiopian War as though it were a threat to British East African enterprises; (3) that East African shares have had nothing like the support from the big financial houses that Rand issues enjoy; (4) that the Anglo-American market presents bears with excellent opportunities for engineering further falls; and (5) that many investors, tired of holding shares which have shown no inclination to rise, by causing losses and selling, have contributed to further declines.

East African Goldfields. It is widely known that this company was on the point of floating a £500,000 subsidiary when renewed anxiety regarding German claims to Tanganyika made it impossible for the directors to take the necessary steps. With the consequent that expenditure on the development of the properties has had to be seriously curtailed. Production cannot therefore be expected at the date previously estimated and in such circumstances dealing in the shares is not unprofitable. Thus the property itself is a valuable one, it is now beyond doubt.

Kenyan. These shares were bought a year or so ago in a speculative and strong financial interests up to about 1932, and their decline to slightly under par is to be attributed simply entirely to the difficulty of making a big way public issue, as was intended earlier in the year, again on account of public anxiety regarding the permanence of the Mandate for Tanganyika. The detailed report issued a couple of months ago indicates very fully the position of this company, the shares of which appear to us as easily the best long shot for capital appreciation in the East African market.

Kingini. Output was increased very markedly in the last few months, underground developments have shown very considerable improvement, and the anxiety felt in well-informed quarters at the beginning of the year with regard to ore reserves has steadily lessened. The price has fallen consistently owing to doubts on these points, and also because of a market realization of the heavy capitalisation of the company, but if the ore reserves prove satisfactory, as there is now ground to hope, those who purchase the shares at half their par value may make good profits. Our own preference, however, is for Kenyan which, apart from its Tanganyika properties of enormous potential value, has a big holding in Kingini.

Roseman. The decline to about 75 to 78 1/2 in the price of shares of Roseman need not worry those who take the long view as everyone should with regard to East African mining. As Colonel Staveland, the Chairman, said at the recent annual general meeting (reported in our issue of July 23), he and the general managers are satisfied that the property has excellent prospects.

Tungareya Minerals. The heavy fall in this case has been due to a succession of disappointments, starting with an early decline in the shares on the market, and to the board's decision not to exercise several options which were advertised in the prospectus. At the recent meeting, however, the Chairman spoke hopefully of the work on Kunguta's reef on the Lupat.

Company Progress Reports.

Loney Reef. July crushing results: Ore milled, 11,000 tons; total recovery, 5,372 oz. gold, estimated profit, £1,183.

Rhodesian Corporation. Output from the mine during July 2, 1934, 11,000 tons; working profit, £1,183.

Rhodesia Crown Mill. July output and crushing results: vanadium concentrates, 100 tons; gold, 1,183 oz.

Sharwood Stars. During July 2, 1934, 100 tons of ore were milled, yielding 1,183 oz. of gold of an estimated value of £1,183; total working costs were £27,000 and estimated profit, £1,183. Net profit, £1,183.

Wanderer. July crushing results: Ore milled, 25,200 tons; total recovery, 6,000 oz. fine gold, total estimated value, £27,000; profit, including premium, £12,300; working expenses, £15,000; working costs, including development expenditure, £4,245.

Wavick. During July 10,500 tons were milled for 2,376 oz. Estimated profit, £1,183. Wavick section shaft dewatered to 100 ft below 7th level. Conditions completely favourable between 7th and 8th levels, otherwise 8th level would have been exposed. Driving work on 8th level of Wavick section will begin this month.

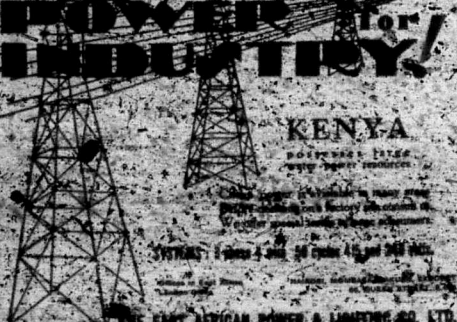
Wanderer Mines. July developments include: **Emerald**, No. 2 level, No. 5 rise east, 20 ft rise, assaying 1.4 dw/over 1.4 mft; No. 4 level, east drive, 15.2 ft drive, assaying 7.3 dw/over 36 m; No. 3 rise east, 45 ft rise, assaying 1.2 dw/over 37 m. Bore trealed during month, 4,500 lbs. ounces gold recovered, £1,183; estimated revenue, £1,183; estimated profit, £6,500.

Cann and Motor. Developments during July included: **Cann Mine**, No. 30 level, winch No. 2, 150 ft west to ordinate sunk 12 ft, assaying 1.7 dw/over 17 m. **Cann Spur**, No. 2 level, No. 2 north drive, 320 ft west to ordinate driven, 303 ft, assaying 2 dw/over 21 m. **Motor**, No. 30 level, sub-level drive north and south on footwall, 4 B. reef driven, 107 ft, assaying 20.0 dw/over 45 m.

Edzawa Ridge Mining Company. The June progress report states: Three thousand shafts on level have advanced 24 ft, 8 ft, and 10 ft. Prospecting on Incear location has continued on large flat body of 30 ft, where reef was exposed at two points, averaging 35 ft in width, but of low value. In the Gusha section drive B, from intersecting shaft continued from 202 ft, to 227 ft, an adit has been started from the south bank, Edzawa Reef, and advanced 30 ft. 10 tons of ore were crushed, yielding 87 oz. sponge gold.

San Antelope. Gross revenue during quarter ended June 30 amounted to £402,500. After deducting operating expenditure, including London and mine administration charges, amounting to £200,000, there remains estimated surplus of £202,500, and after making provision for debenture stock interest, replacement, and consolidation, estimated profit, subject to taxation, is £142,500. Circular to shareholders states that average price of standard copper for cash during period under review was £36 1/35 per long ton. The copper-producing companies operating under the restriction scheme have agreed to reduce the rate of current output of copper from 30% to 25%. Company's production quota from August 1 will accordingly be increased from 4,200 to 4,500 long tons of copper per month.

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Tanganika Central... The report for the quarter ended...

Tanganika Central... The report for the quarter ended...

General Mining... During the quarter ended...

General Mining... During the quarter ended...

General Mining... During the quarter ended...

Tanganika Central... An extraordinary general meeting...

MINING... Mr. D. K. Williams... Mr. Frank de G...

MINING... Mr. D. K. Williams... Mr. Frank de G...

Rhodesia... Mineral output from Southern Rhodesia...

Uganda... Uganda reported 305 long tons of gold...

Tanzania... Mineral exports from Tanzania during June...

E. GERRARD & SONS. Naturalists, Foresters and Taxidermists. NATURAL HISTORY STUDIOS. 61, COLLEGE PLACE, CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON, W. N. W. PHONO EUSTON 2354. TO PHOENIX CAREFULLY MOUNTED EXERTS. HEADS, HORNS, HOOPS, HIDES. SKINS, CLIPPED, DRESSED, AND MADE UP. SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

East African Share Prices

Activity in Tanganyika Central

TANGANYIKA Central shares have been active over the London Stock Exchange during the past week, and have risen 1s. 0d. to 1s. 10d. over their last African Consensus value. Kingfisher and East African are each 3d. better than last week. Goldfields and Kawirondo are steady, but decreases occurred in Kenya Consolidated, Rosterman and Tanganyika Minerals, each of which fell 1s. while African and Tanganyika Diamonds show a fall of 1s. each. Activity has been marked among Rhodesian copper producers, Rhokana being 2s. 6d. higher with Kona reaching a new high record of 3s. 9d. Another Rhodesian gold share, Globe and Phoenix, is higher, but Bushick have reacted 1s. 0d. to 10s.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate (5s.)	4 1/2	7 1/2
Bushick Mines (1s.)	11s. 3d.	10s. 0d.
Cam & Motor (10s. 6d.)	77s. 0d.	77s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Elphinstone Mining Syndicate (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2 1/2
Globe & Phoenix (5s.)	48s. 0d.	48s. 0d.
Gold Fields (Rhodesian) (1s.)	28s. 0d.	28s. 0d.
Kawirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	14s. 3d.	14s. 0d.
Kenya Mines Ltd. (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kawirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Kenana (10s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (10s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Kingfisher (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Leonora Corporation (10s.)	11s. 10d.	11s. 10d.
Lonigwa Concessions (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Lomah Gold (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
London Australia & Centl. (2s. 6d.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Kauri Gold Area (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Makana Asbestos (1s.)	210s. 0d.	210s. 0d.
Reverdo (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia-Bicaci (10s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Rhodesia Katanga (1s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhokana (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Road Antelope (3s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Rosterman (5s.)	22s. 0d.	22s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Sherwood Staff (5s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	9s. 3d.	9s. 3d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (10s.)	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Tanganyika Minerals (1s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Waste Liberty (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Watende (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Zambesia Exploring (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.

The Rhodesian scheme renewed, which Uganda, Tanganyika, Lesotho, Ruanda, Uganda, and Southern Rhodesia all possess, is becoming increasingly important for the continent. At the moment, the Rhodesian scheme is the most important in Eastern Africa. The present scheme expires at the end of this year, and although the vast majority of producers realize that it has brought definite advantages, and therefore desire its continuance, so far as its remaining so great, it has created a quagmire of uncertainty. The situation is growing more and more acute. The Director of the Rhodesian scheme, and of the Rhodesian East Africa Bill, has been in South Africa for the last few days, and has two delegates of the international mining community, but at the time of going to press his mission does not appear to have succeeded. The Rhodesian scheme is of great importance to the future of the continent. The Rhodesian Association says that world production last year was 1,200 tons and consumption 1,200 tons, and that between the middle of 1956 and the middle of 1957 world stocks were reduced from 10,000 to 8,000 tons. At the end of May last year the price had fallen further to 210 tons.

Gold Strike on Butawaya Common.
In some months there has been talk of a significant gold strike near the town of Butawaya, and it was widely known that encouraging reefs had been struck to the boundary of the common by two prospectors, who, again, in the last year a reserved area were then made to them, and their claims, on government paying consideration, were sunk, disclosing a wide reef lying in the Butawaya area. The reef was 100 yards long, but the new reef discovered and shows great value. The reef is 100 yards long and shows great value. The reef is 100 yards long and shows great value.

Union and Rhodesian Mining and Finance.
The Union and Rhodesian Mining and Finance Co. Ltd. reports a profit for the year ended September 30, 1956 of £1,500.

And now A Successful Light Car for East Africa

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British South Africa (15s.)	26s. 6d.	28s. 0d.
Central Line Seat (1s.)	20s. 0d.	20s. 0d.
Consolidated (1s.)	20s. 0d.	20s. 0d.
East African S.S. (10s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
East Power and Lighting (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Kassala Colton (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Mozambique (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
(6s. Pref. 21s., 11s. paid)	38s. 0d.	38s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Tanganyika-Cordage (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Victoria Falls Power (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Pref. (1s.)	41s. 0d.	41s. 0d.

Nairobi Quotations

	Last week	This week
Kenya Ridge (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Elphinstone Mining Synt. (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (10s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kenya Relea (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Nyega Gold Mining (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Tanganyika (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.

Tanganyika Crop Report.

Summary of the Tanganyika crop reports for June from the Department of Agriculture as follows:—

Nyasa Province.—Crops are very slow ripening in the Nyasa district owing to cold and wet weather, but the main crop of wheat is in good condition. In the Moshi district the coffee picking has begun, and prospects are only disappointing to some damage to the cotton is poor in the Moshi district.

Tanga Province.—Food crops generally are good and plentiful in the Tanga districts but in the northern area maize yields will be below the average.

Eastern Province.—Heavy rains have damaged cotton in the north-western area, but the earliest pickings are being made and good yields are anticipated from most districts. A bumper rice crop is now assured. Maize yields are low in Morogoro, but other products are good except in the low-lying areas. The coffee crop is being reaped in Moshi where a good cotton crop is anticipated. In Uluhaia a bumper rice crop is being reaped, but difficulty is being experienced owing to the yield being too heavy.

Central Province.—Increasing quantities of groundnuts and peas are being offered for sale in Morogoro.

Western Province.—Rice, groundnuts and heavy rains have done the work in the Tanga district, but the cotton position is worse owing to the heavy hollering and disease. An excellent harvest of grain crops is in progress at Moshi.

Luha Province.—Harvesting and the thrashing of grain crops are taking place with good yields in Mwanza where the quality of groundnuts being marketed is excellent. Coffee picking in Bukoba is finished; the quality is exceptionally good, but the quantity is about 50% below normal.

Nyasa Province.—Dew and cold weather has now set in, which is a disadvantage, with some crops being damaged. The first crop of peas will be considerably less than last year. The main wheat crop is well on in the Moshi district where some of the best is being reaped. The best is coming in the Moshi district, but the harvest is considerably below normal. Crops are being reaped in the Kilwa area and heavy rains in full and in Mwanza where a bumper crop of crops are available for sale in Morogoro.

E. African Trade Trends.

How Japan and Germany Score

THAT Germany has a favourable trade balance with East Africa is a possibility which is widely recognized.

In the case of Japan, the figures for 1932 show a balance in her favour, amounting to 2,000,000 yen, and 10% of this figure is due to the fact that the Trade and Information Office in London, in 1932 and 1933, estimated that in the case of Tanganyika there was a trade balance in favour of the Japanese Territory of 1,100,000 yen. The figures for 1932, calculated without taking into account the imports of the German steamship company, show a trade balance in favour of Japan, (excluding the trade balance with Kenya) of 1,000,000 yen. In the case of Kenya, the figures for 1932, calculated without taking into account the imports of the German steamship company, show a trade balance in favour of Japan of 2,000,000 yen.

In 1931, 1932 and 1933 the trade balance of Kenya with Germany was 4,250,000, 4,250,000 and 4,250,000 respectively, while the trade balance in favour of Kenya was 2,000,000, 2,000,000 and 2,000,000 respectively.

In 1931, 1932 and 1933 the imports of Japanese goods into Kenya and Uganda represented 150,000, 150,000 and 150,000 respectively of the total imports. In the case of Tanganyika the figures were 150,000, 150,000 and 150,000 respectively. In the case of Kenya the figures were 150,000, 150,000 and 150,000 respectively. In the case of Uganda the figures were 150,000, 150,000 and 150,000 respectively.

Shipping Conference in Nairobi

A conference to discuss the formation of a United East African Shipping Committee representing the interests of the port of Beira is to be held in Mombasa on September 11. It is stated that the conference has been set up by the Southern Rhodesia Government and the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and Mozambique Territory, and to public opinion and commercial interests within the port of Beira.

Brazil's Surplus Coffee

East African coffee producers, interested in the market for the surplus of Brazil to re-appear, the balance between production and world demand probably do not realize that the surplus is more than 2,000,000 bags of coffee. The surplus in Brazil is estimated to be 2,000,000 bags. Moreover, the surplus is being increased so that this year it is estimated at 2,500,000 bags, which may be added a surplus from previous crops of 6,500,000, or a total accumulation of 8,500,000 bags. The surplus of all coffees is estimated at 25,000,000 bags annually, of which Brazil produces 16,000,000, leaving a present prospective surplus of 9,000,000 bags of 13,000,000.

These figures were given by the Chairman of the annual meeting in London last week of the Brazilian Export, Import and Finance Co., when it was also expressed that the Brazilian authorities have fixed a sacrifice quota of 20% of the new crop, part of which will certainly be absorbed. In previous years the authorities have paid 50 milreis per bag to the producers of coffee destroyed, but since that provided little inducement to the producers to restrict the over-production which is the root of the trouble, this year only 5 milreis per bag will be paid, little more than the cost of the coffee. For the sacrifice quota, it was added that the Brazilian authorities may themselves operate in the coffee markets to reduce prices, as some compensation to producers who will have to bear the sacrifice quota.

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