

1935.

Kenya.

No. 38104

SUBJECT

C0533/458

Malaria Control Schemes at Mombasa + Kisumu.

Application for assistance from G. D. F.

Previous

Subsequent

1940

Deck to A/so right

C.P.

C.O.F.

Medical:-
Malaria

A/Governor Wade 169

30 Mar 55

2

Submits two applns. for assistance from C.O.F. for malaria control schemes at Mombasa & Kisumu.

Sir T. Stanton

Someone in Nairobi has been reading the Report of the Colonial Development Public Health Committee 1951!

May we have your comments please? Shall we tell the C.D.A.C. that the proposals are supported by the S.O.F.'s Chief Medical Officer?

A/so
26/3/55

It can be said that these proposals are supported by the S.O.F.'s medical advisers.

Following the visit of Col. S.P. James of the M.H.H. to Kenya in 1929, research work on malaria and investigations regarding its control have been intensified in the East African Colonies. The C.O.A.C. have given financial assistance to Tanganyika Territories for the establishment of a malaria research unit but no assistance for malaria prevention has been given to Kenya.

The Governor now submits proposals for malaria control in two areas, Mombasa and Kisumu, both of which are important places for transport.

In Kisumu the problem has been investigated and the authorities know what permanent measures they wish to adopt for the control of the disease. Unfortunately they have no funds to carry out the work themselves. Kisumu is an important stopping place as an air port on the Imperial Airways route to Capetown from London. Passengers are ⁱⁿ transit from to malaria free places and it is important that they should not run the risk of infection in Kisumu while detained there (I believe they stay overnight). Mr Symes the medical entomologist, when last on leave, spoke to me about the large number of aedes mosquitoes in Kisumu and stressed the necessity of control measures so as to lessen the possibility of the introduction of yellow fever by air traffic.

The authorities in Mombasa have been able with the help of the Government and the expenditure of local funds to reduce control malaria up to a point but they want to go further and try to and eradicate the disease. They cannot afford to do more than they are doing at present. I want a free grant to carry out further investigation before adopting additional control measures. They also request a free grant for the control measures that will be adopted after the survey is made.

Unfortunately little of the money can be spent in this country and the C.O.A.C. may therefore not look with much favour on the request for financial assistance, but I trust that in submitting these proposals a strong appeal will be made. The work in Kisumu should be done ~~quickly~~ ^{urgently}.

A. R. S. Mear
1/5/35

There is still one more point. If the air route to S. Africa is altered Mombasa as well as Kisumu will be a part of call. It is therefore still more advisable to clean it up.

I quite agree that the application should be put up and supported. It has much more than a local importance.

which justifies it being regarded as a work of Imperial Development.

1.1.4.35
2.5.

Printing spec. Paper made for that

W.C.S.
2.5.35

Draft memorandum submitted

B. Denton
4/5

supplied
1/5/35

1.1.4.35
4.5
mas

2. P.O.A.B. 1756 _____ 9 May 35

? Put by

The paper should be noted to be brought up on the 28th of May in case they are required for the C.A.C. meeting on the 29th May.

Noted
28/5

A. P. Smith
175731

B. Denton
4/5

J.M.

Revised. vide minute above.

W.C.S.
28.5.35
Hydro.

D. O.'Brien

The letter did not reach this in time & deferred it. They did however have some discussion and I gather from Mr L.S. Smith that feeling was adverse to the applications because

- a) They did not think malaria would be stamped out in the two areas
- b) They did not think the drainage programme would prevent all risk of yellow fever

If so, I can only deplore their attitude. You may not be able to get perfection (I don't see how you can in a case like this) but you can improve matters and everything that is done tends to diminish the risk. It is important to reduce every risk by every means possible and to do nothing because you can't do everything is futile. It will come up again and we must press it.

1.1.4.35
50

The Chairman has asked me to indicate that there is very little prospect of the Ctee. recommending these schemes at the next meeting.

L. Smith 1/5/35

I agree with Mr Flood.

A. P. Smith
3/6

Sir J. Campbell
A.O.S.

I hope we can way have your

support.

W.C.S.
5.6.35

The Comm: discussed these schemes, but not fully. The obvious difficulties are:--

(i) The Comm:--and the Treasury--are rather "off" health schemes.

(ii) The U K expenditure is very small--a point of considerable importance.

(iii) The Comm: felt, I think, that to their non-expert minds it did'nt seem very sensible to attempt, at considerable cost, to clean up two small areas, ~~where~~ the conditions which permitted of these areas being immediately reinfected probably existed all round. The clearing of the lake shore, for instance, would extend to a point half a mile beyond the air port. But half a mile is 'nt much, to a young and active mosquito.

The Comm: I think hesitated to embark on schemes of this kind--the cleaning up of what are really very small enclaves in a generally infected region--because they doubted whether it would really be any use, without continual expenditure which the local people say they can't provide. If expert evidence could reassure them as to this (and personally I doubt if it can in fact) then the prospects would be much brighter.

The 4th: June, 1935.

D. O' Brian
Sir T. Stanton

Please see Sir J. Campbell's note. The point the Coler miss is that the small areas are the landing grounds for air machines and the rest of the country does not matter. Once you get an area cleaned and drained it is not so hard or so costly to keep it up and half a mile is good practical protection from the average anophelis or stegomyia

Will you be willing if necessary to attend and preach the Gospel according to St James (Simpson) when it comes up again?
(on 26 June)

J. T. O. 7/27
46

Mr T. Stanton.

I regard this as a very important & necessary piece of sanitation. I had promised to speak at the Annual meeting of the O.N.A. on June 26th but under the circumstances I won't put them off & be available to give evidence before the C.D.A.C.

J. R. O'Neil
5/6/35

The proposals are quite sound on technical grounds. Dr. H. de Boer (D.O. sub, Uganda) (who is familiar with conditions at Mombasa and Kisumu is on leave and Dr. O'Brien will discuss these proposals with him.

H. Stanton
6.6.35

Then bring up on 24 June.

J. 6.6 same

Rec'd vide min. of 6th June.

Adopted
27/6.

3/7 wait for C.D.A.C. letter

J. 27.6.

It was kept
by Dr. O' Brian &
returned by me on
26/6

3 C.O.A.C. _____ 2nd July 35.
Revised. free grant of £15,220 for Kisumu & that
a free grant of half the cost of an investigation for Mombasa
not exceeding £3,000.

£6000 was asked for in
connection with the Mombasa
scheme. The Committee
recommended £3000 only.

I submit letter to Treasury
C.H. Farnsworth
8/7/35

14 To Treasury. Gov 12/7/35
SM

5 Treasury. _____ 18th July 35.

Sanction free grants of £18,220 & £3,000 (maximum)
from C.O.A.C. in accordance with records of C.O.A.C.

I submit draft tel to Kenya,
& a confirming despatch

C.H. Farnsworth
24/7/35

6 to Gov. Tel No 189 - 23.7.35

7 To Kenya, 559 (w/cs 243) 29 JUL 1935
I answered. cons.
SM

Rev 309

Mo reply yes to (7)

Note to B.M. with
the 1936 Estimates
C.H. Farnsworth 3/8

8 To Kenya, 988 - cons

6/1/36
6 DEC 1935

9 Gov. Byg No. 629 - 11.12.35

Accepts grant in respect of Mombasa scheme
& states that as it is proposed that the portion for general
contribution from Colonial Revenue shall be paid by
the Govt. of Kenya & the Municipal Board of Mombasa in
equal shares of £1500 each.

The Mombasa scheme envisaged a
free grant of £6000. The C.O.A.C.
thought that more effective
results would be obtained if
first paid part of the cost.

They recommended a free grant
of £3000 only.

The Gov. proposes that the £3000
to be found by Kenya should
come from Colonial Revenue and
and from the Mombasa Municipal
Board in equal shares.

According to the original application
(see page folded) the Board has
had from Govt. in the past, a
grant of £1000 and a loan of
£1000 for material control
measures. But the Board was
unable to spend any more
money on the work. Although
it could not afford £6000, it
can

Can perhaps afford £1500.
However it is not for a
to comment.

? Copy copy 7 to
Planning Ref 5
C.S.T.C. Ref 3 4H.

Accounts Dept
to see.

C. P. Risswilt
3/1/26.

J. 2. 10. 96

3.1.

same

10 To Henry } (with 7 & 9) 13/16 8/1/36 ✓
11 - C.S.T.C. }

to be seen in accounts Dept.

Record Sheet noted

at Henry

10-1-36

Gov: Byrne No. 15 —

10-1-36

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

to (9) in which the grant of £3000 - is
accepted.

? Purby
C. P. Risswilt
15. 2. 26.

J. P. Risswilt

27/2

same

18764

KENYA.
NO. 689



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

December 1935.

RECEIVED
-1-
C. O. F. O.

Sir,

R.

with reference to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's despatch No. 559 of the 29th July 1935, on the subject of two free grants from the Colonial Development Fund for malaria control schemes at Mombasa and Kisumu, I have the honour to inform you that, acting on the advice of my Executive Council, I am prepared to accept the grant in respect of the Mombasa scheme, on the conditions laid down by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

2. It is proposed that the pound for pound contribution from Colonial Revenues shall be paid by this Government and the municipal board of Mombasa in equal shares of £1500 each.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

G O V E R N O R .

copy to Treasury
C.O.F.O.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
J. H. THOMAS, P.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S. W. 1.

38704/35

C. O.

Mr. *Summitt* 4/22/35
Mr. *Frederick* 4/22/35
Mr.

- Sir C. Parkinson.
- Sir G. Tomlinson
- Sir C. Bottomley.
- Sir J. Shuckburgh
- Permt. U.S. of S.
- Partly. U.S. of S.
- Secretary of State.



December, 1935

Sir,

I have etc to refer to
 my predecessor's despatch
 No 559 of the 29th of
 July regarding two
 Applications for assistance
 from the Colonial
 Development Fund for
 Malaria Control
 measures at Mombasa
 and Kisumu, and
 to ^{enquire whether} sign ~~up~~ ^{the} State
 that in view of Tom
 despatch No 552 of
 the 14th of November,
 I am ^{in agreement} ~~in agreement~~ ^{to} ~~agree~~ ^{that} ~~to~~

DRAFT.

Kenya

No 488
for

②

FURTHER ACTION.

No 7
 38707/35
 Progress
 Reports
 C.D.F.
 1/12/35

Access

accept the Grant of £1000
towards the Mombasa Scheme

on the condition mentioned
in the third paragraph of (P)
in Sir Macdonald's despatch

I have etc.

(Signed) J. H. THOMAS

38104/35 Kenya.

C. O.

Mr. Grossmith.

Mr. Freestone

Mr.

Sir C. Parkinson.

Sir G. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

Downing Street,

29 July, 1935.



I have etc. to acknowledge

DRAFT.

KENYA.

NO. 559

O.A.G.

① the receipt of your despatch No.169
of the 30th of March transmitting two
applications for assistance from the
Colonial Development Fund for malaria
control schemes at Mombasa and Kisumu,
and to confirm my telegram No. 189
of the 23rd which read as
follows:-

"Your despatch No.169. Malaria
Control Schemes. Free grant of
£18,220 approved for the Kisumu
scheme but in the case of Mombasa
only free grant of half the total cost
up to a maximum of £3,000 only
approved. Despatch follows."

FURTHER ACTION.

Copy agency/ADA
to Accounts
Dept for
info

② ①
Copy in m. l. is { }
C.O.A.C.

2. I enclose for your information a copy of a memorandum, regarding the two schemes, which was submitted to the C.D.A.C. at their 80th Meeting together with a copy of a letter containing the Committee's recommendations.

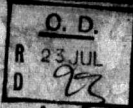
The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have sanctioned the free grant from the Colonial Development Fund of the two amounts recommended by the C.D.A.C.

in accordance.

3. You will recognize that the terms of the grant towards the Mombasa scheme imply a possible for-fe contribution from Colonial revenues. I shall be interested to learn, in due course, whether you are prepared to accept the grant on these conditions.

(Sgd) MALCOLM MacDONALD

C. O.



38104/35 Kenya.

Mr. Crossmith. 247

Mr. Austin 23 also

Mr.

Mr. [unclear]

Sir C. [unclear]

Sir J. Sturges

Sir G. Grindle

Permt. U.S. of S.

Barly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

*Coded as sent
4.15 pm
24/7/35
HOD*

July, 1935.

No. 189

① Your despatch No. 169. Malaria Control Schemes. Free grant of

£18,220 approved for the Kisumu

scheme but *for the* in the case of Mombasa *scheme*

my free grant of half the total cost up to a maximum of £5,000 only approved. Despatch follows.

DRAFT TELEGRAM.

GOVERNOR,

NAIROBI.

diff sent

Any reply to this letter should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY
TREASURY,
WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.1.
and the following number quoted :



TREASURY CHAMBERS.

S.34609/0356.

16 July, 1935.

Sir,

RECEIVED
18 JUL 1935

I have laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Mr. Flood's letter of the 12th instant (38104/35) signifying Mr. Secretary MacDonald's concurrence in the recommendation of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, conveyed in the Secretary's letter of the 2nd instant (C.D.A.C. 1799) - that the following free grants should be made from the Colonial Development Fund to the Government of Kenya for malaria control schemes in Kenya viz:-

- (a) £18,220 at Kisumu and
- (b) Half the total cost up to a maximum of £3,000 at Mombasa.

I am now to request you to inform the Secretary of State that My Lords sanction free grants of £18,220 and £3,000 (maximum) respectively from the Colonial

Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Development

N64

N03

5

Development Fund in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee.

A copy of this letter has been sent to the Secretary of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

James Rae

Communications on this subject should be addressed to—

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
COLONIAL OFFICE,
LONDON, S.W.1.

and the following
Number quoted: 38104/35.



Downing Street. H

12 July, 1935.

Sir,

J. P. J.
I am directed by Mr. Secretary MacDonald to refer to the letter from the Colonial Development Advisory Committee of the 2nd of July (C.D.A.C.1799) recommending the grant to the Government of Kenya of £18,220 for malaria control measures at Kisumu and £3,000 for an investigation into the causes of malaria at Mombasa, and *and* I am to request that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury may be moved to signify their approval of the grant of the two amounts ^{*in question*} from the Colonial Development Fund.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Signed) J. E. W. FLOOD

THE SECRETARY,
TREASURY.

C. O.

38104/35-

Mf. *Ersmith 27/35-*
Mr. *Frester sf.*
Mr.

Approved by No.

Sir C. Parkinson.

Sir G. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Perms. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

52

100
1 July 1955

DRAFT.

*The Secretary,
Treasury*

Sir,
I am to refer to the
Letter from the Colonial Development
and Advisory Committee of
the 2nd of July (C.D.A.C. 1799)
recommending the grant to
the Government of Kenya of
£18,220 for malaria
control measures at
Kisumu and £3,000 for
an investigation into the
causes of malaria at
Mombasa.

FURTHER ACTION.

I am to request that
the Lord Commissioners of
the Treasury may be
invited to signify their
approval

Approval of the grant of the
two amounts from the
Colonial Development Fund.

Sancti.

Communications on this subject
should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY.

Telephone: WHITEHALL 9191.



COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE,
COLONIAL OFFICE,

DOWNING STREET,

S.W.1.

2nd July, 1935.

3
/

C.D.A.C.1799.

hc

Sir,

I am directed by the Colonial Development Advisory Committee to request you to inform Mr. Secretary MacDonald that, at their 80th meeting on the 26th of June, they had before them an application from the Government of Kenya for the following free grants from the Colonial Development Fund for malaria control schemes in Kenya:—

- (a) £18,220 for Kisumu; and
- (b) £6,000 for Mombasa. (C.D.A.C.1765).

2. As a result of further evidence which was supplied to them at the meeting, the Committee are satisfied that the scheme for malaria control at Kisumu is complete in itself; has been worked out with care and thought, and offers a reasonable prospect of rendering permanent measures for the reduction of the incidence of malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases within Kisumu Township. These measures assume added importance by reason of the fact that Kisumu is a
stopping

Copy to Kenya (7)

N.2

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
COLONIAL OFFICE.

15
stopping place on the Imperial Airways route to
Capetown. The Committee recommend a free grant of
£18,220 for this purpose.

3. In the case of Mombasa, the investigations
have not yet reached a stage where sufficient information
has been obtained to enable permanent control measures to
be undertaken, and assistance is desired to finance an
investigation of the causes of the residual malaria in
this area. The Committee are satisfied as to the need
for such an investigation, but they are of the opinion
that more effective results are likely to be obtained
if part of the cost of such an investigation is borne
by the Government of Kenya. They recommend a free grant
from the Fund of half the total cost of the proposed
investigation at Mombasa up to a maximum grant of
£3,000.

4. A similar letter is being sent to the
Treasury.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,



for the Secretary to the Committee.

2
C.D.A.C. 1765.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Kenya: Malaria Control.

I circulate, for the consideration of the Committee, applications from the Government of Kenya for two free grants from the Colonial Development Fund for malaria control schemes at Mombasa and Kisumu.

A Colonial Office memorandum is attached and the usual Financial Summaries are prefixed.

L.S. Smith.

Secretary to the Committee.

copy (info of Kenya depts) to Kenya (4)

Colonial Office,

9th May, 1935.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

1. Dependency: Kenya.
2. Description of Scheme. Malarial Control at Mombasa.
3. Date of commencement. As soon as approved.
4. Period of Scheme. Approximate date of completion December 1938
5. Total cost. £6,000.
6. Allocation of cost. Nearly all expenditure will be local.
7. Assistance desired. Free grant of £6,000.
8. Suggested terms of loan. Not applicable.
9. Probable yearly amounts required.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 1934/35 | |
| 1935/36 | £ 550 |
| 1936/37 | £2,600 |
| Subsequently | £2,850 |

18

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

1. Dependency: Kenya.
2. Description of scheme. Malarial control at Kisumu.
3. Date of commencement. As soon as approved.
4. Period of scheme. A 3 years scheme is provided for.
5. Total cost. £18,220.
6. Allocation of cost. Local: £17,720
U.K. £500.
7. Assistance desired. Free grant of £18,220
8. Suggested terms of loan. Not applicable.
9. Probable yearly amounts required. 1934/35
1935/36 £4,000
1936/37 £6,000 to £7,000
Subsequently balance of £7,000 to £8,000.

MEMORANDUM.

In his despatch of the 30th March, the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya applies for two free grants from the Colonial Development Fund for malarial control schemes at Mombasa and Kisumu.

The free grants asked for are:-

- (a) £6,000 for Mombasa; and
- (b) £18,220 for Kisumu, of which £500 would be expended in Great Britain.

These schemes have been examined, and are supported, by the Secretary of State's Medical Advisers.

As to Mombasa, considerable malarial control work has already been done, but more investigation is necessary and further measures will have to be taken. Having regard to Mombasa's present and future importance as a port of call, it seems desirable that an attempt should be made to eradicate malaria entirely.

As Kisumu is a stopping place on the Imperial Airways route to Capetown, passengers are in transit to and from malarial-free places and it is most desirable that they should not run the risk of infection in Kisumu when detained there for the night. In addition, mosquito control measures are an urgent necessity in order to lessen the possibility of the introduction of yellow fever by air traffic.

The Secretary of State feels that the necessity for improvement in both these places is of more than local importance, and he has no hesitation in strongly recommending the application for the favourable consideration of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee.

Colonial Office.

9th May, 1935.

KENYA.

No. 169.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

NAIROBI,

KENYA.

30th March, 1935.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit two applications for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund for malaria control schemes at Mombasa and Kisumu, which it is desired should be undertaken without delay. The amounts applied for are direct free grants of £6,000 and £18,220 respectively. The Mombasa grant would be spent locally, and it is estimated that £500 of the Kisumu grant would be expended in Great Britain on the purchase of tools.

2. The details of the scheme in connection with the malaria control in Mombasa are contained in the enclosed answer to the questionnaire.

For many years anti-malarial work in Mombasa has been carried out by successive Medical Officers of Health. The work for the most part has been of the obvious type connected with general sanitation such as the draining of swamps, the elimination of water-holding depressions, the filling, levelling and construction of effective road drains and the ciling of all water that could not be abolished. These efforts have reduced malaria to a striking extent.

The disease, however, still exists and large sums are being expended annually on control measures which serve to keep its incidence at its present level, but which are not sufficient

The Rt. Hon.

Major Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, F.C., G.B.E., M.C., M.A.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing Street,
London, S.W.1.

sufficient to reduce it still further. From time to time spasmodic efforts have been made to investigate the residual malaria but lack of funds and staff has made thorough enquiry impossible.

The development of the town and the district of Mombasa has led to an increasing amount of traffic to the mainland and the partial protection of an "island" character has been lost.

The essential points may be stated briefly as follows:-

- (a) Mosquitoes (Culicines, Aedes and Anophelinos) breed in great numbers all the year round if not rigorously controlled. Seasonal increases occur with the rains and "domestic" breeding is of great importance.
- (b) Anopheles gambiae and Anopheles funestus are both concerned in malarial transmission but to what extent is not known. Other species may be involved.
- (c) There are two malarial "seasons", June to August and November to January. These are associated with the "long" and "short" rains respectively.
- (d) The disease assumes almost epidemic proportions at certain times.
- (e) The average incidence has remained stationary for some years in spite of increasing expenditure on control measures. Small investigations, during the past few years, have failed to indicate reasons for this persistence and fuller enquiry has been impossible.
- (f) With extensions of development to the Mainland the task of the Local Health Authority becomes increasingly heavy.
- (g) The development of Mombasa as a port for East and Central Africa, as a commercial and tourist centre and as a holiday resort for Kenya and Uganda, is being seriously affected by the presence of mosquitoes and malaria.

I am advised that only a thorough study of mosquito activity and malaria endemicity over a period of 1½ to 2 years will provide sufficient data on which permanent control measures can be based.

3. The Health Authorities at Kisumu have, for a considerable time past, been carrying out a programme of work on the numerous anopheline breeding grounds, but acceleration of the work has now become a matter of urgency, in view of the following considerations:

(a) Kisumu is developing as an important commercial centre for the gold mining areas in Nyanza Province, and the growth of the town has rendered it necessary to make an increased effort to reduce the incidence of malaria.

(b) The Airport of Kisumu is on the Imperial Airways African route, and is also now regularly used by the local air services as a result of the developments referred to in (a) above.

I am advised that the Airport area is infested with mosquitoes of the Yellow Fever group, and that it is essential that these should be eradicated having regard to the proximity of Kisumu to centres of infection and the danger of this disease being spread by air traffic, to Kenya and other parts of East Africa.

Details of the projected anti-malarial scheme at Kisumu are fully dealt with in the enclosed memorandum by the Director of Medical Services, and in the enclosed answers to the questionnaire.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Sd.) A. de V. Wade.

ACTING GOVERNOR.

Sir J. Campbell
Sir C. Cottonley 8/2/35

Draft.

Mr. Garson. 3.5.35
Mr. Freeston. 4
Th. Hood 4

From Governor
1934-35.

M E M O R A N D U M .

In his despatch of the 30th March, the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya applies for two free grants from the Colonial Development Fund for malarial control schemes at Mombasa and Kisumu.

The free grants asked for are:-

- (a) £6,000 for Mombasa; and
- (b) £18,220 for Kisumu, of which £500 would be expended in Great Britain.

These schemes have been examined, and are supported, by the Secretary of State's Medical Advisers.

As to Mombasa, considerable malarial control work has already been done, but more investigation is necessary and further measures will have to be taken. Having regard to Mombasa's present and future importance as a port of call, it seems desirable that an attempt should be made to eradicate malaria entirely.

As Kisumu is a stopping place on the Imperial Airways route to Capetown, passengers are in transit to and from malarial-free places and it is most desirable that they should not run the risk of infection in Kisumu when detained there for the night. In addition, mosquito control measures are an urgent necessity in order to lessen the possibility of the introduction of yellow fever by air traffic.

The Secretary of State feels that the necessity for improvement in both these places is

of more than local importance, and ~~that~~,
therefore, he has no hesitation in strongly
recommending the application for ~~the~~ favourable
consideration of the Colonial Development
Advisory Committee.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

1. Dependency: *Kenya*
2. Description of scheme. *Malaria Control at Mombasa*
3. Date of commencement. As soon as approved.
..... ~~months after approval.~~
~~or~~
4. Period of scheme. *approximate date of completion December 1938*
5. Total cost. *£. 60000*
6. Allocation of cost. local: *£.....*
U.K.: *£.....*
7. Assistance required. *Nearly all expenditure will be Local ~~from U.K.~~*
8. Suggested terms of loan. ~~loan of £.....~~
Free grant of £. 60000.
9. Probable yearly amounts required.

| | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1934/35 | £..... |
| 1935/36 | £. 34000 |
| 1936/37 | £. 24000 |
| Subsequently | £. 27500 |

not applicable

NOTES.

Question 2. A very brief description only of the scheme is required.

Questions 3, 6 & 7 - delete words not required.

Question 8. If U.K. is not applied for, write "not applicable".

If application is being made for a loan state suggested period within which the loan should be repaid, suggested terms of repayment and whether application is made for a loan free of interest for any period.

In the absence of special considerations to the contrary the rate of interest usually recommended at present on loans from the Colonial Development Fund is 3½%, and the method of repayment that of equated annual instalments covering principal and interest.

Question 9. Assuming that the scheme is begun on the date given in Question 2 state the estimated sums which will be required from the Fund during each financial year (ending 31st March) during the currency

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

1. Dependency: Kenya.
2. Description of Scheme. Medical center in Kisumu
3. Date of commencement. As soon as approved.
..... months after approval.
on
4. Period of Scheme. a 3 year scheme in budget for
5. Total cost. £.18,220...
6. Allocation of cost. Local: £.14,170...
U.K. £.5,050...
 ~~Nearly all expenditure will be~~ Local in U.K.
7. Assistance desired. ~~Loan of £.....~~
Free grant of £.18,220.
8. Suggested terms of loan. not applicable
9. Probable yearly amounts required.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1934/35 | £..... |
| 1935/36 | £.4,000... |
| 1936/37 | £.6,000... 7000 |
| Subsequently £. Balance of 12000 @ 13000 | |

NOTES.

Question 2. A very brief description only of the scheme is required.

Questions 3, 6 & 7 - delete words not required.

Question 8.
If a Loan is not applied for, write "not applicable".

If application is being made for a loan state suggested period within which the loan should be repaid, suggested terms of repayment and whether application is made for a loan free of interest for any period.

In the absence of special considerations to the contrary the rate of interest usually recommended at present on loans from the Colonial Development Fund is 3%, and the method of repayment that of equated annual instalments covering principal and interest.

Question 9.
Assuming that the scheme is begun on the date given in Question 2 state the estimated sums which will be required from the Fund during each financial year (ending 31st March) during the currency of the scheme.

KENYA.

No. 169



GOVERNMENT HOUSE. 26

NAIROBI.

KENYA.

30th March, 1935.

24 APR 1935

C. O. REGY

Sir,

*Spence
Robinson
A.P.*

I have the honour to submit two applications for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund for malaria control schemes at Mombasa and Kisumu, which it is desired should be undertaken without delay. The amounts applied for are direct free grants of £6,000 and £18,220 respectively. The Mombasa grant would be spent locally, and it is estimated that £500 of the Kisumu grant would be expended in Great Britain on the purchase of tools.

Answered (7)

2. The details of the scheme in connection with the malaria control in Mombasa are contained in the enclosed answer to the questionnaire.

For many years anti-malarial work in Mombasa has been carried out by successive Medical Officers of Health. The work for the most part has been of the obvious type connected with general sanitation such as the draining of swamps, the elimination of water-holding depressions, the filling, levelling and construction of effective road drains and the ciling of all water that could not be abolished. These efforts have reduced malaria to a striking extent.

The disease, however, still exists and large sums are being expended annually on control measures which serve to keep its incidence at its present level, out
which.

THE RT. HON.

MAJOR SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

which are not sufficient to reduce it still further. From time to time spasmodic efforts have been made to investigate the residual malaria but lack of funds and staff has made thorough enquiry impossible.

The development of the town and the district of Mombasa has led to an increasing amount of traffic to the mainland and the partial protection of an "island" character has been lost.

The essential points may be stated briefly as follows:-

- (a) Mosquitoes (Culicines, Aedes and Anophelines) breed in great numbers all the year round if not rigorously controlled. Seasonal increases occur with the rains and "domestic" breeding is of great importance.
- (b) Anopheles gambiae and Anopheles funestus are both concerned in malarial transmission but to what extent is not known. Other species may be involved.
- (c) There are two malarial "seasons", June to August and November to January. These are associated with the "long" and "short" rains respectively.
- (d) The disease assumes almost epidemic proportions at certain times.
- (e) The average incidence has remained stationary for some years in spite of increasing expenditure on control measures. Small investigations, during the past few years, have failed to indicate reasons for this persistence and fuller enquiry has been impossible.
- (f) With extensions of development to the mainland the task of the Local Health Authority becomes increasingly heavy.
- (g) The development of Mombasa as a port for East and Central Africa, as a commercial and tourist centre and as a holiday resort for Kenya and Uganda, is being seriously/

seriously affected by the presence of mosquitoes and malaria.

I am advised that only a thorough study of mosquito activity and malaria endemicity over a period of 1½ to 2 years will provide sufficient data on which permanent control measures can be based.

3. The Health Authorities at Kisumu have, for a considerable time past, been carrying out a programme of work on the numerous anopheline breeding grounds, but acceleration of the work has now become a matter of urgency, in view of the following considerations:

(a) Kisumu is developing as an important commercial centre for the gold mining areas in Nyanza Province, and the growth of the town has rendered it necessary to make an increased effort to reduce the incidence of malaria.

(b) The Airport of Kisumu is on the Imperial Airways African route, and is also now regularly used by the local air services as a result of the developments referred to in (a) above.

I am advised that the Airport-area is infested with mosquitoes of the yellow fever group, and that it is essential that these should be eradicated having regard to the proximity of Kisumu to centres of infection and the danger of this disease being spread by air traffic, to ^{East} Kenya and other parts of Africa.

Details of the projected anti-malarial scheme at Kisumu are fully dealt with in the enclosed memorandum of the Director of Medical Services, and in the enclosed answers to the questionnaire.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

W. W. G. G. G.

Application for funds from the Colonial Development Fund

1. The projected scheme will be carried out in three stages -
 Firstly, it is desired to carry out a complete mosquito survey and a malarial survey within the municipal area. It is estimated that this work will take twelve to eighteen months to complete.
 Secondly, it will be necessary to undertake a drainage survey, upon the results of which will be based the permanent control measures to be effected.

Thirdly, permanent control measures will be instituted, according to the information gained from the preliminary surveys.

The obvious advantage will be that malarial infection will be eliminated or greatly reduced. This cannot but react beneficially directly and indirectly upon conditions in Mombasa. It will enable the local Health Authority to maintain healthier conditions in the town, to the benefit of the inhabitants, and indeed, to the rest of the country.

The specification of cost is detailed later, with approximate estimates, based on technical advice.

The Municipal Area of Mombasa consists of the Island of Mombasa, and a large portion of the Mainland, North and South, the latter being in extent nearly three times as large as the Island.

The Island of Mombasa, which is about three miles in length and two miles in width, has a total area of 5.5 square miles or 3520 acres. It is separated from the Mainland by two narrow channels of water, the Kilindini and Mombasa Harbours, which lead into the waters of Port Reitz and Port Tudor.

The total area of land under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Board is 21.2 square miles, or 13,568 acres. It is divided as follows:-

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Mombasa Island | 5.5 square miles or 3520 acres |
| Mainland, Mtongwe & Likoni | 5.9 " " 3776 " |
| Mainland, Kisauni | 6.7 " " 4288 " |
| Mainland, Changanwe | 3.1 " " 1984 " |
| Total | 21.2 square miles 13568 acres |

The total population within the Municipal Area is estimated to be 48,000. The estimated population of Mombasa Island only for 1933 is 59,068. This is composed of Europeans 892, Indians 10,425, Goans 1,056, Arabs 6,431, Natives and others 20,284. Thus more than three quarters of the total inhabitants live on the Island.

The Island of Mombasa, through its port at Kilindini, is the great port not only for the Colony, but for Uganda and also ^{it serves} the Belgian Congo. It is the terminus of the only railway through Kenya & Uganda, and through it pass practically all the imports and exports of these countries.

By the construction of the deepwater berths at Kilindini Harbour its importance increased, and must increase further as the countries it supplies develop. At the port of Kilindini which is probably the finest and best equipped port in East Africa, there call annually between 500 and 600 steamships including coastal services, and naturally here all passengers ^{from Kenya and Uganda} embark or disembark. The following table shows the number of ships which called at Mombasa during 1933, with other details of interest:-

| Service | No. of Ships | Net ton. of steamers | C A R G O | | Passengers landed | | Passengers embarked | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | | | Imports B/L tons | Exports B/L tons | Europ. | Non-Europ. | Europ. | Non-Europ. |
| India | 55 | 231,140 | 15,332 | 92,291 | 657 | 7,766 | 576 | 9,016 |
| Europe | 295 | 1,278,674 | 278,178 | 304,674 | 4,650 | 1,171 | 4,713 | 1,205 |
| America | 1 | 3,671 | 375 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Java | 12 | 26,123 | 860 | 3,861 | 10 | 64 | 32 | 40 |
| Japan | 41 | 213,566 | 25,782 | 50,281 | 25 | 38 | 42 | 143 |
| Coastal Services | 195 | 67,535 | 18,249 | 21,496 | 155 | 1,384 | 148 | 1,176 |
| Total | 599 | 1,820,709 | 336,776 | 472,603 | 5,497 | 10,423 | 5,511 | 11,593 |
| 1932 | 515 | 1,684,696 | 289,684 | 351,447 | 5,391 | 10,209 | 5,356 | 12,332 |
| 1931 | 584 | 1,800,701 | 338,969 | 367,739 | 6,562 | 12,349 | 6,577 | 15,300 |

During the months of January to April there is a large show traffic from and to Arabia.

The importance, commercially, of Mombasa to East Africa generally cannot be too much emphasised. Interests of magnitude are now represented, and it may be stated confidently that with economic improvement further commercial developments of importance will take place.

Mombasa with its surroundings has, in the last few years, become increasingly popular as a holiday resort for the inhabitants of the Highland areas of Kenya and Tanganyika, and local traffic is increasing. Owing to its own historical and general interest, and to the fact of its being the starting place for tours to the Highlands, shipping companies are now offering increasing facilities for people from other countries to visit Mombasa, and a surprisingly large traffic is developing.

Mombasa is gradually emerging from chaotic conditions into a town of great attraction, planned on modern principles, and it is of importance that its future development should not be hindered on account of an unenviable reputation as regards its health.

In the past a great deal has been done by the Health Authorities to control the incidence of Malaria. This was, to a great extent, confined to the Island, and was, to a degree, successful. With the recent opening up of the approaches to the Mainland, however, new problems have presented themselves.

A stage has been reached in the fight against this disease when it has been to some extent brought under control; but, owing to the lack of essential knowledge and funds, cannot be eliminated. The continual occurrence of Malaria is a decided disadvantage to a progressive and rapidly developing town, while annual outbreaks are responsible for much loss.

Such permanent control measures as have been carried out have been financed by a Government grant of £1000, plus a loan of £1000, repayable over a term of ten years. The Board's financial commitments in other directions are so great that it is unable to finance any further permanent control measures or scientific research from revenue, and cannot contemplate the raising of any further loans.

It is important, also, to consider the possible extension to Mombasa of other diseases, chief among which is Yellow Fever. The possibilities of extension of Yellow Fever to regions of Africa hitherto unaffected by the disease demand special attention from the international and inter-territorial point of view in consequence of the opening-up of roads, railways and new lines of traffic, notably the rapid extension of air traffic.

There is now an aerodrome on Mombasa Island, in regular use by a feeder service of the Imperial Airways African route; and it is not improbable that a seaplane base may be established in the near future. Mombasa is becoming more open to infection carried along air routes, and recent epidemiological information coupled with the fact of a high aedes infestation of the town, render it highly desirable that effective measures of control of the aedes population should be introduced immediately. For this purpose, as well as for anti-malarial work, preliminary investigation is necessary. Lack of funds has prevented such investigation in the past, while the control measures that are in force today are not based on any definite scientific foundation.

Money is asked for, to finance an investigation of the causes of the residual Malaria in Mombasa and to institute effective measures of control. At the same time, investigation of the breeding areas and types of the aedes population is necessary.

A trained European Overseer with a staff of Africans would be required, and it is believed that in one year, covering two wet seasons, reasonably complete information on which to base control measures could be collected. This staff would be supervised by the Government Medical Department and the Local Health Authority.

2. The estimated total cost is £6,000. This cost is arrived at as follows:-

(a) Staff for eighteen months:-

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| European Overseer | £300 p.a. |
| 6 trained Africans | £200 p.a. |
| Housing, travelling, transport, etc. | £100 p.a. |
| Sundry expenditure | £100 p.a. |

Approximate cost of staff and investigation for 18 months..... £1000

- (b) Complete survey for drainage and other works, based on approximate estimate £1,000
- (c) Cost of permanent control measures based on approximate estimate £4,000

Total £6,000

3. As soon as funds are available.
4. The approximate estimated date of completion is December, 1938.
5. Money will be expended locally. All materials used will be of British manufacture.
6. Lack of funds has hitherto prevented the institution of permanent control measures, based on a scientific survey.
7. It is asked that the financial assistance shall take the form of a free grant. The financial commitments of the Municipal Board are such that it is unable to contract a loan for this purpose.
8. The advantage to be derived from the proposed expenditure is that malaria in Mombasa will be reduced to an absolute minimum. In addition, the Local Health Authority will have collected information which will enable it to deal effectively with any possible menace on account of the aedes infestation of its area. Such a result cannot react but beneficially on the life of Mombasa itself, and on the interests of the population and the general social and commercial attractions and development of the town. It will re-act also indirectly upon Kenya and Uganda through their only seaport.
9. Estimates based on technical advice are as follows:-
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Preliminary Survey | £1,000 |
| Drainage Survey | 1,000 |
| Anti-Malaria Works | 4,000 |
10. A direct grant from the Fund is desired.
11. Not applicable.
12. (a) Amount estimated to be required during the current financial year on the assumption that the 'current year' would/

4.
"would end on 31st March, 1936 £550.

(b) Amount estimated would be
required during the financial
year ending 31st March, 1937 £2,600.

35
COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

1. It is proposed to render permanent the temporary anti-mosquito measures that have proved effective during the last three or four years, and to extend the effort by the abolition of extensive *A. funestus* breeding grounds around the lake shore. The scheme will enable Kisumu to develop fully as the commercial centre of an important goldmining district and as one of the chief stations on the Imperial Air route. It will also create a substantial barrier to a possible eastward spread of Yellow Fever, (see page 1 of memorandum).
2. Total cost is estimated as £18,220, (see page 4 of memorandum).
3. As soon as funds are available.
4. A three year scheme is provided for.
5. (a) Local Expenditure (Labour, etc.) £17,720.
(b) Expenditure in Great Britain (tools etc.) £500.
6. Lack of funds.
7. Not applicable.
8. See paragraph 1 and memorandum.
9. Yes. See pages 2, 3, and 4 of memorandum.
10. A direct grant from the fund is desired.
11. Not applicable.
12. Year ending March 31st 1956 - £4,000. Thereafter £6,000 to £7,000 per annum.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FROM COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND
FOR MALARIA AND GENERAL MOSQUITO CONTROL IN
KISUMU.

For many years health authorities have been dealing gradually with the numerous anopheline breeding grounds that appeared to be responsible for malaria in Kisumu.

Some three years ago the effort was intensified by the provision of more staff, funds and the acquisition of a large gang of prison labour. Intensive investigations were carried out and these have provided data on which a more effective attack on anopheline breeding grounds has been made.

The two vectors are A. gambiae and A. funestus. The temporary measures so far adopted, have necessarily had more effect on the numerous scattered breeding grounds of the former than on the more widespread breeding of the latter.

Records show that, during the last three years, there is not only a striking reduction in the mosquito population but a very considerable decrease in the incidence of malaria.

The task in hand is the rendering permanent of temporary measures that have thus proved effective, and a serious attack on A. funestus by the abolition of reed, grass and papyrus swamp in which it breeds along the lake shore.

Kisumu is developing rapidly as a commercial centre for the gold mining areas of Kavirondo. It is also one of the five chief airports on the Imperial Airway's African route. A very considerable Public Health effort is necessary if this development is not to be checked by the malarious condition of the township and neighbourhood.

Such an effort is beyond the financial capabilities of the Health Department. As may be seen in the list of works proposed, the task is of some magnitude. With our present facilities, completion could not be expected within a long term of years. It is almost vital to the Colony that it be accomplished in the next two or three years.

Particularly is this so because of the present malarious state of the airport area, and because, with the control of malaria will be linked a control of potential carriers' of Yellow Fever. Kisumu has a dense population of Aedes aegypti, A. lineatopennis, A. simpsoni, A. vittatus, Mansonia uniformis and M. Africanus of the Yellow Fever group. With Yellow Fever not far from our border it is essential that everything possible be done to eradicate these species, at least from the vicinity of the airport. Air traffic has brought Kenya within a few hours of centres of infection.

The/

The order of importance of items in the summary (page) is as follows:- (a), (e), (d), (b), (f), (c), (g). If funds cannot be provided for the complete scheme, we would urge that provision be made for as many items as possible.

The European Supervisor provided for in item (a) would, of course, be used for supervision of other items of work in the schedule if and when possible.

The proposed works for which funds are requested are as follows:-

(a) Clearing of the lake shore of papyrus and long grass from the mouth of Partington's Dyke round the head of the gulf to a point half a mile beyond the air port. This includes the building of an earth embankment two feet above the highest recorded level of the lake, back filling and top dressing and facing with a stone frontage. A large initial clearing has been made. Estimates are based upon this experience.

Estimate:-

(1) Paid Labour.

| | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|-------------|
| (1) | European Supervisor £300 x 3 | £ 900.0.0 |
| (2) | 400 Labourers @ 10/- p.m. x 36 | £7,200.0.0 |
| (3) | 6 Headmen @ 20/- p.m. x 36 | 216.0.0 |
| (4) | Tools and plant | 350.0.0 |
| | | <hr/> |
| xx. | Stone Frontage | 8,566.0.0 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 2,500.0.0 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 11,066.0.0 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 1,106.0.0 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | £12,172.0.0 |

xx. It may be that a well built earth wall without stone frontage may withstand the somewhat weak wave action. But this cannot be ascertained until a good part of the work is completed.

(b) Kisart River.

This water course serves two extensive water sheds. During heavy rain storms, which are very frequent in Kisumu, it is taxed to its utmost capacity. In the dry season it provides only an outlet for small seepage areas throughout almost its entire length. The river has scoured through a very loose silt deposit which divides the water shed. During the recent visit of Mr. Harris, Consulting Engineer, to the Irrigation Department of India, we were advised to canalize the bed of the stream and to control the rate of its flow by means of small walls of masonry across its bed. When the work outlined in section IV (a) has been completed the mouth of the Kisart River will be freed from papyrus, and as a result flood conditions will be very much relieved, if not entirely eliminated.

Estimated/

Estimated cost of maintaining the Kisart River permanently at its critical rate of flow £400.0.0.

(c) Partington's Dyke.

This dyke is 16,350 feet in length and the cost of providing a dry weather channel @ Shs.2/50 per foot would amount to:- £2,043.15.0
10% Contingencies 204.05.0
£2,248.00.0

In addition to this, is the cost of straightening acute bends, levelling the bed and benching the sides. This will be carried out with convict labour if the supply can be made available.

(d) Springs and Seepage Areas.

Control by vertical drainage, concentration of spring waters and provision of pumps, cattle watering troughs, and washing slabs, for the use of natives living in the neighbourhood - at an estimated cost of £900. An experimental well and pump has proved of great value as an antimosquito measure and clean water supply.

(e) Air Port Area.

The Nubian village which is in close proximity to the air port, would have been removed years ago, if Government could have made available the sum of £1,000 which is required to re-house its inhabitants. It will have to be transferred some day to a more suitable site. In its present position it provides a permanent source of infection and a feeding ground for those *A. funestus* which breed out in the neighbouring swamps. In addition frequent outbreaks of Plague have had their origin in this village and rats have twice been recorded in aeroplanes arriving at Aerodromes on the African route.

(f) Murram Pits and Quarries etc.

Innumerable murram pits, quarries, defunct drains, water holes and depressions, which become prolific mosquito breeding places during the rains, require filling or levelling. A sum of £1,000 would be required for this purpose.

(g) Low Lying Areas.

The reclamation and planting with trees of approximately 100 acres of low lying land in the neighbourhood of the township, at a cost of £5 per acre is a work of urgent necessity - £500. The following is a summary of the funds which are necessary:-

(a) /

| | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) | Gulf Head clearing (1) | £12,172.0.0. |
| (b) | Kisart River (canalising) | 400.0.0. |
| (c) | Partington's Dyke (realignment) | 2,248.0.0. |
| (d) | Seepage areas (wells & Pumps) | 900.0.0. |
| (e) | Air port area (Nubian village) | 1,000.0.0. |
| (f) | Murram pits and quarries. | 1,000.0.0. |
| (g) | Low lying areas (treeplanting) | 500.0.0. |
| | | <u>£18,220.0.0.</u> |

It is anticipated that, when these works have been completed, the incidence of malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases within Kisumu Township will be reduced to a minimum or entirely eliminated. Our object is (1) to facilitate the development of the air port, and of the gold-fields, and to permit the expansion of the many ancillary commercial enterprises which depend for their exploitation on the Public Health, (2) to prevent the introduction of Yellow Fever from possible sources of infection outside Kenya.

It is proposed to commence the work at the earliest possible moment after funds have been made available. A programme covering a period of three years has been outlined. All monies placed at our disposal will be expended on British labour, tools and materials.

It is requested that funds be furnished in the form of a direct grant.

The money would be spent at the rate of about £6,000 or £7,000 in each financial year until the funds were exhausted.

For DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES.

1935

Kenya

No. 38105

SUBJECT

CO 533/458

Goldfields in the Kaverondo District.

Previous

23028/34

23028/4/34

Subsequent

P. Q. file

1936

65.

Annals of the
Straits
Times

A/Borena, Wade 170

30 April 85

Trans. a copy of the scale of compensation for disturbance payable to natives in the Central Kaveris, & furnishes explanation thereof.

This despatch is unnecessarily confused.

What it comes to is that the North Kaveris & Central Kaveris scales of compensation are identical as regards the rates to be paid for anyon-holes, banana trees, crops in situ, and roots, but differ as regards disturbance compensation for fallow land. In North K. the damage is assessed ~~in square yards~~ at 1 cent per square yard ~~per quarter~~ per quarter; in Central K. at 2/- per acre per month. The equivalent rates per acre per annum are £9.12.8^d and £1.4.0^d respectively. On the other hand, a native on whose land a mine drains ^{two} a 25 yard trenches (3' wide) will get £1.4.0 in Central, and only 2/- in North Kaveris.

The despatch is presumably sent for information only (in case of further P. 99) & does not call for a reply.

Unless you wish to discuss with Mr. Hoaking when he calls on Wednesday

P. 99

J.P. Hunt
29/4.

It would of course be absurd to pay compensation at the same rate for "dense bush entirely uninhabited" and for land among people whose crops can be and are grown.

All we can say is that the rates are settled by agreement with the people - which after all is the main point. Mr. Hoaking told me that the people who agreed to the £40 rent for the Kisingini area were quite satisfied as they recognized that it would be a good thing for them to have the mine at work.

J.S.O. Hunt

30.4.

X This description applies only to the most part of Central Karamoja, and scale 3 is of general application. At the end of para 3 of the despatch if- the branch is described as a main stream, & on that basis there is no reason to suppose that the 2/- scale here is unfair. But in the scale itself the if- the branch is described as an alternative, and the application of the 2/- on acre rate to a much-worked plot might be very unfair to the owner.

Mr. Hood has ascertained from Mr. Hoaking that "alternative" represents the actual practice - either rate being taken or may seem fittest in the particular circumstances.

I think it may be assumed that the valuers are properly looked after in this matter, but, so far as their own cases might have to rely on this despatch for a clear presentation of the positions, I rather hope that one report for Parliamentary Questions on the point will continue.

P. 99
W.S. 27/35

2. Kutan Gold Area Ltd. 19 June 35
Encls. copy of report - Sir R. Williams & Co's Progress Report No. 11 on work on prospecting in Kenya & T.T.

3. Kisingini Gold Mining Co. Ltd. 19 June 35
Encls. copy of report - Sir R. Williams & Co's Progress Report No. 11 on prospecting in Kenya.

No 2 & 3.

2. Mr. St. Louis J.
- Please Mr. Col.
20/4
C.L. 20/4
20/6
Mr. Stevenson
Sir C. Cottonley
Went

to see

then put by

W.S. 27.6.

A. J. G. 27/4/35

Parliamentary Question by Mr. P. Q. file
No. 101 P.Q. file

4 Tel to Gov. Kenya, No. 173 Cons 24/7
10/7/35

DM

Extract from The Financial News of 30th July '35
General Meeting of Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate Ltd.

C.F. Nominal

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

Putty

J. Brewster
17/7 etc

DM

Copy to N.O. has yet been received.

22.7.35
Key 204

D.L.

6 Tel. No 185 to Gov Kenya Cons 22 July/35

DM

4. O.A.G. Tel 173 Cons 23rd July 35

Provides information as to the working of the
gold mining industry.

See on P.Q. file

J. Brewster
23/7
etc

8. A/Governor's Deputy Pelling 354 (M.S. Mail) — 17th July
Provides information as to the working of the gold
mining industry.

This is summarized in No 7
which formed the basis of the reply
to the P.Q. of 22nd July (Not on
P.Q. file)

Put by C.F. Parnith
29/7/35

Let us hope that they will apologize
for having missed the bus

J. Brewster
29 etc

Mr. Cleverly to see

G.L.P.
30/7

DM

9. Kenton Gold Mines Ltd. — 15.10.35

Enclosed copies (1) Sir R. Williams & Co's Progress
Report No. 5 on ground on properties in Kenya & T.T.

(2) Sir R. Williams & Co's Progress Report No. 5 on
Kisingiri Gold Mining Co. Ltd.

Mr. Wood for Brewster
Mr. Lake
G.L.P. for Cleverly
24/10

to see
to Putty

A copy of the various reports
to the T.T. Properties shown so
no more files about the Kenya
Syndicate.

Copy attached
to 22010/35 T.T. M. Lee
23/10
J. Lake
26.10

T.C.L. have abandoned the Kitson No. 1

J. Brewster
22

10 Kimberly's Gold Mining Co. Ltd - 22-11-35

Trs. copy of Sir R. Williams' speech at Annual General Meeting on 27-11-35

? Pub by

C. G. Cameron 29/11/35

Mr. Clayton to see

G.L. Cameron 29/11

W. Calder 29/11

11. Extract from 'The Economist' dated 16-11-35

12. " - 'Financial News' - 18-11-35

? Pub by

to see Mr Clayton

to see

C. G. Cameron 17. 12. 35

No 11 is interesting and instructive - especially the last part.

21. 18. 35

Wes: Mr. Calder should see in his return.

Whee 29/11

I don't mind King & Co's policy of keeping their capital low & floating off subsidiaries; however, if the result is to weaken the rate of their dividends, it is a good excuse for increasing the rate of royalty!

W. Calder C. G. Cameron 23/1/36

3-1-36

13 London Gold Areas Ltd - 31-12-35

Trs. copy of Chairman's speech at Annual Genl. Meeting on 31-12-35.

TO London Gold Areas Ltd (13 and) - 15-1-36

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

Nos. (13) & (14) transferred from Econ. 15014/3/35 in accordance with mins. thereon.

? Pub by

W. Calder 22/1

Whee

22/1

C. G. Cameron

22/1

at once

R 80 to Carter

KENTAN GOLD AREAS LIMITED

52

All communications to be
addressed to
THE SECRETARY

Telegraphic Address
KENYTANG, CENT, LONDON

Telephone
METROPOLITAN 0621 (2 Lines)

KEN.

DIRECTORS
MAJOR UICHA ALEXANDER C.M.G. C.V.O.
EARL GREY
GODFREY CREWELL HUTCHINSON
LORD STONHAVEN P.C.
SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS B.T.
GENERAL SIR FRANCIS REGINALD WOLFE B.T.
G.C.B., ETC.

PRINCES HOUSE,
95, GRESHAM STREET,
LONDON, E. C. 2.

31st December 1935.

The Chief Secretary,
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY,
Colonial Office,
London, W.

Sir,

I enclose herewith a copy of the speech made by
Sir Robert Williams at the Annual General Meeting of this
Company held today, which may be of interest to your
Department.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. Hutchinson

Publicity Department

KENTAN GOLD AREAS LIMITED

PRINCES HOUSE

95 GRESHAM STREET

LONDON, E. C. 2.

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I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. H. [Signature]

Publicity Department

KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LTD.

Annual
General Meeting

on

December 31st 1935
at 20, Aldermanbury, E.C.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LTD.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I propose that the Report and Accounts should be taken as read.

This is the first Meeting of Shareholders since the Statutory Meeting held towards the end of last year, shortly after the incorporation of the Company, and the accounts before you cover the period from 25th June, 1934 (the date of incorporation) to 30th September, 1935. I will refer briefly to the main items of the Accounts.

Creditors at £57,477 include the sum of £40,000 due, and since paid, to the East African Engineering & Trading Co. on the exercise of the Option over their properties in Tanganyika Territory. The remaining items are principally in respect of Equipment and Stores supplied.

On the Assets side of the Balance Sheet, "Purchase of Properties" is entered at £142,000. Although the Kavirondo Exclusive Prospecting Licence and the Option over the Eitel Area at Busia have been given up, your Directors consider that the potential value of your other interests, particularly the Properties in Tanganyika Territory, justify its retention against the remaining assets.

Expenditure on and Equipment of Properties is entered at £55,544 after writing off the sum of £12,867 expended on Prospecting the Kavirondo and Busia Argas which have been given up. The expenditure by your Company on prospecting and developing the East African Engineering and Trading Co. option properties in Tanganyika Territory is recoverable from the Development Company which is in course of formation, in accordance with the Option Agreement.

Debtors and Payments in Advance at £32,747 include an amount of £29,620 due by the Kimungu Gold Mining Co. for various Buildings, Plant and Equipment taken over by that Company.

Shares in Subsidiary Company £290,037. This amount is the proportion of the Purchase Consideration paid under the Agreement of 25th June, 1934, allocated by your Directors to this item, which is represented by 50,925 Shares, being 97 per cent. of the issued capital of East African Concessions. That Company, you

will remember, took over the Kakamega gold interests, and their Accounts for the period to 30th June, 1935, show a profit of £103,936 arising from the sale of the Kimungu and Misungu properties to the Kimungu Gold Mining Co. But as the consideration was applied in taking up shares in the "Kimungu" Company on its formation, the profit shown by the accounts cannot be regarded as a profit available for distribution until the shares in other Companies are realised.

Shares in other Companies at cost are entered at £169,918, and the quoted values at the date of the Balance Sheet showed an appreciation of £45,900.

The Profit and Loss Account shows a Debit Balance of £9,749 after charging all London Management Expenses and Expenditure in Africa on Argas since abandoned, also the sum of £4,014 for depreciation on Plant, Machinery and Equipment.

MINING OPERATIONS

With regard to operations, a general summary of the information available to date is given in the published report which is before you. I will deal only with some general conclusions concerning the properties in which your Company is interested.

SANZA.

In the Sanza Concession area of about 250 square miles, the prospecting work has exposed a series of wide gold-bearing deposits, of which the total length of strike indications amounts to more than 40,000 ft. Many of these have as yet been only superficially examined. The prospecting of the area, however, is far from being completed, and the further work to be done will probably bring additional deposits to light.

The deposits which have so far been examined in some detail may be divided into two main groups—an eastern and a western group about 8 miles apart. The most work has been done on the eastern group, where the strike indications total nearly 18,000 ft. Of this length, about 5,500 ft. on an average have been investigated by close surface trenching and the surface has been investigated by close surface trenching and the trenches have been sampled for assay. The assay results from these trenches show an average value of 6.56 dwt. gold per ton over a width of 102 in. or 8 1/2 ft.

KENYA CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS

Successful Development Work

PROPOSED NEW COMPANY

The second annual general meeting of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., was held at the company's head office, Eldoret, Kenya Colony, on the 23rd October last.

The Hon. A. G. Hoey, M.L.C. (chairman), in the course of his speech, said:—The preliminary work performed in the neighbourhood of Kiterer revealed a widespread system of gold-bearing veins, and an area of 110 acres was examined geophysically during the months of April to July, 1935. This revealed not only a number of veins which did not outcrop but helped to determine a well-defined shear zone, into which fell the discoveries known as Owagoro, Lloyd, Curwen and North Konga. The discoveries made in what is now known as the Wilburn section were made by ordinary field methods owing to the three most important veins—the Wilburn West, Wilburn East and the so-called 'Convergent Vein'—presenting strong outcrops.

Up to date over 16,300 ft. of reef outcrop has been stripped and of this, 3,000 yielded payable values. Stripping has been followed by 1,414 ft. of sinking on reef and 2,613 ft. of driving on reef. In addition, 700 ft. has been sunk in country rock and 985 ft. crosscut.

LEVELS IN PRIMARY ORE

The detailed work on each discovery has been published regularly, and it is only necessary to say that every effort is now being made to establish levels on each occurrence that will be well below the zone of oxidation and in primary ore such as may be expected to continue in depth. In the cases of the Lloyd and Curwen, the primary ore has already been entered by winzes sunk from the first shallow level, and the latest and so far deepest exposure of heavily pyritic reef is 14 wide yields 58 dwt.

At the Wilburn section, the primary ore zone is being aimed at by means of an adit from a point above the Kuja River, and still deeper levels will be tested by the campaign of diamond drilling recently started. Although the major efforts of the company have been concentrated on the Kiterer-Kuja section, the rest of the concession has not been neglected. The geological division has been engaged on determining the more precise boundaries of the areas demanding detailed prospecting, and it has been shown that proceeding north-westwards from the northern boundary of the Kiterer-Kuja area, and working round the periphery of the Young granite, no less than 300 square miles demand prospecting work, which would keep our staff occupied for a considerable period, quite apart from the general prospecting of the remaining 800 square miles.

COLONIES

Work has continued on the Magor claims, and a first level was established early this year. Of the 1,011 ft. driven on reef on this completed level, 450 ft. was payable at high values, as the progress reports have disclosed.

Since then, the establishment of a second level at an average depth of 180 ft. is approaching completion. The ore occurs in well defined shoots, and until the entire work is completed, it is not possible to arrive at a figure for payable tonnage on this second level. Where the shoots have been intersected, their high grade has been discovered to be maintained.

Underground work was started on the Blue Ray, and gave satisfactory results, but owing to the slow progress made by hand labour, it was stopped pending the erection of plant, and diamond drilling was resorted to. As a result, three holes have already intersected the reef at a common level of 230 ft., and six more remain to be drilled at that level before the deeper one of 400 ft. is also tested.

The consulting engineer has advised us that work should be confined to these two properties at the moment, as there is an excellent prospect of them reaching the producing stage at an early date. Later exploration will concentrate on the Alpha Ray and other McMillan properties.

A total of 5,082 ft. of underground development has been completed on the Kiterer properties to date, and of this total, 2,680 ft. have been driven on reef plane and 1,246 sunk on reef plane.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME

It is not the policy of the company, nor would it be possible for one company to bring to production the numerous payable areas which may well be found in the 200 square miles of mineralised ground in the Concession, and it is therefore proposed to transfer to a separate company the special area of three square miles of the Kiterer-Kuja section within which are the Lloyd, Curwen, Wilburn, and other occurrences are found together with an additional 18 square miles of mineralised ground adjoining the same. The additional ground would give the new company a very good chance of considerably augmenting the large tonnage already indicated in the area opened up.

It being the policy of your directors to keep the company's capital as low as possible so as to ensure to the shareholders the fullest benefits that may accrue from their properties, they obtained from Mr. Haskel an advance of £50,000 to enable the company to carry out its programme of development without having to increase the capital. Mr. Haskel's action in making this money available and his services general to the company will, I am sure, be appreciated.

Our aim has been to make living conditions for both Europeans and natives as healthful as possible and, with this in view, we recently engaged our own resident health officer, who is assisted by a sanitary officer, and advised by the Government Medical Department. The significance of these appointments may be judged from the fact that the loss of time through sickness of employees has been reduced to the low figure of 2.1 per cent. The report and the accounts were unanimously adopted.

sedimentary rocks, in which these contact deposits occur, extend to at least 1,000 ft. depth below the outcrops, and contain lead at that depth.

The discovery of an outcrop assaying 25 dwts. over a width of 8 ft., about 3,500 ft. away is an interesting factor, as it may indicate the extension of the Muinto Dineiro deposit, and if this is so, the deposit will have a strike length of well over a mile.

At Nyamaririma, in the Western group, the latest information to hand shows that there is a mineralised shear zone extending N.W.-S.E. for at least 600 ft. At the N.W. end at 150 ft. depth it assays 10.3 dwts. over 40 in., and at the S.E. end at 85 ft. depth it assays 7.1 dwts. over 73 in., the full width not being exposed in the shaft. In the Central part, at 41 ft. depth it averages 14.6 dwts. over 294 in. width.

You will therefore realise that in this area we have a goldfield of very great potentialities, with the long strikes and wide ore bodies, and other facilities for cheap mining. Timber for both mining and fuel purposes is also plentiful near the deposits.

KIMINGINI GOLD MINING CO., LTD.

With regard to the Kamingini Mine, I summarised the position at the Annual General Meeting a month ago. The information to hand since then shows that development on the 300-ft. level is progressing and on the 450-ft. level is being commenced.

The Musgrave Mine development on the 150 ft. level is progressing. A total of over 1,000 ft. of underground driving has been done and, of this, 401 ft. on the 150 ft. level shows an average of 10.85 dwt. over 311 in., while the 40 ft. level (adit) shows 300 ft., averaging 9.9 dwt. over 30.7 in., which gives an overall average of 10.45 dwt. over 30.7 in. for the 701 ft. of driving on the two levels. The last 105 ft. of driving north on the 150 ft. level appears to be passing through a rich ore shoot, showing an average of 21.3 dwt. over 34.1 in. width, which is more than corroborated by the winzes and raises connecting the levels to the surface.

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation of the excellent work which has been done by the African staff.

The total underground development footage on the eastern group to date amounts to 1,214 ft., over which sampling shows an average of 6.22 dwts. gold per ton over 50 in. width of driving, which, however, is not the full width of the ore bodies. In the western group of deposits, the underground work to date amounts to 855 ft., which shows an average of 7.12 dwts. gold per ton over 49 in. width, which also is not the full width. Thus, the underground development done on the two groups amounts to 2,069 ft., showing an average of 6.59 dwts. of gold per ton over 48 in. width, which as I have said is not the full width. The depth of this underground work varies from 40 to 350 ft. below the outcrops, and it will be seen from the above figures that the average assay value of the underground work is practically the same as the average from the surface trenches. A four ton bulk sample of sulphide ore from the drives at a depth of 360 ft. on the eastern body from Adit C. at Muinto Dineiro assayed 6.16 dwts., which should be a very good indication of the gold values in the primary zone.

MUINTO DINEIRO DEVELOPMENT

The Muinto Dineiro deposit shows, at least two ore bodies which are more or less parallel, and these bodies have been cut through at various points by the adits and by cross-cuts from the drives and shafts, and the full widths shown for the two bodies in these cross cuts average about 7 ft. in each case. This deposit from Adit E. in the North-east to Lone Cone Shaft 3 in the south-west measures about 2,200 ft. If we assume that the two ore bodies each average 7 ft. wide for this distance, there would be about 226,500 tons of ore for each 100 ft. in depth. This amount of ore would supply a 500 tons per day milling plant for over 15 months. A depth of 800 ft. would provide a ten years' ore supply for such a mill, and about 60 per cent. of this ore could be extracted by adit working without pumping or lifting. This fact, in conjunction with the wide ore bodies, makes for very cheap mining, and the size of the deposit warrants large scale treatment, which means cheap milling costs. The drilling work done on this deposit to date proves that the handed

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

GOLD IN EAST AFRICA

It used to be declared that a ten per cent. London Bank rate would bring gold from the moon. More recently, a high sterling price for gold has spurred this magnetic property. In the case of some, at least, of the new discoveries made in the last four years, investors have been prone to ask whether the financier has not beaten the geologist by a long head in the race for their exploitation. In every boom there are many instances where the wish is father to the mine, but on the whole the stimulus given by recent events to genuine discovery has been real and valuable. In particular, East Africa has come into the limelight as a potential producer with dramatic suddenness. Twenty-five years ago, the Germans were opening up gold deposits at Senkenke in Tanganyika Territory, but the war cut short these early efforts. Subsequent conditions were unfavourable to an early revival of activity, and it was only on the establishment of a large gold premium that mining on any considerable scale became an economic proposition.

Prospectors in East Africa had certain geological grounds for optimism. Around Barberton, in the Transvaal, is a gold-bearing formation, whence a prehistoric river is believed to have carried the gold deposited in the sedimentary rocks of the Witwatersrand. The Barberton formation reappears at intervals in a line running somewhat east of north across the continent, which includes the gold area of Southern Rhodesia. A continuation of this line embraces the regions which are now being prospected in Tanganyika Territory and Kenya, and runs further into comparatively unexplored Abyssinia. It may be presumed that the discovery of payable gold in Tanganyika Territory will not weaken any possible German yearning for her former colony. The "political risk" involved may be difficult to assess in terms of market values, but shareholders in companies operating in the mandated area should not ignore it completely.

British enterprise and capital, nevertheless, are vigorously proceeding with the opening up of East Africa's gold deposits. The depression of 1930-31 left numerous people in East Africa, as elsewhere, unable to obtain profitable employment. When the establishment of the "gold premium" in 1931 advertised the attractions of the "gold prospector's profession, many turned to the new industry. As in other goldfields, the preliminary discovery of alluvial gold encouraged a systematic search for the quartz reefs whence the alluvial deposits had been derived. Although the work of the early pioneers was quickly supplemented by that of larger companies, there still appear to be numerous minor reefs capable of being profitably worked by the small man. The future of East Africa as a serious producer, however, depends on the success of a limited number of larger organisations, whose interests are already fairly closely defined, and whose financial backing is influential.

One of the earliest groups in the field was that of Sir Robert Williams, prominent in the opening up of the resources of Africa since the days of Rhodes. This group's interests have been concentrated in the hands of Kentan Gold Areas, Limited. An exclusive prospecting licence over 2,450 square miles in the Northern Kavirondo district of Kenya having been abandoned, the group's centre of interest is now at Kakamega. In this area, East African Concessions, Limited (some 97 per cent. of whose capital is held by Kentan Gold Areas), has a 51 per cent. interest in a prospecting licence over about 35 square miles, and various other claims. The remaining 49 per cent. interest is held by the Eldoret Mining Syndicate, Limited, which, in addition, holds licences over areas in the Ikoma and Mara River districts. Part of the jointly-owned Kakamega property was handed over in 1934 to the Kimingini Gold Mining Company, to which Kentan subscribed the bulk

of the working capital. Kimingini reached the production stage last June, but operations have not so far gone beyond preliminary testing. When normal production has been attained it is expected that the ore milled will average 15 dwt., worth 20s. with gold at £7 per ounce; and that costs will come out at 30s. per ton. Further work, meanwhile, is being done on the remainder of the Kakamega property, which has two advantages. It enjoys an ample water supply from the Yala River, and it is situated at only a moderate distance from the railway.

The group's efforts have extended to other areas. Although it abandoned an option over a small territory in Uganda early this year, it has been more fortunate in Tanganyika. Last August it exercised an option to purchase properties covering about 220 square miles in the Mwanza district, known as the Sanza Concession. The property, being on the southern shore of Lake Victoria, has its communications well assured. A year ago it was suggested that the area embraced not a single mine or two, but a considerable gold field. Subsequent developments have gone some way to confirm this optimistic view. The area has now been handed over to a private company, known as the Saragura Development Company, whose capital is held as to one-sixth by the vendor, and as to the balance by Kentan, which has undertaken to secure the necessary working capital—probably by the offer of shares in a public company to existing shareholders in Kentan. Production is expected to start on one section of the property in about two years' time.

Elsewhere in Tanganyika territory, East African Gold Fields, Ltd., has secured encouraging results at the Saza mine, which falls within the company's 92 square-mile concession on the Lupa goldfield. The latter suffers from the disadvantage of distance from the nearest railway, though a new road is in process of construction which will be shorter and less hilly than the route used hitherto. The company, on the other hand, has extensive local coal deposits at its disposal, which will render it independent of outside fuel supplies. Diamond drilling at the Saza mine has so far proved the persistence of the gold-bearing formation to a depth of over 700 feet. Indicated ore reserves have been put at 425,000 tons for each 100 feet of vertical depth, averaging 7½ dwt. over 7½ inches. An operating subsidiary will be floated shortly in order to bring this property to the production stage. Thus the Lupa field, which since 1922 has produced some 100,000 ozs. of gold from alluvials, appears likely to provide at least one important quartz mine.

In addition to its Lupa property, East African Gold Fields has lately acquired concessions in the Kakamega district of Kenya where—apart from Kimingini—another company, Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., has begun preliminary production on a property which has been acquired from the Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate. Development is still in a comparatively early stage, but the ore disclosed so far carries high values, ranging to over 1 oz. per ton. At present only a pilot mill is at work, but crushing on a more substantial scale may be in progress by the end of the year.

Although Kentan has abandoned its large Kavirondo area, two other large areas, aggregating over 1,000 square miles, in the same district are being prospected by Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd. Indications are encouraging, but the finance required for an undertaking on this scale is considerable. It is fortunate, in this respect, that the company owns a property in the Lolgorien district, near the Tanganyika border, where development is already sufficiently advanced to permit of plans for the erection of a mill within the next few months. In the same Lolgorien district a mining lease of over 2,000 acres is owned by Watende Mines (Kenya), Ltd., which has a small mill in operation at Kihancha. This company, in addition, is the

holder of an exclusive prospecting licence over eight square miles in the Musoma district, across the border in the Tanganyika territory. The area is thirty miles from the company's Kenya property, and development so far has given fair results.

This survey shows, quite clearly, that the goldfields of East Africa are still in an early stage of development. Work done so far suggests that, geologically, the country can definitely be regarded as a gold-bearing region, but the scale on which the precious metal can be profitably exploited remains to be proved. The moral for investors is precisely the same as in the case of every other goldfield which has reached, and passed, its primary stage of development. Success in overcoming inevitable difficulties and disappointments is likely to wait upon the companies and groups whose financial resources are most considerable and whose "backing" is most influential.

INVESTMENT NOTES

Post-Election Prospects.—Although the result of the General Election is unknown as we go to press, the Stock Exchange maintains its view that the National Government will be returned with a reduced but still relatively comfortable majority. There has been a tendency this week to "shade the quotation"—possibly as a result of wider realisation of the fact that a turnover of a mere 100,000 or so in marginal votes may change the presentation of a century of seats. Dealings in "majorities" would probably have attracted little interest this time, even in the absence of official discountenance—very properly given, in our view, for the publicity accorded to this form of gambling certainly does the "House" no good. In some quarters a considerable "boomlet" is prophesied in the event of any result except the defeat of the National Government. This view may be received with some caution. Experience suggests that the rôle of a General Election as a generator of market optimism is usually much exaggerated. The National Government's resounding victory in 1931 was followed by a downward, and not an upward, movement in quotations, which lasted for some weeks in the gilt-edged market and for six or seven months in the market for equity shares. In 1929 the failure of a Conservative Government to secure a majority may have slightly, but only slightly, accentuated the downward trend of ordinary share quotations, which started when the Bank rate was raised in the preceding February. The continuance of industrial recovery may be a far bigger bull point for the Stock Exchange than a dozen General Elections.

China and Japan.—The improvement in the Chinese bond market, which followed the formation of a strong Protection Committee last week, has now been succeeded by a reaction. The "word" has gone forth from the Japanese war office that Japan, "as a stabilising influence in the Far East, cannot overlook any attempt on the part of Great Britain to place semi-colonial China under the domination of British capital." This statement is apparently based upon "a rumour" of negotiations between China and Great Britain for a loan of £50,000,000. The figure is fantastic, and Sir Frederick Leith-Ross has denied the fact. British interests would doubtless be prepared to co-operate with the Powers, including Japan, in joint financial assistance to China, but a loan from London alone would carry too high a "political risk." But if the way to co-operative rehabilitation of China is to be blocked by America's silver senators on the one hand, and by Japan's generals on the other, the position of existing British bondholders will be unenviable. The market's inevitable repercussions, this week, have included a reduction in Japanese bond quotations on fears of the effect of a possible new military "drive" on Japan's already supercharged budget.

Rubber and the Native.—This week's news of serious import for rubber company shareholders. Dutch native rubber exports showed a large increase from 9,606,932 kilos, for September to 17,763,628 kilos, in October. The export duty has been successively raised from 20 guilders per 100 kilos, at the end of September to a present level of 29 guilders, the last three guilders having been imposed at one fell swoop this week. These increases have exceeded the rise in the commodity, but the reduction of the native grower's margin appears to have produced a reverse effect from that intended. The policy of an export cess, in fact, has little but expediency in its favour, and has been excessively applied. In consequence, the native producer, whose "costs" are reckoned in terms of effort and not cash, has striven to maintain his absolute money return by increasing his output. The criticism that the native problem was not solved but "papered over" when the Restriction Scheme was first started has thus been completely vindicated. As the latest increase in duty reduces the net return to the native grower from about 3½ cents to 2½ cents per half-kilogramme, there is no assurance that the producers near the coast will not further increase their sales. Meanwhile, the registration of native areas is proceeding, but a considerable "speeding-up" of the survey is being demanded both in London and Amsterdam, so that individual restriction may be introduced at the earliest opportunity. Neither the commodity nor the share market has taken strong action on the news, but business has been very restricted. The course of quotations and present valuation of some leading rubber shares suggests that prices are moving uneasily between this year's extremes:—

| Company (and Ord. Share Determination) | Ord. Divs., two latest years ending | | Ordinary Share Quotations | | | | | | Yield (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|------|-----|---------|---------|----|-----------|---|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | End. Jan. 1934 | 1935 | | | Present | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | High | Low | Present | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allied Sumatra (21) | Nil | 24 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Anglo-Dutch (21) | Nil | 4 | 21 | 9 | 17 | 11 | 9 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 |
| East Asiatic (21) | Nil | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Central (21) | Nil | 4 | 15 | 0 | 19 | 6 | 14 | 0 | 17 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Gula Kalmpong (21) | Nil | 5 | 29 | 4 | 28 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 28 |
| Lingsi Plantations (11) | Nil | Nil | 18 | 9 | 20 | 7 | 15 | 6 | 18 | 9 | Nil | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Mertimus Pagar (21) | 5 | 71 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| United Genting (21) | 9 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 |

Until the native situation has been brought definitely under control, the market is likely to be unstable. The outlook suggests the prospect of quietness at best, and of greatly increased uncertainty if individual native restriction is not speedily introduced.

America Sells in London.—The Treasury has given its sanction to the repatriation of a large block of American-held shares in Electric and Musical Industries. The announcement follows hard upon similar developments in the case of General Electric and Associated Electrical Industries. The E.M.I. shares are being acquired from the Radio Corporation of America, which formerly held a large interest in the Gramophone Company, which was merged with the Columbia business on the formation of E.M.I. in 1931. The report of the Radio Corporation showed that on December 31st last it held 29.2 per cent. of the ordinary and 0.2 per cent. of the preference capital of E.M.I. The maximum sum involved, at present market prices, may accordingly be put at a tentative figure of £2,350,000. This sum compares with suggested figures of £300,000 for the Associated Electrical and £2,250,000 for the General Electric transactions. The Boots Pure Drug deal in 1933 (see *The Economist*, May 13, 1933, page 1029) evidently set a precedent in repatriation. In some quarters the latest transactions are interpreted as a bull point for the shares concerned although, unlike the Boots operation, they do not affect controlling interests, which have remained in British hands throughout. Whether the boards concerned will pursue a more generous dividend policy is a matter of guesswork. There is no particular reason why they should. From the broader investment aspect, unequivocal conclusions are more difficult. American participation in the British market from 1925 to 1929 may be regarded as part

holder of an exclusive prospecting licence over eight square miles in the Musoma district, across the border in the Tanganyika territory. The area is thirty miles from the company's Kenya property, and development so far has given fair results.

This survey shows, quite clearly, that the goldfields of East Africa are still in an early stage of development. Work done so far suggests that, geologically, the country can definitely be regarded as a gold-bearing region, but the scale on which the precious metal can be profitably exploited remains to be proved. The moral for investors is precisely the same as in the case of every other goldfield which has reached, and passed, its primary stage of development. Success in overcoming inevitable difficulties and disappointments is likely to wait upon the companies and groups whose financial resources are most considerable and whose "backing" is most influential.

INVESTMENT NOTES

Post-Election Prospects.—Although the result of the General Election is unknown as we go to press, the Stock Exchange maintains its view that the National Government will be returned with a reduced but still relatively comfortable majority. There has been a tendency this week to "shade the quotation"—possibly as a result of wider realisation of the fact that a turnover of a mere 100,000 or so in marginal votes may change the representation of a century of seats. Dealings in "majorities" would probably have attracted little interest this time, even in the absence of official discountenance—very properly given, in our view, for the publicity accorded to this form of gambling certainly does the "House" no good. In some quarters a considerable "boomlet" is prophesied in the event of any result except the defeat of the National Government. This view may be received with some caution. Experience suggests that the rôle of a General Election as a generator of market optimism is usually much exaggerated. The National Government's resounding victory in 1931 was followed by a downward, and not an upward, movement in quotations, which lasted for some weeks in the gilt-edged market and for six or seven months in the market for equity shares. In 1929 the failure of a Conservative Government to secure a majority may have slightly, but only slightly, accentuated the downward trend of ordinary share quotations, which started when the Bank rate was raised in the preceding February. The continuance of industrial recovery may be a far bigger bull point for the Stock Exchange than a dozen General Elections.

* * *

China and Japan.—The improvement in the Chinese bond market, which followed the formation of a strong Protection Committee last week, has now been succeeded by a reaction. The "word" has gone forth from the Japanese war office that Japan, "as a stabilising influence in the Far East, cannot overlook any attempt on the part of Great Britain to place semi-colonial China under the domination of British capital." This statement is apparently based upon "a rumour" of negotiations between China and Great Britain for a loan of £50,000,000. The figure is fantastic, and Sir Frederick Leith-Ross has denied the fact. British interests would doubtless be prepared to co-operate with the Powers, including Japan, in joint financial assistance to China, but a loan from London alone would carry too high a "political risk." But if the way to co-operative rehabilitation of China is to be blocked by America's silver senators on the one hand, and by Japan's generals on the other, the position of existing British bondholders will be unenviable. The market's inevitable repercussions, this week, have included a reduction in Japanese bond quotations on fears of the effect of a possible new military "drive" on Japan's already supercharged budget.

Rubber and the Native.—This week's news is of serious import for rubber company shareholders. Dutch native rubber exports showed a large increase from 9,696,932 kilos. for September to 17,763,628 kilos. in October. The export duty has been successively raised from 20 guilders per 100 kilos. at the end of September to a present level of 29 guilders, the last three guilders having been imposed at one fell swoop this week. These increases have exceeded the rise in the commodity, but the reduction of the native grower's margin appears to have produced a reverse effect from that intended. The policy of an export cess, in fact, has little but expediency in its favour, and has been excessively applied. In consequence, the native producer, whose "costs" are reckoned in terms of effort and not cash, has striven to maintain his absolute money return by increasing his output. The criticism that the native problem was not solved but "papered over" when the Restriction Scheme was first started has thus been completely vindicated. As the latest increase in duty reduces the net return to the native grower from about 3½ cents to 2½ cents per half-kilogramme, there is no assurance that the producers near the coast will not further increase their sales. Meanwhile, the registration of native areas is proceeding, but a considerable "speeding-up" of the survey is being demanded both in London and Amsterdam, so that individual restriction may be introduced at the earliest opportunity. Neither the commodity nor the share market has taken strong action on the news, but business has been very restricted. The course of quotations and present valuation of some leading rubber shares suggests that prices are moving uneasily between this year's extremes:—

| Company (and Ord. Share denomination) | Ord. Divs. two latest years ending | | Ordinary Share Quotations | | | | | | Yield (%) | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|------|-----|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---|-----|----|---|
| | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | End Jan., 1934 | 1935 | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | | | | |
| | | | | High | Low | Present | | | | | | | |
| Allied Sumatra (£1) | Nil | 2½ | 16 | 0 | 17 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 6 | |
| Anglo-Dutch (£1) | Nil | 4 | 21 | 9 | 27 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 25 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| East Asiatic (£2) | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Central (£1) | Nil | 4 | 15 | 0 | 19 | 6 | 14 | 0 | 17 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 6 |
| Gula Kalumpang (£1) | Nil | 5 | 20 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 18 | 6 | 23 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Linggi Planggang (£1) | Nil | Nil | 18 | 9 | 20 | 7 | 15 | 6 | 18 | 9 | Nil | 0 | 0 |
| Mercianau Pongok (£2) | 5 | 7½ | 1 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| United Serdang (£2) | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 0 |

Until the native situation has been brought definitely under control, the market is likely to be unstable. The outlook suggests the prospect of quietness at best, and of greatly increased uncertainty if individual native restriction is not speedily introduced.

* * *

America Sells in London.—The Treasury has given its sanction to the repatriation of a large block of American-held shares in Electric and Musical Industries. The announcement follows hard upon similar developments in the case of General Electric and Associated Electrical Industries. The E.M.I. shares are being acquired from the Radio Corporation of America, which formerly held a large interest in the Gramophone Company, which was merged with the Columbia business on the formation of E.M.I. in 1931. The report of the Radio Corporation showed that on December 31st last it held 29.2 per cent. of the ordinary and 0.2 per cent. of the preference capital of E.M.I. The maximum sum involved, at present market prices, may accordingly be put at a tentative figure of £2,350,000. This sum compares with suggested figures of £300,000 for the Associated Electrical and £2,250,000 for the General Electric transactions. The Boots Pure Drug deal in 1933 (see the *Economist*, May 13, 1933, page 1029) evidently set a precedent in repatriation. In some quarters the latest transactions are interpreted as a bull point for the shares concerned although, unlike the Boots operation, they do not affect controlling interests, which have remained in British hands throughout. Whether the boards concerned will pursue a more generous dividend policy is a matter of guesswork. There is no particular reason why they should. From the broader investment aspect, unequivocal conclusions are more difficult. American participation in the British market from 1925 to 1929 may be regarded as part

10
KIMINGINI GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED

All communications to be
addressed to
"THE SECRETARY"

Telegraphic Address
KIMINGINI, CENT, LONDON

Telephone
METROPOLITAN 0621 (2 Lines)

KIM.

DIRECTORS
GODFREY CRESSWELL HUTCHINSON
THOMAS JOSEPH O'SHEA
WILLIAM TYBON
SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS BT
GENERAL SIR FRANCIS REGINALD WINGATE BT
G.C.B. ETC

PRINCES HOUSE,
95, GRESHAM STREET,
LONDON, E. C. 2.

27th November 1935

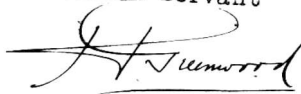
The Under Secretary of State
for the Colonies,
COLONIAL OFFICE, S.W.

Sir,

I beg to enclose herewith a copy of Sir
Robert Williams' Speech made at the Annual General
Meeting of this Company held today, which may be of
interest to your Department.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant



Publicity Department

KIMINGINI GOLD MINING COMPANY, LTD.

**Annual
General Meeting**

on

Wednesday, 27th November, 1935

SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS'
ADDRESS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

KIMINGINI GOLD MINING COMPANY, LTD.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Wednesday, 27th November, 1935.

ADDRESS OF SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The CHAIRMAN: Ladies and Gentlemen,
I propose that the Report and Accounts should be taken as read.

This is the first meeting of shareholders since the Statutory Meeting held towards the end of last year shortly after the incorporation of the Company, and the accounts deal with preliminary operations prior to mill production, the development of the properties and the erection of the plant. It will refer briefly to the main items of the treatment of "Creditors" and Mine Stores, a great deal of which were in Equipment and Mine Stores, a great deal of which were in transit at the date of the Balance Sheet.

The sum of £31,177 due to Kentan Gold Areas comprises various Buildings, Plant and Equipment taken over from that Company.

On the Assets side of the Balance Sheet "Purchase of Properties Account" is shown at £339,311.

Expenditure on and Equipment of Properties and Mine Development entered at £142,669 and £29,033 respectively has approximated very closely to the original estimates.

Prospecting and Exploration of outlying estimates represents the expenditure on preliminary investigations of the Yalakia, Muchang and Lodge Claims and of the Yalakia Alluvial Area.

Debtors and payments in advance £4,289, are good, and the majority of the items have since been settled.

Income and Expenditure Account shows a debit balance of £19,859 after charging all London Management Expenses and expenditure in Africa on the Alluvial Workings in the Yala and Gorigori River Areas, also the sum of £9,578 for depreciation of Buildings, Plant, Machinery and Equipment.

MINING OPERATIONS.

Dealing with operations, you have been kept fully informed by means of a series of progress reports of Sir Robert Williams & Company.

The mill, as you know, commenced test operations on the 15th June, and since then has been running intermittently, while various adjustments were made to get it into first class

order, which has now been successfully accomplished. The mill returns for June and July, August, September and October have been published in the Press, and I need not recapitulate them, except to say that the tailings loss has been reduced to 0.3 dwet per ton and that recovery has been maintained at about 94 per cent. of the total gold in the ore. Up to 25th October the total ore crushed was 8,235 tons and 2,013 ozs. of gold were recovered, giving a revenue of £14,196. The returns for October, when a proportion of hard ores taken from below the 150 ft. or adit level was included in the feed, show that the mill is fully up to capacity, that is, 100 tons of ore per 24 hours. From nature, and requires longer time for treatment, which consequently reduces the tonnage capacity. The mill was not primarily designed for ore of that nature, but for the hard ore from the lower levels.

We have not, however, as we anticipated, been getting sufficient development ore of suitable grade from the lower levels, and have, therefore, had to mill an undue proportion of the clayey ore from slopes above the adit level. In addition, various troubles have been experienced with the mill, particularly with the filters, which have necessitated frequent stoppages. On account of the difficulties in ore development, and also because of the big widths of the slopes in the clayey ore have inevitably resulted in dilution of the values, the grade of the mill feed has remained low, and will continue so until development is further ahead. We are now making trials with the object of eliminating barren material so as to improve the grade, before sending the ore to the mill.

DEVELOPMENT OF KIMINGINI AND MUSGRAVE REEFS.

With regard to ore development, your principal properties are, as you know, the Kimingini and Musgrave Reefs, which are about two miles apart, and our efforts have been mainly directed so to opening up these two reefs—particularly, the Kimingini reef, erected in the remarkably short time of less than a year after your Company's incorporation. Our policy in that direction was influenced to a great extent by a desire to assist the rapid

development of the Kakamega gold field in the interests of the colony, and I may mention that when I visited Kenya in March of 1934, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne, told me that the opening up of the field was of vital importance. Consequently, I decided on a bold policy of proceeding to erect the mill as soon as possible, while pushing on with the development of the lower levels of the mine in the expectation that sufficient ore would be available to feed the mill when it was completed.

I felt that I was justified in that course in view of the very favourable results obtained on the surface and at the adit level. I was also influenced by the very favourable report of Sir Albert Kison, the noted geologist, who examined the field on behalf of the Government, and particularly by his opinion that there were indications that the reefs would persist in depth, an opinion which our drilling work at depth has so far corroborated.

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

It will interest you to know that His Excellency the Governor, on a recent inspection of Kinningji, stated that my visit to Kenya had been most helpful, and that he would push on to success and that he had every confidence in my policy.

One thing which had particularly struck me in my examination of the Kinningji assays was the continual variation in the values from very high to quite low, and, to satisfy myself as to the actual results which could be obtained, I had a series of milling tests carried out on ore taken from different parts of the mine. These showed that an average ore of 15 dwt. per ton might fairly be expected, and this estimate was subsequently reduced to 12 dwt. when the sampling over 1,200 ft. of the 150 ft. level was completed.

The work which has since been done has shown that the opening up of the mine is not as straightforward as was expected, owing to the large number of fault and slip planes met with which have caused complex displacements of the ore bodies. On the Adit Level we have proved two distinct rich shoots of gold with an intervening poor section of white quartz. The Western shoot extends for 600 ft., and assays 22 dwt. gold per ton over 36 in. width, and the Eastern Shoot for 180 ft. averaging 24 dwt. gold per ton over 37 in. width. The white quartz, which in places is also associated with the rich shoots, extends over 700 ft. and assays from 2 to 4 dwt.

On the 300 ft. level, about 800 ft. of driving had been done by the end of October, mostly from the eastern end of the mine, and about 500 ft. of the white quartz vein had been traced, showing similar or slightly better values than on the adit level. On the 100 ft. level, a rich western shoot, a wince 681 ft. West of the

Main Shaft is being sunk from adit level, and from 10 to 35 ft. depth averages 15.8 dwt. over 30 in. Another wince 271 ft. west of main shaft being sunk on this vein averages from 5 to 40 ft., 13.3 dwt. over 30 in.

The rich eastern shoot was struck in a pyritic form in No. 1 Shaft at 274 ft., showing an average of 20.8 dwt. over 83 in. width. A wince is being sunk on the same body from the adit level, and this from 5 ft. to 35 ft. down averaged 14.3 dwt. gold per ton over 44 in. width. A raise is also being put up on the same body from the 300 ft. level, and this for 60 ft. up averaged 6.0 dwt. over 30 in. width. The body has also been driven on from Shaft 1, and for 52 ft. west connecting this Shaft to the raise averaged 9.3 dwt. over 30 in. width. The drive east has been commenced and also shows good values.

The main shaft is being sunk to the 450 ft. level as quickly as possible, so that the exploration of the ore bodies may be proceeded with on that level also. By the end of October it had reached 407 ft.

MUSGRAVE MINE.

A main shaft has been sunk to 150 ft. depth and 316 ft. of driving shows an average value of 5.22 dwt. over 30 in. width. Previously 300 ft. of driving on the adit level showed an average value of 9.9 dwt. gold per ton over 30 in. width. This level runs northward from a point vertically above the face of the north drive on the 150 ft. level, the last 20 ft. of which averaged 14.5 dwt. over 30 in. 50 ft. north of the face, No. 1 borehole cut the vein at 127 ft. depth, giving an assay of 23.7 dwt. over 34 in. width. There are, therefore, good indications of a strike length of at least 600 ft. of pay ore down to the 150 ft. level.

ALLUVIAL GOLD.

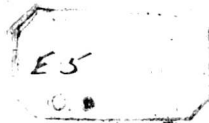
Washing was carried out in the lower reaches of the Yala River, in the Yalaka Area, but after this had been in progress for some months, the dam and flume were completely destroyed by the river coming down in flood. It was not considered worth while to incur the expense of rebuilding the dam, and no further work has been done in this area.

In the Yalaka Area, where there is an estimated 850,000 cubic yards of gravel containing 8,900 oz. of alluvial gold, a small dredging scheme to recover the gold is under consideration. This work, however, will not be undertaken immediately, as our efforts are being concentrated on Kinningji development.

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation of the excellent work which has been done by the African staff in getting the mill into operation so quickly.

METROPOLITAN
(L. 1188)

9
PRINCES HOUSE,
95, GRESHAM STREET,
LONDON, E.C.2.



15th October, 1935.

DEAR SIR (OR MADAM),

We enclose copy of Messrs. Sir Robert Williams & Co.'s Progress Report No. 5 on the work on the properties in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory in which this Company is interested.

Yours faithfully,

KENTAN GOLD AREAS LIMITED,

R. W. EDNIE,

Secretary.

KENTAN GOLD AREAS LIMITED.

Progress Report No. 5

OF

SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS & CO.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

SANZA CONCESSIONS.

In view of the favourable results shown by the underground work, the option for the purchase of the properties of the East African Engineering & Trading Company, covering an area of about 220 square miles, was exercised on August 22nd and a private company, to be called the "Saragura Development Company," is in course of formation to open up the important deposits already located and to prospect the rest of the area for other payable ore bodies.

Kentan Gold Areas will find the working capital and will hold or control nearly five-sixths of the total issued capital of the Saragura Development Company. Meantime, about £10,000 per month is being spent on the area and on the Morgan and Merry claims which are still under option.

Efforts are being concentrated on the Muinto Dineiro and Lone Cone deposits with the object of arriving at the gold production stage within two years. Diamond drilling is in hand to investigate the depth extension, and if this confirms expectations, a first treatment unit of about 500 tons daily capacity would be warranted.

For this purpose an operating company would have to be formed at an early date, in which case the shareholders of Kentan Gold Areas will be invited to subscribe the necessary working capital.

RECENT RESULTS are as follows:—

MUINTO DINEIRO.

Adit D. at 363 feet in, and a depth of 300 feet, cut contact ore averaging 3.6 dwts. over a horizontal width of 90 inches, and driving is being continued to cut the Eastern contact body.

The intermediate adit E.1, which was driven to prove the north-east extension from adit D. at a level 150 feet above the main adit level, cut contact ore from 58½ to 67½ feet, or a horizontal width of 108 inches, averaging 8.8 dwts. The main E. adit at 150 feet lower level has been commenced.

The contact body has therefore been cut so far in 5 adits over a strike length of 1,850 feet, showing good values and widths.

STAR AND COMET, KENTAN, NYAMARIRIMA AND MAWE MERU REEFS.

Underground development work is proceeding and giving satisfactory indications.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The all-weather road from Nungwe Bay on Lake Victoria to the properties has been completed, and ensures effective transport of machinery and supplies by lake steamers, either via Mombasa and Kisumu over the Kenya and Uganda Railways, or via Dar-es-Salaam and Mwanza over the Tanganyika Railways. The Tanganyika Government is also investigating a scheme for transport direct to the properties by road train from Isaka, a station on the Tanganyika Railways 155 miles south of Mwanza. Cheap transport rates are quoted over all of these routes.

A regular weekly aeroplane service between Kisumu and the properties is now running, and the headquarters are in wireless communication with the telegraph system.

KAKAMEGA, KENYA COLONY.

KAVIRONDO No. 1 AREA.

As the area has been well covered by prospection and the indications do not justify further expenditure, the Exclusive Prospecting Licence has not been renewed.

PARTNERSHIP PROPERTIES.

WITHIN THE 35 SQUARE MILE CONCESSION.

KAIMOSI.

Shaft 3, N. Crosscut off W. drive assayed 12.6 dwts. over 18 inches.

" 4 " " " " " 8.8 " " 60 "

OWOMBU.

Diamond drillhole No. 1 from 251½ to 254½ feet gave a core assay of 18.8 dwts. over 36 inches rod depth or about 18 inches true width.

KAVIRONDO No. 2 AREA.

The options over the Abimbo and Johnson & Starnes properties have been given up.

KIMINGINI GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A copy of the Fifth Progress Report of this Company, in which Kentan Gold Areas has a substantial holding, is enclosed herewith.

(Signed) SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS & CO.

15th October, 1935.

KIMINGINI GOLD MINING COMPANY
LIMITED.

Progress Report No. 5

OF

SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS & CO.

KIMINGINI MINE.

THE MILL of 100 tons per day nominal capacity commenced test operation on 15th June and the detailed results for July, August and September have already been published in the Press.

1,629.33 ounces of fine gold were recovered and realised £11,428.

The mill has not yet been run to capacity owing to frequent stoppages for making adjustments and remedying small defects incidental to the starting up of the plant, and the grade of the ore treated has been kept low during the running in period. Most of the defects have now been remedied and tailings assays greatly reduced.

The recovery for September was 94.9 per cent. of the fine gold present in the ore.

THE POWER PLANT during July and August produced 436,370 units, costing $\frac{1}{8}$ of a penny per unit at a load factor of 73 per cent.

MINE DEVELOPMENT. By the end of August the Main Shaft (No. 12) had reached 354 feet and Shaft 2 had reached the 300-foot level, on which about 450 feet of driving had been done.

MUSGRAVE MINE.

At the end of August the Main Shaft had been sunk to the 150-foot level on which 256 feet of driving has been done. The Shaft will be continued to the 300-foot level in due course.

MUCHANG AND LODGE CLAIMS.

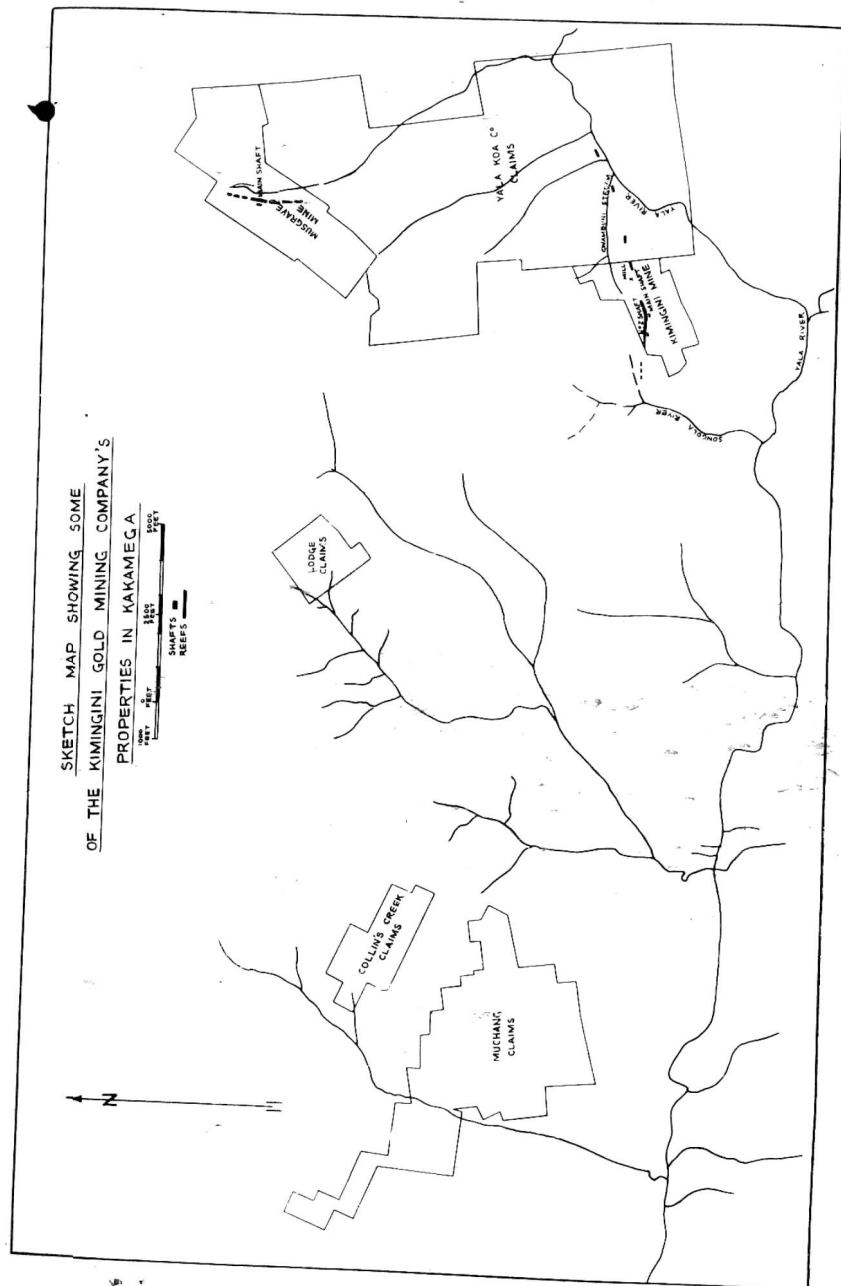
Preliminary work is in hand on these claims for further investigation by a definite programme of work.

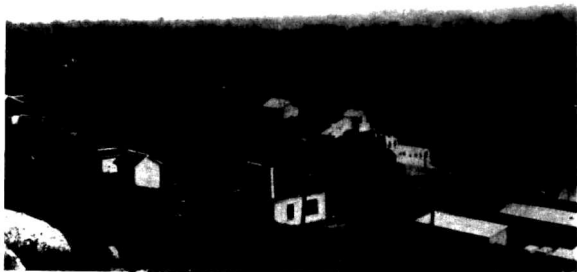
YALAKOA AREA.

The electrical prospection on which further work on the area will be based is not yet complete.

(Signed) SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS & CO.

15th October, 1935.





KIMINGSI - GENERAL VIEW - (SEE PAGE 21)



KIMINGSI - GENERAL VIEW - (SEE PAGE 21)



KIMINGSI - POWER HOUSE INTERIOR.



KIMINGSI - PART OF MILL INTERIOR.

AIR MAIL

KENYA
No. 354GOVERNMENT HOUSE
NAIROBI
KENYA17th JULY 1935.

Sir,

Note

with reference to your telegram No. 173 relative to the working of the gold-mining industry in this Colony, I have the honour to state that the industry is making steady progress.

Some of the leading companies are preparing for large scale production towards the end of the year and, generally, development is being hastened and a considerable amount of new plant is being installed.

In the No. 2 Area, the area most recently opened, the number of registered locations exceeds that of Kakamega by approximately fifty per cent and companies or standing are taking up options.

There has also been a marked increase of activity in Nos. 3 and 4 Areas and again at Lolgorien.

2. It is not possible to state with exactness the acreage under actual occupation because mining companies after a preliminary survey usually confine their surface operations to a comparatively small portion of their holdings. The following are the approximate figures:-

| Description of area | Estimated extent of area held under mining title | Estimated acreage under actual occupation. |
|---------------------|--|--|
| No. 1 Area | Exclusive Prospecting Licence of 1450 sq. miles | 640 |
| No. 2 Area | 30,000 acres | 2000 |
| Nos. 3 & 4 Areas | Exclusive Prospecting Licences of 1251 sq. miles | 2400 |
| No. 5 Area | 6,500 acres | 600 |
| Kakamega | 30,000 acres | 2000 |
| Lolgorien | 5,000 acres | 500 |
| TOTAL = | | 8140 acres |

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE,
MALCOLM MACDONALD, F.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S. W. 1.

3. The amount of gold mined between the 1st January 1926 and the 30th June 1935 approximates 52,480 fine ounces.

4. The Commissioner of Mines estimates the amount of revenue accruing to this Government between the 1st January 1931 and the 30th June 1935 as £70,000, made up as follows:-

For period 1st January 1931 to 31st December 1932.

| | | |
|----------------------|--|------------|
| Prospecting Licences | | |
| Registration Fees | | |
| Royalties | | |
| Conveyancing | | |
| Stamp Duty | | |
| Assay Fees | | |
| Sale of Maps | | |
| | | - £ 7,680. |

For period 1st January 1933 to 30th June 1935.

| | | | |
|---|---|--------------|------------|
| Mining fees | - | £30,900 | |
| Royalties | - | 9,000 | |
| Assay fees | - | 1,800 | |
| Stamp Duty | - | 18,000 | |
| Conveyancing, registration & Sale of Maps | - | <u>2,600</u> | - £62,300. |

I am unable to furnish a similar estimate for the period 1st January 1926 - 31st December 1930 for the reason that mining was then dealt with by a section of the then combined Department of Local Government, Lands, Settlement and Mines.

In your telegram under reference you asked for the amount accruing in licences or "in other ways"; in this connection, beyond the estimate given above, I am unable to assess the value of the new industry to Trade and Commerce generally. It has not been inconsiderable and it has done much to palliate the effects of the fall in prices of primary agricultural products.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,


ACTING GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

COPY FOR RE REGISTRATION



Telegram from the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated 23rd July 1935. Received 11.22 a.m 23rd July 1935.

IMPORTANT
No 173

No 6
Your telegram No 185 of the 22nd July Mining Industry making steady progress. Some companies are preparing for large scale production end of the year. Elsewhere development being pushed forward and considerable amount of new plant being installed. In No 2 area the last opened to prospecting number of registered locations exceeds that of Kakamega by approximately 50 per cent and companies of standing are taking up options. Marked increase in activities No 3 and No 4 areas and Lolgorieaz. Not possible to state accurately acreage under actual occupation because companies after preliminary survey usually confine surface operations to comparatively small portions. Following figures are approximate.

No 1 area 640 acres No 2 area 2000 acres No 3 and No 4 areas 2400 acres No 5 area 600 acres Kakamega 2000 acres Lolgorieaz 500 acres.

Gold mined since 1st January 1926 to 30th June 1935 approximate 52,480 fine ounces. Revenue accrued between 1st January 1931 and 30th June 1935 in mining fees royalties stamp duties and other ways approximate £70,000. Unable to furnish similar estimates for period 1st January 1926 to 31st December 1930 because Mining Department was section of local Government Land Settlement and Mines Department.

C. O.

38105/35

Mr. *Question 22 down*

Kenya

6
7.15 pm 22/1/35
22
C.F.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson.

Sir G. Tomlinson

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

Answered by No 1
L.F.

6 11
23

DRAFT. Tel.

Important
Lyonna Nairobi

No. 185. Material
asked for in my tel. 17th
not included in
air mail received today.
Please telegraph summary
with least possible delay

FURTHER ACTION.

SECRET

METROPOLITAN 0621
(2 LINES)

3
27
PRINCES HOUSE,
95, GRESHAM, STREET,
LONDON, E.C.2.

RECEIVED
20 JUN 1935
C. O. REOY

19th June, 1935.

DEAR SIR (OR MADAM),

We enclose copy of Messrs. Sir Robert Williams & Co.'s Progress Report No. 4 on the properties in Kenya in which this Company is interested.

Yours faithfully,

KIMINGINI GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED,

R. W. EDNIE,

Secretary.

METROPOLITAN 0621
(2 LINES)

PRINCES HOUSE.

95, GRESHAM STREET,
LONDON, E.C.2.



19th June, 1935.

DEAR SIR (OR MADAM),

We enclose copy of Messrs. Sir Robert
Williams & Co.'s Progress Report No. 4 on the
properties in Kenya in which this Company is
interested.

Yours faithfully,

KIMINGINI GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED,

R. W. EDNIE,

Secretary.

KIMINGINI GOLD MINING COMPANY
LIMITED.

Progress Report No. 4
OF
SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS & CO.

KIMINGINI MINE.

MACHINERY AND PLANT. In the power house the first power unit operated throughout April at about 25% load factor. The second power unit was completed and commenced operating also in April. The power house and auxiliaries were 95% completed at end of April.

The Gorigori water supply scheme was completed during April and put into operation. Provision of a domestic water supply has also been completed.

The workshops are completed and in full operation.

It is expected to be able to have the first trial run with the mill towards the end of the present month.

MINE DEVELOPMENT. The Main Shaft (No. 12) and Shaft No. 1 are down to the 300-foot-level and this level is now being opened up. Shaft No. 2 in the western section is also being sunk to the 300-foot level. The sinking of the Main Shaft from the 300 to the 450-foot level is in progress.

The following information has recently been received:—

In the western section of the mine 160 feet of driving on the vein from Winze 530 W. averages 37.8 dwts. over 30 inches. From Winze 430 W. 55 feet of driving averages 24.6 dwts. over 30 inches. From Winze 340 W. 40 feet of driving averages 27.4 dwts. over 30 inches.

In the eastern section of the mine, on the 56-foot level, 65 feet of driving from Winze 100 E. averages 58 dwts. over 33 inches.

In the crosscut north from Winze 190 E., at 56 feet depth, the two walls of the crosscut from 7 to 20 feet from the winze average 8.6 dwts. over 156 inches.

Winze 21 E. for a depth of 30 feet below adit level shows an average of 22.3 dwts. gold over 52 inches width on the east wall of winze.

The foregoing information goes to show that the original estimates as to average value of the mine, taking rich and poor ore together, are likely to be borne out.

MUSGRAVE MINE.

The main shaft has been sunk to 158 feet depth and crosscutting started at 150 feet preparatory to driving north and south on the veins at this level.

YALAKOA AREA.

An Agreement has recently been concluded with the vendors to work this area in partnership with them, and a programme of work has been formulated, comprising systematic pitting, diamond drilling and geophysical prospecting of the area.

YALAKISA E.P.Ls.

The work of evaluation of the alluvial ground along this portion of the Yala River has been completed, and a scheme for the recovery of the gold from these alluvials by dredging is now under consideration.

ALLUVIAL GOLD SLUICING.

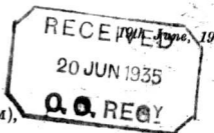
Operations were suspended in May owing to the descent of the Yala River in flood which resulted in the destruction of dam and flume. The operations to date have been disappointing owing to the small yield of the ground treated. The work up to suspension of operations had yielded 194.4 ounces of bullion, containing 172.4 ounces of gold and 20.2 ounces of silver.

(Signed) STR ROBERT WILLIAMS & CO.

19th June, 1935.

METROPOLITAN 0821
(2 LINES)

PRINCES HOUSE,
95, GRESHAM STREET
LONDON



DEAR SIR (OR MADAM),

We enclose copy of Messrs. Sir Robert Williams & Co.'s Progress Report No. 4 on the work on the properties in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory in which this Company is interested.

Yours faithfully,

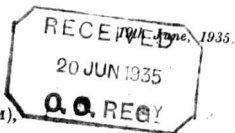
KENTAN GOLD AREAS LIMITED,

R. W. EDNIE,

Secretary.

METROPOLITAN 0621
(5 LINES)

2
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7

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LIMITED.

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19th June, 1935.

29

-KENTAN GOLD AREAS LIMITED.

PROGRESS REPORT No. 4

OF

SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS & CO.

The following is a summary of the main developments since the issue of our last Report, dated February 20th, 1935.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY OPTIONS.

SANZA CONCESSIONS.

COMET-STAR DEPOSIT. This is the centre of the Western group of deposits shown on the accompanying maps and is situated about 5 miles west of the headquarters camp. Three shafts and two adits are in progress and underground work has been done on the Comet and Kentan Reefs, and sampling has shown the following results:—

No. 1 Shaft. 50-foot level. Comet Reef drive for 335 feet length averaged 4.25 dwts. gold per ton over 40 inches width. A winze being sunk on the reef from this level averaged 8.25 dwts. gold over 43 inches width to 15 feet below the level.

No. 2 Shaft. 50-foot level. Comet Reef drive for 60 feet length averaged 16.5 dwts. gold per ton over 54 inches width. The north face of this drive assayed 39 dwts. This face is 700 feet distant from the south end of drive from No. 1 Shaft.

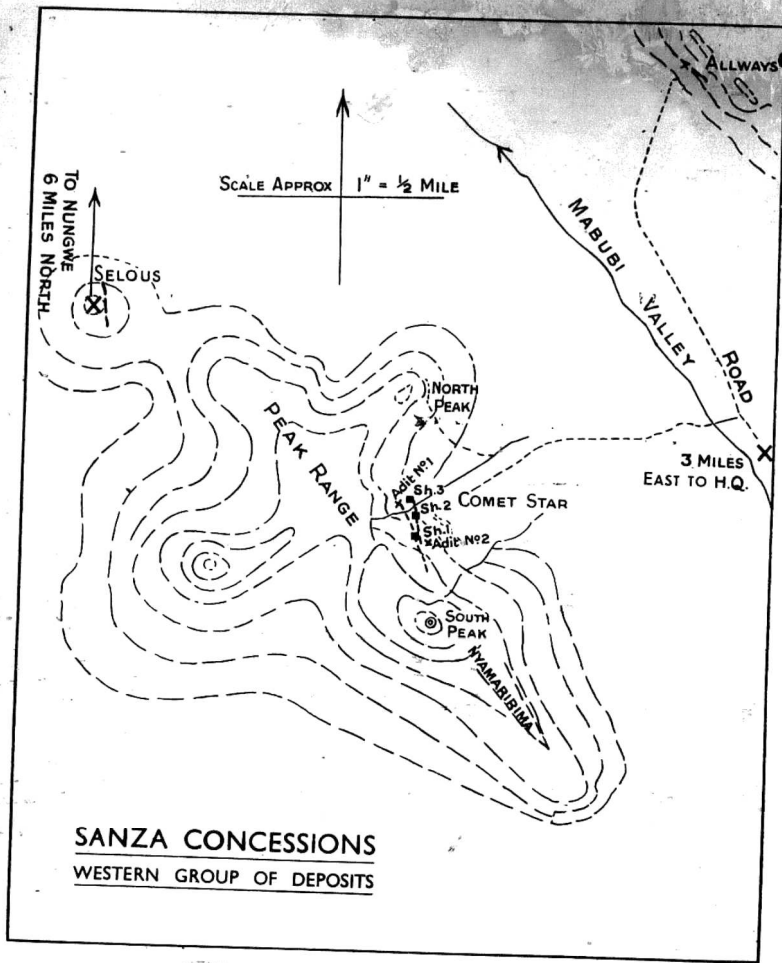
No. 1 Shaft. 50-foot level. Kentan Reef drive for 120 feet length averages 14.2 dwts. over 40.5 inches width. This reef appears to be a west branch from the Comet Reef.

NYAMARIRIMA. Three shafts and two adits have been started on this deposit. Shaft No. 22 to 20 feet depth assays 3.75 dwts. gold per ton over 67 inches width.

ALLWAYS DEPOSIT.—An adit is in progress but has not yet reached the ore body.

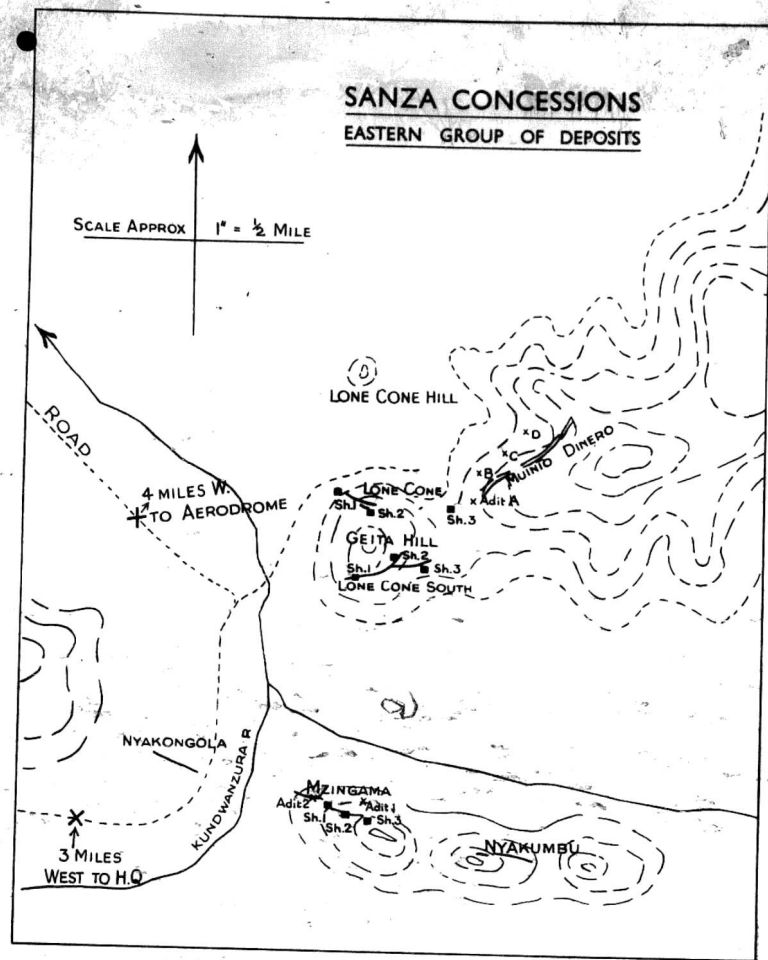
MUINTO DINEIRO. This is shown on the map of the Eastern group of deposits and is situated about 5 to 6 miles east of the headquarters camp. It consists of a N.E.—S.W. ridge, along which trenching exposed two parallel ore bodies 80 to 100 feet apart. A re-sampling of the south-eastern ore body in these trenches shows an average of 6.75 dwts. gold per ton over a width of 244 inches for a length of 1,150 feet.

Four adits are being driven into the hill from the N.W. flank at distances about 400 to 500 feet apart. These are marked A, B, C, D on the map and will connect with an adit level which will have an average depth of about 270 feet below the surface outcrops. A drive along the reef from Adit A for 310 feet length averages 4.83 dwts. gold per long ton over 47 inches width, with an average depth of 100 feet of reef above the adit. Adit B cut an ore body on which 30 feet of driving gave an average assay of 4.1 dwts. gold over 42 inches width. Adit C cut this ore body showing an assay value of 3.75 dwts. gold per ton over 60 inches width. This adit cut a second ore body about 100 feet further in, which assayed 16.5 dwts. gold per ton over a width of 54 inches, with 350 feet depth of ore above the adit. It is important to note that further adits will be driven into the hill to connect with a level 300 feet below the level referred to above, or a total depth of about 570 feet of ore can be developed without shaft sinking or pumping. The outcrops on this ridge have been traced for a distance of over 3,500 feet.



LONE CONE DEPOSIT. Three shafts have been sunk over a length of about 3,000 feet, of which the easternmost (No. 3) is 800 feet west of Muinto Dineiro Adit A. Trench samples over 1,000 feet of strike average 3.75 dwts. gold per ton over 71 inches. Shaft 2 for 350 feet of driving on the 50-foot level shows 8 dwts. gold over 48 inches width, but three crosscuts show that there are parallel ore bodies extending over an aggregate width of about 40 feet. The south crosscut has exposed a further body about 160 feet to south of the main body, with 9.8 dwts. over 60 inches width.

LONE CONE SOUTH. Trenching shows about 470 feet length at west end averaging 4.2 dwts. gold over 50 inches width, while the main section shows 980 feet length with 8.3 dwts. over 60 inches width. Three shafts are in progress.



MZINGAMA. Three shafts and two adits are in progress.

Shaft 1, depth 22 ft. assays 3 dwts. gold per ton over 69 inches width.
 " 2, " 20 ft. " 7 " " " " 72 inches "
 " 3, " 15 ft. " 6.6 " " " " 69 inches "

MAWE MERU AND TWELS DEPOSITS are situated about 18 miles to south of Geita Hill. Three shafts are in progress over a strike length of 800 feet.

Shaft 1, depth 21 ft. assays 2.5 dwts. gold per ton over 62 inches width.
 " 2, " 22 ft. " 5.25 " " " " 46 inches "
 " 3, " 16 ft. " 86 " " " " " 91 inches "

MUSOMA DISTRICT.

An option has been acquired over an Exclusive Prospecting Licence covering an area of 4 square miles on the Ikungu Peninsula, on the east coast of Lake Victoria, 120 miles south of Kisumu. Investigation is now in progress.

KAKAMEGA, KENYA COLONY.

KAVIRONDO No. 1 AREA.

Prospecting of this area continues. Some auriferous quartz reefs have been found at Amali in the central part of the area, which are being investigated by shafts and cross-cutting at 50 feet depth. There are, however, no results of importance to report to date.

PARTNERSHIP PROPERTIES AND HOLDINGS.

Properties within the 35 Square Mile Concession.

KIBIRI. Underground work has been suspended pending the results of the diamond drilling. Borehole No. 4 had not yet reached the mineralised contact at a depth of 430 feet. Banka drilling of the superficial eluvial on a 100-foot grid is to be carried out.

KAIMOSI DEPOSIT. There are four shafts and an adit in progress.

In the westernmost shaft (No. 3), driving on the 50-foot level and crosscutting at intervals has exposed the gozzan body for a length of 250 feet. Two of the crosscuts gave 12.5 and 12.8 dwts. gold respectively over 18 and 105 inches (the latter with 3.65 ounces of silver). In Shaft 4 (750 feet N.E. of Shaft 3) the gozzan body has been intersected by 5 crosscuts over a strike length of 150 feet and shows an average of about 3.5 dwts. gold over 65 inches width at 100 feet below surface (same elevation as 50-foot level in Shaft 3). The adit is being driven to intersect this body at a depth 100 feet below the above levels, but has still about 400 feet to go to reach the ore body. The values in the upper levels are patchy owing to leaching, but at the adit level the ore should be free from leaching effects. Recently a sulphide formation has been cut, 15 feet to north of the gozzan body, assaying 1.7 dwts. gold and 2.2 ounces silver per ton over 60 inches width.

OWOMBU DEPOSIT. Shaft No. 4. The E.-W. drives on the 50-foot level average 8.6 dwts. gold over 44 inches width for a length of 125 feet along the strike. On the surface this vein has been traced for 250 feet, and three trenches showed an average of 7.1 dwts. gold over 23 inches width.

NEW OPTIONS. Two options have been acquired over properties in the Kavirondo No. 2 Area, which is south of the No. 1 Area. These are:—

- (1) Abimbo Syndicate exclusive prospecting licence over an area of 202 reef claims, and an E.P.L. of $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles on which practically no underground work has been done. The owners have been operating a small stamp battery for treating auriferous float.
- (2) Johnson and Starnes areas, aggregating 318 reef claims, on which the owners have done considerable sinking and driving at 80 feet depth, and from which some high assay values have been obtained.

These areas are both under investigation.

KIMINGINI GOLD MINING COMPANY LTD.

The progress report relating to this Company, in which Kentan Gold Areas Ltd. has a substantial interest, is enclosed herewith.

(Signed) SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS & CO.

19th June, 1935.

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19th June, 1935.

KENYA.

No. 170.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

MARCH, 1935.



Sir,

No 42
3006/33
PS

With reference to your note No. M/3 of the 19th July, 1933, forwarding an extract from the official Report on the subject of the compensation for disturbance payable to natives in the Kakamega Mining Area, I have the honour to transmit a copy of the scale which is now being used as a basis for assessing the compensation due to natives for disturbance in Central Kavirondo. A copy of the old scale is enclosed for easy reference.

2. As you are aware it has been considered desirable to encourage the voluntary settlement of claims between prospectors and natives as much as possible and the intention of these scales is not to set up a rigid standard of compensation but to establish some basis for common-sense agreement.

In order to appreciate the factors which have operated to make the application of the Kakamega scale to Central Kavirondo unsuitable, it is necessary to pay some attention to the course that compensation has taken.

3. Two scales have been tried at Kakamega both of which in addition to including compensation for disturbance also include other items such as compensation for the erection of mining pegs and rent for residence/...

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

MAJOR SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

KENYA.

No. 170.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

MARCH, 1935.



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3006/33

49

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SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

residence. These other items account for a large proportion of the total compensation which is paid and they have remained unaltered.

4. The first scale in force in Kakamega provided for 2 cents compensation for each maize stalk or other plant but as the counting of plants was obviously tedious and impracticable scale no. 2 was introduced substituting 3 cents per square yard for growing crops. The charge of 1 cent per square yard per quarter (approximately £10 per acre per annum) was retained. This is the scale referred to by you in Parliament and it still obtains generally in Kakamega, though it has been modified by agreement with the natives concerned in particular cases when large areas have been involved.

5. At the time that this scale was formulated the law required the discovery of "reef on place" before claims could be pegged. This resulted in discovery trenches being dug in many isolated places. The amendment of the law to obviate the necessity of discovering "reef on place" and the closer identification of the mineralised area has resulted in surface operations becoming concentrated in relatively smaller areas, and the acre rather than the square yard has become the natural unit of measurement.

Accordingly in some cases where the work was concentrated and comparatively little disturbance took place, the Provincial Commissioner agreed to compensation being paid at the rate of £6 per acre per annum, and the natives themselves, in the case

of the Kimingini Gold mining company, agreed to receive £10 per quarter for operations within an area of 113 acres. Since the actual operations covered an area of about 30 acres only, this compensation worked out at the rate of about Shs.2/- per acre per month.

6. When No. 2. Area was opened to prospecting scale no. 2 was at first applied. The prospectors first tended to settle in the sparsely inhabited region south of the Iala river, but shortly moved in much larger numbers to the uninhabited bush country in Sakwa on the lake shore.

The District Commissioner, Central Kavirondo, represented at once that the scale in force in Kakamega was entirely unsuited to this area which consisted for the most part of dense bush entirely uninhabited, and that unless the scale was reduced great difficulties would result when leases were granted.

The Provincial Commissioner and District Commissioner consulted with the Local Native Council and it was decided to reduce the Kakamega scale as regards the item for land disturbance to Shs.2/- per acre per month with a minimum payment of Shs.1/- per trench. This is Scale No. 3 as at present in force in Central Kavirondo.

7. The difference between the two scales is not so great as might at first appear. Under the new scale, Shs.2/- per month is paid in some cases for a couple of trenches. The total area of these trenches must often amount to less than the 600

square yards for which an equivalent sum would be payable under the kakamega scale.

The great advantage of the new scale is that payments are made monthly instead of quarterly and the tedious system of measuring in square yards is abolished.

8. The prospectors in Central Kavirondo have been pressed to make their own arrangements with the natives assisted by the advice of the Native Assessor, who was chosen by the natives themselves and appointed by the Local Native Council, and the tendency is, in the case of large areas, for compensation to be paid by a single monthly payment embracing all the items in the scale.

9. I trust that I have made it clear that the very different conditions which obtain in Central Kavirondo have necessitated an alteration in the scale, that this alteration has been accepted by the natives themselves and that in all the circumstances the new scale is not less generous than the scale in force in kakamega.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

Arthur

ACTING GOVERNOR.

SCALE NO. 2.

RATES OF COMPENSATION PAYABLE TO NATIVES
AS OFFICIALLY RECOMMENDED.

1. Per Mining Peg - 50 cents (once only).
2. Disturbance (including area covered by spoil) - Payable Quarterly.
 - (a) Fallow Land - 1 cent per sq. yard.
 - (b) Cultivated but not planted land - In addition to (a) 1 cent per sq.yard non-recurrent) } First payment - 2 cents.
 - (c) Planted Land - In addition to (a) 3 cents per sq.yd. (non-recurrent) } First payment - 4 cents.

Augur holes according to class of land.

(a) 1 cent, (b) 2 cents, (c) 4 cents.

3. European Rent:- 3/- per head per month, excepting only miners' wives not in possession of a Prospecting Right. This is collected by an Official Native Clerk.
4. Offices, Stores, Labour Camps:- 5/- per acre per month with a minimum of 1/- per month.
5. banana trees - 1/- if bearing; otherwise 50 cents. Other trees and bush according to value.

NOTE. All land and all trees are the property of a Native. Please get in touch with him through his Mlango before using them.

There is no objection to any miner arranging with the native authorities for a general monthly payment to cover all disturbance, (but not including rent) so as to avoid continual measurements, but any such agreement should be in writing and witnessed by the local Police Officer or another Government Official.

SCALE NO. 3.

COMPENSATION IN CENTRAL KAVIRONDO (i.e.
THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN PARTS OF
NO. II AREA).

The following Revised Scales have been approved by the District Commissioner, Central Kavirondo, Kisumu.

COMPENSATION.

- (a) Land actually disturbed - 2/- per acre or alternatively 1/- per trench, per month.
- (b) Damage to Crops. - 3 cents per square yard in addition to (a).
- (c) Mining pegs. - 50 cents each (once only) except in bush country where they are not payable.
- (d) Banana trees. - 1/- each if bearing; otherwise 50 cents each.
- (e) Trees of appreciable size should be paid for, also thatching grass, but not worthless bush.

- RENT. (a) Non-Natives. - 3/- per head, per month (prospectors' wives who do not hold prospecting rights are excused Rent).
- (b) Labour Camps, Offices etc. but not residences. - 5/- per acre per month, or in proportion.

NOTE.

Prospectors should get in touch with the local Mlango at once, and pay compensation to him for distribution to the landowners. It is advisable to draw up a general agreement, in the presence of a police or other Government Officer, for monthly payments roughly on the above basis to cover all compensation; but not rent, which is collected by a special clerk.

If a dispute arises the police officer should be asked to send the native assessor. Excavations must be refilled as soon as they cease to be needed and they should be always fenced.

WARDEN OF MINES.