

EAST AFRICA

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PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Practically no public attention appears to have been paid to the announcement that Mr. E. C. Richards, who has been appointed **NO SEPARATE S.N.A. IN TANGANYIKA.** Deputy Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory, will also discharge the duties hitherto undertaken by the Secretary for Native Affairs; that office ceases to be a separate appointment, but the Deputy Chief Secretary is also to bear the title of Secretary for Native Affairs in order that he may have a seat on the Executive and Legislative Councils. These arrangements raise once more certain important underlying questions, which we first discussed in connexion with the proposed abolition of the post of Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, and which may possibly arise also in Kenya. In Tanganyika the event preceding the appointment to this dual post of Mr. Richards, an able and popular Provincial Commissioner, was the promotion of the Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. P. E. Mitchell, to be Chief Secretary. In Kenya the Chief Native Commissioner, Mr. A. de V. Wade, has likewise recently been promoted Colonial Secretary.

Our comments are in no sense a matter of personalities, for we freely admit that all the above appointments—and also that of Mr. Talland in Northern Rhodesia—seem to us to have been wise in the circumstances. The question at issue far transcends personalities; and what may prove an admirable working arrangement with certain individuals may prove disastrous with their successors. We have yet to hear arguments which convince us that the dissolution or submerging of the Office of Secretary for Native Affairs (or Chief Native Commissioner) is desirable in the present conditions of the territories; indeed, at the very moment some of the less developed Eastern African Dependencies are taking that step, their most advanced member,

Southern Rhodesia, is creating the office anew, and with the evident intention of making it a strong force in the administrative system. To treat such an appointment as a secondary dignity for a member of the Secretariat staff, as Tanganyika is doing, is, we believe, inherently unsound. There have been more than enough cases in recent years of Chief (or Colonial) Secretaries and Governors being quite new to Africa, and there is no guarantee that such occasions will not recur. To put the Chief Secretary's deputy and right-hand man in a position in which he may be compelled by his experience and his conscience to disagree with his superior officer, perhaps even in Council over something that concerns his inarticulate charges, the Natives, is surely impolitic, to say the least, particularly when his senior may have no real knowledge of Africa.

Not for many years to come will the administrative officer be able to divest himself of a sense of special responsibility as regards the Natives, and it is important **WHAT WOULD FORMER S.N.A.'S HAVE SAID?** for the health and efficiency of the Service that they should know that they have at headquarters someone to whom they can look as their own friend and adviser. With an S.N.A. who is independent to the extent of being head of his own Department, the position is clear. The official reason for departure from the usual practice in the cases of Tanganyika Territory and Northern Rhodesia would doubtless be that the present occupants of the Chief Secretaryships, knowing so well the work of the S.N.A., could hardly tolerate independent, and maybe, divergent, views from a new man in their former post; that they do not require special guidance, and that to have a compliant S.N.A. would be worse than having none at all. The third consideration presupposes failure on the part of the Service to provide a sound and tactful man who will not be overawed by his senior

and the first and second refuse to face the undeniable fact that the man who as S.N.A. gave all his time to Native Affairs will as Chief Secretary be pulled in so many directions that he cannot possibly find time to think so deeply on the subjects which previously engaged his attention. A good test would be to ask, say, Tanganyika's Chief Secretary if he would have held a year ago to be placed as the present titular holder of his old post may find himself if suddenly the Territory is given a new Chief Secretary who "knows not Israel!"

* * *

The Secretary for Native Affairs represents a practically inarticulate class, that of the District Officers, who have generally felt that they could approach the head of their

THE S.N.A. AND HIS D.O.B.

Department freely, without scruple or diffidence, even if it were a matter in which they knew, or feared, they would get little sympathy from the Chief Secretary, or possibly the Governor. They have always understood that they could put their case openly, and discuss it freely, between the four walls of the S.N.A.'s office, receiving the benefit of his advice and his explanation of other viewpoints, with the knowledge that he would, if he thought that step necessary, present their case to the Governor. This feeling of confidence must inevitably be reduced when the titular holder of the office is Deputy Chief Secretary, especially as he may not always be a trusted ex-Provincial Commissioner. Thus is endangered a valuable asset in administration. It is, therefore, with regret, and with no little anxiety, that we notice this administrative tendency in the East African territories, and the small measure of interest which such revolutionary changes have awakened.

* * *

Mining on any considerable scale always transforms a young country, and it can already be said with confidence that gold mining

GOLD MINING AND TRADE IN EAST AFRICA.

promises to work immense changes in Eastern Africa. Fifty years ago South Africa was an unprogressive agricultural and pastoral land with an exiguous white population. The discovery of diamonds at Kimberley, and then in far greater degree, the birth of the Rand, completely changed the situation. We drew attention the other day to the extreme accessibility of the East African goldfields. Compare their favourable contacts with the outer world with the fact that fifty years ago a journey to the Rand was a long and tedious business—but even that, plus Paul Kruger's patriarchal government, could not check its development. We shall not be rash enough to attempt to forecast the increased volume of trade which mining will bring to Eastern Africa—the prophecy might seem exaggerated today, though in a few years it would probably have been proved to be a ridiculous understatement. The point we wish to make is that the time for manufacturers and exporters to entrench themselves in the trade of a country that is about to expand is at the beginning, and that Great Britain must act promptly if she is to be well to the fore. If British manufacturers and merchants are not alert to their present opportunities, they will have to face again the hard lesson that it is more difficult to capture a market from others than to build it up from the start. The comparative smallness of present figures should not deter them; rather should they be spurred by the knowledge that when a gold-mining industry gets going things move with an astounding speed.

That from the standpoint of the length of official tours Kenya should be regarded as in quite a different category from the other East African territories has for years

KENYA'S VIEW ENDORSED BY GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE.

been strenuously advocated by unofficial opinion in the Colony, and passively, and at times actively, resisted by the local Government. Report on Leave and Passage Conditions for Colonial Service, from which extracts appear elsewhere, now accepts unanimously the unofficial view, and rejects the official. That very significant fact is rendered still more significant by the dual circumstance that all the members of the Committee but one have visited Kenya, and that the Committee was of a predominantly official character, the members being the Earl of Plymouth (Chairman), Sir Edward Dawson, Sir William Gowers, Sir Thomas Stanton, and Sir George Tomlinson. Though parts of Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are as healthy as any spot in Kenya, it cannot be doubted that the Kenya Highlands as a whole offer living conditions far in advance from the European standpoint of those of any of the other territories taken as a whole, and it is on those grounds that Kenya is now given special classification. For that recognition Kenyans will be grateful.

* * *

It is likely that many East African educationists, especially in Tanganyika, who read Mr. Keate Weston's new novel "London Fog"

EDUCATING THE NATIVE IN ENGLAND.

—as all of them should—will call it a caricature. But caricatures are merely sketches which exaggerate characteristic features, and they frequently portray the sitter more truthfully than does the studio portrait. Granted, then, that this book may savour of caricature; it is, nevertheless, terribly close to the truth. Mubia Karangi's life from the time he was sent, by order of the D.C., to school in Tanganyika to the day of his death in London is extremely well described: vividly, but with no forced sensationalism, and truly, though with no shirking of realities. It would have been a greater book had it taken Karangi home again and followed his career there: Cullen Gouldsbury once assayed that feat, but in those early days he had to draw on his imagination, whereas Mr. Weston is writing of actualities. Still, as it stands, it is a book which those seriously interested in Africa should read, for it compels thought. The problem of the African brought home for educational reasons is a very real and dangerous one. We have long felt, and frequently stated, that fiction may serve its turn by bringing home and making known certain aspects of East Africa's problems in a way that serious theses rarely do, and this book is an excellent example in proof of our contention. It makes the reader feel definitely uneasy, and that is to the good. The fool goes happily to sleep oblivious of danger; the wise man, if he realises the shoals and rapids ahead, may circumvent them.

In the National Interest !

British Manufacturers and Exporters will serve the National Interest by intensifying their efforts to develop trade with East Africa. "East Africa" will be only too glad to assist them in any way possible.

Sir Harry Brittain

Enthusiastic About East Africa.

MEMBERS of the Parliamentary Delegation recently in East Africa, and a number of other people identified with the territories, were last week the guests at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel of Sir Harry Brittain, who said:

"When a year ago I flew through Central Africa I promised the representatives of the Governments of those extraordinarily interesting territories that I would do all in my power to let people at home know something of their amazing attractions and potentialities. In fulfilment of that promise I am glad to have the opportunity of entertaining Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, the Chairman, and the other members of the Parliamentary Delegation.

"They have acted the part of Parliamentary pioneers, and I am sure their report will be very valuable, for the delegation was picked from men of sound judgment and shrewd observation. It is a pity the members could not spend longer in East Africa, but I am sure they did as much as was possible to reach the heart of things. They covered the greater part of Uganda, and met everyone of consequence. They saw something of Tanganyika, though they were not able to see the most wonderful view in the world—Mount Kilimanjaro—or the gorgeous hills and valleys of Central and Southern Tanganyika.

Happy East Africa.

"When I reached Mbeya there was a little shack not far from the landing ground which bore a notice that visitors who went to bed in their boots would have added to their bill the extra laundry costs incurred. (Laughter.) That that is perfectly true my friend Mr. Makin will bear me out. At the bar of that little hotel we met some of the most picturesque people imaginable, many of whom had come in from the Lupa, and who paid for their drinks in gold dust. On our way back from the Cane we called again at Mbeya, and there I met Mr. Harry Grenfell, who must have been busy, for we brought back in the plane £17,000 of gold from the Lupa. They have just discovered coal there in unending quantities. That should do much to revolutionise the industrial outlook, and towards the creation of new roads, railways, and towns, ships in a country which will, I hope, always remain under the Union Jack. (Applause.)

"Most people associate East Africa with jungles and wild game; they do not realise that Africa is no lonker the Dark Continent, and that the future of millions of lives depends upon the way in which they are guided by the British Governments from the Cape to the Nile. I have visited most countries in the world, but I have never met happier people than those in Eastern Africa. (Heard.) I am sure that they are completely happy under the Union Jack.

"You must fly over Africa to realise its size; and here I must pay a tribute of admiration to the wonderful work of Imperial Airways. I have travelled on many air lines in all the continents, and I say that no other system is more efficient, more courteous, or gives better service. (Applause.)

"We are all in favour of faster air services, but on a business basis. Regularity and increased frequency are more important than speed; a quicker journey is not so needed as two planes a week in each direction—and we must get to one plane a day if possible. To achieve that we must emphasise to the most efficient Postmaster-General which this country has ever had how important is a low flat rate for Empire air-mails. That would automatically bring greater frequency and faster planes. In that way it would be possible for Great Britain to obtain a practical monopoly of the main air lines of the world."

Educating the Younger Generation.

"The younger generation will not read the full report which the Parliamentary Delegation is about to render—and Heaven forbid that they should read it. (Laughter.) Could not a simplified and abridged report be distributed throughout the schools? It is amazing to discover the ignorance of the young who are supposed to be taught geography and history, but many of whom still picture Red Indians scampering across the plains of Canada, and great areas of Eastern Africa as profitless desert. The B.B.C. might do more by simple travel talks, given not by highbrows with voices which only a few have been through the straits, but by red-blooded men speaking a language which the average man understands. (Applause.)

Sir John Wardlaw-Milne's Reply.

Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, replying on behalf of the Delegation, traversed a good deal of the ground covered in his address to the East African Group in London (as reported in *East Africa* of October 25). They had, he said, made one of the most interesting journeys which any group of men could undertake within the Empire. That was due largely to the hospitality and efficiency of Imperial Airways, whose splendid system filled them with admiration.

"Not until he reached Uganda had he been able to appreciate what an immense debt that country owed to British administration and missionary endeavour. He could perhaps best sum up his impressions by recalling the query of the small boy: "Father, we are here to do good to others, what are the others here for?" (Laughter.) That story would at least indicate what was in his mind with regard to British policy towards the Eastern African territories.

"British administration had made it possible for the great Native Administrations to grow up and assume their own responsibilities under paternal guidance, which had brought about a level of self-determination unknown elsewhere in the world.

"One of Uganda's great difficulties was that she was still largely dependent upon one kind of cotton, which was sold principally to one city in India, Ahmedabad; indeed, in the first eight months of this year India had taken 170,000 bales of Uganda cotton out of a total export of 270,000. Fortunately, the Government realised the urgency of developing other sources of export, but perhaps few people in Uganda understood the problems which lay ahead.

"Wonderful work was being done in Tanganyika on the problem of the tsetse fly, a scourge which must be solved if the future was not to be jeopardised. In many parts of Uganda and Tanganyika the cattle standard was in Native eyes almost as sacrosanct as the gold standard in the City of London. Cattle which should have been dead long ago were kept in countless numbers simply as a testimony to the social status of their owners, whose extraordinary adherence to an effete standard was paralleled only by the faith in gold displayed by some of his own friends in England. (Laughter.)

"Zanzibar's economic problems were difficult, for the tremendous drop in prices had inflicted great hardship on the original Arab landowners and the enterprising Indian merchants to whom the East African coast owes so much; it would take all the ability of the British representatives on the spot and possibly the Government at home to find the best way out.

Immensely Impressed with East Africa.

All the members of the Delegation had been immensely impressed by East Africa, and all felt that some of the pressing problems of the territories would soon demand Parliamentary consideration. He personally was confident that reconsideration of the Congo Basin Treaties was inevitable, for he believed those treaties in their present form were a definite handicap to the development of Uganda. (Applause.) The Mandate system made difficult the full development of Tanganyika, which had nevertheless a wonderful future before it. He would like to see a greater proportion of British goods entering the territories: last year 34% of the imports of Uganda came from the United Kingdom, that being a slightly declined figure, since cheap Japanese goods were cutting out many of the better class British lines.

"On behalf of the other guests Sir John Sandeman Allen returned thanks to the host, who was, he said, a born raconteur and an enthusiastic advocate of the Empire.

Sir Harry Brittain then presented to each member of the Parliamentary Delegation a memento in the form of a little shiraffe, the emblem of Tanganyika Territory, made in gold from the Lupa. He had, he confessed, not known that such gifts were to be made to his guests, who were indebted for them to Mr. Harry Grenfell, Chairman of East African Goldfields, for the kind thought.

Those present were: Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., Sir Ernest Benn, Sir Harry Brittain, Sir Howard D'Evilley, Mr. C. W. H. Glossop, M.P., Mr. Harry Grenfell, Mr. Theodore Gross, Mr. C. W. Holley, Mr. G. E. Woods, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Edward Huskisson, Mr. Geoffrey Huxford, Mr. E. S. Joeson, Mr. Roderick Jones, Sir Albertson, Mr. A. H. Lennox-Bond, M.P., Mr. W. A. Makin, Captain Peter Macdonald, M.P., Mr. V. I. McEntee, M.P., Mr. Oscar Pulvermacher, Mr. Clarry Rogers, Mr. James Spence, Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, M.P., and Mr. G. Lloyd Wilson.

The Colonial Service.

Leave and Passage Conditions.

THE Report of the Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service (Cmd. 4,730, gd.) contains many statements of general interest. From it the following passages are quoted:

"No comprehensive investigation of this kind has been undertaken before. The practice as regards leaves and the grant of passages varies considerably. In some cases no assistance is given. . . . There is, generally, no striking difference between the conditions in respect of leave applicable in the Colonial Service and those obtaining in the case of servants of the larger commercial firms employing a European staff in the Colonies. . . . We do not therefore think that it can be said that the conditions in the Colonial Service are unduly favourable when compared with commercial practice.

"There is no doubt in our minds that officers serving in the Colonies, however healthy the conditions may be, and whatever amenities may be available, require the periodical refreshment of a change of surroundings and the opportunity of making contacts with the world outside. A career in the Colonial Service generally involves a separation from normal family and social contacts, and the sacrifice of much that is valued in ordinary domestic life. If reasonable satisfaction is not given for these disadvantages, discontent is likely to ensue. It is therefore to the public interest that officers should be allowed regular facilities for resuming these home contacts. And it is, moreover, in the interests of efficiency that officers should be enabled to keep in touch with general progress and with developments of thought in this country of the evils of parochialism and the deadening effects of monotony are to be avoided. . . .

"We naturally reject the idea that a tour of service is an interlude between periods of leave, but we conclude that the grant of home leave at definite intervals should be a fundamental principle in the terms of employment in the Colonial Service. It is important that leave should be accompanied by sufficiently generous terms to enable the officer to derive full benefit from it. The value of leave is greatly reduced if the officer is forced to incur heavy expenditure in respect of passages or if the pay allowed during his leave is insufficient to enable him to live under conditions of reasonable comfort. The basic principle should be the same in all Colonies. What is required is a scheme which, while preserving uniform principles and eliminating unnecessary diversity of practice, is sufficiently elastic to meet the needs of the widely differing conditions found in the different parts of the Colonial Empire."

Maximum Colonial Tour of Four Years.

It is recommended that the maximum length of tour anywhere in the Colonies should be four years; that leave should give an official from four to six months in his home country; that the practice should be uniform, of excluding the voyage time from the leave; and that air travel should be encouraged by extending the leave by half the time saved, and by Government paying the full air fare of the officer and his wife—but "no officer should be compelled to travel by air against his will."

Generally speaking, the Commission do not favour differentiating between the healthiness of stations within any Colony. With the exception of Kenya and Somaliland the general East African tour should, it is suggested, be from 20 to 30 months; in Somaliland from 12 to 15 is considered sufficient, while in Kenya 48 months for the first tour and 36 for subsequent tours is proposed.

"A 24-month tour cannot be regarded as an unreasonable minimum, and we have made provision for a longer tour in Kenya because we consider it justified. We recommend the abolition of the system of leave partly on full pay and partly on half pay. . . . We want to rationalise the whole system (and get a greater prospect of uniformity). . . . Therefore we recommend the general adoption of the tropical African system with a maximum of six months' full pay and a further six months on half pay (when the consulting physician deems it necessary). Free passages for officers are considered essential. As

a wife should be given all reasonable facilities for sharing her husband's life, "we consider it proper that the passages of wives should be accepted as a liability of the Colonial Government"; but the passage of children should not necessarily be regarded as a liability of Government.

"An officer's expenses and responsibilities naturally increase as he rises in the service and we must be fallacious to suppose that a senior officer drawing a comparatively high salary is in a better position than a junior officer on lower pay."

The Commissioners hold that officers have no moral or quasi-contractual right to exemption from any alteration from leave or passage regulations which were in force when they joined; all they should have is the right to expect that alteration will not be made without sound justification.

East Africa in the House.

Mr. Lyons asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether he proposed to recommend the acceptance by this country of a quota of Rhodesian tobacco in view of the potentialities for British trade and settlement in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. J. H. Thomas replied that he did not intend to do so, adding that imports of tobacco from Southern Rhodesia during the last few years had shown a very satisfactory increase.

Mr. D. Grenfell asked what functions had been assigned to the newly constituted Mines Department in Kenya, and whether they included the duty of protecting the Natives, both in their capacity of owners of the lands and in their capacity of workers. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that the function of the Commissioner of Mines and his staff was to ensure compliance with the provisions of the laws relating to mining and its ancillary operations. He had no doubt that the Mines Department would keep a watchful eye on Native interests, and they were charged with the supervision of the mines and machinery and all matters relating to the safety and health of persons employed.

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Breeding a New Race. Experimental Eugenics in Katanga.

"WHAT happens when an irresistible force comes up against an immovable object?" asked Mr. J. Merle Davis last week when speaking at Friends' House. "Modern capital and its enterprise are not entirely irresistible, or Native life completely immovable, but the simile is sufficiently appropriate."

He was talking about the development of the great copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia and Katanga, and the resulting disintegration of Native life.

"This is an enterprise that has shaken the equilibrium of that part of Africa. The discovery of minerals has been momentous for the white man, but it has been still more momentous for the Native, for whom it has opened up a new world, and the black man has already proved there that he can become an intelligent worker. One of the results of this new life is that, after adopting it for some time, the Native is more or less permanently unable to return to his old home life, and a new type is therefore being created.

"The factor of wages has made a serious inroad on the economics of the territory, and reacts on the family group with large moral, social and political implications. The experience of fear, which pervades the whole of Native life in its primitive state, is affected by this development. The Native on the copperbelt finds himself in a land of freedom; that there is something which has freed him from his old fears. This is so strong a feeling that it is almost impossible for us to grasp its strength, but the voluntary re-entencing of the land of fear is a thing from which the mine *habitué* shrinks. The white man has created a new world for him, and he is proving extraordinarily amenable to it.

"This means shifting the centre of gravity to the black man's allegiance, and bringing in its train many problems, to which the Government, the mining authorities and the missions are paying serious attention, and what is more—in the solution of which they are co-operating. The importance of this will be realised if you picture the copperbelt as a huge magnet drawing things from all over the country."

Rhodesian and Congo Practices.

Mr. Davis pointed out the differences in Government attitude towards the mining industry on the two sides of the border. In the Belgian Congo there was very strict rationing as to the numbers of Natives permitted to leave each area and each village, so that there was not too great a drain on the adult male strength for home requirements. In Northern Rhodesia there were no artificial restrictions of this kind.

The Belgians, too, had been carrying out the most advanced experiments in eugenic breeding of the people: the men on the mines were graded, and the top grade given special leave to go home and select a wife, but the woman chosen had to be subjected to a very close medical inspection for mental as well as physical qualifications before the marriage

was sanctioned, and at times a man would bring up three or four girls for examination before one was passed. He and his fellow commissioners were amazed at the quality of the children in the Union Minière works, and there was arising what might be described as a new race of Natives, who have never seen a wild animal, and are accustomed to answer the call of the factory whistle."

In Northern Rhodesia no such experiments were being made, and he was inclined to think that the net result was as good and far safer.

The missions were undertaking a very difficult task with earnestness and understanding. It was a comparatively easy thing to be a good Christian within the sound of the Church bells on a mission station, but it was much more difficult amid the temptations and attractions of the copperbelt. Prostitution was not common except in villages on the outskirts of the mines, but informal and temporary marriages were common, and tended to affect family life. Some men took their wives to the mines, and the women were anxious enough to go—the attractions of the new life make a big appeal to them—but the tribal authorities generally preferred them to remain at home, and to let the men contract temporary marriages with other women.

Unfortunately there was no time at the end of this lunch-hour talk for the usual questions, which should have proved enlightening.

£2,500 for Northern Rhodesia.

Major Leslie Albert Pollak, M.C., who died in June, left estate in England of the gross value of £285,148, with net personalty £113,484. He left £2,500 to the British South Africa Company to be distributed among charitable, educational, research and national institutions in Northern Rhodesia.

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LUSHOTO, via Mombasa, Tanganyika Territory

Latest Mining News.

The Outlook for Copper.

At the Roan Antelope Copper Mines meeting in London on Monday, Mr. A. Ghester Beatty reviewed the outlook for copper. He said, *inter alia*:—

"We possess very large ore reserves, we are splendidly equipped with up-to-date installations, our organisation is first-class, our costs are low, and we find a strong demand for our Roan blister copper on account of its particular purity. To-day we are supplying at a rate well over 50,000 tons per annum to English manufacturers, apart from our Continental trade. The one troublesome factor is the price of copper, and that is outside our individual control.

"In 1933 world consumption was considerably in excess of production. The largest consumers were the United States, 34,000,000 lbs.; Germany, 16,700,000; Great Britain, 14,300,000; France, 10,000,000; followed by Japan with 8,100,000 and Italy 6,000,000 lbs.

"There is a likelihood of a very slight increase in the United States consumption, which is on a level of less than 40% of the peak years of 1928 and 1929. Germany has taken in the first eight months of 1934 as much as for the whole of 1933, and their consumption rate is probably about 90% of the 1928 figures. Great Britain for the first nine months of this year took over 50,000 tons more than for the same period last year, and a probable consumption of at least 200,000 tons for the year is indicated. This country would seem to be consuming copper at a rate of about 125% of the 1928 level. The French and Italian tonnages, on the other hand, are somewhat lower than for 1933, and are both about 70% of their 1928 consumption.

"Great Britain, the one country where general trade conditions have shown a marked improvement, gives a very considerable increase in consumption, carrying it well above the 1928 level, which was the highest peak ever touched by this country. As the conditions recover in the other principal countries, then the demands of the electrical, building, motor-car, and other important industries in which copper is utilised, should lead to a greater consumption of the metal than has ever been recorded. But in any event there is clearly great scope for an increase in consumption, particularly in the United States, where trade is at present very depressed."

Lomagundi Gold Areas.

The prospectus of this Southern Rhodesian Company, recently issued, discloses a capital of £50,000, divided into 200,000 shares of 5s. each, of which 64,000 were allocated for working capital, 56,000 for vendors' consideration, and 80,000 held in reserve. Locally the mine with which this company is concerned is known as the Lovel Mine.

Kafue Copper Company.

The Kafue Copper Development Company is shortly to hold a meeting at which resolutions are to be submitted authorising the reduction of the capital from £150,000 to £103,550. The issued capital of the company amounts to £73,005. No dividend has yet been paid by the company, which owns concessions in Northern Rhodesia and a gold property in Upper Burma.

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines.

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd., report a profit of £7,305 for the year to June 30. A recommendation is to be made at the annual meeting, to be held in Johannesburg on December 20, to write off £9,275, being the gold premium on mortgage bond, leaving a loss of £1,970, which will bring the total deficit to £37,430. During the year 12,845 tons of ore were milled and 10,770 tons of sands treated in cyanide plant, giving a return of 6.46 oz. of fine gold, an average of 10.66 dwt. per ton milled.

Esge.

London, Australian and General Exploration Company, which has extensive indirect interests in Kenya gold mining, announces in its report for the year July 31 that the Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate has carried out a vigorous development programme on the Rosterman property in Kakamega with such encouraging results that the option to purchase the property will be exercised, and that negotiations are proceeding for the formation of an operating company. The Tanami Syndicate also recently acquired an interest in the Pakameshi Prospecting and Development Company. The accounts show a loss of £508,

Progress Reports.

Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields.—Output for October, 28 tons.

Globe and Motor.—October output: 4,034 oz. Profit, £10,000.

Lovely Reef.—October output: 1,355 oz. Estimated profit, £2,258.

The construction programme for 1934-5 includes its reopening involves an expenditure of 25,000,000.

Kenya-Uganda Minerals Exploration, Ltd.—Gold won during week ending October 20, 1934, 24,219 ozs.

Cam and Motor.—October output: 26,641 oz. Net profit, £101,330. Dividend payment No. 22 was 2s. 6d. per share, and No. 23 3s. 6d. per share.

A very promising strike has been reported on the Alexander Claims of Messrs. Gordon and Kimble, in Northern Rhodesia, it being stated that at 180 ft. the reef, over 3 ft., assayed 214.9 dwt.

The new reverberatory furnace at the Roan Mine in Northern Rhodesia has been opened up, and the old No. 4 furnace was to close down for repairs as soon as all the copper was drawn and the bottoms melted.

Wankie Colliery in September sold 45,111 tons of coal to general customers, 5,033 tons for coke ovens, and 218 tons for brick works, a total of 50,382 tons. The quantity of coke sold in the same month was 10,000 tons.

Sherwood, Storr.—October output: 285 oz. Profit, £2,100. Mr. J. Southwell presided over the annual meeting and held out hopes that higher values might be encountered after the poor zone in the last three levels.

Mining Personalia.

Mr. A. Danks has returned from England to Kisumu, where he is practising as a consulting engineer.

Mr. G. H. Nutting, the pioneer reef miner on the Lupa, has returned to London by air from his visit to Tanganyika Territory.

An application by Mr. John Dickson for an E.P.L. over 7 sq. miles in the Kakamega area has been accepted for consideration.

Mr. W. B. Paterson, who has done considerable prospecting in East Africa on behalf of the Sir Robert Williams' group, is returning to Kakamega.

Mr. A. P. Thomson, formerly so well known at Kansashi Mine in Northern Rhodesia, and at various places in Katanga, has arrived on the Kenya goldfields, as chief constructional engineer for the Kilmington Company, so as to supervise the installation of the new mill plant. "A. P. T." as he is widely known, has been in the service of Sir Robert Williams for over a quarter of a century, and latterly in Uganda and the Sudan. He was no relation of his great friend A. A. Thomson ("A. A. T.").

Kilo Moto Production.

Apart from a certain amount of concentrates, the Kilo Moto Mines produced in October 574 kilos of gold ingots, as against 505 in October, 1933. The ten months of the year show a total of 5,357 kilos, as compared with 4,986 the previous year. The Ministère des Grands Lacs, which produced 1,387 kilos, remains at practically the same figure at present.

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Rhodesian Selection Trust.

Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., states in the annual report for the year ended September 30 that during that period for the whole of the outstanding 6% Convertible Gold Debentures, representing a nominal amount of £1,786,500, was converted into 1,100,000 fully-paid shares of the company. The issued share capital of which was thus increased to £2,423,210. As the company's interests are represented solely by investments, its income will be dependent upon the dividends received therefrom. The company subscribed for a further 166,577 shares of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., at the price of 12s. 6d. per share, and they now hold approximately 64% of the issued share capital of that company.

Mufulira Results.

Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., announce that between October 1, 1933, when operations were restarted, and June 30, 1934, 154,825 short tons of ore averaging 5.10% copper were treated in the concentrator. The resulting concentrates were sent for smelting to the Rhodesian Corporation's smelter at Nkana. Total production of blister copper amounted to 5,652 long tons. Owing principally to the restricted scale of production, were relatively high, the accounts show a loss for the period to June 30, 1934, but a progressive decline in costs is taking place. The board has decided to erect a smelter at Mufulira, and to increase the size plant and concentrator to a capacity of 6,000 tons of ore per day.

Rhokana's New Issue.

The Rhokana Corporation's annual report states that the board intends to increase the capital by an issue of £1,500,000 of 5% Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares, the proceeds of which are to be used to repay a loan of £250,000 to the British South Africa Company, to develop the Mindola section of the mine, and to increase the plant in accordance with a programme which, when completed, should place the company in a position to produce from the Mindola and Nkana sections combined a total of 120,000 tons of copper per annum by the end of 1937. This programme could be modified or delayed if any agreement for the reduction of output be made. The company's production for the year ended June 30 amounted to 62,180 long tons, compared with 48,579 long tons during the preceding twelve months. Costs, though rather higher than for the second half of the preceding year, were very low, the total cost per long ton of copper contained in blister copper being £23.67. All copper produced has been sold. The commercial production of cobalt has begun, and 621,153 lb. were sold during the year. Operation profits were £614,412, against £515,601, the net revenue being £389,045, against £46,863 for 1932-33. The profit is about 16% of the share capital, but the directors have decided not to recommend a dividend on this occasion. A great deal of the £556,903 allocated during the past year to capital expenditure was required for the new refinery at Nkana.

Resolutions to amend the articles of association of the Eldorado Mining Syndicate, Ltd., preparatory to making application to deal in the shares on the London Stock Exchange, have been passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company held in Eldorado.

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Copper Shareholders.

Shareholders of copper producing companies are being invited to form themselves into a Copper Shareholders' Association, a circular issued by Smedley, Rule & Co., chartered accountants, stating that competition in production by most copper companies has led to several classes of stock and share holders. It is suggested that if share holders use their collective influence to urge constructive planning in the industry, it will take but little time to change the copper situation and to restore it to comparative prosperity for all concerned. An agreement between copper producers to limit production for a period of years, with a view to stabilising the metal on a reasonable price basis, is urged. The Hon. Sir Henry Newman Barwell, Major John Hawkins, and Mr. Henry Rule have consented to serve as a temporary body until an official committee is formally elected.

Confidence in East African Mines.

Mineral riches are being quietly accumulated in East Africa. In a short time East Africa will rank among the most important and wealthy parts of the British Empire. The concentration of finance upon East Africa has become an international affair, for money is being provided not only by this country but by South Africa, America, Canada, France, Sweden and Belgium. If even half the hopes of the individual investors, syndicates and Governments are realized, the speculation will be abundantly profitable, for it is believed that here lie very rich gold deposits. Within the next decade the whole area is destined to be transformed from a comparatively unknown country into a promising and rich area. —The Mining and Engineering World.

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

The Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, which numbers many East Africans among its members, has acquired the leasehold of a self-contained suite of offices on the upper ground floor of Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, and arrangements have been made to remove to the new offices in the second week of December.

Southern Rhodesian Activity.

The New Year's Gift and the Zenith Claims, near Hartley, in Southern Rhodesia, are being vigorously developed.

Recently a quartz reef, 34 ft. down, and measuring an average of 30 in., has been disclosed at Dalny West, in Southern Rhodesia, the assay value being 30 dw.

The Eldorado strike, which runs through the Sinoia Commongee in Southern Rhodesia, appears to be attracting a great deal of attention, and geologists from the Rand have been particularly busy in this area.

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields.

Mr. R. Murray-Hughes, M.Inst.M.M., F.G.S., geologist and mining engineer to the Kenya Government, has joined the permanent staff of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Limited, as its consulting engineer, and will be responsible for the geological and technical direction of all the company's activities. Mr. Murray-Hughes has definite faith in the goldfields of Kenya, and his acceptance of this appointment is clear evidence that he has also faith in the prospects of this particular company.

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"In 'The Underlying Issues,' Mr. Amery gives of his best. It is to be doubted if any other living man could have supplied quite this fare. This is a virile and constructive chapter, which the ex-secretary of State concludes by favouring a three-fold division — the Union, a Greater Rhodesia, and an East African Federation (which, last, he asserts, is not ruled out by the Mandate for Tanganyika).

"Other general articles include 'Imperial Dilemma,' by Mr. Cullen Young, who is eloquent and very much in earnest, but a trifle vague; Mr. Libert Oury's contribution on 'Transport Developments in Beira's Hinterland,' which has a wider significance than is conveyed in its title; and Ms. Merle Davis's on the important problem of 'Native Life in Towns.' Captain Keith Caldwell is original and thoughtful in 'The Future of Big Game,' and Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes writes compellingly on 'The Place of the Film.'

A Wonderful Mining Team.

"In the specialised departments pride of place must be allotted to mining. What a wonderful team the compiler has got together! Sir Albert Kitson, Dr. E. O. Teale, and Mr. E. J. Wayland. Between them they give an authoritative and complete picture to date of mining in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. There has been nothing to touch this three-fold survey ever printed.

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"Mr. Huggins's chapter on Southern Rhodesia may well become a miniature classic; and it will be no surprise to readers of *East Africa* to know that he has the courage of his convictions. The reader is advised to study his actual words: they are arresting, and never dull. Mr. Mellaud writes with experience of Northern Rhodesia, and is definitely optimistic. His forecasts may not please everyone, but, at least, they show vision.

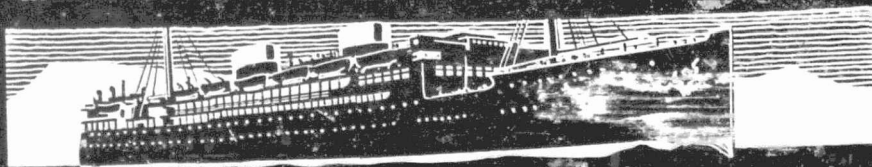
"Mr. Contomichalos is wonderfully informative about the Sudan in so short a space; this is, indeed, one of the best of the territorial studies, and close up are Sir Richard Rankine's faithful treatment of Zanzibar, and Sir Arthur Lawrance's survey of little-known Somaliland. Uganda falls to Sir Albert Cook; Kenya Highlands and Coast are dealt with by Mr. W. Tyson and Mr. W. G. Robertson respectively; Mr. Eric Reid describes Tanganyika; Sir Alfred Sharpe, her first Governor, has been lured to write, as only he can, of Nyasaland; and Mr. Hess is unusually interesting about Portuguese East Africa, of which many are lamentably ignorant.

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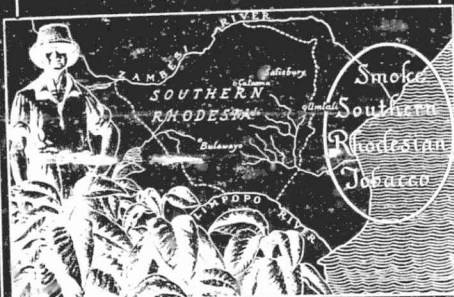
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The serious financial position of Kenya demands much more drastic action than it has yet received.

For six successive years there has been a deficit, that for 1934 being now estimated at £54,000, thus bringing the losses since 1929 to £730,000. That is more than bad enough. What is worse is that the local Government—of course, with the approval of the Secretary of State—is so unperturbed that the Budget for 1935, which was introduced into the Legislative Council last week, provides for an increase of £47,000 in expenditure. Admittedly, that sum is to be utilised to meet what are described as unavoidable charges, including higher pension and loan charges; but what business house, faced with an automatic increase of obligations of such a character, would, in the midst of depression, and with the inevitable anticipation of further financial difficulties, budget in such a way? If those in charge of the finances of a commercial concern considered it essential to add provision for new outgoings, they would at least seek proportionate savings in other directions. That the Government of Kenya will have to meet an insistent public demand for amendments of that character to its proposals cannot be doubted.



We are not among those who in and out of season have sought to fasten the blame for unbalanced Budgets upon the local Administration or upon the Colonial Office. On the contrary, the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, at least until the last couple of years, must share equally with Government the responsibility for past mistakes, for the great post-War expansion of services and the extravagant building campaign of the Grigg régime were undertaken either at their express behest or with their consent. Moreover, we do not believe it fair to insinuate, as is too frequently done,

that the Government has achieved practically nothing to meet the exigencies of these troublous years. It has done a great deal; whether it has done enough is another matter. If it has not, again the blame must be partly shared by the unofficial leaders, since the recommendations of the Expenditure Advisory Committee, in which unofficial advice had ample scope for expression, have, on the whole, been carried into effect. The savings which could be achieved by further retrenchment would not be great, unless the whole present structure of the administration were altered; but that a number of posts in the Kenya service are extravagantly remunerated can scarcely be questioned.



One obvious economy which ought to have been made years ago, if only for the sake of example, is that of bringing the salary of the Governor into something like reasonable relation with the payments of similar officials in other territories. No one with close knowledge of the facts can suggest that the general calibre of the men who have filled the post in Kenya during the last decade or so has been one whit higher than that of those who within the same period have governed either Uganda or Tanganyika Territory; indeed, many would argue strongly that the balance has been heavily against Kenya. Yet the Governor of that Colony continues to be paid £8,500 per annum, whereas his opposite numbers in Tanganyika and Uganda receive £6,000 and £5,000 respectively. The present Governor of Kenya will shortly retire—though perhaps at not so early a date as many people in the Colony believe. His successor should, certainly not be appointed on the present unduly generous terms. In fact, we consider that the best interests of these three territories demand that the present holders of the governorships should be the last of their kind.

The time is long overdue for the appointment of a High Commissioner for a unification of the three States, in each of which would be resident a Lieutenant-Governor of the status of an able Chief Secretary, though perhaps on a somewhat higher level of salary. For ten years we have argued this cause of Closer Union. For a long time ours was a voice crying in the wilderness; then the idea began to receive increasing support, but unhappily at a crucial moment the settler leaders and the Press of Kenya took fright. The consequence was that such evidence was tendered to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament that that body reported against the proposal. To-day the great majority of the unofficial leaders of the three territories, and practically the whole of the local Press, acknowledges the urgency of such a development, partly in order to promote efficiency in the dispatch of public business, and partly because it is belatedly realised that only in that way can large-scale economies be effected. As recently as last week the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, with the exception of the Chambers representing Uganda, resolved at a session in Mombasa to urge the Imperial Government to amalgamate Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika into a Customs, fiscal and administrative union in order to increase efficiency and economy of public services.

* * *

A good deal has been done in the last few years to promote co-operation and co-ordination between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, but not nearly enough. The rapid development of mining will, we hope and believe, force the pace in that direction. The three territories naturally form one economic, administrative, and geographical unit, and the sooner Great Britain exercises the power conveyed upon her by the Tanganyika Mandate to bring them together, the better for East African and Imperial interests. It may be that Kenya's present financial plight will help to expedite this desirable and necessary movement—with which Mr. Amery deals authoritatively in one of the most important chapters in the new book, "Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow." His weighty words should be studied, and the course he has so long advocated should be taken without further procrastination.

* * *

The appointment announced on Tuesday as Resident Commissioner of Basutoland of Mr. E. C. Richards, who was only the other day promoted Deputy Chief Secretary and Secretary for Native Affairs in Tanganyika, is a glaring example of the overspeedy transfer of officials, an administrative habit to which we have so often alluded as interfering with efficiency. The practice—for it is nothing less—is construed by unofficials as connoting a lack of any long-range policy from the standpoint of personnel, and as a sign that the Colonial Office does not sufficiently realise the importance of continuity in policy. While we congratulate Mr. Richards on his promotion, earned by good service in Tanganyika, we sympathise with that Territory in the deprivation it is so soon to suffer in its Secretariat.

Some months ago we willingly made it known that the African Society was anxious to receive authoritative proof of cases of death by bewitching or spell-casting. The only response that we have seen, published in the current *Journal* of the Society, gives particulars of a Native with whom, after thorough examination, a European medical officer could find nothing wrong, but who, nevertheless, nearly died from alleged bewitching, and was saved only by the treatment of Mr. Edmund Way, the depositor in this case, and a lady missionary. This record is, however, unsatisfactory, for the medical evidence is not furnished, and even if it were, the Native was apparently not under medical attention at the time he was most ill, "a skeleton of his former self, lying in a state of coma." The case is interesting, but it is not evidence in the form in which it is presented. At the Anthropological Congress, as readers of *East Africa* are aware, there were very definite statements made about such cases, and we have just come across one in the Annual Report of the Uganda Police for 1933, which, appearing in such a publication, cannot be ignored. "In two known cases," it is stated, "which bring to the knowledge of the Police in this district (Teso), Natives have died within four days of the act of bewitching, but no tangible cause of death could be traced." In view of the official attitude that there is no such thing as witchcraft, we ask if the records of these cases have been forwarded to the Colonial Office; if not, why not?

* * *

A very direct hint to the less advanced territories in Eastern Africa was given by General J. C. Kemp, Minister for Agriculture, when, in addressing the South African Agricultural Union Congress, he said that a statement which carries "the production of maize for export at low prices cannot continue, and maize farmers will have to concentrate on the conversion of maize into meat." This is particularly applicable to the territories which have an internal or an external market, existing or potential, for beef, but it is also applicable in only slightly lesser degree to those forced by circumstances to restrict their stock-owning to dairy produce. Maize can undoubtedly give a better return if fed to cattle than if sold for export at anything like present world values—a fact already clearly recognised by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, and one which will almost certainly demand increased attention in the sister territories.

* * *

A grievance of the thinking African in certain Colonias has been that the people of his race are taxed at an earlier age than the European. Frankly, we believe it to be a just grievance, and we congratulate the Government of Tanganyika Territory on having raised the minimum taxable age for Natives from sixteen to eighteen, thus abolishing a racial discrimination which cannot in equity be maintained in any of the other Eastern African Dependencies. One of the soundest maxims in African governance is to remove legitimate causes of complaint before they give rise to trouble. *Bis dat qui cito dat* is practically always true.

* * *

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The Outlook in Nyasaland.

Sir H. Kittermaster's Optimism.

"It gives me a curious satisfaction that I am called upon to open the fiftieth session, the jubilee session, of your Council. I believe I can show cause why we may approach our work in a jubilee spirit." These were almost the first words of Sir Harold Kittermaster in presiding for the first time over the Legislative Council of Nyasaland.

In the course of his survey His Excellency said:—
 "1935 is likely to be a crucial year in the history of the Protectorate. For the first time there should be uninterrupted communication from the whole of the Protectorate to the sea. The question is whether we shall be in a position to take full advantage of these new facilities. . . . It would be useless for us to produce goods to be exported to a dead world. Thus, to get a true perspective, we must look beyond the limits of the Protectorate. I am going to be bold enough to prophesy that conditions will steadily improve, though there may be relapses. . . . We can look forward to the future with confidence.

"There can be no real prosperity in the country unless the Native inhabitants are prosperous. I consider that a most important step towards that prosperity was taken with the establishment of Native Authorities. Reports received from District Commissioners indicate steady, but no rapid, progress. . . . The chief difficulties to overcome are indolence, diffidence, a reluctance to incur that unpopularity which energy and impartiality so often produce. . . . What has been done has been mainly in the nature of bringing to light the Native administration which has always existed, but which has for years been buried under the procedure imposed by alien control; and the progress made is not less real because it is in the main not clearly definable.

Increased Agricultural Exports.

"It is a natural transition from Native administration to agriculture, because it is by cultivation that the Natives must earn their prosperity. . . . Owing to the geographical position of this country, and owing to the peculiar conditions under which the railways have been built, it is of the utmost importance that the Natives should produce a larger volume of produce for export than they have done in the past. . . . It is essential that the railway should be fed by a large volume of native produce, as this, with the corresponding increase in imports dependent on greater spending power, will not only raise the standard of Native life but also will reduce the cost of production of the small but more valuable crops which are grown by the European planters.

My predecessors originated the policy of increased agricultural development, but it is Mr. Hill in particular whom I wish to thank for carrying it on with such energy that I find on my arrival here everything in order to ensure that development shall take place. Eight additional agricultural instructors have just been engaged and have been sent out to the districts, and the district officers have been circularised that they must use their utmost endeavour to make the scheme a success. . . . The Lake a new sea-going barge has been ordered. The marine service on the Lake is still being managed by Government, but I feel it is essential to get the Lake service and the railway service under one management at the earliest possible moment, and I am urging this on the Secretary of State.

With this question of transport generally is linked up the Government road policy. This policy has been the construction of feeder roads to the railway, particularly in the Northern Province. The programme is being steadily carried on. The existing roads have won high praise from tourists and others, and the Director of Public Works is to be congratulated on his work.

An attempt is being made to attract more tourists to the country, the number of visitors is on the up-grade, and that section of the Great North Road which passes through Nyasaland has been carrying a greater volume of traffic."

The Governor then referred to education, both European and Native, and particularly commented on the fact that the Director of Medical Services had visited every station in the Protectorate since his arrival. He then turned to minerals.

The mineralogical survey, which is financed by the Colonial Development Fund, has started under the guidance of the Director of Geological Survey, and the efforts of the geologists are at present concentrated on the possibility of finding gold deposits. Minor quartz

veins carrying a little gold have been found, but the discovery is not sufficient at present to warrant high expectations. The concession on the bauxite-working at Mlanje still hangs fire owing to financial and other difficulties, but a start has been made on the iron deposits in the Blantyre district, which it is hoped will lead to larger and consistent development.

"1935 should see the beginning of the harvest from the grain sown by the Colonial Development Fund. A large sum of money has been voted from this fund for the improvement of water supplies, agricultural development, public health, geological survey, transport and communications.

It lies with the administration to see that goods are produced which will allow the railway to give an efficient service at economical rates.

"To ensure that the harvest shall be plentiful after these years of careful preparation, an intensive campaign has been inaugurated and is being carried out among Native producers. The urgent need for and the importance of the campaign has been impressed on all District Commissioners and Heads of Departments, and the necessity for co-ordinating the work of the agricultural supervisors in the field with the essential influence of the district administration has been stressed.

Importance of the Settler.

"It may seem that I have been giving far more attention to Native development than to European. This is so. It is greatly due to the enormous importance I attach to increased native production as a means of solving the difficulty of cheap transport. . . . I feel more at home in handling Native problems than European problems, which I have not had time to study carefully. But this does not mean that I do not recognise the importance and urgency of the problems of the European planter.

Sir Harold Kittermaster next reviewed the figures given in the Hammond Report of 1927 on the anticipated tonnage for the railway. Taking what has been achieved and what it is hoped to achieve, the figures for an estimate for 1935 may need considerable revision; he gave them as follows:

	1930 estimate according to Hammond Report	Present Estimate
Tobacco	10,000 tons	6,800 tons
Tea	1,000 "	4,600 "
Cotton	2,200 "	7,000 "
Sisal	1,500 "	20 "
Coffee	100 "	20 "
Rubber	100 "	32 "
	15,000 tons	18,622 tons

In addition to which there might be subsidiary products to the extent of about 3,000 tons.

The Governor concluded with these words:—

"I have been here too short a time to decide for myself how far my forecast of the future is likely to prove correct; I may be criticised for being too optimistic. But optimistic I am, and I say so emphatically. Looking back on the work of preparation of the last few years, I feel that this Protectorate is at the beginning of a new era, and I count myself happy to have come here just at this moment. I rely on your advice and assistance in making the best use of our opportunities, in the sure belief that if we work for the good of the Protectorate as a whole, so will the blessing of God rest on our labours."

E. A. Group's "Surprise Meeting."

THE December meeting of the East African Group in London will be held on the second, not the third, Thursday of the month.

Hitherto it has been the practice to invite an authority on some topic of public interest to discuss his subject, and to reply to questions. The meeting on December 13 will be of a surprise character, the only announcement being that five or six well-known East Africans will speak for ten minutes each on topics suggested by the Chairman of the Group. This experiment should certainly provide an interesting, stimulating and possibly provocative meeting, which all East Africans at Home, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to attend.

The meeting will be held at the headquarters of the Over-Sea League, Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's Street, S.W.1, tea being served from 3.45 p.m. and the first address beginning at 4.15.

House of Commons, to which he used to attach great importance, were futile compared with articles and letters in the Press. His instance was the case of but-burning for non-payment of tax, and averred that three months after he had sent a three-page letter to Sir Philip, which he was assured the Minister had read, he got a question asked in the House about it; the reply was that that was the first the Secretary of State had heard about it.

"The trouble is that we have yet hardly got out of the Old Testament, and we will find in the end that the teachings of Jesus Christ are bound to win." Dr. Drummond Shiels, having demurred against the inference that questions in the House of Commons were of no avail, said that the subject given him was "Training for Self-Government," which he would prefer to amend to "Training for Democratic Self-Government," because he had no use for any other. Nationalistic movements might play a part in bringing things to pass, but it was the individual or a small section that dominated. It was said to impose an alien Western system. He disagreed, holding that democracy was suitable for everyone, and more so for the African than most, because their institutions were democratic in essence if not in form.

Another Deficit in Kenya.

But Increased Expenditure Proposed.

THE GOVERNOR of Kenya, Sir Joseph Byrne, presented the draft estimates to the Kenya Legislative Council last week, and disclosed that instead of the surplus of £10,000 which was anticipated a year ago, the accounts for the financial year 1934 now seem likely to leave a deficit of no less than £54,000. Thus for the sixth year in succession Kenya faces an adverse balance, the total deficits since 1929 now amounting to £730,000. Moreover, the Colony's surplus balances are now completely exhausted.

The estimated revenue for 1935 is given as £3,240,000, showing a surplus over estimated expenditure of not more than the narrow margin of £2,500. Yet the Budget provides that 1935 expenditure shall exceed the 1934 figures by £47,000.

A telegram to *The Times* from its Nairobi correspondent says:—

"The Governor said it had been necessary further to revise current revenue estimates owing to shortfalls in Customs and Native taxation receipts. The Government's policy was to keep expenditure at a figure which would just support a reasonably efficient machine, and the Budget figures were only a few thousand pounds above the maximum suggested by the expenditure Advisory Committee 18 months ago. The increased costs for 1935 were due entirely to unavoidable fixed obligations, including pensions and loan charges. He announced that the institution of a Native Betterment Fund as recommended in the Moyne Report would be postponed until 1936 owing to the financial position. The alternative methods of taxation, which were expected to bring in a minimum of £80,000, had brought in only £66,000 and had therefore failed in their object. The more he considered the financial position, the more he was forced to the conclusion that a system of taxation imposing undue burdens on residents and allowing others outside the Colony but deriving incomes from it to escape was inequitable and fundamentally unsound.

"After inviting the elected members to propose any economy measures they had in mind, the Governor intimated his intention of reporting to the Secretary of State the present unsatisfactory position, but before doing so he wished to hear members' views in the course of the debate.

"The elected members are determined to oppose the Budget and are now thinking out a plan of campaign. A bitter controversy is expected."

Major Ewart Grogan's Comments.

Major Ewart Grogan, in a letter to *The Times*, writes:—

"The Colony's present financial showing does not derive from any fundamental economic weakness, but from the Calvinistic financial doctrine of which Kenya, in common with the rest of the Colonial Empire, is a victim.

"It is obviously absurd doctrine that the pioneer generation of a new land should be expected not only to tame the land, build its ports, railways, and cities, and evolve the method and machinery of an ordered State as a by-product of the fight financial compartment of the Empire, but also sink of the cost and hand a well-equipped country as a free gift to the succeeding generation. This is what Kenya has been asked to do and has in fact been doing on a munificent scale.

"Very large amounts have been expended out of revenue on capital improvements. The value of the accumulated sinking fund on Kenya's loans as on July 31, 1933, was £964,980. According to the Kenya-Uganda Railway report of 1932 the capital account contained the following contributions from revenue:—

Direct (formerly called expenditure extraordinary)	£620,217
Through Betterment Funds (capitalised)	61,588,743
Through Marine Insurance Fund (capitalised)	75,773
Betterment (non-capitalised)	5,343,134

which means that a sum, in excess of £2,500,000 has been extracted from the pockets of our people over and above all proper railway costs, including interest and sinking fund, and invested in capital improvements on the public account.

"If these capital accumulations were relinquished these would be at least £4,000,000 added to the surplus balances of Kenya and Uganda, and if the interest on the loans were reduced as in equity it should be from the actual rates of over 5% to the rate now current, say 3%, there would be in the case of Kenya a saving of about £300,000 per annum, which, on the last Budget, would provide a surplus of, say, £300,000, sufficient to wipe out all the super-taxation which has been recently imposed on the Colony and enable the Colony to serve another £6,000,000 development loan."

Present Generation Unfairly Burdened.

Lieutenant-Colonel Laurence H. Strain, the well-known Kenya settler, writing from Dunose House, Ayrshire, contrasted the present position of settlers, who have seen their crops reduced by at least 50%, with that of Kenya Government officials, whose emoluments, including pensions, housing, passages, and medical attendance, "have increased 135% since pre-War times," and added:—

"The result is that Kenya, in common with Barbados alone among British Colonies, is now in the grotesque position of having a Government service whose cost exceeds the value of her exports.

"Contrast the position of the settlers of 1955, supposing that white settlement survives. All the loans at a high rate of interest will have been satisfied from the sinking funds; they will be living 'rent free,' with all the pioneering and experimenting done for them, and experience of what are profitable crops behind them. The Colonial Office policy is that each generation should stand on its own feet. But is it fair that this generation should be required to endow the following?

"Sir Philip Cahill-Lister, during his visit to Kenya, annoyed the settlers by stating that the Colony was 'over-borrowed'—i.e., that the service of existing loans exceeded the tax-paying capacity of the Colony. Unless essential non-essential services are reduced satisfactorily the situation of the settler is desperate."

Reference is made under Matters of Moment to the question of Kenya Finances.

Duplicate Air Mail Arrangements.

First Machine to Leave on December 30.

As exclusively forecast by *East Africa* five weeks ago, Imperial Airways have decided to double their air services to East and South Africa. The first additional service will leave Croydon on Sunday, December 30, and the new homeward service will reach London each Sunday, following delivery on Monday morning.

Under the new arrangement, therefore, replies to letters reaching England by the air mail on Thursday may be sent by the air mail the next two days later. At present no extra aircraft will be needed, the main effect of the extra services being to require a greater mileage each week from the existing liners. About the middle of next year, however, the company will have at its disposal four new aircraft of high speed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Bushe Commission.

"East Africa" Criticised by a Barrister.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—The statement in your editorial of September 13, that the Chief Justices of Kenya and Uganda at the time of the inquiry are far from being in agreement with their legal colleagues on the Commission does not, from a perusal of the Minutes of Evidence of the Commission, appear to be justified with regard to the attitude of the then Chief Justice of Uganda.

The report of the Commission does, moreover, suggest that at any rate the legal and non-legal members of the Commission were in agreement with the then Chief Justice of Uganda; for four long extracts are taken from his evidence and embodied in the report as part of the basis of the Commission's conclusions. A detailed perusal of the Chief Justice's evidence confirms that he is entirely of the opinion of the Commission in preferring, to use the terms of the Governor of Uganda, "justice" to "non-professional justice."

Whilst the Governor of Uganda in his dispatch of November 18 dealing with the Commission stated—after setting out in detail where the Chief Justice differs from the opinion expressed in the dispatch—"the Chief Justice was in agreement with the remainder of the dispatch"—the agreement with the Governor's dispatch is practically negligible.

Apparently the only justification for the expression of opinion in your leader would appear to be an answer on page 76 of the Minutes of Evidence, when to the question put to him by the Commission: "Your view is that the logical thing to do would be to abolish the High Court entirely?" the Chief Justice answered, "Certainly"—but this has to be read in its context and particularly with regard to the long preceding answer where the Chief Justice had said that he objected to the administration of justice by means of catch-words, and that he refused to accept the assumption that every District Officer knew all about Native mentality and Native custom in every district in which he happened to find himself, and that no person with legal training ever knew anything about Native mentality and custom anywhere. The answer above set out by the Chief Justice was merely the deduction from what he described as a series of logical inconsistencies which had previously been put to him.

The whole tenor of the Chief Justice's evidence appears to be that he sees no reason why justice should be topographical, in that in one district people were dealt with by professional justice and in another district by non-professional justice.

May I say also that your statement in the same issue that: "We admit to great surprise that the official who is now Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, and the Kenya settler, were persuaded to sign a document," hardly seems fair to the two gentlemen concerned, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. MacLellan Wilson? It suggests that some sort of influence or pressure has been brought to bear upon them which should not have influenced them as honourable members of the Commission. Surely it is only reasonable to suppose in the case of two men of

known ability and probity that the only thing which did persuade them to sign the document was the evidence which came before them as members of the Commission? Any other suggestion would appear to be a reflection not only on their probity, which reflection after all will carry no weight, but on their intelligence, which in the circumstances seems to be entirely unjustified.

The observation that legal persons prefer "form" to justice would also appear to be an unworthy observation on the members of an honourable profession brought upon the principles of fairness and justice.

Whilst I am always adverse to making use of particular circumstances to justify general conclusions, your own trenchant articles recently appearing re Basil Napier, the Dodoma case, are the severest criticisms of non-professional justice. That case has already cost the Government of Tanganyika a considerable sum of money and it may cost more, but this is its least serious aspect. Consider the horror of the situation if a person had been placed on trial for his life in circumstances of investigation which have been disclosed in connexion with this case.

It also appears from the Minutes of Evidence of the Commission that in a certain case dealt with by non-professional justice the trial proceeded to a successful conclusion upon a "confession." The confession was obtained with the assistance of a little red pepper rubbed into the eyes of an unfortunate Native. The District Officer trying the case awarded the "torturer" 100s. This incident is given a very modest position (entirely inappropriate to its importance) on page 172 of the Commission's evidence, which is published as Colonial No. 96, and which incidentally can be bought for £1.

It would appear that an apt quotation to conclude this letter can be found in Samuel Butler's recently published Note Book: "Amateur or professional, whichever you like, but don't mix them."

Dar es Salaam. Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory. HERBERT BOWN.

[To what extent Major Bown's criticisms are justified we leave readers to decide. Pages 110 and 111 of the report show that, the then Chief Justice of Kenya disagreed with the Commission on several points, though agreeing with it on many of its recommendations. The Chief Justice of Uganda is stated by Sir Bernard Bourdillon on page 142 to be in disagreement with only one major point in the Governor's critical dispatch, being "satisfied" in the report my view that the jurisdiction of magistrates in Uganda should not be restricted as suggested by the Commission. . . . With the remainder of this dispatch Mr. Abrahams is in general agreement. How anyone reading this can describe such agreement as "practically negligible" is beyond us.]

We are also amazed that our comment that "we admit to great surprise that the official who is now Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, and the Kenya settler were persuaded to sign the document," should be construed to mean that Messrs. P. E. Mitchell and McLellan Wilson had "pressure brought to bear upon them which should not have influenced them as honourable members of the Commission." Nothing was further from our thoughts, and we still do not think our critical words conveyed that suggestion. Indeed, the reference to those two members continued: ". . . to sign a document which to us seems much more concerned with legality and forms of procedure than with the guarantee of justice to the Native."

We did not say that "legal persons prefer form to justice" but that "the document seems much more concerned with legality and forms of procedure than with the guarantee of justice to the Native," and that "it was natural that their training should lead the legal members of the Commission in that direction." Our point was that the Report seems primarily concerned with what Sir Harold MacMichael calls the sacrosanctity of our law and procedure, and the rooted conviction in legal minds that these must be the basis—if not the only—way of giving the Native justice.—Ed. E.A.

The Basil Napier Inquiry.

Documents Omitted from the Report.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir—As you are doubtless aware, the Report of the Commission of Inquiry appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of my boy Basil, which sat in Tanganyika in November and December of last year, has just been published.

At the inquiry there was submitted to the Court a considerable number of important official documents, including the files of the inquests, letters and telegrams which were put in as exhibits and spoken to by various witnesses. I am shocked but not surprised to find that with the exception of an extract from my son's diary and the two letters from my son to me of October 5 and 10, 1932, this documentary evidence has not been published, though referred to in the Report of the Commission.

The Report therefore now made public is an incomplete document, and deepens my impression of the hush-hush policy adopted from first to last by the Tanganyika Government and the Colonial Office, which has resulted in gross injustice and a slur on my boy's memory.

The affidavit by Major Masters, with important letters from my son attached thereto, the D.O.'s letter to me of November 20, 1932, that of the Police Superintendent of the same date stating that they considered there was no need for anxiety, and the affidavit demanded from me by the Colonial Office, which were all before the Court, are also not published, though referred to in the Report.

Yours faithfully,
M. NAPIER.

Oxford.

[When recently asked by Dr J. O. Shircore in the Tanganyika Legislative Council whether steps would not be taken to expunge from the records "the verdict of suicide returned at the inquest upon Mr. Napier, the Chief Secretary replied: "No lower lies with Government to interfere, whether by amendment or otherwise, with the records of a Court. As it suggested that the case should be left at that stage when the Government's own Commission has found that that verdict is in conflict with the evidence?—Ed. "E.A."]

Trout Fishing in Kenya.

Reply to Mr. N. E. F. Corbett.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir—As you have quoted a lengthy extract from the letter written by Mr. N. E. F. Corbett to *The Fishing Gazette* it is but right that I should address to you also a reply which I have sent to that journal, and in the preparation of which I have had the greatest help from Mr. T. L. Hatley. Mr. Corbett's letter is extremely discouraging to those of us out here who spend, and have spent, much time and energy in introducing trout into Kenya—the result of which is enjoyed by Mr. Corbett.

The points he made were:—

- (1) that the mammoth trout are the original fry, and that all rivers are deteriorating very quickly;
- (2) that the rivers suffer from (a) overbreeding, (b) underfeeding, and (c) underfishing.

With regard to the first point, the Curu River, stocked in 1905, and into which no new blood has been introduced until the present year, has during the last two months yielded several trout of 4½ and 6 lb., and during the 30 years of its existence as a trout river has produced

consistently good fishing, with an exceptionally high average weight.

In the same period the South Mathioya, stocked in 1926, has given similar good results. One fortunate angler had recently six trout weighing 50 lb., and very similar baskets have been obtained from it by others. Since this river and the North Mathioya were stocked by my Association the number of fish killed in each year and the average weight of those fish have steadily increased, until this year the average stands at 1 lb. 4 oz. All fish in Kenya rivers depend upon the natural food supply.

The Melawa River, where rainbow trout reign supreme, has one pool alone with a seemingly inexhaustible supply of trout from 3 to 6 lb., one of 6½ lb. having been taken within the last few weeks.

In the Kenya Angling Association lower water any trout taken of 17 inches or less must be returned to the river. The Sturdy Scale allocates a weight of 2 lb. 2 oz. to a well-conditioned 17 inch trout, but this scale designed for English chalk streams has no bearing on healthy Kenya trout, which are, on an average, 10% above that standard.

From several rivers which are not managed by fishing clubs results are equally satisfactory—e.g. from one "public" river in the last four years a local fisher has killed 186 trout, giving an average weight of 2 lb. 11 oz. each—his best catch in one day recently being 9 trout, giving an average weight of 3 lb. 12 oz. each. From another "public" river he took last August 126 rainbow trout, weighing 167 lb. 15 oz., the largest fish being 3 lb. 4 oz.

These facts do not bear out Mr. Corbett's theories.

Overbreeding.—This does undoubtedly exist in the forest stretches, where fry are generally first introduced. These waters prior to the introduction of trout carried no fish life of any kind, and the fry take full advantage of the great store of food available and consequently grow and multiply more quickly than in less favoured climates, a growth and multiplication aided by the fact that Kenya has no well-defined winter season. These forest stretches, being difficult of access, are seldom fished, but provide an inexhaustible nursery for stocking the lower reaches. Overcrowding compels emigration, and year by year more of the young fish find their way down stream in search of fresh waters and pastures new.

Underfeeding.—The absence of a definite winter season tends to make trout spawn in the year round. At any time of the year one can take newly spawned trout, and the complaints of "thin herring gutted, underfed trout" are often due to the inability of the angler to recognise a spent cock fish or a recently spawned hen fish.

Underfishing.—Anglers do not usually complain if they have several miles of splendid water without another rod on the bank, and one cannot imagine that such conditions are likely to deter visitors. Still, we do want more rods.

As to cost, figures can be given for a month's fishing holiday in Kenya, visiting all the best streams in the Colony which, including petrol at 2s. 6d. per gallon, servants' wages, food, and fishing licences, and daily tickets on club waters, will cost about £200. Compare this with the cost of a month on Loch Leven or Blagdon Lake.

Yours faithfully,

DACRE A. SHAW,

Hon. Secretary

Nairobi,

Kenya Colony.

Kenya Angling Association.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

Beira Motor-Cycles.

"Until 1928 Beira contained only two old motor-cycles," Mr. R. W. Muckleston declares in *Motor Cycling*. "That can surely not be an accurate picture!"—From a London reader.

The Bushie Report.

"The Bushie Commission Report" suggests that the members had no idea of trying to see the other fellow's point of view. "British Justice is the best," they say, and that's that! How selfish, how arrogant, how ignorant!"—From a settler in Kenya.

Native Footballers.

"The Native football teams which I have encouraged among my labour force are coming along well, but they are still rather wild, and so strain their feet. Moreover, they want to play for three hours at a time! They would make good Rugby players, but I am not encouraging it, for it would put my labour boys at combat."—From a well-known East African settler.

Captain T. I. Farrer, M.C.

A Well-known Kenya Settler.

Recently reported the death in Kisumu after an intestine operation of Captain Thomas Inniss Farrer, a man greatly loved by all who knew him, and one who had exerted a considerable and beneficial influence in Kenya in various directions.

Thanks to the co-operation of one of his closest friends, we are able to give the following particulars of his life. In 1914 he enlisted as a private in the Public Schools Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, from which he was commissioned to the 5th Devons. In 1915 he was drafted to Egypt, where he was in charge of machine guns in the Cairo district. Then he was O.C. machine gun companies in Mesopotamia, where he was seriously wounded, and awarded the M.C. for gallantry under fire. After the War he was for a while an instructor to the Machine Gun Corps in England.

It was in 1920 that he first reached East Africa, settling in Kaimosi as a coffee grower, and representing that district on the Convention of Associations of Kenya. A few years later he moved to Mau Summit to begin wheat farming, becoming Hon. Secretary of the Mau Summit Settlers' Association and also of the Molo-Mau Summit Polo Club, of which he was a very keen member. From the inception in 1923 of the Kenya Section of the Ambulance Car Corps he was its Hon. Adjutant and instructor.

When the gold rush to Kakamega began, he promoted Kakamega Hotels, Ltd., and himself managed the Eldorado Hotel for eighteen months, and later the Golden Hope Inn, giving to the first the tone rather of a good country club than of the traditional goldfields caravanserai. Working in close co-operation both with the Government officials of the district and with the mining population, and knowing as much about the field as any man upon it, he smoothed away many a difficulty and helped many a lame dog over a stile. When No. 2 Area was opened a few months ago he started the Elyng Horseshoe Syndicate in conjunction with Mr. Stone, who had worked with him at the hotels almost from their establishment. That syndicate did a good deal of prospecting and work upon alluvial claims.

Masonic Services.

A very keen Freemason, Captain Farrer was a P.M. of Equator Lodge, Kisumu, a founder of Mount Elgon Lodge, Lake Lodge, Kisumu, a founder of the Rift Valley Lodge, a secretary for some years of the Rift Valley Lodge, a consecrating officer and honorary member of Kilimanjaro Lodge, and at the time of his death was First Principal of Kenya R.A. Chapter. He was an officer of the East Africa Chapter of the Rose Croix 18°, and had for the past seven years held office in the District Grand Lodge of East Africa, in which he was D.G.D.C. Latterly he had been actively preparing the way for the formation of a new Lodge at Kakamega, where he had been largely instrumental in getting a Lodge of Instruction established.

He was an Associate in Arts and also in Science of McGill University, Canada, an Inter B.Sc. of London and a gold medallist in mathematics, and while at Kaimosi he made a special study for some three years of the beliefs and customs of the neighbouring tribes, being correspondent on that subject for the Wellcome Bureau of Research.

His father was in succession Bishop of British Guiana, of the West Indies, and then of a Canadian diocese, and Farrer himself was at different periods private secretary to a Bishop and a General. He was a man who performed with zest any task to which he set his hand, and one whose passing will leave a great gap in Kenya settler, mining, and Masonic life. With his widow, Lady Sidney Farrer, there will be widespread sympathy.

Tobacco in Uganda.

A Rapidly Developing Industry.

UGANDA is very sensibly striving to avoid the risks inherent in a one-crop country. Its coffee production is growing steadily, and the annual report of the Department of Agriculture gives interesting information on experiments with vanilla, vetiver roots, groundnuts, and *Asclepias floss*—in which the co-operation of the Imperial Institute has once more proved its value. Special notice may legiti-

mately be taken of the rapid increase in the cultivation of tobacco, especially in Bunyoro.

"Here the development of tobacco growing as a Native crop continues to make progress. (There is a considerable reduction in the acreage under tobacco on European estates, the total now being under 150 acres.) The acreage planted by Natives in Bunyoro was approximately 1,700 acres, from which a total crop of 768,804 lb. of cured leaf was marketed in September-October, 1923. The total export of tobacco (leaf and strips) from Uganda in 1922 was 155,794 lb., and for the first eleven months—the latest figures available at the time of writing this report—are 406,079 lb."

That is a notable increase. The Tobacco Officer also states—

"Most of the chiefs in Bunyoro are now taking an increased interest in increasing cultivation of all crops, and with the tobacco crop have been of great assistance in encouraging their people to carry out instructions and endeavour to improve the quality of the crop."

Agricultural Courses for Chiefs.

In this connexion it must be noted that short agricultural courses for chiefs have been inaugurated by the Superintendent of Agricultural Education.

"One of the greatest difficulties experienced," the report continues, "is to get growers to look ahead and have their nurseries-plots and curing sheds ready at the right time. It is with matters of this kind that the chiefs can be of the greatest assistance, and, with a few exceptions, they have given real help."

Apart from the actual cash value of the crop, the tobacco industry now benefits the district by providing employment for some three hundred people for roughly three months in re-handling the tobacco purchased from the Native growers—work which is becoming increasingly popular with the Bunyoro.

The crop was remarkably free from disease or serious pests. The price to the growers was fixed at 25 cents per lb. for No. 1 grade, and 15 cents for No. 2, a reduction of 2 cents on the previous year.

"The quality of the crop was satisfactory, and, in spite of a fall in prices, growers were fairly well satisfied with the return obtained."

Exclusive buying licences for the purchase of tobacco leaf in Bunyoro were issued to four buyers, who were required to pay a cess of 2 cents per lb. on all tobacco purchased. The money so collected is paid into a fund for the development of tobacco growing in Bunyoro.

"The small packing factory erected by Government at Masindi was working for four months, and during that time approximately 77 tons were handled. It is satisfactory to note that improved condition in which Uganda tobacco is arriving in the Home market, and no complaints have been received on any of the leaf which has passed through the Government packing factory."

Work at the experimental grounds at Bunindi has been confined chiefly to the production of true strains of seed of the different varieties required for blending purposes by local manufacturers, and of the two varieties (Blue Fryor and Western) in most demand for export."

Mr. Campbell Black with the Prince.

EARLY next day H.R.H. went flying with Campbell Black. The Moth took off below camp and, mounting, made for Kilimanjaro. Higher it climbed and higher. The view was very wonderful.

Forever, ahead of the fliers, rose the huge pile of the great mountain, cloud-capped Kilimanjaro. And into the blanket of the clouds the Moth went too, and, when it sailed out of them, far below, in the sun dazle, the great domed peak of Kibo glittered in a mail of snow and ice. Glacier after glacier lifted as the Moth soared and circled among the great peaks. It seemed another world after the green tropics. Then the plane dropped through the clouds again, found forest and open grassland, picked up Longido Hill in the west, and came home to camp."

The above quotation is from "Sport and Travel in East Africa," compiled by Mr. P. R. Chalmers from the diaries of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

* If it was written so early, why is it published so late? —Ed. "E.A."

EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF.

Wild Life in Kenya.

Mr. Stoneham's New Novel.

IN "Elephant Brother" (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.) Mr. C. T. Stoneham has gone a good way to redeem a reputation for sound and attractive work which had shown signs of deterioration. The tale, largely built on the friendship between Alah Carey and the elephant Lovu, does not impose too great a strain on the reader's credulity; and although this is the motif which runs right through the book, it is not overdone or so presented as to become tedious.

There is, indeed, much else in this tale: vivid pictures of the natural and still-existing lawlessness of some tribes in Kenya, the problems arising from which are shrewdly, if lightly, handled. The book is really worth reading for this part alone, though it fits in extremely well with the main theme, both being parts of the struggle for life in the untamed wild. We are also given some insight into the work of a game ranger, and a bitter little sketch of the less attractive type of D.C. There is a mild romance to round off the story.

Though not by any means a great novel, this is a good story of life on the edge of the Native Reserves in Kenya, constructed in workmanlike fashion, and with the interest well sustained. Mr. Stoneham deserves full marks for finding a way out of the *impasse* concerning his two friendly elephants, Lovu and Agilani, when they were up against Government control and the march of civilisation. I confess that, as I read the book, the problem of how to find a solution acceptable to the opposing views of Carey and Blaker, the game ranger, presented a teaser that I did not solve. Mr. Stoneham has managed this with considerable skill.

"KIBOKO"

Something Unusual.

Cherry Kearton's New Book.

A REVIEWER, being only human, when he receives a book by a man with the picture prestige of Mr. Cherry Kearton, looks first at the illustrations. For this reason let me give pride of place to the photographs in "The Lion's Roar" (Longmans, 6s.). In a lengthy experience as a devourer as well as a compiler of books on Africa I have never seen a better picture of an African child than that facing p. 115. There are also many others of Natives in this volume that may fairly be described as masterpieces. The animals, naturally, are admirable; and from lions and elephants to rock rabbits, the pictures are outstanding.

But what of the book? After all, that is what counts. It shows insight into Native ideas as unusual as it is genuine. Take, for instance, this extract from the description of a dance:—

Opposite to each other in long swaying lines, they would sway with the others, forwards and backwards and sideways, clapping their hands in time to the reverberating music, their feet dancing, shouting as the beats grew faster, dancing with feet and hands and the sway of the bodies, abandoning themselves utterly to the rhythm, feeling everywhere the pulsating beats of the music, until a madness entered their brains and they became conscious of nothing, not even of each other, except that eternal beat, beat, beat of never-silent drums. Through the whole night they would dance, till long after the moon had reached the height of the sky, till long after they had lost all consciousness of the movement of their limbs, all sense of thought, all hearing even of the drums—and at last, as the light of the fires died not long before the coming of to-morrow's sun, they would sink to the ground exhausted, perhaps insensible, while the beat, beat, beat of the drums continued over their heads."

And of animals: here is a description, in a mere score of words, of an attacking lion:—

"In that second he saw rage and hate as he had never seen them before. . . two pairs . . ."

Having looked into the eyes of a wounded leopard, sufficiently near to splatter me with blood, I can testify to the truth of this. Never, anywhere else I seen so much of the essence of rage and hate, the absolute antithesis of the love in a dog's eyes.

The faith which the real, *bona fide* and believing witch-doctor has in getting messages from the other world—to which I personally subscribe—and the fact that, on occasion, the messages are faked—to which I also subscribe—are extraordinarily well portrayed. Indeed, not knowing how long or how intimately Mr. Kearton has known the African—and I do not believe his knowledge has had the chance of going very deep—I am amazed at his intuition.

I do not think that this book has so far received the attention it deserves, so in conclusion I would say that it deserves a place on the bookshelf of every African home, be that home in Africa or in England. The fact that the publishers kept the price down to 6s. makes this easy of fulfilment. It is not deep, it is not scientific, but it is a true picture, as well as being well written; and, to end where I began, the pictures that adorn it are superb.

F. H. M.

Fabrications and Fantasies.

"You ought to laugh at jokes that aren't funny; the others can look after themselves," says a character in Lord Dunsaney's new volume of short stories, "Mr. Jorkens Remembers Africa" (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.).

Most of the humour in this book is of the type that looks after itself, Mr. Jorkens being a plausible liar who invariably rises to the occasion, telling, one after another, the most stupendous fairy tales of his imaginary doings in Africa and elsewhere, telling them so convincingly, moreover, that he succeeds in "getting away with it" each time, or nearly so. For instance, there is his fierce fight with a unicorn, and when his veracity was impugned, he clenches the matter by producing the horn. It turned out to be—but, no, I must not spoil the story by disclosing this out of its proper place.

There are some neat phrases, happily turned, in this book:—

Smoke from the chimneys—the banner of man in the air.

"After a while you went into the house was a kind of dreadful temple to The Thing That Was Done, and that the dining-room table was nothing more than an altar to the things that the Best People did."

Jorkens, as he says himself, "may have his faults, but nobody has called him a highbrow." This is, in fact, a good lowbrow book, but polished in pleasing fashion, besides being entertaining. "AFER."

The *Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture* (Oxford Press, 7s. 6d.) has now published Part III of Mr. F. J. Nutman's admirable article on the Root System of *Coffea arabica*. In Parts I and II no attempt was made to obtain quantitative data. The root types were defined by the appearance of the system in vertical section, and the distribution of feeder roots was indicated by scale drawings. It was of obvious importance that such data should be supplemented by quantitative measurements, especially since information as to the actual absorbing area of roots appeared to be almost entirely lacking. Attempts have now been made to obtain this quantitative data, involving the weighing of roots in unit bulk of soil, or of those occupying any given soil horizon, and these are incorporated in the present number which, like its predecessors, is well illustrated.

Germans and November 11.

Amazing Report from Tanganyika.

An astonishing story of German failure to recognise the elementary obligations imposed by residence beneath the British flag reaches East Africa from Tanganyika Territory.

November 11, sacred to Britons throughout the Empire as the Day of Remembrance, commemorates in the minds of Germans in East Africa their defeat of British forces at the battle of Tanga in 1914. If it gives them any satisfaction to recall that success twenty years after it took place, they cannot be denied it in private, but they have no possible ground on which to base a demand to be allowed to celebrate in public.

This year, for the first time, however, the German community in northern Tanganyika was ingenious enough to imagine that the easy-going British authorities would permit them to organise on that date a great public demonstration—including a procession of ex-German *askari* in uniform, under the leadership of Germans who fought against us during the East African Campaign. For this "Festival of Victory," to be held under the auspices of the "Deutscher Bund," Germans came from all over the Territory to Tanga, where between 150 and 200 of them were expected to rally, while a similar gathering, necessarily on a similar scale, was arranged to take place near Arusha.

At the last moment the authorities intervened and prohibited the demonstration, as likely to lead to a breach of the peace. Imagine what would happen if British subjects in Germany attempted to organise a parade in uniform in celebration of a German defeat!

Locusts, Spraying and Bird Life.

THE letters from Colonel Capell and Mr. Willoughby with reference to the destruction of storks through the use of arsenical sprays for locusts, previously quoted in *East Africa*, have been followed by a correspondent of *The Rhodesia Herald*, who says that he has seen as many as 200 kites and 500 hawks flying with and feeding on the locusts, but that nowadays he never sees any. He also quotes the ease of wattered starlings or tick-birds, which, he avers, have disappeared since cattle have been dipped in arsenical preparations, which, by poisoning the fields, kill the birds which feed upon them.

There is further corroboration from Mr. de Kock, who has had six years' experience as a Locust Officer in the Union, and who states that locusts were killed by using a mixture of arsenic and molasses, but their carcasses were safe for food. He fed stock on them with no ill-effects. Mr. P. V. Samuels advocates the greater use of trenching, rolling and other mechanical means instead of wholesale poisoning.

Can any of our readers offer corroboration as regards the birds? A major problem of this kind calls for the widest collaboration and co-operation.

Young Offenders.

One hundred and five Native juveniles were sent to prison in Tanganyika during 1933, and no facilities exist for the complete segregation or training of young offenders. A site for a reformatory has been chosen near Tabora, but owing to the financial position of the Territory it has been impossible to provide the funds necessary for its construction. Recidivists, who numbered 604 in 1929, are steadily rising in numbers, and in 1933 reached the figure of 1,151.

Inter-Territorial Native Sports.

On November 24 Kampala was to hold Native sports, including for the first time an inter-territorial competition, for which Messrs. G. H. G. and J. H. G. had a petition. Kenya was to send a team, and it is hoped that next year Tanganyika will have a team of its own.

Tanganyika Trout Fishings.

The recent stocking of the Babati and Ndareda streams of Tanganyika with rainbow trout is believed to have been successful, though the number of fish introduced was small. We are told that very good work of the same kind has been done at Mbeya by Mr. Rushby.

Motor Race through Africa.

Plans are in hand for a spectacular motor race from England to Johannesburg, to coincide with that city's jubilee celebrations in 1936. The suggested route crosses through Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia. The proposed prize for the winner is £10,000.

Across Africa Flight.

The annual R.A.F. exercise flight across Africa from east to west will be made early next year by four Fairey III aircraft from Aden. They will fly to Djibouti, Port Sudan, Khartoum, and thence strike west to Gambia, Senegal, The Gambia, and the return journey is scheduled to be covered in eleven days.

Kenya to London by Bicycle.

Mr. A. M. H. Jeevanjee, a Kenya Indian who left Nairobi at the end of 1929 on an attempt to cycle round the world, has now reached London. On one stage of his journey he was attacked by two motor-cyclists and robbed of his camera and money, in addition to which his bicycle was wrecked. Two Italians lent him some money to reach Marseilles, from which port he walked to Paris. He claims to have covered 25,000 miles since he left Kenya.

Malvasia Yacht Club.

Malvasia Yacht Club membership now exceeds a hundred, and the club boasts thirteen yachts, five power launches, and a club house on Lotus Island. The present flag officers are: Commodore, the Earl of Erroll; Vice-Commodore, Dr. Hemsted; Rear-Commodore, Major Stuart Prince. The General Committee consists of: Major, Flag Officers and Messrs. Dyer, Gillett, Brammston, Pike, and Dent. Mr. A. R. McCrae is Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Official Tours.

Our attention has been drawn to an error which occurred in our columns last week in connection with the Report of the Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions. Our reviewer was mistaken in saying that the members of the Committee suggested that the length of service in East Africa, with the exception of Somaliland, should be from 20 to 30 months; the recommendation was for a general East African tour of from 2 to 3 years, except that in the case of Kenya the Committee advocated a tour of from 3 to 4 years for junior officers, and senior officers in that Colony would, however, come under the general East African rule.

Zanzibar Clove Outlook.

Reviewing the clove market for the past quarter, the Clove Growers' Association of Zanzibar says:— Although it is yet early to express any definite opinion, there are figure indications that the Dutch East Indies consumption of cloves is expanding, and it is a reasonable anticipation that with some stability of values it is now showing, the improvement should find encouragement.

As was to be expected, following the recent legislation, the new measure concerning the marketing and exportation of cloves evoked considerable comment, within and outside the trade, and a first repercussion on the market was a scramble, more or less, to accumulate supplies overseas. This was reflected in the exports for September, which totalled 20,260 of the 65,822 bales shipped during the quarter. Consequently, prices had advanced 1/4 lb. sharply, and touched Rs. 312 a ton for the best quality during August, but settled back at a lower level towards the end of September. Disregarding the somewhat abnormal situation resulting from the legislation, the market has shown sustained firmness, prices being reasonably well maintained, in the face of the incoming new crop.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"No fish can compare with the *ngege*."—Sir William Gowers, quoted in "Spots and Travel in East Africa."

"Japan has started sending bicycles to East Africa at 18s. c.i.f."—Mr. Charles Kemp, speaking in Nottingham.

"Mr. Huggins is the most popular figure in Rhodesia to-day."—Mr. J. W. Keller, speaking at a Labour Party meeting in Bulawayo.

"Whilst I was in London on my way to Nyasaland I never once heard the word paramountcy."—Sir Harold Kittermaster, speaking in Blantyre.

"We really hope the year is turned and we hope to see a very marked return to steady prosperity."—The Hon. and Rev. W. P. Young, addressing the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

"Sunday after Sunday crowds of two thousand Native worshippers come to the great brick cathedral in Kampala."—The Rt. Rev. C. E. Stuart, Bishop of Uganda, speaking in Hastings.

"Government considers itself above criticism, and continues to flounder along, majestically, expensively, and imperturbably."—Major the Hon. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

"We are indebted to Imperial Airways for having built up a great Empire service, for having pilots and personnel second to none in their efficiency, and for having achieved an unsurpassed record of safety and regularity."—Lord Moyne, speaking in the House of Lords.

"Speaking generally, the squatters or resident Native labourers as they are now called, will need stricter control in the future, or from their very numbers they may become a serious problem."—The Hon. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

"On the Kenya coast the density of the atmosphere amounts to 1,200 grammes, whereas at Kabete it has fallen to 983 grammes, a decrease of about 18%. This means that a petrol engine loses 18% to 20% of its efficiency."—Mrs. A. Walter, addressing the Kenya Society for the Study of Race Improvement.

"With the rapid expansion of the mining industry which is now taking place, and with a continuance of the unremitting campaign for increased agricultural production, I think that we may, without undue confidence, expect some return of prosperity in 1935."—Sir Harold MacMichael, addressing the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

"Mr. J. A. Hunter, the well-known white hunter from Kenya, assures me that the game heads in Northern Rhodesia are much bigger than those in Kenya, Tanganyika or Uganda. Captain C. R. S. Pitman also told me the same. Few people seem to realise what a big asset the game of the country is."—Captain E. C. Mills, in "The Livingstone Mail."

"The apathy and weakness of the civil authorities in Kenya, whose every act is dictated or criticised from Nairobi, is much to be deplored. It is weakness such as this that will sooner or later cause Kenya to lose her position as the only 'savage' country in the world that has not yet had a Native rising to mark the process of receiving the 'benefits' of civilisation and education."—Brigadier A. G. Arbutnot, writing to "The Morning Post" concerning the murder of Mr. Theodore Payne in Laikipia.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

229.—Major Arthur Howard Symes-Thompson, D.S.O.



Copyright "East Africa."

Major Symes-Thompson, who since 1913 has been planting coffee in Kenya, is a sportsman in every sense of the word, and seldom misses, whether as player or spectator, any cricket, polo, or tennis match in his neighbourhood. Games are his chief hobby, and the troops who served under him in the East African Campaign remember his energy in organising scratch contests behind the lines.

After leaving Harrow in 1897, he was commissioned in the Royal Field Artillery, and he served with that regiment and the Royal Horse Artillery for twenty years. He went through the South African War, receiving the Queen's medal with six clasps and the King's Medal with two. When placed on half-pay he settled in Kenya, and after a short sojourn in Kabete, purchased his present estate at Kiambu, at the then exorbitant figure of £5 an acre for virgin land—which, he knew, had only four years' preciousness changed hands at one-twentieth of that sum. But he was satisfied, and still is; unbroken coffee land in the district is now worth about £20 an acre.

On the outbreak of the Great War Major Symes-Thompson joined Bowker's Horse as a Lieutenant, and was in action with them at Longido and at Karungu. During one part of the Campaign he commanded an ammunition column; in its later stages he was in charge of the Kilwa Battery. Then he was sent to France, where for the last six months of the War he was in control of a Young Officers' School and Reserve Battery, R.F.A.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lemon are shortly returning to East Africa.

Mr. P. de V. Allen has been appointed Principal Inspector of Labour in Kenya.

Sir Joseph Sheridan, the new Chief Justice of Kenya, has arrived in Nairobi.

General Smuts has arrived back in South Africa following his recent visit to London.

The Rev. Joseph Byrne has been granted a licence to solemnise marriages in Tanganyika.

Mr. A. M. Champion, the Kenya Administrative Officer, is on his way home from Kitale.

Lord Woolavington will be in residence at Lavington Park, Petworth, until about April next.

Mrs. Hart has won the Nkana golf championship for the second time, defeating Mrs. Stevens by 10 and 8.

We regret to hear of the death at Msomeni, Rufiji, in Tanganyika Territory, of Mrs. Edwin Candy.

Mrs. R. E. Cheeseman gave a broadcast talk to school children last week on a journey across Ethiopia.

Mr. Neil Vincent has taken the place of the late Mr. H. N. Brinson as Kampala manager of Motor Mart and Exchange.

Bishop Hanlon, who has served as a missionary in Uganda for twenty years, is shortly retiring. He hails from Blackburn.

Dr. J. T. Bradley, O.B.E., M.D., J.P., of Seychelles, has been invested with the Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

Mr. J. F. R. Hill, the Tanganyika Assistant District Officer, has left to return to the Territory. He is to be stationed at Biharamulo.

After thirty-five years' work as a missionary in the Belgian Congo the Rev. J. S. Bowskill has retired, and is now living in this country.

Sir Charles Smith, who has more than once visited East Africa, and Lady Smith have arrived at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, from Durban.

Captain Pitman, Uganda's popular Game Warden, has been transferring fish from Lake Nabugabo to the smaller lakes in the neighbourhood of Mbarara.

General Sir Hubert Gough, who has interests in Kenya, presented the prizes of the 12th London Regiment (Rangers) on Saturday at their regimental headquarters.

Mr. Kassam Sunderji Samji, one of the best known Indian merchants in Tanganyika, has now arrived back in Dar es Salaam, after an extensive tour in Europe.

The Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, who visited East Africa some two years ago, have taken up their residence at Kensington Palace.

Mr. R. H. R. Church, Assistant District Officer in Somaliland, is spending his leave in Kenya. Mr. E. P. S. Shirley has taken over the Margeisa district from him.

Miss Peggy Hague, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hague, of Bath, who leaves London to-day for Kenya, will be married on her arrival to Mr. K. Holmes of the Police.

Captain Basil G. Allen, of the Sherwood Foresters, who served during the East African Campaign, has been appointed adjutant of the 8th (Newark) Battalion of the Foresters.

Mr. G. H. Turner, whose mother is at present visiting her daughter in Kenya, was killed in Leek last week when the aeroplane he was piloting crashed and burst into flames.

During his visit to the Italian Colonies of the East Coast of Africa, the King of Italy called at Berbera, British Somaliland, where he was entertained by the British Commissioner.

Mr. N. Lewis, chief agent in East Africa of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), was invested with the O.B.E. by Sir Joseph Byrne when the Kenya Legislative Council was opened last week.

Mr. T. B. Davis, who has large interests in East Africa lighterage companies, and Mrs. Davis have left for West and South Africa. They expect to arrive back in England early in April.

Mr. R. W. Lisle Carr, Travelling Secretary of the Over-Seas League, who was previously an official in the Uganda Service, will leave England early next month for a tour of South America.

Two letters addressed to Captain John Marshall Esson are awaiting collection at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Sir E. A. Wallis Budge, the eminent Egyptologist, whose some years ago conducted excavations in the Sudan, and who was the author of a monumental work on Ethiopia, died in London last week.

Mr. H. S. Magney, who was formerly engaged on tsetse research in Tanganyika and is now director of Education for Barnsley, recently addressed a meeting in Rotherham on sleeping sickness in East Africa.

Sir Henry Wellcome, director and founder of the Wellcome Research Institution in Khartoum, was received in Paris last week by President Lebrun, who presented him with the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Mr. E. W. Bowill will speak on "Empire Production of Essential Oils for Perfumery" at the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, on Tuesday next, December 4, at 4.30 p.m. Sir William Gowen will preside.

The Bishop of Mombasa announces that the following have been appointed Honorary Canons of the Diocese: The Rev. W. A. Pitt-Pitts; the Rev. S. H. Wingfield Digby; and the Rev. S. Bartholomew Kerri.

Mr. L. P. Kirwan, Director of the Egyptian Department of Antiquities, accompanied by Mrs. Kirwan and Mr. C. J. L. Reynolds, is shortly to leave Cairo for the Sudan to explore a settlement of the early Byzantine age.

The Rev. J. M. Duncan, organist at Namirembe Cathedral, has returned to Kampala after leave in England. The Rev. J. P. Jones, a new arrival in Uganda for the C.M.S., has been appointed theological tutor at Mukono College.

The following have been appointed members of the Approved School Board in Kenya: The Director of Education (Chairman), the Chief Native Commissioner, the District Commissioner in Nairobi, and Canon the Hon. G. Burns, O.B.E.

The Maharaj Kumar of Bikaner, who is visiting Tanganyika for a big game safari, was a page to the King at the Coronation Durbar in Delhi in 1911, and was also attached to the staff of the Prince of Wales during his Indian visit, 1921-22.

A marriage will take place in Nairobi early in December between Mr. Frederick James Phillips, son of the late Rev. Edward Philips and Mrs. Phillips, of Hollington, Staffordshire, and Sybil, widow of Thomas Shott, of Estancia Lasbella, Argentina.

Business circles in the Sudan are pleased with the appointment of Mr. F. D. Rugman, M.C., as Financial Secretary, believing that his intimate knowledge of the country, combined with his known ability, will help to bring the Sudan out of the depression.

The engagement is announced between Sir Miles Wedderburn Lampson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, and Jacqueline, only daughter of Sir Aldo and Lady Castellani, of 23 Harley Street, and Wildcroft, Witley, Surrey.

Turning away for once from fishes, Mr. Hugh Conley recently addressed a large gathering at the McMillan Library in Nairobi on the subject of snakes, of which he said there were about two thousand different kinds in the world, only about one-eighth being poisonous.

Mr. Kenneth Waller, who recently completed a record journey from England to Australia and back in one of the "Comet" machines, entered for the Melbourne air-race, plans to leave Brussels on December 17 for the Belgian Congo, which he hopes to reach within two days.

The following have been appointed members of a Water Board for the Rungwe district of Tanganyika: The District Officer (Chairman), the District Agricultural Officer, the Forester, Major J. S. Wells, and the Secretary for the time being of the Rungwe Planters' Association.

Mr. S. Norman Turner left England last week in his new "Waco" cabin biplane, with which he is to inaugurate the services in East Africa of East African Airways Co., Ltd. On his subsequent flight he is accompanied by Mrs. Turner and Miss Al Meadway, who is joining him as pilot.

Mr. N. O. Earl Spurr and Mr. V. Morton, out fishing in the great Mulungusi Dam, near Broken Hill, were suddenly overwhelmed by a squall, and their boat capsized. They were half a mile from land, and Mr. Morton gravely inconvenienced by mosquito boots, but both got safely ashore.

Major J. M. Hastings, M.P., speaking in the House of Commons, Southern Rhodesia, has stated that he considers the economic level of the small tobacco grower to be about 60,000 lbs. weight of crop. This statement by the President of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association has met with a considerable amount of support.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. C. Eyre, B.Sc., D.I.C., of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, elder son of the late Dr. G. G. Eyre and of Mrs. Eyre, of Claremont, Cape Town, and Maureen Cecily, only daughter of the late Dr. W. H. Mackay and of Mrs. Russell, Blagreaves Oaks, Littleover, Derby.

Among those who are on their way home from Kenya are Mr. H. S. Scott, the retiring Director of Education and Mrs. Scott; Mr. D. Edward, Resident Magistrate in Nairobi; Mons. M. F. Jansen, Consul-General for Belgium, who is being transferred to the Continent; Canon and Mrs. Pitt-Pitts; and Miss Waller, headmistress of the Limuru Girls' School.

Preaching at a Masonic Service in Namirembe Cathedral, Uganda, from the text "It is good to keep close the secret of a King, but it is honourable to reveal the works of God," Brother A. T. Schofield said that where Freemasons had the duty of secrecy in worldly matters, they had the honour to proclaim aloud to all men the wonder, the beauty, the majesty of God.

Mr. Charles Gordon Eadie, whose death in Nairobi we recently reported, was a keen member of the Harmony Lodge of Freemasons and of the Irish Society of Kenya. Twenty-five years ago he first reached the Colony to join the firm of Maxwell, Brady and Co., of which he later became a partner. In 1923 he set up on his own as "Eadies Footwear, Ltd.," and carried on that business until his death. He was a foundation member of the Parkland Sports Club. We offer our sympathy to his widow and daughter.

On the instructions of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, a wedding gift to be presented to H.R.H. The Duke of Kent was on Tuesday selected by Mr. B. F. Wright, Acting High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, in consultation with the Governor, Sir Cecil Radwell. The gift takes the form of a silver tea urn of George III period, made in 1800 by Richard Cooke, of London.

The card accompanying the gift reads:—

"To His Royal Highness The Duke of Kent, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., R.N., on the occasion of his Marriage, with every good wish for his Health and Happiness from the Government and people of Southern Rhodesia."

East Africa in the House. East African Supplement.

Undeveloped Land Tax.

Published by London Daily.

Mr. T. C. Farrell asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies had considered the memorandum urging the imposition of a tax on undeveloped farm lands in Kenya, which was submitted by the Rongai Valley Association to the Economic Development Committee. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that he had not received a copy of the memorandum, but that if its proposals were embodied in the report of the Economic Development Committee he had no doubt that the Governor would give them careful consideration.

Replying to a question by Lord Apsley, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister gave the following information concerning deposits required by immigrants into Kenya: "A deposit of £50 is required from any European immigrant who appears to the immigration officer to be without visible means of support, or who, in his opinion, is likely to become a public charge. The immigration officer may, in lieu of requiring such deposit, permit the intending immigrant to give security by bond in the prescribed form to the amount of the deposit with one or more sureties to be approved by the immigration officer and resident in the Colony."

Crown Colony Loans:

Conversion Out of the Question.

The following excerpts are taken from the weekly review of a well-known London firm of stockbrokers:

"An Empire question to which little, if any, attention is given is one which concerns loans issued to the Crown Colonies, Protectorates, Mandated Territories, etc. The settlers in those parts of the Empire resent the fact that while so large a part of the British Government's debt has been converted to loans bearing a lower rate of interest, no conversion of these Colonial loans has been or apparently can be effected. It is pointed out by settlers and others having connexions with British East Africa and elsewhere that, whereas the principal commodities which those territories produce have fallen to a price one-third of that which was formerly obtained, the sums needed for meeting interest obligations are unchanged in amount."

"It is not easy to see precisely how this genuine grievance can be remedied. Probably, if a substantial rise could be brought about in prices of Colonial products, then the existence of unconverted loans would cease to provoke the discontent which they undoubtedly do at the present time. Plainly, if there were no conversion clause attaching to Colonial loans when they were issued the British Government cannot reduce the rate of interest on them."

In Praise of Imperial Airways.

REPRESENTATIVES of Imperial Airways were entertained at the House of Commons last week by the Parliamentary Delegation recently in East Africa, whose Chairman, Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, M.P., said that the visit would not have been possible but for the generosity of the company, to the wonderful efficiency, safety record, and punctuality of which they paid tribute. The air journey, he said, though it entailed rather curtailed sleep and early morning starts, was completed without fatigue, and under really unique conditions of care and attention.

Mr. Woods Humphrey, managing director of Imperial Airways, said that the service, if not yet as fast as the company wished, was steadily improving, and that developments, particularly in passenger traffic, were extremely encouraging. Wonderful help had been given by the Royal Air Force.

Tribute to Judge Haythorne Reed.

After discussion it was agreed in the Legislative Council of Nyasaland that the proposal to make a grant of £200 to the estate of the late Judge Haythorne Reed should be left in the hands of the Governor to deal with when forwarding the Estimates. There was universal agreement that some expression should be given to the feelings of gratitude for his services in revising the laws of Nyasaland, but as certain technicalities were involved, and as precedents might be created, it was felt best to leave the matter in this form.

A "Southern Rhodesian and H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Supplement" was published on Monday by *The Financial Times*.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, in an introduction pays tribute to "The courage and resilience with which the Dependencies are standing up to the troubles, and the opportunities they offer for British enterprise"; Sir Joseph Byrne declares his confidence in the future of Kenya and his belief that land values will rise as a result of mining activity; Sir Harold MacMichael confesses his faith in Tanganyika; Sir Bernard Bourdillon says "it would be a rash man who prophesied that spectacular developments in mining will not occur in the reasonably near future" and "has the audacity to believe that its larger neighbours have nearly as much to learn from Uganda as Uganda from them", while Sir Harold Kittermaster "looks forward to a prosperous future for Nyasaland."

Ten of the 24 pages of the supplement are devoted to Southern Rhodesia, two to Northern Rhodesia, four to Kenya, three each to Tanganyika and Uganda, and one to Nyasaland. Major Dale reviews the economic development of Northern Rhodesia and trade openings in Kenya. Colonel C. F. Knaggs writes of European settlement in Mr. W. M. Logan and Captain Peter Griffin describe the attractions of the Colony for settler and tourist; Messrs. P. B. Hosking and R. Murray-Hughes collaborate to describe the progress and promise of mining; and Mr. H. A. Waters deals with agriculture.

In a review of the economic outlook for Tanganyika, Mr. P. E. Mitchell foresees the gradual elimination of the individual spelter planter and his substitution by companies; and Mr. Fraying is justifiably optimistic about mining. Messrs. G. E. Clay, B. T. Watts, and N. V. Brasnett write of agriculture, and Mr. J. S. Coney and forestry in Uganda, while Mr. J. S. Coney and Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell deal with the Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika transport systems. From the greater space given to Southern Rhodesia, a much more comprehensive survey of its attractions and activities is naturally possible.

We take it as a high compliment that the maps of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia, are those which *East Africa* had specially drawn for "Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow" (our latest book, further particulars of which appear on page 220). That in the case of each of those territories the best maps which *The Financial Times* could discover were our own is indeed praise, and we are duly appreciative.

Union-Castle Voting Rights.

Lord St. Davids last week sued on behalf of himself and other Ordinary shareholders in the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, except the defendants, the Prudential Assurance Company, to restrain the Union-Castle Company from proceeding with a resolution which it was proposed to bring forward at a meeting of the company on November 27. Its effect would alter the articles of association in this respect, whereas at present the Preference shareholders have the right to vote only when the Preference dividend is in arrear, it was proposed the Preference dividend being in arrear and the Preference shareholders therefore having the right of voting under the articles—to amend the articles by providing that at all times, whether the dividends be in arrear or not, the Preference shareholders should have the right to vote.

Mr. Justice Clauson, giving judgment, said that the directors of the company took the view, no doubt in the utmost good faith, that it was in the interest of the company that the present position as to voting, whereby the control was in the hands of the Preference shareholders, should be continued even if their arrears of dividend were paid up. Having regard to the terms of the articles of association it was clear that, while the passing of the proposed resolution would no doubt alter the articles, it would not affect the relative rights of the two classes of holders unless the holders of the Ordinary stock approved that resolution by a class resolution. He directed that the company and its directors be restrained from acting on the terms of such resolution, if passed, unless and until the consent of the Ordinary stockholders was given thereto, this injunction to be operative only until the hearing of the action or further order.

A Special meeting of the company's shareholders will have been held before this issue is published.

EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.

Tobacco in Nyasaland.

MR. F. M. WITHERS, Secretary to the Nyasaland Tobacco Association, has contributed to *Empire Production and Export* a valuable article on the Nyasaland tobacco industry, which furnishes 64% of the country's exports.

Whereas in the last seven years the annual export of tobacco of all types from Nyasaland has been between 10 and 15,000,000 lb., the clearances from bond in the United Kingdom have in the last six years been 6, 6, 9, 10, 11, and 12 millions of pounds.

The number of European tobacco planters in Nyasaland has decreased since 1921 by 116, and "each planter may be regarded as giving employment to a hundred Natives. The Native peasant farmers who grow most of the tobacco, chiefly fire-cured types, receive less than 100 shillings a year for their labour, than if employed on an estate under a European planter.

"The position in Nyasaland in 1934 is that there are roughly fifty European planters producing tobacco, which they endeavour to sell locally to the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd. This company, the only local buyer of importance, has an up-to-date factory in Limbe, and it pays the producer an economic price for the tobacco that it buys. But unfortunately no planter can produce types and grades to order; in producing types and grades suitable for the I.T.C.'s requirements, inevitably he produces other types and grades, not necessarily poor tobacco, that the I.T.C. either does not require or can purchase elsewhere. This is valueless to the planter unless he can dispose of it.

Steps must be taken to place the tobacco industry on a more substantial basis.

"Efforts must be made to correlate supply and demand. Little can be done in this direction until the relevant facts are known. Producers must be placed in possession of details of the various types and grades exported, sold or selling, and the stocks in hand. Details of export are known; it is necessary, in the same way, to obtain details of clearance from bond and stocks in hand. Nothing of value can be achieved until producers know the types and grades that are selling, and the only way that this can be made known is by the publication of statistics on the lines of the well-known compilation of Frank Watson and Co., Ltd., with the addition that clearances and stocks should be classified into types. The more detailed the classification the better.

"Secondly, efforts must be made to secure standardisation of grading and packing. Grades vary from year to year, from district to district, and from estate to estate. If a manufacturer requires a further supply of a certain grade he should be able to obtain that supply of the same quality, by quoting the grade and the number of bales he requires. In practice, he cannot do so because there is no definite standard for any specific grade. Standards can only be maintained by pooling all available tobacco at some central organisation and by blending the various estate grades as received. Inevitably certain staple grades or blends that can be maintained from year to year.

"Packing should also be standard. Bales or hogheads should be always packed in the same way with the correct amount of moisture, and serial numbers, arranged to ensure long runs of any particular grade, should be marked on the bales. This also can only be obtained through a central organisation.

"However desirable a central organisation may be with more or less autocratic powers over the country's tobacco crop, there are arguments against rushing the matter and seeking the necessary legislative authority without due reflection. The tobacco that would be dealt with by the suggested organisation would be the proportion of the crop that remains in the hands of the planter after the requirements of the I.T.C. have been filled; one cannot imagine planters ignoring this ready-money market at their doors. This proportion represents roughly, the planters' profit.

"In the past certain individual planters have themselves packed and sent home, and secured small markets that have given them returns which, although not covering the actual cost of production, are rather more than the cost of packing and sending home. Some of the planters have considerable sums of money locked up in buildings, plant and machinery. It would not be equitable to compel them to pool their crops and sacrifice their capital. They have acquired vested interests, and it is necessary that they should be protected or compensated in some way.

"The selling end of the industry should be reorganised and rationalised. Without in any way belittling the services now rendered by established brokers and

merchants, it is suggested that the existing system is capable of improvement.

"If the Imperial Government be steadfast in its declared intention to increase the consumption of Empire tobaccos, the question of quotas, might perhaps be a consideration. In this connexion the producer might be he is trading on a delicate ground and leaves it to the Tobacco Federation to consider and decide whether such a step be practicable.

"It is essential that any effort to assist the Empire tobacco industry should be made by the Empire acting as a whole through the Tobacco Federation. Of the still unconquered field, nearly 80% remains in foreign possession, Empire tobaccos forming only 20% of the total annual consumption in the United Kingdom; hence there is ample space for expansion without fierce internal competition between Empire producers."

The Lake Rudolf Expedition.

DR. V. E. FUCHS, leader of the scientific expedition to Lake Rudolf, has contributed to *The Times* an account of the work achieved. He states that with minor fluctuations this lake, in common with many other African lakes, has been steadily retreating for thousands of years and continues to do so; in a few years it will probably no longer stretch across the border from Kenya into Ethiopia.

"Although the Ethiopian Government refused permission for the expedition to enter their country, the early cultures of Chellean and Acheulean times, which we had hoped to find across the border, were actually discovered in deposits of similar date further south. These archaeological discoveries carried further north the investigations already made in Kenya by Dr. L. S. B. Leakey. It is evident that the Lake Rudolf basin has been occupied by man from the earliest time that *homo sapiens* is known to have existed.

"Another useful piece of work is thus recorded: "During the three months spent on the west side of Lake Rudolf the surveyors were able to make sufficient astronomical observations to enable the at present conflicting maps of Kenya, Uganda and the Sudan to be combined."

"Dr. Fuchs then describes the forbidding volcanic South Island which he visited with Mr. W. R. H. Martin, the surveyor.

"As we came close its aspect was truly forbidding. Great sheets of jagged rock that, as molten lava, had poured down the slopes of the island into the lake, now seemed to exclude any possibility of landing. The cliffs crowned with an imposing array of pinnacles, towers, and needles, every fantastic shape the mind could conceive, frowned down their discouragement.

"On landing, the island was found inhabited by ordinary Native goats, which had become completely wild. There were also a few fragments of fossilised human bone. Later Dr. Fuchs returned to the mainland, leaving Mr. Martin to continue his survey work on the island, where he was joined by Dr. W. S. Dyson, the medical officer and zoologist of the expedition. Neither was ever seen again. Careful search, in which aeroplanes collaborated, proved futile, but "there can be no doubt as to the manner in which the tragedy took place. As Dr. Dyson's men, both oars of the boat and two tins which were with them on the island were found washed up on the west shore of the lake."

"So two more names were added to the long list of explorers who have given their lives in the cause of scientific investigation."

Italy and Ethiopia.

DR. TRÉVELYAN SMITH, in an article in *Everyman*, declares that Italy will launch an attack upon Ethiopia if she can drive a bargain with France. He concludes:—

"The Abyssinians will be engaged in the most desperate struggle of all their long history. Those who believe in the independence of small nations will hope that the attack will be called off or again repulsed, and the supporters of the League of Nations will hope to see it bring itself to save Abyssinia. But reality recognises that the great economic and political forces behind the expansionist aims of European Powers cannot indefinitely be held at bay by a country larger than Britain with a population smaller than London's."

Latest Mining News.

Tanganyika Government's Plans.

THAT the determination of the Government of Tanganyika to amalgamate the Lands, Mines, Surveys and Geological Survey Departments was made without consulting the mining industry, the leaders of which were not, and apparently still are not, convinced that the plan is a sound one, has been made clear in the columns of *East Africa* during the last few months.

The official side of the case has now been stated in the Legislative Council by the Chief Secretary, who, in an able speech, recapitulated the actions taken by Government during the last two years to assist the development of mining, which, he emphasised, it was desired to promote in every possible way. He said:—

"The Musoma district, by the admirable and cordial collaboration of the miners themselves with the local Administrative Officers, has been covered with a network of good roads, where a very short time ago there were scarcely any. A wireless station was built at Musoma, experimentally at first, with an old plant; the plant proved unreliable, and a new set was immediately ordered from England and will be erected shortly.

"An Administrative, Mines and Police Station has been opened at Chunya on the Lupa, and a second police post recently at Mawega.

"A Gold Mining Industry Development Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of the General Manager of the Railways to co-ordinate the work of the Mines, Surveys and Geological Survey, and make recommendations for action advantageous to the gold mining industry.

"Government proposes to seek authority for the use of unexpended loan balances for a number of important works of development, including a road from Itigi to the Lupa field at a cost of £61,000, and the extension of the telegraph line from Tukuyu to the Lupa at a cost of £5,000. Application is being made to the Colonial Development Fund for assistance in carrying out an important scheme of geological and topographical survey, designed primarily to promote the exploitation of our mineral resources, which will cost £140,000, spread over a period of seven years. We also hope for help in the purchase of water-boring plant specifically required for boring on the goldfields; primarily as a measure of help to the small reef worker, who is often unable to provide from his own resources the plant necessary to bore for water, without which he cannot work his reef. In the present budget provision is made for a medical officer for the Lupa and for increased police services costing £2,000.

In view of the statements by leading mining men which we have been able to publish, it is indeed surprising that the Chief Secretary should have said:—

"Since the intentions of Government in respect of the appointment of a Mining Consultant were published, all the evidence that I have received confirms me in the belief that in mining quarters generally the appointment is regarded as wise, valuable, and indeed necessary." He continued:—

"The post will carry a salary of £3,500 exclusive of travelling and other expenses, that is to say, the highest emoluments in the new organisation, and is the key to the whole thing and its most permanent feature. It is to me inconceivable that any country possessing the mineral resources which this country possesses should not continue to employ as its principal technical adviser in all mining questions the most competent consultant whom it is able to secure.

"We have been fortunate in securing as our first Mining Consultant Dr. Teale, who has experience of mining in many countries, whose reputation here and in London is of the highest, and whose knowledge of the country and of its mineral resources is absolutely unique. He is a practical man, ready at all times to go into the field, and with an industry and energy which are positively amazing. He is not a mining engineer, although a Member of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, but his qualifications in other respects are so high that that fact is of secondary importance, particularly at the present stage of development. I have no doubt that his successor will be a mining engineer, and I hope that—perhaps in collaboration with Kenya and

Uganda—we shall be able to secure an eminent mining engineer.

"In our Chief Inspector of Mines, Mr. Fraying, we have also been exceptionally fortunate. I have no doubt that when he is free to devote his great professional talents to the business of mining engineering, including in that advice and inspection, we shall very quickly feel the effects in improvements of many kinds throughout the gold mining areas.

"We have not taken the steps which we have taken without the fullest consideration. It may be argued that we should have consulted with those concerned in the mining industry before we come to a decision. On the face of it, I agree there is substance in that argument. But if all the facts and circumstances are taken into account, I think it will be agreed that this was a case in which it was necessary for Government, which possessed a large mass of material on the subject contributed over since the original Armitage-Smith proposals were published—albeit much of it was directed to those proposals which are fundamentally different from ours—this was a case in which Government had a duty to come to a decision and give effect to it without flinching from its responsibilities.

"If we had not done so, much difference of opinion and controversy would have been provoked, and interminable correspondence and the writing of memoranda would have followed, and uncertainty would have been created most damaging to the interests of the country at the present time. Moreover, the effect would have been to postpone a decision for a year or more during which time development would have been proceeding apace, and difficulties would have been met by *ad hoc* expedients unavoidably devised in a hurry and as temporary measures."

The Gold Premium will Endure.

Encouraging hopes for those interested in gold mining are held out in the quarterly *Review of Business Conditions* published by Messrs. J. Henry Schroder & Co., who state:—

"It seems inevitable that in course of time the increase in the gold backing for credit will have the same effect on the present generation as the discovery and development of the Rand Goldfield had in the years between 1867 and 1913—a period of active and prosperous enterprise, diversified by a crisis in America and terminated only by the war. At least we can claim that the present price of gold is likely to endure long enough to give a fresh lease of business life to many countries that have been hard hit by the fall in commodity prices, and will make full use of the added purchasing power secured to them by their actual and prospective gold output."

East African Mining Prospects.

"The mining situation in East Africa at the moment is charged with significance," says "Minotaur" in *The Financial News*, continuing: "I am aware that this is a cryptic statement to make, but I want to impress upon my readers that they should, for a special reason, retain their shareholdings in East African gold mining ventures, and trust me in my deliberate obscurity as some of them have done in my perspicuity."

Kakamega Air Service.

East African Airways, Ltd., are to operate a regular air service between Eldoret, Kakamega, Kisumu and Kitale. Later it is hoped to extend the service to Nairobi and thence to Mombasa.

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Bad Sampling & Progress Reports.

MR. R. S. G. STOKES, Vice-President of the Chemical, Metallurgical and Mining Society of South Africa, has uttered a warning which, though dealing specifically with the Union, may be taken to heart by those concerned with the young Eastern African gold mining areas. He said:—

"Too often results of sampling are given in a sketchy and unconvincing manner. We are given batches of high assay results without clear indication of widths sampled, relation of samples to each other, value of intervening samples or true significance of results. Or we see company reports announcing results in the form of 'reef width from 2 in. to 20 in.' and 'values of from 3 dwt. to 2 oz. a ton.' It does not seem to be realised that such a statement may be perfectly true and yet in spite of mentioning ounces include not a single payable section.

"Outside exploration companies must to-day realise their great responsibility in publishing reports of progress and results with fullness and accuracy. Recently tens of thousands of pounds have been lost in speculation largely inspired either by inaccurate or inadequate samplings or else by misrepresentation of accurate sampling. Technical men must deplore the abuse of the art of mine sampling."

Sekenke.

The annual general meeting of the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Company, Ltd., which owns the Sekenke Mine, is to be held in Johannesburg on December 21.

Bwana M'Kubwa Share Exchange.

The Rhodesian Anglo-American Company recently offered members of its subsidiary, the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company, to acquire their shares in exchange for shares in Rhodesian Anglo-American at the rate of three shares of the latter for every ten of the former. It is now announced that the offer has been accepted by 92% in value of the outside members of the Bwana M'Kubwa Company.

Mining in Uganda.

The revenue collected by the Mines Branch of the Land and Survey Department of Uganda for 1933 was as follows: the figures for 1932 being given in brackets in order to show the great increase that took place during the last year: Ordinary prospecting licences, £81,108 (£111); exclusive prospecting licences, £2,620 (£2,242); rent on mining leases, £95 (£100); fees for preparation and registration of deeds, £138 (£88); and royalties, £1,907 (£588). Total, £4,932 (£4,717).

8. Rhodesian Mining Wages.

The rates of wages paid to European employees on the gold mines in Southern Rhodesia will be of interest in the younger mining areas of Eastern Africa. Though conditions naturally vary on different mines, and according to personal qualifications, the following are given as an official estimate: Shift boss, £30 to £52 10s. per month; miner, £32 10s.; mine fitter, £32 10s.; electrician, £32 10s.; millman, £35 to £36 10s.; and rigger, £32 10s. The rates are based on a working shift of eight hours; overtime is usually paid as time and a quarter. Many mine employees receive housing accommodation and/or water and light either free or at reduced rates.

Territorial Outputs.

Mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during October included: Copper, 70,937 tons; zinc, 1,700 tons; cobalt, 86,083 lb.; and gold, 65 oz.

The total lode production of gold in Kenya during September was 700.12 oz., valued (at 80% of average price of gold) at £3,803. Alluvial: 192.19 oz., valued £966. Total: 932.11 oz.

Kenya produced 1,834 oz. of gold during October. Individual production figures were: North Kavirondo reef, 536 oz.; alluvial, 236 oz. Central Kavirondo reef, 218 oz.; alluvial, 8 oz.; South Kavirondo (Goni River) reef, 805 oz. Masai Province, 39 oz.

Southern Rhodesia's mineral output during the first nine months of this year amounted to £4,235,031, an increase of £671,627 compared with the corresponding period of 1933. Old gold mine dumps are being re-worked profitably, owing to the higher gold prices and more up-to-date methods.

Tanganyika's mineral exports during September included: Gold (unrefined), 4,641 oz.; diamonds, 7 carats; tin, 27 long tons; mica, 1,293 lb.; and salt, 10,235 long tons. The gold came from the following areas: Mbeya, 2,102 oz.; valued at £14,465; Musoma, 1,170 oz.; and Mlilima, 142 oz. The total gold export for the first nine months of this year amounted to 20,255 oz., an increase of 43% over the corresponding period of 1933.

Anglo-Rhodesian Investment.

Anglo-Rhodesian and General Investment Co., Ltd., announces a profit of £1,737 for the year to September 30 last.

East Africa Mining Areas.

At the moment of closing for press we learn of the registration of East Africa Mining Areas, Ltd., with a nominal capital of £100,000 in 10s. shares. It has been formed to acquire mines, etc., and to enter into an agreement with the Anglo-Continental Mines Company, Ltd.

Kenya's Consolidated Progress.

Kenya's Consolidated Goldfields.—Six new reefs have been discovered in the Kuja concession area. The actual strike has been followed, up to date of cable, for approximately 2,000 ft. At present only two reefs have been opened up, each to a distance of 300 ft. Twelve samples taken over the distance on the first reef show average assay values of 12.1 dwt. over 22 in., equivalent to 266 lb. dwt. Nine samples taken over the distance on the second reef show average assay values of 25.1 dwt. over 23.7 in., equivalent to 594 in. dwt.

School of Mines in Bulawayo?

Mr. P. H. Gifford, speaking in Bulawayo, said: "I look forward to the establishment at the Bulawayo Technical School at no far distant date of a department of mining which, I hope, may at some future date become a School of Mines." The one institution that should be trusted with such a matter is the school which has already been tried in similar fields and has come out very satisfactorily. My Committee has advanced a scheme which will enable boys to equip themselves to go into it right from the word 'Go,' and ultimately to go on to the higher work which will enable them to take the highest and most responsible positions in the land."

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MR. SCOVELL ON THE OUTLOOK.

THE second annual general meeting of the Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., was held last week at 20 Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.

Mr. C. J. S. Scovell, C.B.E., who presided, said:—

"Gentlemen, Owing to our Chairman's enforced absence on important business in Africa—to a large extent connected with your interests—I have been asked to take the chair to-day at this our second general meeting, and I will now ask Mr. Cutts, our secretary, to read the notice convening the general meeting."

The Secretary, Mr. G. H. Cutts, then read the notice convening the general meeting.

The Chairman:—

"Since we last met, eight months ago, much has been accomplished, as I think you will shortly agree. And let me say this remarkable progress is all due to the hard slogging work of our consulting engineers and general managers and their staff at home and in Kenya. I wish specially to commend to you the splendid services rendered by the men on the spot in Africa, to wit, Mr. Hugh Sandys, Messrs. Bewick, Moreing and Co's local representative there, and his deputy, Mr. Kerr Cross, and all those working under him on the Rosterman property in Kenya. They have worked like Trojans under all sorts of conditions of weather and terrain, while, as for Mr. Sandys, he has in addition been instrumental in obtaining for this company participation in other valuable propositions.

"And may I say here that your board intends to continue pursuing a policy of great activity in Central Africa. And I hope, too, you will bear in mind that every day that passes our staff out there is collecting more information and gaining more experience of local conditions. This policy of ours can be summed up in one sentence—an active policy of exploration and development combined with both financial prudence and great patience, and above all no pouring out of money into doubtful propositions.

Remarkable Gold Discoveries.

"Now I come to the remarkable gold discoveries in Kenya and Tanganyika which are attracting such world-wide attention. Out of Africa there is always something new and startling. The gold discoveries round the sources of the Nile and the Great Lakes of Central Africa will rank in the future with the most interesting and important of Africa's mineral contributions to the world, rivalling the diamond mines of Kimberley, the gold blankets of Johannesburg, and the great copper developments of Rhodesia and Katanga.

"Many of the gold reefs of Kenya are narrow and very rich, nature having concentrated the gold so that the large equipment necessary where the gold contents are scattered over a great width is not required. At the same time there are also wide reefs of lower grade as in other goldfields.

"As you know, the highlands of Kenya and Uganda have been settled by some of the very best elements of our nation, and we must greatly admire these settlers for the way in which they have, single-handed and with very little help from outside capital, discovered and developed these goldfields.

"Coming to the Rosterman property in Kenya, we hold, in equal partnership with another large group, an option over this property, which we have decided to exercise, and we shall shortly be forming a separate company to equip and work this most promising of mines. The three reefs on it all present exceptionally rich outcrops. To obtain, however, as much information as possible in the option period, developments were concentrated on the

Horst and Ross Reefs. The No. 1 Reef so far has only been explored by the diamond drill and the open-cast workings of the owners.

Rosterman Mine Reefs.

"As regards the Horst Reef, this has been exposed for a distance of about 1,000 ft. During the option period the owners have continued crushing ore from the surface workings of this, the Ross, and No. 1 Reefs, and to date 1,700 tons have been crushed for a return by amalgamation of 2,240 ounces of gold, which, with the value in the tailings—to be recovered later—denotes a head value of about two ounces to the ton.

"To open up this reef a new vertical shaft was sunk at its western end, and a crosscut put out. An eastern drive on the reef has been extended 101 ft. Preliminary results by panning give an ounce over 12 in. with a further 1 ft. to 2 ft. running 6 dwts. This level is being driven at an inclined depth of 270 ft.

"To locate the reef at greater depth diamond drill holes were put down which have intersected it in solid formation at the anticipated depths, one showing the reef formation to be over 12 ft. wide with 3 ft. of reef and carrying values confirmatory of those anticipated. The whole of the evidence from development and diamond drilling demonstrates that this reef is living strongly in depth and that there is every likelihood of its continuing to very much greater depths than have so far been attained.

"As regards the Ross Reef, its outcrop has been exposed for a distance of about 400 ft., showing high values similar to those on the Horst Reef, and has been mined and crushed by the owners with highly satisfactory results. The No. 2 shaft has been sunk, and from this shaft a crosscut has been put out and has cut the reef at an inclined depth of 280 ft., at which depth driving on a 6 in. seam panning up to 1 oz. 5 dwts. has been begun. The conditions here are similar to those on the Horst Reef, and it is anticipated that driving will be attended by equal success.

"With regard to No. 1 Reef, here the outcrop has been exposed for over 300 ft., with results again similar to those from the Horst Reef. In all cases these results, as determined by sampling and by crushing, are equally encouraging, and, except for variations in length of outcrop, the reefs appear equally attractive.

"As normal development was restricted to the Horst and Ross Reefs, the diamond drill was employed to give advance information concerning the behaviour of this reef in depth. Advice is to hand that the reef has been cut at an inclined depth of about 200 ft., carrying about an ounce over a width of 2 ft., demonstrating again continuity in depth of high values. This, I think, is all I have to say at the moment about the Rosterman property.

The Government Reef.

"Next we have secured a substantial interest in the Pakaonusi Prospecting and Development Syndicate, Ltd., which has recently been granted an exclusive prospecting licence on the Reserved Area No. 2, containing the Government Reef. This area, at the express wish of the Kenya Government, is to be developed under the supervision of our general managers, Messrs. Bewick, Moreing and Co. The syndicate is a local one, formed in Nairobi, with Lord Francis Scott as Chairman, and a large number of the settlers in Kenya are interested in its fortunes.

"Under the most extreme difficulties, operating in a new country, far from the sea, and most of them without any knowledge of mining, these pioneers have succeeded in attracting attention to the possibilities of gold development in the Colony. I cannot help feeling that it was a handsome and well-merited gesture on the part of the Kenya Government to grant to this local company the reserved area, applications for which were pouring into them from large and important mining houses outside the country. (Hear, hear.)

"Passing from Pakaonusi, I can only say we have other propositions in view, but it is too early yet for me to give you any details.

"This, gentlemen, completes, I think, the survey of our operations and developments to date. As explained

East African Share Prices.

London Mining Market Movements.

in the circular calling the meeting, there are no accounts to be considered to-day. Our financial year ends on December 31, and as soon thereafter as possible the accounts will be prepared and submitted to you.

I propose reserving all further matters of financial interest to the extraordinary meeting, which we shall be holding in 7 or 8 minutes' time.

No questions being asked, the Chairman proposed the re-election of Captain Algernon H. Moreing as a director. This was seconded by Mr. E. A. Loring and carried unanimously.

The auditors, Messrs. Monkhouse, Stoneham & Co. were reappointed.

Capital Increase Approved.

An Extraordinary General Meeting was then held to consider resolutions increasing the capital from £20,000 to £100,000 by the creation of 1,600,000 shares of 1s. each, to be offered to existing members at par in the proportion of four for every one share now held, and authorising the directors to dispose of any shares not taken up by the shareholders.

The Chairman said: "It will be fairly obvious, I think, to our shareholders that all these rapid developments in our Central Africa call for an immediate increase in our liquid funds, and, after consultation with our leading shareholders, we are going to ask you to give us a further £80,000 on terms which we think you cannot fail to consider exceptionally fair, considering that the existing shares of the company have occasionally, and quite recently, been changing hands at 9s. each."

"With this new money in hand your board will be in a position to continue development work on the Rosterman property, and the necessary funds for our share in the flotation and equipment of the mine, and for further exploration and development work in connexion with our new interests as previously indicated."

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Loring, the resolutions were carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and the consulting engineers.

L.A.S.S.

Presiding at the annual meeting on Tuesday of London, Australian and General Exploration Co. Ltd., Mr. C. Algernon Moreing said that the company's main interest in gold mining was in the Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., operating in Kakamega. The company held over 140,000 shares of 1s. each in the Tanami Syndicate, in which there were recently unofficial dealings at about 9s. The London Australian company also held a small interest in the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate and in Luiri Gold Areas, Ltd., operating in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, respectively.

Northern Rhodesian Gold Activities.

Progress reports from the Northern Rhodesian goldfields are of a favourable character, wires the Johannesburg correspondent of *The Financial News*. Reports from the Luiri areas suggest that the first output from the treatment of old dumps will be achieved by the end of the year. There is also a feeling that the mines at present being developed will turn out good values when crushing starts. Drilling to prove the value in depth at the deposit at Matala is beginning shortly. Work at Solomon's Mines, in the Keempe district, is being pressed forward. There is no news yet regarding values, but earlier reports indicated that they may be as high as the old statements in legends indicated.

Safeguarding the Mining Industry.

Mr. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has stated publicly that he will not impose increased mining taxation at a time when capital is beginning to flow into the Colony for mining purposes.

Mining Personalities.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. McDonald, who has just retired from the position of Secretary to the Department of Mines in Southern Rhodesia, first arrived in Rhodesia in 1897, and joined the Department of Mines in the following year.

Rhodesian Selection Trust.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., was held on Monday, Mr. A. Chester Beatty presiding.

	Last week	This week
Anduri Syndicate	5s. 6d.	5s. 3d.
Bushtick Mines (10s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 0d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	66s. 10 1/2d.	66s. 3d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	45s. 0d.	43s. 9d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	10s. 0d.	8s. 9d.
Gabait Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 7 1/2d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	27s. 6d.	28s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	13s. 9d.	13s. 6d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields	9s. 0d.	3s. 6d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Kenian (10s.)	9s. 0d.	9s. 4 1/2d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 9d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	13s. 9d.	13s. 9d.
Kimgingiri (10s.)	1s. 10 1/2d.	1s. 11 1/2d.
Luiri Gold Areas	5s. 9d.	5s. 0d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 10 1/2d.	3s. 0d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	1s. 3d.	5s. 6d.
Mashaba (1s.)	55s. 0d.	55s. 0d.
Rezende (11s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 3 1/2d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Rhodesia Katanga	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	9s. 3d.	8s. 3d.
Rhodesian Corporation	7s. 0d.	7s. 7 1/2d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	7s. 6d.	8 1/2d.
Rhokana (41)	23s. 0d.	23s. 3d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 9d.
Sherwood Starr	10s. 9d.	10s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions (41)	31s. 3d.	31s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions 10% Pref.	8s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	410s. 3d.	410s. 3d.
Union dt Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	22s. 6d.	22s. 6d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.
Watende (5s.)	16s. 3d.	15s. 6d.
Zambesia Exploring		

GENERAL.

British South Africa (15s.)	20s. 3d.	20s. 0d.
Dalgely (£20, £5 paid)	£7 0s. 0d.	£7 0s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	34s. 6d.	35s. 6d.
Imperial Airways	42s. 0d.	42s. 9d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	57s. 0d.	55s. 3d.
Manbre and Garton	3s. 9d.	3s. 6d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
North Chartered Exploration (5s.)	29s. 6d.	28s. 6d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	£6 8s. 9d.	£6 11s. 3d.
Victoria Falls Power Pref.	47s. 0d.	47s. 0d.

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Blue Reefs	15s.	15s.
Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	25s. 50cts.	25s. 50cts.
Eldoret-Kakamega Mining Ventures	9s. 50cts.	9s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	59s.	58s.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 50cts.	8s. 50cts.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	10s.	9s.
Kenya Reefs	14s. 50cts.	14s. 25cts.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	22s. 50cts.	22s.
Koa-Mulimbi	54s.	54s.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	3s. 85cts.	3s. 85cts.
Pakanusi (5s.)	9s. 15cts.	9s.
Pakanusi Rights	1s. 75cts.	2s.

Funds for Miners.

The fund for loans to miners in Southern Rhodesia, which stood at £35,000 in August, 1933, had been increased by a further £20,000 by August, 1934. Moreover, as repayments, which come in at the rate of £1,500 a month, are re-lent, considerably more than this has been given out on loan.

Great Gold Future for East Africa.

"The gold discoveries round the sources of the Nile and the Great Lakes of Central Africa will rank in the future with the most important of Africa's mineral contributions to the world, rivalling the gold baskets of Johannesburg and Katanga."—Mr. C. J. S. Scovell, presiding at last week's general meeting of the Tanami-Gold Mining Syndicate.

COMPANY MEETING.

Dalgety and Company.**Fifty Years of Steady Progress.**

THE HON. EDMUND PARKER'S ADDRESS.

The fiftieth annual general meeting of Dalgety and Company, Limited, was held on Thursday last at 65-68, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

The Hon. Edmund W. Parker, the Chairman, presided.

The Secretary, Mr. C. D. Mackintosh Gow, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The Chairman, in the course of his remarks, said:—

"Ladies and gentlemen, during the year death has deprived us of one of the senior members of our board in the person of Mr. S. R. Livingstone-Learmonth, who died in May last. To fill the vacancy thus created, your directors extended an invitation to Mr. John Macmillan, the managing director of Messrs. Shaw, Savill and Albion Company, Ltd., and a director of the Aberdeen and Commonwealth Line, to join the board, and I am glad to say that Mr. Macmillan found himself able to accept. You will also have learned with regret from the directors' report that the Deputy Chairman, Mr. E. V. Reid, had found it necessary, on account of advancing years, to sever his connexion with our company. I am sure that you will join with my colleagues and myself in wishing him health and happiness to enjoy his leisure. As you all know, the services Mr. Reid has rendered to the company during his long association with it have been inestimable.

Company's Jubilee Year.

"The year under review completed the fiftieth of the incorporation of your company. It was actually incorporated on April 20, 1884, and the balance sheet which you have lately received is what I may call the jubilee balance sheet. To commemorate the event we are issuing a small brochure, a copy of which will, I hope, reach you when you receive the report of these proceedings, or at any rate very soon afterwards. The story of the old firms which eventually became Dalgety & Co., Ltd., is fully told, and the history of the company's gradual but steady rise into the flourishing institution which entitles it to the high position it occupies in the commercial life of Australia and New Zealand and the City of London to-day, has been ably portrayed by those who are responsible for the compilation of the publication.

"In November, 1931, when we were endeavouring to compromise as much as possible, consistent with efficiency, we imposed a 5% cut on the salaries of the staff, and it is in the mind of the board to restore this at the earliest opportunity—in fact, we had intended to do so as from July 1 last had the price of wool held, and also as it would be opportune to mark the occasion of our jubilee year in this manner. In view of the uncertainty of the position, however, we have decided to await the cabled results for the current six months, and the matter will, therefore, be considered again in February, and, if it can possibly be managed, the cut will be restored as from March 1 next. I sincerely hope that this will prove to be the case.

"I will now proceed with my review of Australian and New Zealand conditions and our operations generally. First I will say a few words regarding the situation in Australia. Last year I paid a tribute to what had been accomplished under the Lyons Government, and I have again to congratulate the community on having further consolidated their financial positions. The 'Premiers' Plan' continues to operate, and although there is a lag in the contemplated time estimated to complete the plan,

the Federal Government showed a surplus in its Budget of £1,302,000; the total State deficits amounted to £7,000,000, but an estimate for the year ending June 30, 1935, reduces this total to £5,800,000.

"Commenting on the Federal figures, it must be borne in mind that, during the last two years, taxation has been reduced by £5,000,000, while generous relief has been granted to wheat growers and other primary producers who had suffered from the season and the prevailing depression, and this assistance must have absorbed a very large sum indeed. This is a satisfactory performance, but, in view of the somewhat changed outlook for the future owing to the drop in wool prices and other considerations, I do not expect to see such sound figures produced in the next Budget. In fact, although a surplus is estimated, it can at the most be only a small one in comparison with the past year's figures.

Exchange Cost Met from Current Earnings.

"These figures continue to be very satisfactory, and for the financial year ending 1933-34 exports exceeded imports by about £30,000,000, which, after providing for close on £27,000,000 for interest on external loans, leaves a substantial surplus. This brings me again to the question of exchange. When addressing you last year I referred to the rate operating as between here and Australia and New Zealand, and to the detrimental effect it was having on the company's earnings. My remarks met with some criticism from our friends overseas, but I was speaking to you as shareholders, and it is my duty to draw your attention to any factors which affect the company's earnings.

"The rates of exchange in operation to-day are materially the same as they were a year ago, and there seems no immediate prospect of any change. Since the marked depreciation of the Australian pound in 1931 and the subsequent depreciation of the New Zealand pound, the cost of remitting funds to London for the general purposes of the company has reached the large sum of £304,814. Until the year under review to-day, that is, the year ending June 30 last, this burden was met by the use of some of the reserves which had been provided in more prosperous years. I am glad to say that for last year the cost, which totalled £102,000, was met entirely from current earnings, and this obligated a further reduction in our internal reserves, which I want to see built up again.

"I do not want it to be thought that in this matter I am criticising the exchange policy of either the Commonwealth Bank or any other overseas authority. I realise that this depreciation of the pound has helped the hard-pressed primary producer, and the help afforded him has reacted favourably on the earnings of the company for services rendered to its clients, and therefore the £102,000 which has been spent in remittances cannot, in its entirety, be regarded as a loss. There is, however, this difficulty. The company's capital has been largely invested in the financing of our clients' properties. This money has been borrowed here and remitted overseas at the rate of exchange, or at small margins of difference. The interest rates obtainable on these capital sums have been reduced of recent years, both compulsorily and otherwise, to such a figure that they are equivalent, virtually, to the borrowing rate here, and have therefore ceased to be profitable. This is a burden to the company and affects profits adversely, and it is a burden which we may expect to remain with us for some time. I need hardly add that we are doing all we can to lighten it by endeavouring to extend our earnings in other directions, especially as we are endeavouring to extend our already considerable merchandise business.

Commonwealth's Improved Credit.

"To emphasise further the confidence which Australians have in their future, I need only mention that in June last the Australian Loan Council issued an internal loan of £12,000,000 at 2½ per cent, bearing interest at 3½, to mature in 1948. The effective return to the investor was £3 7s. 6d., and the loan was over-subscribed in three days. The success of these loans demonstrates what an improvement has taken place in the local market when it

is remembered that not two years ago a 10-year loan of £8,000,000 at 3½% was only subscribed to the extent of 40%, 60% being left to the underwriters.

Again, another instance of the extent of the restoration of confidence in Australian credit on this side is the conversion in February last of £21,500,000 of State loans domiciled in London, and carrying interest at 5½% and 5½%, into 3½% stock to mature in 1954-59, and during the current month a further £14,600,000 of State loans at various rates were converted into 3½% stock—this loan was issued at 90, and matures in 1044-64. Since October, 1932, approximately £124,455,000 sterling of Commonwealth and State loans have been converted in London, and the annual saving in interest in Australian currency is about £2,500,000. I think the present High Commissioner in London, the Right Hon. Stanley M. Bruce, is to be sincerely congratulated on his efforts which have made these results possible. (H. S. Page)

I mentioned last year the accounts in Northern Queensland had been giving the Board some concern, and I am pleased to report now that, owing to the copious rains which have visited most parts of the State, and the more favourable seasonal conditions, many of those accounts show vast improvement, and a great deal of our anxiety has been relieved. The further provisions which were contemplated to support the accounts will, in many cases, not be required.

Scientific Pastoral Research.

I wish to say a few words now about scientific pastoral research. You may remember that four or five years ago the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers and the Australian Wool Growers' Council founded a fund for the purpose of promoting scientific research in regard to pastoral pursuits, and a sum of £200,000 was aimed at. So far the response to the appeal has been disappointing—only some £50,000 having been subscribed. This, of course, gives an entirely inadequate income to prosecute the research which is essential if the object of the trust is to be successful.

I am sure all of you who have the welfare of Australia at heart will have been gratified to see that the Lyons Government, as a result of the Federal elections held in September last, has been able to retain office. It is true that a few seats were lost, but this was only to be expected. With the co-operation of the Country Party a Coalition Government has been formed and the Country Party has a representation therein of four Ministers; Dr. Earle Page has become deputy leader and, in the absence of Mr. Lyons, will be Acting Premier. Thus stable Government seems assured to the Commonwealth for a period of at least three years, and I hope that the whole community will benefit as a result.

I will now say a few words regarding the situation and our operations in New Zealand. Internal conditions have improved considerably as, like all countries which are primary producers and have few secondary industries, New Zealand has responded rapidly to the higher selling prices for her exportable products. Trade figures show a great improvement, the export surplus for the 12 months to June 30 last was £22,500,000 in New Zealand currency, against £12,000,000 for the preceding year. This means an accumulation of sterling balances in London which is more than is required for external interest payments. Here again the question of exchange becomes involved. There has been no alteration in the telegraphic transfer rate since last year but, after the opening of the new Reserve Bank which maintained the carded rates, the trading banks slightly reduced their rates for bills of certain usances for commercial purposes. The Government, through the Reserve Bank, has announced its intention to maintain the present rate for an indefinite period.

As to our own operations, I am happy to say that more satisfactory results have been shown by the New Zealand branches at practically every centre. This has been brought about by many of the accounts working themselves into a better position, and it has been found unnecessary to take such large sums as had been anticipated from profits to support them—the improvement of

course being due to the rise in wool and meat prices. Values of dairy produce unfortunately still remain on a very low level—in fact prices in comparison with the previous season were more depressed. (H. S. Page) I commented last year on the fact that the New Zealand farmer was bearing a heavy burden of arrears for rent, rates, taxes, etc., and I am glad to say that this is still a lot of leeway to be made up, the situation is easier and many of these arrears have been overtaken. I hope the present year will see a further movement in this direction. New Zealand, then, can be said to have played its part well in assisting the better results which we are able to lay before you this year. In a few minutes I will deal in detail with prices, markets, etc., for the primary products of Australia and New Zealand in which we are most interested.

The Accounts.

We will now look at the balance sheet, as there are one or two items on which I should like to make a few remarks.

Taking liabilities first, terminable debentures again show a large increase. We have thought it advisable to finance by this method rather than bring funds into the high rate of exchange—but if there is no movement during the next two or three years the situation will have to be faced, as funds will be required to repay this liability. The sundry creditors item has increased by £5,400 net. There was, however, a large increase owing to improved trading and more clients' funds being left with us, but these amounts were offset by the repayment of some short-dated deposits which fell due during the year.

On the credit side, cash in hand, etc., shows a very large increase, caused by the curtailment of advances and the avoidance of bringing money home at the existing heavy exchange rate. Sundry investments have increased by £325,000—the result of our having invested some of our surplus in Australia in Commonwealth loans.

In the profit and loss account expenses show the very small increase of £5,200, which, in view of the increased earnings, cannot be considered anything but satisfactory. Debenture interest shows an increase and is caused by the further issue of terminable debentures during the year. Exchange has cost us £40,350 more on this occasion, again owing to increased earnings.

Summing up, the result of our operations for the year is that, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, current expenses, depreciation, debenture interest and taxation, and for all contingencies it is possible to foresee, the net profit for the year amounts to £107,574 16s. 0d. After adding to this sum the balance brought forward from last year—£131,002 15s. 11d.—and charging the 12 months dividend on the 5% Preference shares—£25,000—and the interim dividend paid last May—£37,500—there remains at the credit of general profit and loss account a balance of £176,077 12s. 8d., which the directors recommend should be appropriated as follows—

£	s.	d.	
37,500	0	0	in payment of a Final Dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year ended June 30 last, of 2s. 6d. per share free of British income tax, making with the interim dividend as above, 5% per annum, payable on November 28.
10,000	0	0	to the Staff Provident Fund.
			making 47,500 0 0 in all, and leaving 129,477 12 8 to be carried forward.
£	176,077	12 8	

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors were re-elected, the auditors were reappointed, a resolution was passed to alter the articles of association with regard to the Chairman's remuneration and a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors, the local boards of advice, and the staff for the services to the company during the year having been carried with acclamation, the proceedings terminated.

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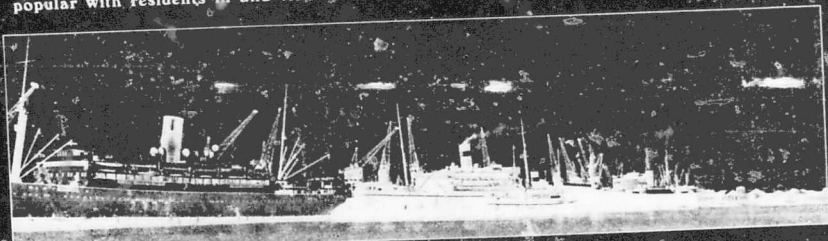
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A BUSY SCENE AT THE WHARF

The Port of Beira is not only the outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two Rhodesias, Nyasaland and Katanga. It enjoys the monopoly of the import and export traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Over 20 Steamship Lines call regularly at the Port which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

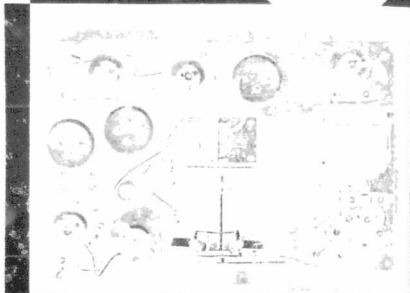
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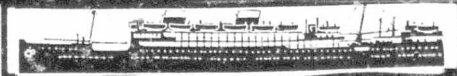
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

"After a full and fair trial the alternative revenue measures have failed in their purpose . . . because they were inappropriate and unsuitable," declared Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, in the Legislative

FAILURE OF ALTERNATIVE TAXATION.

Council in his Budget speech, the full text of which has now reached us by air mail. Those alternative taxes were criticised by *East Africa* when they were proposed by the unofficial community, and are now shown to have been a hopeless failure. The Alternative Revenue Proposals Committee, appointed by the Governor early last year, reported that whereas a maximum of £130,000 would result in a full year from the income tax to which objection was voiced, £172,000 would be raised from six suggested alternatives; and when, on representations from Government, that Committee had reduced from £92,000 to £31,000 its estimates of the yield from trade licences, its total estimate still reached £111,000. The lowest figure for a complete financial year was put at £94,000, and the Elected Members' Organisation recorded its conviction that the alternatives would produce at least as much as income tax. The latest official estimate is that they will have produced only £60,000 in 1934, and since the vexatious Package Tax is to be discontinued by Tanganyika and Uganda, which forces Kenya to follow suit if permanent harm is not to be done to her *entrepôt* trade, the yield next year if the taxes were continued could not be estimated at more than £50,000; that is, half, or less than half, the total to which the elected members and many spokesmen of the commercial community were incautious enough to pin their faith.

At the time of the violent controversy on this subject we declared—being, indeed, the first East African paper, and for long the only one, to do so—that income tax was preferable from every standpoint, and especially because,

first, it would afford relief to the sorely pressed agriculturist, and, secondly, because it would permit the Colony to tax individuals and corporate bodies domiciled outside the country but deriving income from within it. The experience of the past two years has abundantly justified the stand which we took, and completely shattered the predictions of those who agitated, successfully for the time, for temporary palliatives. Sir Joseph Byrne, who has never disguised his personal preference for income tax, has now declared that conviction anew, denouncing as "inequitable and fundamentally unsound any system of taxation which attempts to support the revenue by imposing undue and vexatious burdens on certain sections of the resident community, and at the same time fails to call upon absentees and others deriving their incomes in whole or in part from Kenya to bear their proper share in the expenses of government." The Governor therefore intends to propose to the Secretary of State that income tax shall be introduced in place of the existing alternative taxes—which, as he emphasised, "were not alternative to nothing, but alternative to income tax. It never occurred to me that the alternatives could be abandoned without the introduction of income tax or other measures designed to provide sufficient revenue."

It remains to be seen whether the graduated poll tax—which in all but name is the crudest form of income tax—will be continued throughout 1935 and in 1936 substituted by a scientific form of income tax—which must admittedly be shorn of the serious faults of the last Income Tax Bill introduced by the Government of Kenya. That is a possibility. Income tax must come sooner or later, and the date of its introduction will be hastened by the development of gold mining. The *naïf* suggestion has been made in the

MINING PROFITS WILL HAVE TO BE TAPPED.

Kenya Press that an income tax might be imposed upon mining companies only, and the recognition that the principle is inescapable in the case of such an industry is worth notice, absurd though it is to imagine that exceptional discrimination of this character could be contemplated by Government or would be tolerated by the intended victims. Imagine the outcry there would have been if the authorities had suggested taxing one group of producers! Northern Rhodesia introduced income tax very largely for the quite legitimate purpose of compelling her railways and mines to contribute their fair share to the public purse, and by a generous schedule of allowances permitted the ordinary settler to escape lightly. Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda will be driven to tap mining profits in the same way—and will, we trust, be less niggardly in the matter of allowances than those provided by the Kenya Bill of a couple of years ago. Incidentally, if our correspondence is any criterion, as we believe it to be, then many of those in the Colony who were their stampered into signing a petition against income tax would nowadays have nothing to do with such a campaign. That the Government of Uganda adheres to its preference was stated only the other day by Sir Bernard Bourdillon, who warned the public that there was no hope of the removal in 1936 of the graduated non-Native poll tax, which Government intends to retain "until it is replaced by some more scientific measure designed with precisely the same object in view."

Both Governors thus favour income tax, both dislike the present make-shift alternatives, and both realise that the fortunes of the two neighbouring countries are bound together in other ways, not least by the operation of a common railway system, the Kenya section of which has drawn immense financial sustenance from good crops in Uganda. Though Sir Joseph Byrne and Sir Bernard Bourdillon have repeatedly declared in public that closer co-operation and co-ordination between the British Eastern African Dependencies is highly desirable, they could not be expected to advocate Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. That is a matter of high policy on which they can naturally make no pronouncement. We believe, as we declared for the nth time last week, that Closer Union of these three States is immediately desirable for financial, administrative, political, and other reasons. They have far more points of agreement than of disagreement. Yet attempts are made to attack their problems piecemeal, instead of in force, and the lessons of success or failure taught in one country are often still ignored beyond its frontiers; or, if put into practice elsewhere, it is because some official in another territory has the perspicacity and initiative to accept the proffered benefits, and not because there is a common directing head with the duty of ensuring that the experience of one is promptly put at the disposal of another. The reply may be made that the specialist advisers appointed to the headquarters staff of the Secretary of State during and since Mr. Amery's term of office should discharge that function. No doubt they should. Equally, no doubt, they would be the first to agree that, with the whole of the Colonial Empire as their parish, they cannot, with the best will in the world, influence practice as rapidly or as effectively in, say, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, as they could if they had to deal with one High Commissioner instead of with three Governors.

At present expedients are too often adopted for want of a sound policy. Take the case, to which we referred editorially in a recent issue, of the officer who is sometimes termed Secretary for Native Affairs and sometimes Chief Native Commissioner. Under Sir Edward Griggs's governorship the Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya wielded so little influence that the Joint Select Committee of the Imperial Parliament recommended the immediate and considerable strengthening of the post. While in Kenya the office had no real influence, in Tanganyika the Secretary for Native Affairs was one of the main pillars of Government, he was consulted on practically every matter, was active in every direction, and was held up before Native and non-Native eyes alike as an indispensable and valuable officer. Then he was promoted Chief Secretary. At least he had made so important was promptly degraded to the extent of being merged with that of a Deputy Chief Secretaryship! While Kenya thus strengthened a weak post, and Tanganyika weakened a strong post, Uganda continued on the even tenor of her way without any such appointment.

There must be a right way and a wrong way of handling this problem. If Uganda is right in her belief that no Secretary for Native Governments Affairs or Chief Native Commissioner at variance is necessary, then Tanganyika and Kenya must be wrong; if such an officer is essential for the proper discharge of the duties usually annexed to that appointment, then Uganda requires to create it, and Tanganyika should not now be permitted to reduce its status. It is not our purpose on this occasion to examine again the advantages and disadvantages of either system; we point to this diversity of practice merely as an example of the failure of these three Governments, and of the Colonial Office as their directing authority, to reach the bedrock of principle and build upon it. The same fault is discernible in almost every direction. In British African States with absolutely similar problems to face there is the most absurd divergence in the labour regulations; lack of cohesion in agricultural policy threatens definite dangers of overproduction of comparatively new crops which Dependency after Dependency sets out to stimulate without thought of the actions of its neighbours; transport systems which should be complementary, not competitive, are operated almost as if they belonged to alien Powers; despite a unified Customs tariff there are pedantic differences of interpretation on one side or another of the imaginary line which forms a British African frontier; and so the catalogue might be continued.

By inter-territorial conferences much has been done in East Africa in the last few years to improve the position, and through the Governors' Conference something of the ridiculous old policy of isolation has been swept away; but those who know as much as outsiders can ever expect to learn of the operation of the Governors' Conference are those least likely to regard it as an adequate substitute for a High Commissioner of the right kind. "In no area of the British Colonial Empire is administrative and constitutional transformation likely to be more rapid or far-reaching than in Eastern Africa," writes Mr. Amery in his splendid chapter on "The Under-

lying Issues in Eastern Africa" in the recently published book "Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow." "Planned economic development, whether of harbours, railways, roads, or air services, of telegraphs and posts, agricultural or medical research, can only be efficiently dealt with as a single whole, and not in watertight compartments by Governments inspired by purely local views," he asserts, speaking with the great experience acquired as Secretary of State for the Colonies. Closer Union, more or less on the lines agreed with Sir Samuel Wilson, concludes this proved friend of the Colonial Empire, have to be seriously faced before long. That conclusion is one which all interested in the future of the territories would well ever to keep in the forefront of their minds.

* * * * *

The Report of the Tana Basin Irrigation Commission, which we summarise on another page, raises a tremendous issue. It is no **A CHALLENGE TO KENYA.** Britain is to be content to catalogue grave and sometimes growing dangers in East Africa, to try a few palliative expedients, wring her hands, and—using the financial crisis to the full—sit down, and do nothing; or, on the other hand, forswear excuses and boldly say: "We will at least discover if this proposal is really the way to solve one of our major and pressing problems?" Is this Tana question a major problem? The Morris Carter Commission wrote of the spectre of famine brooding over Kenya. The present report confirms the danger, points a feasible remedy, calls for immediate action, and adds that the Tana River and the country on its banks "constitute the most valuable asset" which Kenya possesses to-day. Solemn words, these, for the coffee planters, sisal growers, gold miners, dairy farmers, and public men of the Colony, and for the Government. By their report the Commissioners have provided a *prima facie* case for further examination of what is not merely an irrigation project, but in their view the only real solution of the troubles consequent upon over-stocking.

* * * * *

This scheme would cost in all some £2,000,000. How much did Great Britain spend in Iraq, which did not belong to us? Readers of **THE BOGEY OF FINANCE** "East Africa do not need reminding how stand the finances of Kenya." Because the Colony has in six successive years finished with a debit balance faint-heraus may advocate postponement *sine die*. But can the Colony afford postponement? If started now the remedy will not become effective until between 1945 and 1965. Consider this expense of £2,000,000 spread over ten years, the least part of it in the first three years of survey. If the survey does not confirm the report, then that sum (unspecified) would have to be written off. If it prove confirmatory, the rest must be spent during the succeeding seven years. The capital cost, we are assured, will be counterbalanced by savings in famine relief, and ultimately—say, in twenty years—the scheme will be intrinsically self-supporting (apart from the higher asset of regeneration and salvation from famine). The Commissioners were sent to find a solution; subject to the confirmation which they themselves rightly demand, they have done so. Surely the Colonial Development Fund will at least furnish the funds required for the first three years of survey, for the success of the experiment might lead to many similar projects elsewhere; even its failure would prove valuable by its deterrent effect.

Last week we recorded that the Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika, in reply to a question in the Legislative Council, had stated that "no power lies with **THE BASIL NAPIER CASE.** Government to interfere, whether by amendment or otherwise, with the records of the Courts," this answer being given to a request from the unofficial side that steps should be taken to expunge the verdict of suicide returned at the inquest upon Mr. Basil Napier. The Commission of Inquiry under a High Court Judge appointed to investigate the circumstances ridiculed that verdict, and found that Mr. Napier had been shot by a Native, whether by accident or design. An Ordinance to provide for a re-hearing of inquest proceedings on application to the High Court has now passed through the Tanganyika Legislature, and we are now able to state that the Attorney-General has been instructed to apply for a review of the Napier inquest, this being a direct result of the persistence of Mrs. Napier, mother of the dead young settler. The whole case is likely to be raised in both Houses of Parliament at an early date, a course rendered necessary by the strangely obstructive attitude of the Tanganyika Government, which, instead of facing frankly the implications of the case, has appeared more concerned to whitewash certain of its officials than to secure the prompt removal of a slur upon the memory of a son for whom a mother has fought a wonderful fight.

* * * * *

Archdeacon Owen raises many interesting points in an article on the Morris Carter Report, to which reference is made elsewhere. The broad issue covers not only the matter of land, but the lawlessness of the Samburu and the Lumwa, the ever-present question of witchcraft, our penal laws, the death penalty, and many other things. In a conference on hospital work held in London some little time ago one of the greatest authorities in the medical world, Lord Horder, made the pertinent remark that his profession and its allies were apt to forget that the principal person in a hospital is the patient. Now, granted that the patient submits to what the medical men think best for him, even if it be a serious operation, it must be remembered that he usually goes into the hospital voluntarily, and because he has faith in it. Since Africans did not come under our control voluntarily, our first need is clearly to make them feel that they can have faith in us. That is not such a simple matter as merely keeping promises made under certain circumstances by Governors or others; indeed, sometimes it has proved impossible to fulfil the full letter of the promise. By real round-table co-operation we must make the Natives realise that the European is sincerely anxious to help them, as the patient has learnt to feel about the surgeon and physician. Though a patient may enter a hospital with two eyes or two legs and leave with only one, he almost always leaves not merely without a sense of grievance, but with one of compelling gratitude. Why? Because, though deprived of a member, he has gained something better. That is the spirit we need to inculcate in our African wards.

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Tana Valley Irrigation.

Report of the Commissioners.

Messrs. D. G. HARRIS and H. C. Sampson have presented, and the Government of Kenya has issued with commendable promptness, their report on the investigations made by them in February-May this year as to the possibilities of irrigation in the Tana River area. Editorial comment appears elsewhere; here the main conclusions are summarised.

The Commissioners divide the Tana basin into three sections, lower, middle and upper.

Irrigation in the lower section, which has often been advocated, and even experimented in, could be achieved only by a combination of protection and irrigation, it would be enormously expensive, and a constant source of anxiety. Moreover, in a comparatively short space of time, owing to the dangers inherent in the deltaic area, the result would be the deterioration and ultimate ruin of the land which such scheme purports to protect. Examples of the danger are given from Orissa and the Mississippi, but nearer at hand is the marginal embankment on the Tana itself, started by the Belazoni Syndicate twenty years ago, where the bed of the Tana is rapidly rising by silt deposit, which means higher floods. Such embankment has to be raised progressively, and the protected land will eventually lie so far below the level of the river that it will be converted into a useless swamp.

As regards the middle Tana, the construction of head-works would be enormously expensive, and the area which could be irrigated quite incommensurate with the cost of bringing water to it, so this is also negative.

It is the third, or upper, section of the Tana, from Bura to the rapids, which commands itself to the Commissioners, and they report on this in detail.

(a) A definite area of 230 sq. miles, of 180,000 acres, could be commanded by the canal which could be made, and a large additional area could probably be served.

Real Remedy for Overstocking.

(b) The slopes are suitable and the soils seem to be, but a detailed soil survey is needed.

(c) Irrigation works are divided into two categories, productive and protective. The former are defined as giving a paying return within ten years from completion. As a canal from the Tana would not do this, it must be classed as a protective, i.e., "as a real endeavour to remove the spectre of future famine, which, as the Lands Commission has forcibly pointed out, broods to-day over large areas in Kenya." In this connexion the Commissioners state that "erosion is rapidly increasing, being directly due to overstocking, and, unless steps are taken to divert the attention of the Somali to matters other than stock, denudation is certain."

(d) Remedies hitherto suggested are merely palliatives. The real remedy for overstocking is to convert the people from a pastoral to an agricultural life. The best Somali appear particularly suitable for such conversion, but the process will be gradual, and emphasis is laid on the fact that irrigation does not only mean bringing water to the fields, but involves a new method of cultivation, new principles of land tenure, a whole new agriculture.

(e) There are smaller irrigation schemes which should prove practicable in Kenya, but their main object would be to provide training grounds, and to produce arable farmers with a conception of permanent agriculture, and some experience of irrigation, who would be the nucleus for colonisation on a larger scale on the Tana. The formation of villages in the smaller irrigation schemes in the Reserves should be effected with that ultimate object in view. (The Commissioners also reported on three such smaller schemes: the Kano Plains project, the Perkerra River irrigation project, and proposals for irrigation in the Taveta Reserve with water from the Njoro springs.)

(f) This may appear to put development in the Tana basin into the distant future, but it is emphasised that the survey will take three years, and, if it proves favourable, the subsequent construction will take six, so that, even if an immediate start be made, it would be ten years before the first water could be brought to the land; and, as for the whole 200,000 acres which could be irrigated, 70,000 acres a year would be as much as could be tackled, so the project has to be regarded in the light of the requirements of 1945-6: a long time ahead, but unless the foundations are laid now, the edifice will not be ready when it is needed.

(g) Though the scheme would ultimately cost about

£2,000,000 (£ 145), the Commissioners believe that the saving on famine relief would finance it (£ 130), and that it should ultimately prove self-supporting (£ 135). Reckoning that the full 200,000 acres, some being double-cropped, would equal 360,000 acres, there would be a seigniorate at 2s. per acre on 200,000 acres, making £20,000, and water rate (ultimately, as explained later) at 10s. per acre on 360,000 acres, bringing in £180,000, or a total of £200,000, and interest and redemption would require £100,000. On these estimates there would thus be a net profit of £100,000 per annum when the scheme was fully operative. The water-rate would be rebated in full for the first two years, and then increased by 2s. every second year up to the maximum charge of 10s.

Kenya's Most Valuable Asset.

(h) Provided the detailed survey confirms their provisional conclusions, the Commissioners have no hesitation in saying that "the Tana River and the country on its banks constitute the most valuable asset which the Government of Kenya possesses to-day."

After detailed examination of economic and agricultural aspects, the hydraulic data required, sites for headworks, provision of crossings, over-analysed for cattle and elephants (i) design construction material—all of this except for cement, obtainable in Nairobi, and steel work, are available locally—and several other points with which we cannot spare space to deal, we pass on to

(i) "It might be proposed to reduce the cost by building a smaller canal with a capacity of 1,000 cusecs (instead of 2,500 cusecs). We are convinced that this would be a mistake. The canal will be a long one with the best area towards its tail, and the percentage losses by percolation are considerably larger in a small than in a large canal. It would never pay to carry a small supply for so long a distance to the point where it was required. The only policy which will safeguard the finances of the project is to construct the largest canal for which the supply will suffice" (£ 102).

(j) It is recommended that the scheme should be managed by Government; moreover, there would be no financial inducement for any company to undertake the management.

(k) The best route for transport will probably be found to be to some point on the railway *via* Kitui. An all-weather road to be made from Kitui should be aligned with a view to its subsequent replacement by a light railway.

(l) "Believing as we do that the introduction of irrigation into Kenya constitutes the only real solution of the problem which has arisen owing to overstocking, we consider that no time should be lost in making a detailed survey of the upper Tana, and of the area which can be commanded from it with a view to confirming our provisional conclusion as to the practicability of an extensive irrigation project in this tract." We set ourselves to examine whether a *prima facie* case for further examination existed; we consider that such a case has been fully established.

(m) "The whole of the operations, including the reconnaissance and the preparation of plans and estimates would, we consider, take three years to complete. At the end of that time the Government of Kenya would be in possession of the fullest possible information in regard to the scheme, its potentialities and its cost; and in a position, if a decision in its favour were taken, to begin the construction of it as soon as funds and staff became available."

Sir Herbert Stanley on Pride of Race.

"ANY decent man who possesses pride of race can only view the inter-mixing of Natives and Europeans with detestation. Natives of the best type do the same." So said Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor-designate of Southern Rhodesia, when addressing the Pretoria Rotarians. He continued that mutual self-respect was needed:—

"The real remedy is to raise the standard of self-respect of the Native people, not to depress the Native, but to raise his standard of living, the effect of which would be increased prosperity. The difference in mentality is one of degree rather than of kind."

"I believe that the Native is developing rapidly, and is not incapable of developing to a higher level. What has been possible in America is also possible in South Africa, and may occur, whether we like it or not. I believe that the three cardinal sinners which will show us the way are consideration, kindness, and courtesy."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Murders by the Samburu.**Post-War Incidents Recalled.***To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR.—Soon after the War complaints were made that the Samburu tribe were squatting in numbers south of the Northern Usao Nyiro River near Rumuruti and Archer's Post. The reason was that the tribe had been driven from their northern grazing grounds at El Barta, Mount Nyiro and Rudolf by the Turkana. The Turkana, a virile tribe with a proper contempt for the Samburu, had taken advantage of the War years to emerge from the hot valleys of the Sagota and Kerio to establish themselves in the pleasant Lerogi uplands.

It was decided to move the Turkana back to their old grounds, and Captain Erskine, M.C., and some of the 5th K.A.R. Somalis were given the work. As soon as the move began the Samburu tribe took the opportunity to murder such Turkana as they could catch alone and unprotected. Captain Erskine was able to arrest some of these men, and they were brought to trial before the Officer-in-Charge of the Province, then the officer commanding the 5th Battalion at Archer's Post. Three, or maybe five, of the murderers were sentenced to death, and this sentence was confirmed by the Governor. The executions took place at Marseloi or El Barta before the headmen of both tribes. This averted fighting between the Turkana, who were then in a restive state both over the move and from the unprovoked Samburu outrages, and the Samburu, and possibly the troops. The whole move was a fine piece of work on the part of Captain Erskine, as the troops fired and shot throughout the difficult operation.

At the same time a heavy fine was inflicted on the Samburu for having murdered unprotected members of that sad little tribe of Rudolf fishermen, the El Molo, then reduced to less than one hundred souls.

If drastic measures are not taken with the Samburu, they will continue their sly work of assassination on the defenceless, and the defenceless only.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.7.

LIONEL LAKE.

Educating Africans at Home**Undergraduates and Post-Graduates.***To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR.—I have been glad to see recently a number of references in your editorial notes to the importance of securing facilities for higher education for the African in his own country.

Certain steps have been taken in London and in some other British university cities to give that friendly help to African and other Colonial students in Great Britain which has shown such admirable results in the case of Dominion students.

A great opportunity has been lost by—among others—Empire Societies in London in neglecting the needs of these students, not a few of whom have gone back to their territories disillusioned and embittered and not likely to become helpful to local Administrations. It is to be hoped that developments now in progress will soon remove at least some part of this reproach.

It is also important to point out that it has been found in the case of all-overseas students—Dominion

and Colonial—that post-graduates are much better able to face the different and difficult conditions of life here than are undergraduates. They are older and have more knowledge of life, and are already familiar, by reading and hearsay, with the kind of hindrances and temptations which confront young men and women in a university city. Post-graduate students almost invariably do well, academically and otherwise.

It is, therefore, most desirable that, as soon as it can be achieved, degrees in Arts, Science, Medicine, etc., should be able to be taken by our Colonial African students in their own country. In Achimota and Makerere we possess two admirable higher education centres which could within a measurable time give us a West and an East African university.

There are those who would object to such a development because they do not wish to encourage Africans to aim at university education. Without putting the unanswerable case for full educational opportunity, it is sufficient to point out that Africans are obtaining university education and will continue to demand it, and that what has to be considered is the best way for it to be given.

Undergraduate training in Africa and post-graduate study in Great Britain seems the most desirable method of producing the future leaders of the African people, not only in local government and in further development of constitutional progress, but also in cultural and scientific subjects, including agriculture and industry.

Beckenham,

Yours faithfully,
T. DRUMMOND SHIELS,
(Chairman, Joint-Standing Committee on
Education of Empire Societies in London.)

Dr. Drummond Shiels.**The Point of His Address.***To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR.—In your issue of November 29, doubtless owing to the exigencies of space, I think you missed the point which I fancy Dr. Drummond Shiels was making at the Conference which you reported.

Though he did not name any Colony, it seemed to me that his inference was that discontent will grow in Kenya unless Africans get some sort of share in the administration. Their tribes being loosely organised, cut-and-dried indirect rule is not as easy as it is in some other places, and some thing in the nature of co-operative societies seems to be urgently indicated.

London, S.W.7.

Yours faithfully,

"PLATEAU."

Chromosomes of the Negro.*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR.—With reference to Mr. L. S. Norman's inquiry in your issue of November 8, the number of chromosomes, according to Dr. C. C. Hurst, is the same in the Negro as in the white race, viz., 48, but the form is different. Their relative appearance may be seen in Hurst's book "The Mechanism of Creative Evolution" (1932). Dr. R. Ruggles Gates in "Hereditry in Man" (1929) also gives information on chromosomes.

Worthing.

Yours faithfully,

F. W. H. MIGEON.

Bold Projects for Tanganyika Points from Governor's Budget Speech.

SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL, GOVERNOR OF Tanganyika Territory, said in his first Budget speech:—

"The time has come when we ought to invest such increase in revenue as may materialise as a result of continued improvement in the sphere of world economics and of the discovery of local assets that have hitherto lain partly hidden. Opinions will differ regarding the relative priority of the claims of various interests to have attention, but the period of purgation through which we have passed has at least compelled us to distinguish the essential from the unessential, to dispense with the latter and visualise the former in fuller and clearer perspective, so that when we start to construct we can do so upon foundations that have been tested and made good."

"We must see that the edifice to be raised is symmetrical, that the weight is evenly distributed, and that the several parts are properly proportioned, that the superstructure is not excessive, and that the whole is as watertight as we can make it. We have the materials at hand, and when we have chosen our design we shall require funds to execute it."

"We hope that with a revival of trade and expansion in the gold-mining industry, the money may, to some extent, be found locally. But, if we are to attempt large scale development, we must use our unexpended loan balances, and seek assistance for capital works from the Colonial Development Fund."

"It is our duty to formulate a well-thought-out scheme of development, which, if the capital can be found, will enable us to stand on our own legs, and take full advantage of our natural resources. Such a scheme is now being examined in detail. It will consist for the most part in the opening up of potentially rich areas, the produce of which could not otherwise be marketed remuneratively, and whose inhabitants have, in some cases, little opportunity of earning money. It also includes provision for an all-weather road from Ilig to the Lupia goldfield, and for extensive geological surveys."

"We should all like to extend the scope of social services, but these at present absorb about 20% of our revenue, and I fear that our revenue must expand before there can be any question of these services expanding."

"Again there are certain services, forestry and veterinary for instance, which are semi-social, and of potential value from the directly economic point of view. We should like to develop these, but the essential, or more immediately productive, and remunerative, services must necessarily have preference. As regards forestry, I think we must enlist the aid of our Native Authorities to a greater extent."

"The Veterinary Department presents something of a problem. It is a matter of serious consideration whether we can or ought to finance the inconsistency of preserving vast herds of poor cattle when there is urgent need to check the increase of stock which gravely threatens the future of the Native land. We must admit the difficulties of compulsory culling, and we recognise to the full our responsibility for keeping a barrier against the spread of rinderpest, but, with this reservation in mind, we may have to let nature do some culling for us."

Sir Harold concluded with these words:—

"No country on earth with such mineral and agricultural possibilities as this can fail to succeed if all of us who live and work in it have vision and an honest determination to understand each other's point of view and do our best to pull together."

Amani—1933-34.

Record of Continuous Progress.

DURING the period covered by the latest report from the Amani Agricultural Training Station eight out of fifteen members of the staff were on leave at one time or another, including four of the top five. Without for a moment suggesting that the leave was not deserved, or that their deputies failed to perform their duties efficiently, the impression cannot be avoided that something was wrong somewhere. What business concern would take the risk of operating in such a way?

Amani must be judged over a period of years, and it is unfair to expect sensational achievements thus early in its career. Work of this nature is bound to produce many disappointments, but even from them much is learnt. Anticipatory work on root systems of coffee, for instance, turned partly into an investigation of the total absorbing area of the root system of healthy trees, and was so that the laborious measurement of the feeding roots occupied a team of African youths for many weeks, the data obtained being probably unique. There have been other investigations with varying positive and negative results on methods of budding and grafting, and on the visible results of heavy application of organic manure to coffee plots.

Training in sisal, while on leave the Director spent ten days at the garden at La Morilla on the Italian Riviera, to decide certain questions of nomenclature, and to select from a collection unrivalled in Europe species of sisals which might be useful in themselves or for hybridisation. He sent out to Amani 250 bolls of *A. salspe* and 20 of *A. miscadorensis*.

Experiments with *Agave amanensis*, to which we called particular attention last year, have continued. Several uncut plants have potted, and each has produced a number of capsules which are expected to contain viable seed. Hitherto no seed-bearing plant of a commercial type has been available at Amani, seed of sisal having to be obtained from the Kenya Highlands. This event opens up possibilities of hybridisation more promising than the previous use of *angustifolia*. A cross between *amanensis* and *cantala* is particularly inviting, in view of the especial fineness of *cantala* fibres. 500 *amanensis* suckers have been added to the plots, while an acre of *cantala* suckers has been planted, besides sufficient suckers of the same placed in the nursery for adding an equivalent area as soon as they have rooted sufficiently. The prospective seedlings of *amanensis* are awaited with great interest, and the station are now becoming ready for fibre tests. A further 10,000 seedlings have been raised from seed supplied from Longonot.

The first plot of *amanensis* at Sigi is ready for the cutting of a year's production of leaf. Thus its progress being made in an important direction.

Soil Map of East Africa.

The approaching International Congress of Soil Science, to be held in Oxford next year, has made desirable the preparation of a map representing the current state of knowledge of East African soils, but while a few districts are becoming known fairly intimately, and scattered observations have been possible over parts of the rest, through lack of direct technical information, most of the area is unmapable except by risky deductive methods. Nevertheless it has been agreed to prepare a draft soil map of East Africa on a scale of 1 in 2,000,000, in order (a) to publish for general use the information available, and (b) to call attention to the large gaps that exist in recorded soil knowledge.

There is an interesting note on the Native habit of growing certain crops on raised mounds of turned soils. On certain shallow top soils "crops are clearly at a disadvantage unless the shallow top soils can be built up and maintained as a habitat for the plant practically independent of the sub-soil. This is possibly achieved by the Native growing annual crops on high raised beds, or planting coffee as an afterthought in long established banana groves which, for years have received all the cow dung of the village; but was by the European, whose permanent crop ought to be deep-rooted; who divorced the banana grove from it from cattle-husbandry, or who plants coffee and bananas simultaneously on a hundred acres of land previously under maize."

Another reminder that all Native agriculture is not so "primitive" or "backward" as many people suppose.

"A general impression that I gained on the European farms," writes the Director, "was that means ought more generally to be devised, even where cattle-husbandry must be ruled out, of associating with the cash crop the principles of fertility-conservation that belong to the idea of mixed farming. It is not sufficient to clear x acres and plant them with coffee or tea; y acres ought to be cleared and devoted in one way or another to the manufacture of organic manure."

The effect of soil conditions on the rooting of *robusta* coffee is stated to need study, especially since considerable interest is being taken in the grafting of *arabica* on *robusta* and *liberica* stocks. As no field method appears to exist for the determination of starch in plant tissues, an attempt is being made to develop suitable technique.

Coffee liquoring investigations have continued in co-operation with the Imperial Institute, but results so far are confusing; the agreement between the results of the liquoring tests and the prices realised for coffee from the estates sending the samples has not been close.

Archdeacon Owen's Views

On the Kenya Land Report.

In *The Church Overseas*, Archdeacon W. E. Owen of Kavirondo writes at length on the Kenya Land Commission Report.

"What has this report done?" he asks. Having conceded that it has done "many excellent things," and that it is "a notable achievement," he proceeds to criticise, saying:—

"I have listened to representative Kikuyu and Kavirondo in a Native Council, in political associations, and in conference with Europeans, and they are unanimous that the report does not help them as they hoped. They are profoundly disappointed. They contend that we have favoured ourselves, and have not satisfactorily redressed their wrongs. The question arises what weight we ought to attach to their reactions to the report. Are they not prejudiced in their own favour? What right does their own code of conduct, tribe against tribe, give them to protest?"

"The African equivalent of the Elizabethan code existed among them. They killed men to fight for the land that they now possess. The strong ousted the weak and took their lands. It would appear that, judged by their own tribal code, they have no cause for complaint but on the contrary we have treated them with great generosity, such as no strong tribe would have accorded to a weak one. At first this seems true, but, and it really is a big but, in pre-British days the ousted tribe could always trek and find empty or nearly empty areas on which to settle. We have ended all that, and taken away these contiguous tribal hinterlands, and given them to men of our own race."

"Another big but. In tribal land-grabbing it was always possible for numbers of the ousted tribe to remain behind, or to return: By intermarriage with the victors, as our forefathers intermarried with the Normans, they established relations which in a few generations resulted in their merging themselves with the victors with all their rights and privileges. We cannot get away from it. We must keep our blood pure, but we must admit that, judged even by their own tribal code, we are harsher than they."

"There is the contention that we have given decisions which are in our own favour. What of it? It was inevitable that we should have been elected judges in our own cause. . . . There were suggestions that an African should be a member of the Commission. Despite our maxim that no man should be a judge of his own cause, we elected otherwise. Africans state we gave a decision unjustly in our own favour. Are they right? On the whole, I think they are. Had the Africans known as much as Europeans know about presenting a case and legal argument, the report would have been vastly different."

The above has been somewhat condensed.

"The mining recommendations for Native Reserve land are excellent. . . . Africans want to have an African representing them on the Central Land Trust Board. The Commission's proposal that the Board sit in London, made with the best intentions, would make this impossible. Therefore the African wants this in Kenya, where sooner or later he hopes to see an African on the Board. In my opinion there are one or two now who could give useful service."

"The £50,000 *ex gratia* grants from the Imperial Treasury to implement the recommendations of the report is felt by the African to have belonged to them all along. It can in no sense be an adequate recompense for the wrongs we have done them. About 50,000 Kenya Natives, conscribed for the War, never returned. We shall be deceiving ourselves if we think that this money is going to draw out the gratitude of the Natives. We have it in us to bind them to us in affectionate esteem. But if we accept the recommendations of this report with regard to the privileged area our task will be well-nigh impossible. The old Elizabethan code has triumphed and trusteeship has gone to the wall!"

"* We comment editorially on this article, but, to avoid confusing the issues, we take up here the sentence that "judged even by their own tribal code, we are harsher than they." We deny that members, especially the female members, of an ousted tribe remained behind voluntarily to mingle by intermarriage with the victors. This is a misstatement of fact. When the menfolk were killed, the women, especially the young and attractive, were kept by their captors, and, doubtless, after a while submitted to it. They had no alternative but death.—*Ed. "E.A."*

Gardeners' Joy.

A Really Practical Handbook.

In a foreword to "Gardening in East Africa," edited by Dr. A. J. Tex-Blake (Longmans, 12s. 6d.), Sir Arthur Hill rightly says that no one can really be a gardener without Faith, Hope and especially Love. The members of the Kenya Horticultural Society and of the Civil Services of Kenya and Uganda who have written the twenty chapters of this book have not only loved their gardens, but they have produced a volume which is as obviously inspired by love as it is written with knowledge.

"An admirable volume of great practical value . . . a mine of information . . . so well written and comprehensive." These are some of Sir Arthur Hill's comments; and it is not for a lay reviewer to attempt to improve on the words of the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens—even though he was for years a keen and fairly knowledgeable gardener in Africa. It may even seem presumptuous to endorse such expert opinion, but the excuse is that it needs emphasis, for the book deserves to be known by all gardeners anywhere in Africa. There are many superfluous books produced, but this falls not in that category. It definitely supplies a real want, and supplies it to perfection. These are strong words but fully merited.

"Comprehensive" was one word I quoted. The book starts off with climate from the gardening point of view, this being illustrated with admirable graphs of rainfall and monthly distribution from Kenya to Northern Rhodesia. Then comes the soil, manuring and lime, elementary horticulture, the propagation of plants, annuals, perennials, roses, flowering trees and shrubs, climbing plants, bulbous plants, indigenous plants, lawns, hedges, shrubs, vegetables, deciduous and other fruits, gardens at the coast and in Uganda, insect pests, and diseases of plants. One would have to be a trifle cantankerous to find any serious omission, and with such wealth of material one can do little more than generalise in a review; but it must be recorded that the help given throughout is practical, clear and authoritative. If you are a poor gardener, this book will help you to remedy that; if you are a good one it will make you better, and, in either case it is bound to be a pleasure, immediate and lasting, as well as a help.

It is particularly gratifying that the indigenous plants, shrubs and trees are accorded detailed description, and also six beautiful coloured plates admirably reproduced. We always love our roses, sweet peas, and other "Home" plants, but we have in Africa such a wealth of indigenous beauty that it should always be prominent in our gardens, and it is not always so.

In conclusion I must say what every lucky possessor of this book will say, and that is "Thank You," to all who have assisted in the compilation of this volume, which runs to well over three hundred pages, is excellently produced, and is really a gift at the price. It is to be hoped that the courage shown in keeping the price so low will prove justified by universal sales. F. H. M.

Le Roi Albert.

Our readers in the Belgian Congo, and no doubt others, will be glad to know that the *Revue Belge des Livres* has reprinted in pamphlet form an admirable summary of the life of the late King Albert, entitled "Le Roi Albert: Chef de la Colonie." It is by M. C. Brossel, a name that carries its own guarantee of good work, and is published by the Librairie Falk Fils, 22 Rue des Parousiens, Brussels, at Frs. 7.50.

East Africa in the House.

German Activities in Tanganyika.

Mr. Glossop asked whether official attention had been drawn to the arrival in Tanganyika of Commander von Schoenfeld, who bears the title of leader of the German Socialist Party for all Tanganyika.

The Secretary of State said he was aware that Captain Schoenfeld, who left Tanganyika for Germany at the beginning of this year, had returned to the Territory, and that last April he became President of the *Deutscher Bund* in Tanganyika. A careful watch was being kept on the activities of this organisation and of Captain Schoenfeld, and he was satisfied that the Tanganyika Government would not fail to take any action that might be necessary to deal with any improper activities should such be attempted. Asked by Mr. Glossop if Captain Schoenfeld was in the Territory with the approval of the League of Nations, Sir Philip replied that it was not necessary to have the approval of the League of Nations, as a matter of fact, was a resident in Tanganyika for some years before the War and had spent a considerable time there since. The important thing was that if he attempted to engage in any improper activities he would be properly dealt with. Captain Peter MacDonal asked if he had not been adopting improper activities for some time, would Sir Philip see that the same policy was applied to Captain Schoenfeld as that applied by the South African Parliament to a similar emissary of the Nazi Government, and have him turned out as soon as possible? The Minister replied that he had complete confidence that the Tanganyika Government was keeping the closest watch on Captain Schoenfeld's activities and on the organisation, and that the Governor would decide wisely as to whether the bounds are transgressed, and that he would take appropriate action if they were.

No reply was given to an inquiry by Mr. Palling as to whether the Bund was formed for the purpose of propaganda.

On the following day Captain MacDonal referred to the return to Tanganyika of Herr Ernst Troost and to the consequent recrudescence of Nazi activity, and asked that steps should be taken to prevent agitation by Nazi propagandists.

Native Poll Tax Problems.

Mr. Banfield asked the Secretary of State if he would recommend the Kenya Government to adopt the suggestion made in Legislative Council recently by the two European representatives of Native interests that the poll-tax age for African males should be raised to eighteen years, as in the case of non-African males. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that for reasons which were very clearly set out in the Moyne Report, the Government of Kenya was unable to agree to raising the present lower age limit of Native taxation.

Asked whether he had anything to report as to the implementing of a recommendation in Lord Moyne's Report that Native poll-tax should be reduced from 12s. to 10s. subject to certain provisos, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that the provisos included a proportionate increase in the hut tax and the introduction of a cultivation tax and livestock tax. He agreed with the Governor that the time was not yet ripe for recasting the system of Native taxation.

Replying to a further question by Mr. Banfield, Sir Philip said he was not in possession of the total number of hut tax payers in Kenya as distinct from poll tax payers, and he doubted whether it could be obtained without inordinate time and trouble.

Captain Peter MacDonal was informed that the recommendations of the Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service were far-reaching and called for very careful consideration. Copies of the report were being sent to all Colonial Governments, and some time must elapse before their considered comments on the practicability of adopting the various recommendations were received.

The same member was informed by the Secretary of State that the Colonial Development Advisory Committee had not yet considered the applications made to them for a grant of £25,000 to defray the initial expenses of erecting a fertilizer factory in Kenya to dispose of condemned cattle.

Colonial Loans.

Captain Fuller asked whether, in view of the decreased yields on fixed interest securities, the Secretary of State was considering the question of obtaining some relief for

the Crown Colonies. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that that question was receiving constant attention. Members could rest assured that advantage was taken of every opportunity of effecting reductions in the interest payments falling upon Colonial Governments. Where an option existed, conversion or repayment had been or was being undertaken.

A member to East Africa was Mr. Cross's statement that the imports into British West Africa of Russian cotton-piece goods have expanded from 8,000 sq. yards in the first half of 1933 to 3,663,000 sq. yards in the first half of 1934.

Southern Rhodesia's Future.

THE St. Andrew's Night banquet in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was marked by important statements by members of the new Cabinet, says a cable to the Times.

There was a hint of reduced taxation in the next Budget, and it was announced that from the end of this year penny postage will be introduced between Southern Rhodesia on the one hand, and South Africa, Mozambique, Northern Rhodesia and South-West Africa on the other. The present surcharge on telegrams is to be abolished.

The Minister of Defence, Mr. Lewis, said he hoped that before long a section of the Auxiliary Air Force would be established in Southern Rhodesia.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Huggins, referring to the approaching conference with the Union on the question of a Customs agreement, said that if it proved impossible to negotiate a Customs agreement under which Southern Rhodesia could have really a fair deal, then they would merely make a trade agreement.

Mr. Huggins said it was absolutely essential that they should have a much larger population. But before they could get that they would earn a living. He believed that a larger population and that the future of the Colony was extremely bright. Linked up with that question was the welfare of the indigenous inhabitants, and as a British community they were determined that these people should have a square deal.

In recent years the whole functions of Government had changed, Mr. Huggins continued, and they had to consider whether the system by which members were selected should not also be changed, and whether they would not have a better Parliament if it was composed of representatives selected from each section of the community rather than by people who were chosen haphazard.

It had been decided to introduce Native Courts. The Government were of opinion that the authority of Native chiefs had to be restored as the only means of restoring the morality of Native women and generally of the Native population.

The Economics of Native Production.

SPEAKING in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, the Chief Secretary Mr. P. E. Mitchell, averred that in many parts the Natives were much better off than in 1929. For example:—

"In the Bukoma district they have a 100-ton coffee crop this year. That is coffee produced by people who have no overhead charges, no debt charges, no mortgages on their farms. They work by themselves or with their families. Even at present prices, and even supposing I know it is not practicable—that the total hut and poll tax payable by that district was deducted, that is from the 88,000 heads of families in the district, would still have about £300,000 net from its coffee."

At the conclusion of his speech he pointed to a contrast:—

"The hard times are for those with money invested, with heavy interest charges to pay, the man who depends on a large labour force, and the condition of the peasant is not worse, and I think it is substantially better."

Samburu Murder Trial.

The five Samburu warriors charged with the murder three years ago of Mr. T. C. Powys have been acquitted in Nairobi, the judge considering them entitled to the benefit of the doubt. The witchdoctor denied having carried out any ceremony or ever having seen the deceased European's head.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"As the Governor of Northern Rhodesia said to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia: 'It is a long time between links.'"—From *"The Nyasaland Times."*

"Salmon, asked by H.R.H., how many elephants he had shot, replied: 'You might as well ask a dentist how many teeth he has pulled.'"—From *"Sport and Travel in East Africa."*

"It is no uncommon thing to see a guard on the Rhodesia Railways come on duty in evening dress."—Mr. L. Rowbotham, of the Rhodesia Police, speaking in Burton-on-Trent.

"The growth of the African air service, particularly in the passenger traffic, has been extraordinarily encouraging."—Mr. G. Woods Humphrey, managing director of Imperial Airways, Ltd.

"It is highly objectionable that sentence of death should be passed when there is no likelihood of the sentence being carried out."—The Acting Attorney-General, Mr. H. G. Morgan, in the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

"The susceptibility of an individual to blackwater appears to increase during the first year of residence, and to diminish again until the sixth year, when he again becomes susceptible."—The Director of Medical Services in Nyasaland, in his Annual Report.

"We want more schools like the Technical School in Bulawayo, and we want to try to do away to some extent with the matriculation standard."—The Hon. G. M. Huggins, M.P., Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking in Selukwe.

"Sir Sidney Armitage Smith wrote of our mineral resources as being entirely conjectural in value. That description has no relation whatever to the facts as they are to-day."—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika Territory, speaking in the Legislative Council.

"In my opinion none of the forms of petty taxation is so irksome as the existing high tax on petrol, which hits the poor man, who nevertheless has continually to use motor transport in connexion with his business."—Sir Joseph Byrne, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

"Not until I left the Sudan without visiting Suakin did I learn that it was one of the most interesting places in Africa; the Moorish architecture, the coral reefs, and the complete absence of improvements compensate in romance for all that Suakin lacks in utility."—Mr. Oliver Warner, writing in the *"Empire Review."*

"Except in time of famine, stealing from growing crops is unknown among the Lush, which contrasts favourably with complaints made from time to time that Natives steal maize and coffee from European farms. In their own community such an offence is practically unknown."—Archdeacon W. E. Owen, of Kavirondo, writing to the *Journal of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society.*

"Makerere College has long been a bone of contention in Uganda. Ever since its modest inception ten years ago it has been criticised, publicly and privately, as an ever-growing expense to the Protectorate, not justified by results. Ten years more will hardly be enough time in which to pass judgement on the college, and probably twenty or more must pass before it can reach its intended status as the Native University of Eastern Africa."—From an article in *"The Uganda Guardian."*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

230.—Mr. William Britton Preston.



Copyright "East Africa."

Mr. W. B. Preston—known as "Sammy" to most of the Europeans resident in Uganda—first went to East Africa in 1924 to open an office in Jinja for the Liverpool Uganda Co., Ltd., of which he was the first African manager, being appointed a director in 1930. Gradually the interests of the company were extended to Tanganyika Territory, particularly the Bagamoyo and Rufiji districts, and the Sudan; but he continues to control all the company's Eastern African branches and agencies, and for that purpose travels extensively in the territories. He is also Chairman of East African Gineries, Ltd.

He was appointed a temporary unofficial member of the Uganda Legislative Council during the latter half of 1933, and also served during the same period as a Uganda representative on the Railway Advisory Council, in both cases as substitute member for Mr. E. D. Reynolds. Mr. Preston has long been a member of the Committee of the Uganda Cotton Association and of the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce, and in all his public capacities has allied directness of speech with a sense of humour. On leaving Marlborough he joined the Army, being commissioned in the Royal Field Artillery towards the end of the War.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. Arthur M. Champion is on his way home from Kitale.

Mr. Robert Barnes arrived in London last week from Kenya.

Mr. E. B. Beetham has been gazetted an Acting Assistant Secretary in Kenya.

The King of Italy arrived in Brindisi last week on his return from Italian Somaliland.

Sir Alfred Sharpe is in Lisbon, and will probably not return for about another week.

Brigadier-General A. C. Lewin is flying back to Kenya. His wife is acting as co-pilot.

Major M. Brooke-Webb, who died in Ealing last week, served in the Upper Nile in 1919.

Sir James MacDonald, O.B.E., left England last week on his return to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. B. Stone is acting as Registrar-General, Public Trustee, and Official Receiver in Kenya.

Mr. T. Pretty has won the Red Cross Trophy of the Eldoret Golf Club with a score of 45 gross, 34 net.

Mr. F. A. McQuisten, K.C., M.P., who visited East Africa several years ago, is outward-bound for South Africa.

Colonel José Ricardo Cabral, Governor-General of Mozambique, has been reappointed to his post for a further term.

Mr. R. A. S. MacDonald, Deputy Director of Animal Health in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived home on leave.

Captain R. Stephenson has made some interesting discoveries of stone age tools between the Victoria Falls and Matetsi.

Sir William and Lady Clark are in residence at 4 Onslow Gardens, S.W.7, until they sail for South Africa on December 21.

Lieutenant-Commander D. McKay, District Commissioner of the Uasin Gishu District, has been made a first-class magistrate.

Messrs. C. W. A. Scott and T. Campbell Black are to be entertained to luncheon by the Royal Empire Society on January 10.

Mr. "Jimmy" Cleland, son of the Secretary of the Muthaiga Club, and Miss Anita Crawley, of Nairobi, have been married in Kenya.

Major Ulrich Alexander, Comptroller to the Duke of Kent, was unable to attend the Royal wedding last week owing to an attack of influenza.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of "Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow," published by *East Africa*.

Dr. E. A. Trim has been appointed Medical Officer of Health in Kenya for that portion of the Northern Administrative District to the west of the Mara River.

Mr. Arthur Evelyn Keatinge, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Keatinge, of Nairobi, is to marry Miss Eve Selina Buhler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Buhler, of Kensington.

James MacDonald, who served in the East African Campaign with the Royal Army Medical Corps, is the present Master of the Devonian Lodge of English Freemasons.

The ecological expedition under Dr. F. W. Edwards and Dr. George Taylor, to which reference was made some weeks ago in *East Africa*, has started work in the Aberdares.

We regret to learn of the death in London last week of Mr. Arthur Beresford Pite, F.R.I.B.A., the architect, among whose most notable works was Namirembe Cathedral, Kampala.

Brigadier-General Francis John Pink, D.S.O., late of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, who commanded a battalion at Atbara and Omdurman, has died at the age of seventy-seven.

It is reported that the Emperor of Ethiopia has engaged M. Christie Moraitis as head of the Ethiopian Boy Scouts. M. Moraitis was formerly head of the Greek Boy Scouts in Cairo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Justice C. Tilly, D.S.O., M.C., who formerly served with the 3rd King's African Rifles, has been appointed Chief Instructor of the Royal Tank Corps Central Schools.

Mr. J. Reid Rowland, C.B.E., formerly Mayor of Salisbury, left England last week to return to Southern Rhodesia. During his stay in this country he has been in close contact with tobacco importers.

Captain F. A. Hopkins, M.B.E., who at one time acted as A.D.C. to Sir James Crawford Maxwell during his Governorship, has been appointed to act as Commandant of the Northern Rhodesian Regiment.

Congratulations to Miss Margaret Taylor, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. "Ted" Taylor, of Kapara Estate, Fort Jameson, and Mr. Richard Crauford Benson, of the Administrative Service, on their marriage.

Mr. A. O. Edwards, who financed the flight of Messrs. Scott and Black to Melbourne, has stated that the two airmen should make £15,000 from film and advertising rights, over and above the prize-winning money.

You Must Read "Eastern Africa To-day & To-morrow,"

Compiled and Edited by F. S. JOELSON.

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RANDOM QUOTATIONS

"The agent should be the brains of the exporter."—*Mr. J. W. Bridgen.*

"Camel's milk is the main food of Somali Natives."—*Sir Arthur Lawrence.*

"East Africa and air transport are a boon to each other."—*Samuel Instone.*

"The most wonderful game area in the world is the Serengeti."—*Captain Keith Caldwell.*

"The better residential districts near Nairobi recall English estate development."—*Mr. J. A. Hoogterp.*

"In three or four years the whole of East Africa could be covered by air photographs."—*Mr. H. Hemmink.*

"Good paper has been made from East African bamboo and from the elephant grass of Uganda."—*Professor Trouw.*

"Beira shows in fifty years a growth unparalleled anywhere in Africa, except perhaps by Johannesburg."—*Mr. D. G. Hess.*

"East Africa possesses probably the most wonderful film material and settings in the world."—*Mr. F. Ratcliffe Holmes.*

"Mixed farming in East Africa requires less capital than almost any other line of European settlement."—*Mr. G. R. Morrison.*

"Southern Rhodesia has the cheapest and best educational facilities in the British Empire."—*The Hon. G. Martin Huggins, M.P.*

"Mombasa sits like a queen on her coral pinnacle, leaving her feet in the creaming froth of the Indian Ocean."—*Mr. H. G. Robertson.*

"An effort is to be made to compile the information concerning the qualities and distribution of East African soils to a soil map."—*Mr. W. Nowell.*

"A notable feature of the extension of the tea industry in Nyasaland is the anti-erosion work in the form of terracing and bunding."—*Dr. W. Small.*

"For years there has been a demand in Kenya for free and compulsory education. Probably before long the principle will be accepted."—*Mr. W. Fisse.*

"The Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union in Tanganyika Territory is the largest Native co-operative organisation in East Africa."—*Mr. A. L. B. Bennett.*

"Portuguese East Africa is one of the most highly mineralised areas in the world, and these minerals have not even been scratched at present."—*Mr. D. G. Hess.*

"For cases of killing in Somaliland, Native custom provides for payment of blood-money at a hundred camels for a man and fifty for a woman."—*Sir Arthur Lawrence.*

"The Imperial Institute is the only place in the Empire where the whole Empire is in view in miniature under the same roof."—*Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse.*

"The development of the natural resources of Eastern Africa will materially depend upon the support given to the principle of compulsory co-operation."—*Colonel G. C. Griffiths.*

"In South-west Uganda mineral zoning is developed, and in my opinion it is probable that the two gold belts will be found to join or pass into each other."—*Mr. E. J. Wayland.*

"Long before ten years have passed the Congo Basin Treaty will have been so amended that Kenya will be free to make her own trade agreements."—*Mr. G. R. Morrison.*

"Africans cannot be housed like canaries in fine cages, and safely left alone. . . . The newer towns of Africa should take a leaf out of Johannesburg's experience."—*Mr. J. Merle Davis.*

"The soil and climate of Zanzibar are admirably suited to the production of citrus fruits and pineapples; from these should arise a valuable canning industry."—*Sir Richard Rankine.*

"The problem of social change in Africa is the main subject of the programme of research of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures."—*The Rt. Hon. Lord Lugard, P.C.*

"Government should either accept the very heavy responsibility of providing suitable varieties of sugar cane for the future of the industry, or allow the estates to do so."—*Major F. Turley.*

"There seems no reason why progress in broadening the range of crops similar to that in West Africa should not take place in East Africa and in Northern and Southern Rhodesia."—*Mr. C. G. Graves.*

"Within the next few years I anticipate considerable mining progress in Nyasaland—the most beautiful of the territories under British or foreign administration in East or Central Africa."—*Sir Alfred Sharpe.*

"In our anti-tsetse work we have harnessed and directed the three great agencies—fire, great Native tribes, and the vegetational succession; the future may see the harnessing of water."—*Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton.*

"The lamb and the lion may, in time, lie down together, but a savage monarchy and a limited liability company are too near akin to share a semi-detached residence."—*The Hon. G. Martin Huggins, M.P.*

"The Native is almost invariably an ardent imitator. His efforts to copy the standards of the European citizens in East Africa should in time result in an improved market for United Kingdom goods."—*Mr. Charles Kemp.*

"No British policy for Africa can be wise that does not give full value to the contribution which the African offers towards the life of any community into which he may be—even experimentally—received."—*The Rev. T. Callen Young.*

"By bringing Native sources of coffee supply into the co-operative system the European planter will be assured that Native standards of cultivation and curing will conform to the standards set up by the central control."—*Mr. H. C. H. . . .*

"Knowledge of Kenya is growing. The number of people who think it is on the West Coast of Africa diminishes every year, and it is becoming uncommon for one living in Nairobi, to be asked to look up a man in Bulawayo."—*Mr. W. Tysin.*

"The structure of the British Colonial Empire is destined in course of time to undergo great transformation, but in no area is that transformation likely to be more rapid or far-reaching than in Eastern Africa."—*The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, P.C., M.P.*

"Although the Sudan enjoys the unique privilege of flying two flags, and is supposed to be the joint property of two countries, England and Egypt, it is like a deserted illegitimate child, ignored by one parent and shyly claimed by the other."—*Mr. G. A. Antonimichalos.*

"Profit and patriotism have ever been the ingredients required for compounding Chartered Companies. I have tried to combine the commercial with the imaginative, was Rhodes's way of putting it. It is still the best way of running an Empire."—*The Hon. G. Martin Huggins, M.P.*

"The old criticism of Natives being exploited for their European masters is wholly disproved; for the policy of Government towards the Natives to the utmost, knowing that their enrichment will enormously stimulate trade."—*Sir Albert Cook.*

"Gradually the coffee planter will find time to grow a considerable proportion of his own food, and food for his labour, and will keep some cattle and poultry, thus mixing his farming well enough to maintain fertility and utilise his land more advantageously."—*Mr. Ernest Harrison.*

"Whereas a year ago there was scarcely a company with any appreciable capital operating on gold interests in Tanganyika Territory, there are to-day five or six strong companies and an equal number of smaller syndicates seriously at work opening up and testing prospects."—*Dr. E. O. Teale.*

"Until quite recently no one in the essential oil-market had ever thought of the mainland of East Africa as a potential source of supply. . . . In Japan and Dalmatia the wreath-plant gives one crop a year; in Kenya the plant flowers continuously for ten months in the year."—*Mr. E. W. Bovill.*

NEWS FROM THE BOOK.

"One day a Test Match may be played in Ndola, or the Davis Cup competition be held in Lusaka."—*Mr. F. H. Melland.*

"For a Briton with a moderate fixed income or with a small assured capital behind him, who is seeking an outdoor life, there are to my knowledge no other regions of the world which offer the same return as is to be found in the northern and southern Highlands of Tanganyika."—*Captain Eric Reid.*

"The future of electricity supply in these territories is dependent on their development as a scene of white men's activity. Those complementary industries, mining and electricity, will undoubtedly contribute a large share to the future prosperity of their Native inhabitants."—*Mr. George Balfour, M.P.*

"The low level of prices for Japanese goods has stimulated the economic wants of a very large number of Natives hitherto living at a bare subsistence level, and has brought them into the category of regular buyers of imported goods much earlier than would otherwise have been the case."—*Mr. Charles Kemp.*

"There are earnest people who believe that 'the shorter catchings' the multiplication table, and possibly a pair of braces are the only steps between barbarism and civilisation. Civilisation acquired by such means is a hot-house product, and quickly dies if left to its own devices."—*The Hon. G. Martin Higgins, M.P.*

"Within the next two years, even if the present output of alluvial gold is maintained, it will be exceeded, if not doubled or trebled, by the production of gold from reefs. In the auriferous rocks of Tanganyika vast stores of gold, amounting to hundreds of thousands of ounces, are actually in sight."—*Dr. E. O. Teale.*

"No plans for the ultimate future of East Africa will be soundly based that do not face the fact that in the course of the next century there will be a more or less continuous white population from the Cape to the borders of Ethiopia, forming in all probability part of a single political entity."—*The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, P.C., M.P.*

"I foresee Northern Rhodesians taking their 'summer holidays' even their week-ends, by air at Lobito, on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, at the Cape, the Victoria Falls or on their own National Park among the game. They will not think in terms of London, Devonshire and Scotland except on some special occasion."—*Mr. F. H. Melland.*

"Only when a business man travels through Central Africa can he realise to the full the number of openings which exist now, and which may exist in the future. United Kingdom firms might watch the market for sports goods, for practically every member of the white population plays games or indulges in sport of some kind."—*Mr. J. W. Bridgen.*

"The provision in Zanzibar of education for girls—which has been neglected—will have there, as it has had elsewhere, a profound effect on the future of the people, and especially in a 'purdah' country there will be a freedom at present unknown, and a demand for better and healthier, and pier homes which the men must labour to provide."—*Mr. Richard Rankine.*

"The next ten years should see well-enforced regulation of the number of cattle and small-stock that will be allowed per square mile of country reclaimed from the tsetse fly, a big extension of the present experiments of the Agricultural Department and Administration in well-guided peasant farming, and the application of other precautions against and cures for erosion."—*Mr. C. F. M. Swinerton.*

"During the past 37 years some £8,200,000 has been expended on the equipment of the port of Beira and the construction of the railways connecting with Lake Nyasa. If, as seems likely, a railway is built to connect the main Beira-Lake Nyasa route with the Tete coalfield, Beira will become an important coal exporting and bunkering port well before the next decade has passed."—*Mr. Liberty Oury.*

"The Sudan is unquestionably blessed with the most excellent, most efficient and most straightforward group of administrative officials who could possibly be found, but they are the reverse of efficient when garbed in the mantle of tradesmen—and not unaptly, for they have been neither trained in that direction nor are they suited to it."—*Mr. G. A. Contonichalos.*

"The comforting theory that the white man will always remain an overseer, and the black man a serf is no longer tenable."—*The Hon. G. Martin Higgins, M.P.*

"The amazing development of air travel, bringing Kenya within five days of London; the ever expanding tourist traffic, for which we are now beginning seriously to cater; and, above all, the increase in residential settlement which bids fair to take place, will speedily give the Colony that expansion in its white population necessary for the fuller development of its resources."—*Mr. W. Tyson.*

"Outside India, the Empire produces only 40,000 tons of tobacco out of a total world production of 1,000,000 tons, or less than 2%. Usually the price of a commodity sold on world markets is governed by the supply in world markets, but with Empire tobacco in the United Kingdom this is not so, because of the preferential rate of duty on tobaccos of Empire origin."—*Sir Ian Macpherson.*

"While there is yet time and space Southern Rhodesia should be divided into separate areas for white and black. In the Native areas the black man must be allowed to rise to any position to which he is capable of climbing. Every step of the industrial and social pyramid must be open to him, excepting only—and always—the very top. For what can be done we may point to Uganda; for what must be avoided we may look at Haiti and Liberia."—*The Hon. G. Martin Higgins, M.P.*

"The Mandate for Tanganyika Territory is not a departure from the League of Nations. It is only an undertaking on our part towards the League as to the lines on which we have decided to govern one of the territories surrendered to us for good and all, by Germany, and divided, equally for good and all, by the Allied and Associated Powers. Beyond that undertaking we have no obligations towards the League, and are free to do anything we like."—*The Rt. Hon. Mr. L. S. Amery, P.C., M.P.*

"Agricultural development in Uganda is closely linked with the cost of internal motor transport, and the present high cost of petrol is a serious hindrance to the export of comparatively low-priced commodities, such as cotton seed, groundnuts, and sisim. While the heavy oil engine is a possible future remedy for these high costs, it would in many ways be preferable to utilise local products such as maize, sweet potatoes, or superfluous sugar, for the manufacture of power alcohol."—*Dr. J. D. Tothill.*

"Let us give Kenya a sporting chance to show what it possesses, instead of leaving much of it to be classed as a wilderness or sandy desert and prospected only by the marauding Abyssinian and hyena. And let that test be one made by serious, energetic, competent men to ascertain if Kenya seem record rich mining fields in barren lands, such as those of the Barrier, Iron Knob and Kalgourlie in Australia, and those of the Western States of America; or in thick-tropical forests, as Obuasi and Tarkwa, West Africa; or on delightful downs, as Ballarat and Bendigo, Australia."—*Sir Albert Kison.*

"Our trout fishing takes the angler to the most beautiful parts of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Glorious Greens flowered creepers at the sunlight playing through the tracery of the tree ferns rest the eyes and soothe the brain. The rivers are sparkling and clear, now coming fast over a sloping rocky bed with delightful holding places behind each rock, then into a glorious pool. The nerves of any fisherman would tingle again and again just to see such water—and then the trout I know of a rainbow at least 15 lb. in weight which lives to fight another day."—*Mr. Hugh Copley.*

"Empire sisal growers will have to regard their future prosperity as being to some extent governed by the successful manufacture of sisal products locally. Business history shows that such manufacture by the producer of a raw material has been the policy of much successful enterprise from the days of Queen Elizabeth, and every large-scale manufacturing concern to-day, from Imperial Chemical Industries downwards, seeks to have its own source of supplies. There may be a subtle distinction between the manufacturer who produces his own raw materials and the producer who does his own manufacturing, but I doubt whether it can be impressive."—*Major Conrad L. Walsh.*

"The first chapter sets a tremendous standard. Its vignettes of Africa are a sheer delight. . . . No living man but Mr. Amery could have written as he has done. . . .

"What a wonderful mining team the compiler has got together! Nothing has ever been printed to touch the threefold survey of mining in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda made by Sir Albert Kitson, Dr. E. O. Teale and Mr. E. J. Wayland.

"The survey of Southern Rhodesia written by Mr. Huggins, the Prime Minister, may well become a miniature classic. . . . Sir Alfred Sharpe writes as only he can of Nyasaland.

"It is no exaggeration to say that each of the forty-five contributors can be accepted as an authority on his allotted subject. . . . The volume is no hotch-potch; all the contributions fit, and in their proper places, into the general scheme. . . . It is a really great production."

So writes a well-known East African who has travelled widely in all but one (British Somaliland) of the ten Eastern African territories with which the book deals.

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Personalia (continued).

Captain Buckmaster has left England for Natal, Portuguese East Africa, and Kenya, where he will go after elephant with Major "Andy" Anderson.

Dr. Geilinger, a Swiss scientist, and Messrs. Brent, Crisp and Theo de Klerk, have returned to Moshi from their visit to Northern Rhodesia and the Rukwa basin. Mrs. and Miss Geilinger were also in the party.

The Rev. C. F. Andrews, who has several times visited East Africa, is to broadcast during the latter part of January on the Joint Select Committee Report on India. He will be spokesman of the Indian Congress Party.

Mr. Charles Scott Cree, of the Uganda Forest Department, is engaged to be married to Miss Marjorie Burnett, daughter of the late Sir Napier Burnett, K.B.E., and Lady Burnett, of Spindlestone Hall, Belford, Northumberland.

After leaving the Tanganyika Plateau, Sir Hubert Young passed through part of his old territory, Nyasaland, to re-enter Northern Rhodesia at Lundazi, and went thence to Fort Jameson, and so back to Lusaka by the Great East Road.

Among the members elected to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament are two Rhodes scholars, Mr. V. A. Lewis, K.C., and Mr. R. C. Tredgold, the latter having the distinction of being the first Rhodesian-born member of the House.

Mr. E. E. Mitchell, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, was, we understand, due to reach England in the middle of January on leave, travelling via South Africa. Will the promotion to Basutoland of his chief assistant, Mr. E. C. Richards, cause an alteration of his plans?

The Tanganyika Publicity Committee is to produce a book of "Tanganyika Camera Studies," on the lines of "Kenya Camera Studies." The Committee consists of Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell (Chairman) and Messrs. P. E. L. Gebbin, J. H. McOnade, C. E. Lane, J. McNab and Dr. S. B. Malik.

The following officers have been elected to the Nyasaland Rugby Board for the new season: President, Mr. H. G. Duncan; Vice-President, Mr. J. J. Phillips; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. A. MacLean. There are also representatives on the Board from Blantyre, Limbe, Zomba, Mlanje, and Cholo.

Mr. R. Davidson, first Mayor of Livingstone, and, prior to the creation of the Municipality, for many years a member of the Management Board, was, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, formally presented with an inscribed gold watch at a gathering presided over by the present Mayor, Councillor F. H. Lowe.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. C. Eyre, B.Sc., D.I.C., of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, elder son of the late Dr. G. G. Eyre and of Mrs. Eyre, of Claremont, Cape Town, and Maureen Cecily, only daughter of the late Dr. W. H. Mackay and of Mrs. Russell, Blagreaves Oaks, Littleover, Derby.

The Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences Expedition to East Africa, led and financed by Mr. George Vanderbilt, is stated to have succeeded in collecting specimens of the okapi, the bongo, the giant forest hog, and the red pig, besides countless fishes, birds, and insects. Mr. Vanderbilt has convalesced after his operation and rejoined his expedition.

Mr. Geoffrey Bath, son of Mr. E. F. Bath, of Messrs. John K. Gilliat & Co., Ltd., who is so well known to many East Africans, has just left Kenya for India to take over the Karachi office of the Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., whom he has represented in Kenya during the absence on leave of Mr. Gaillard, the manager. During his twelve months in Kenya Mr. Bath made his mark at "Rugger," cricket, and tennis.

Mr. Robert Stewart, who in 1926 was one of the early tea planters at Kericho, Kenya, having previously had twenty years' experience on tea estates in Assam, and who also did bridge building and construction work on the Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika Railways, has invented a mobile kneeling pad, for which he was awarded a bronze medal at the recent International Inventions Exhibition at the Central Hall, Westminster.

Heartly congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Eric S. Welch, formerly Mrs. W. M. Suthren, who were married in London on Saturday last. Mrs. Suthren, who had lived for some years in Kenya, has for the past ten months been private secretary to the Commissioner to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London, and she proposes to continue her work for the territories in that capacity. Mr. Welch, as many of our readers know, has a live interest in East African affairs generally, has been closely associated with recent gold developments, and is, we believe, the only solicitor practising in London who is also entitled to practise in Kenya, and Tanganyika.

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Settler Reply to Critics.

The critics who have affirmed that European settlers have beneficially occupied only 10% or 11% of the occupied reserved Highlands of Kenya were assailed the other day in the Kenya Legislative Council by Major the Hon. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, who said that the Agricultural Census of 1924 showed 3,107 occupiers and a total area developed of 2,814,952 acres, or 54.1% of the total occupied; in 1933 the area developed was 2,873,434 acres, or 55.2%.

Turning to the question of settling Samburu on the Lerogi Plateau, he contended that they could be equally well accommodated in another area—whilst the Hon. and Rev. Canon Burns had described as a valley of desolation and death, into which he alleged that the elected members were prepared to drive 6,000 Africans and 50,000 cattle.

"I cannot allow such a statement to pass. We do not deny that grazing is necessary for the Samburu, but we suggest that the tribe should go into the area which the Whitehouse Committee of 1920 reported could support 4,000 cattle all the year round. It is from this same area that the Samburu were removed by Sir Edward Northey in 1910, and it is to this same area Major Hemsted—a member of the Morris-Carter Commission, and now Canon Burns's colleague on this Council—recommended that the Samburu should be sent when he was Provisional Commissioner of the Northern Frontier Province in 1929. The description given of this area as a waterless desert is a misrepresentation, for it is bounded on the north by the Gusan Nyiro River, fed by three tributaries, and is one of the best watered areas in the Northern Frontier."

"It is incomprehensible to me how a man of Canon Burns's integrity, after thirty-six years' experience of the Colony, and of its settlers, should stoop to make such a scandalous accusation against the European community. He might at least have given us credit for not debasing ourselves by trying to seize land at the risk of sentencing 6,000 Natives to starvation; and if he could not credit the settlers with that, he might at least so have credited his co-representative of Native interests on the Council, Major Hemsted, who has himself recommended that the Samburu be sent to that very area."

Referring to a suggestion made the previous day in Council by the Governor that the official representatives had come to regard themselves as the natural targets for somewhat unreasonable and unjustified shafts, Major Cavendish-Bentinck closed with the words:

"I assure Your Excellency that we do not wish to attack; our ambition is to assist Government to get on with this job. In our anxiety to be helpful members, we on this side of the House—many of whom have had more years' experience of this country than the members facing us, have put forward during this debate views and criticisms on vital matters concerning agriculture—animal

husbandry, Native administration, etc., and yet neither the Director of Agriculture, the Chief Native Commissioner, or the Colonial Secretary have considered the debate of sufficient importance to warrant any contribution from them. Government merely put up their most eloquent speaker to make an apology on their behalf."

Governor and Unofficials.

SPEAKING recently in Abercorn, Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, dealt with the relations between the Native and the non-Native communities. He said, according to a report in *The Bulawayo Chronicle*—

"The Select Committee of Parliament explained a misapprehension by saying that it meant no more than that the interests of the Native majority must not be subordinated to those of the non-Native minority, however important. If it means no more than this, it means no less than that the interests of the non-Native minority must not be subordinated to those of the Native majority. In other words, it is the policy of H.M. Government that the two communities shall develop side by side for the prosperity of the country as a whole, the interests of neither being regarded as subordinate to those of the other."

"In the Legislative Council the official members are under my executive authority, and responsible to me for carrying out the policy I have just defined; but I rely very much on the unofficial members, and upon you who elect them to represent you, to co-operate with the Government and with me in making it a success."

"The mineral and agricultural potentialities of the Territory can never be fully or satisfactorily realised without the combined efforts of both communities, but at the present stage of Native development it is upon us, non-Native settlers and officials alike, that the greater share of the responsibility must rest. I have impressed upon the Native authorities this morning, and shall continue to do so at every opportunity, that they have a duty not only to the Government, but also to the unofficial non-Native community."

Tanganyika Development Proposals.

The Development Committee appointed by the Tanganyika Government some little time ago has recommended that the available loan balances, which are at present standing in accounts in London and earning but small interest, should be transferred to the Territory, and there spent in a comprehensive road-building programme. Plans have been drafted for road developments in the Serengeti Plains, the Lupa goldfields, and other areas, and it is proposed to establish rest-camps for tourists. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has been asked to approve the scheme, the cost of which will be in the neighbourhood of £253,000. Application is also to be made to the Colonial Development Fund for £212,000 for the purpose of carrying out a geological and topographical survey of the Territory.

Lake Nyasa to Lake Malombe.

The "Malonda" has passed from Lake Nyasa to Lake Malombe there being now one and a half fathoms of water right across the smaller lake. This is the first steamer to be able to pass from one lake to the other for thirty years.

Babies in East Africa

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Colonial Credit Policy.

A PLEA for a new Colonial credit policy has been made in *The Times* by Major Ewart S. Grogan, the Kenyan pioneer settler, business man, and economist, who has argued his case with a breadth of view, a tolerance of statement, and a modesty of suggestion which are so necessary to discussion of this subject.

He made no mention of his proposal for the devaluation of the currency of Kenya, and although he naturally took the post-War experience in that Colony to point his moral, he dealt with the Colonial Empire generally, and was thus on much firmer ground than would have been possible if the argument and proposals had been restricted to one small portion of the whole. Not even those who like *East Africa*—have strongly attacked the idea of currency manipulation in Kenya could object to this broader basis of approach to an admitted problem. In the course of the article, Major Grogan wrote:—

"The commodity sterling price-level fell steadily from 307.3 in 1926 to 100.0 in 1933, so that the real or commodity value of the £ has been trebled since 1926, and the burden of debt on all primary producing countries has been to that extent increased, while the burden of debt of the individual primary producer is the remoter reaches of the Empire has in many cases been multiplied by 10, since all the intermediate factors, shipping lines, railways, Civil Services, and the like have successfully resisted deflation of their claims on the ultimate price and passed it on to those who provide the economic foundation of the State.

"If we are to be permanently debarred from that internal relief which every primary producing country craves, the Colonial Empire and India has found in the downward correction of its money unit relatively to the appreciated £, surely we are reasonable in claiming that some wide measure should be adopted by the Imperial Government to provide us at least a share in that general conversion to lower rates of interest which is being universally applied.

"There are, of course, technical difficulties in the long-term maturities and the failure to provide us with conversion rights, but comprehensive and immediate steps must be taken to maintain the agricultural foundations which are in fact the ultimate security for these loans pending the time when England shall implement her expressed intention of raising the sterling price-level of commodities and so right the tort which her monetary policy has inflicted on her wards. We, who watch with growing alarm the policy of quotas, restrictions, and piecemeal distortions of the price of capriciously selected individual commodities from the general price symmetry, are constrained to fear that England's authorities may have confused 'price,' the function of supply and demand, with 'price-level,' the function of the money unit.

"If I might venture to suggest a general line of remedy, it would be as follows:—

"(1) In any distinct currency basin, such as East Africa or West Africa, with its own money unit tied to sterling by the operations of a Currency Board, the appreciation of such money unit derived from its link with the appreciated English pound should be corrected by a discount of the exchange as has been done in all other primary producing countries. This step would provide substantial and immediate relief for those concerned from their internal money-measured obligations, until the correction of the pound's appreciation is effected, whereupon the local money unit could and would return to normal par.

"(2) Inducement to convert all current Colonial Empire loans into a consolidated Colonial Empire Loan at the current interest rate carrying the attraction of the Imperial Government guarantee and unencumbered by sinking fund proviso.

"(3) The release and liquefaction of all accumulated sinking funds and such other proper amounts as the Betterment Fund of the Kenya and Uganda Railway to be applied in lubricating the seized internal mechanism of the countries which have provided them. For example, by such means a sum in excess of £3,000,000 could be rendered available in Kenya and Uganda for internal conversions to current rates and the protection of their agricultural base from further destruction.

"(4) Since such a policy would again render most of these countries 'creditworthy,' London could resume her practice of loans for capital extensions."

Bank Interest on Mortgages.

REPLYING to a correspondent who asserted that the banks' standard rate of interest in Kenya was 9%, which, with interest charged monthly, was equivalent to about 10½%, "Banker" has written to *The Times*:—

"At no time have the banks charged 9% for advances on mortgage. The rate for many years—the standard rate, in fact—was 8%, but in recent times the average rate has been nearer 7%, while many settlers, on stating a special case for consideration have had the rate lowered to 6%. The banks are often blamed for having in the past encouraged the settlers to borrow against their land, but let us not be charged with having burdened the borrower with onerous rates of interest."

He reply to Major Grogan's letter, Sir Montagu de P. Webb has written:—

"Nyasaland—which was using British shillings and sixpences when I was there—must have suffered similarly, and surely merits the same consideration as that suggested by Mr. Grogan for our Colonial Empire in East Africa. Before the War the Indian rupee (valued at rs. 4d) was widely current in many parts of East Africa, as well as in the Persian Gulf. The German authorities purchased the popularity of the Indian coin by issuing rupees of identical design, but bearing the effigy of the Kaiser. The external value of these 'rupees' was less than a shilling. The advantages of cheap silver currency were clearly understood even in those days—in Germany. Would it not be wise to utilise those advantages to-day in view of the daily increasing competition in British Colonies of the manufactures of the Far East?"

It would be interesting to know when and where "the external value of the German East African rupee was less than a shilling." In pre-War days there was nothing like such a normal discount on G.E.A. coinage in, say, Zanzibar.

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Latest Mining News.

Ikoma Gold Mines (Negoti).

Mining Committee's Maiden Report. Recommendations of Tanganyika Body.

The first report of the Gold Mining Industry Committee formed in Tanganyika Territory in January, 1933, has now been issued. It contains the following recommendations:

The establishment of an administrative station on the Lupa, with magistrate, police, post-office, doctor, hospital, dressing station, mines office, and road foreman.

A fly control post on the Tabora-Lupa Road.

Rigorous control of hawkers, itinerant traders and licence transport riders, and strict control of issue of trading licences.

Fostering and controlling the food supply to be grown by the Natives of the Mporoto Mountains.

Five to ten-year temporary occupation licences to be granted for market garden plots.

[An administrative station is now in being in Chunya, and Government has taken up the question of fostering food supply from the Mporotos.—*Ed. "E.A."*]

The provision of an explosive store in Tabora, a satisfactory site having been selected.

A crane was advocated for Musoma, and this is in hand.

Wireless receiving and transmitting sets were advocated for Musoma and Mwanza.

Unofficial representation on the Committee was recommended. Though Government did not agree, it offered to add unofficials to the Committee *ad hoc* whenever their presence was considered desirable.

The opinion was expressed that although reduced rental rates for exclusive prospecting licences are valuable for opening up new areas, the full rate of £5 is justified now in the Musoma and Mwanza districts, and in the Mukalama district, in which last adequate rail and road provision has been made.

It is recommended that before Game Reserves are closed they should be reported on by the Geological Survey from the standpoint of mineral deposits.

Except for assistance which could be provided by the railways, it was not considered that Government could go further with regard to repairs to plant.

It was hoped that the trade would take up the manufacture of an experimental dry-blower. That, as already reported in *East Africa*, has been undertaken by a Dar es Salaam firm.

Road Building in the Goldfields.

To assist the development of gold mining in the Colony, the Government of Kenya proposes to improve the roads in the Kakamega area, and a solidly constructed road, treated with bitumen and provided with good foundations, is intended between Kisumu and Piccadilly Circus, over which an average of 245 vehicles per day now pass, that figure sometimes rising as high as 400 in a day. The first seven miles of the road from Piccadilly Circus to Butere is also to be similarly treated. A road is also to be built to enable heavy material and plant to be conveyed to mines in No. 5 Area and Lolgorien from a pier which the Kenya and Uganda Railways will construct at Muhoro Bay.

An option to purchase the 38 precious metal claims and four exclusive prospecting licences over 13 sq. miles in the Ikoma district of Tanganyika Territory owned by this company are under option to Trust, Ltd., until mid-March at a purchase price of £25,000, which sum would enable the company to return to the shareholders a profit of about 33% on their capital investment.

The report from the date of incorporation, May 8, 1933, to September 30, 1934, states that at 140 ft. the reef on the Western Mine shows a thickness of from 4 to 5 ft. and has 25 to 40 dwts.

The quarterly last Central African Explorers, Ltd. of London, were granted a free option for three months to purchase the property for £30,000 then Kenya Development, Ltd. asked for a free option over twelve months, and subsequently offers were received from other quarters.

The directors—Messrs. C. W. N. M. Harrison, A. L. Block, J. Scott and Dr. J. J. Campos—consider the property worth from £25,000 to £30,000. It is "a mine developed to a depth of 130 ft., has produced gold worth £5,416, possesses a ten-stamp battery in full working order, it has machinery, spares, equipment and stores conservatively valued at £6,700 and it has claims and E.P.L.'s covering 13 sq. miles. In the northern portion of these E.P.L.'s, there are outcrops extending over a long distance, and in the south, to the south of the aerodrome, there is an outcrop extending over a mile in length which has been reported to return 10 dwts on the surface and with a shaft 50 ft. deep."

The balance sheet shows an issued capital of £14,175, fixed assets of £4,415, and floating assets at £720, and a net profit of £2,232, of which over £1,000 is available for repatriation.

The great soundness of the company to Mr. A. C. Tannahill, the secretary, was expressed at the annual general meeting by Mr. Harrison, the Chairman, who, together with his colleagues and Mr. Tannahill, may be congratulated on the frank way in which the actual position of the company is set before the shareholders. Other East African mining companies might well learn a lesson from the Negoti Company in this direction.

The adjourned annual general meeting was to have been held in Nairobi on Thursday last.

Prospects in Nyasaland.

Thirty prospecting licences have been issued by the Nyasaland Government during the present year, but no discovery of any importance has been reported, and only some 66 oz. of gold have been exported. Three geologists engaged on the mineral survey which is being financed by the Colonial Development Fund are pursuing the gold indications in the Blantyre district with some slight success. Veins recently discovered by the Survey or by prospectors working in co-operation with or directly on the advice of the geologists are being worked, but little can be said of the importance of these veins. Some hundreds of Natives are reported to have found employment with prospectors.

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East African Goldfields

Win Action in High Court.

JUDGMENT with costs in favour of East African Goldfields, Ltd., was given last week by Mr. Justice Du Parcq in a suit brought in the King's Bench Division by Mr. G. H. Nutting, of the Lupia Goldfield, Tanganyika Territory, Mr. Norman Birckett, K.C., and Mr. Harold S. Simmonds, instructed by Messrs. Lazarus, Son and L. A. Hart, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Malcolm Hilbery, K.C., and Mr. Valentine Holmes, instructed by Messrs. Elder and Rutherford, Ltd., on behalf of East African Goldfields.

The point at issue was whether or not the defendants could be held to have exercised an option which they were entitled to exercise at any time until November 1, 1935.

On February 12, 1934, Mr. Nutting wrote to the defendants: "In consideration of the sum of 10,000s, now paid by you to me (the receipt of which I hereby acknowledge), I hereby grant to you the option to purchase from me at any time up to and including November 1, 1935, 72,000 shares of 5s. each, credited as fully paid, in the capital of Nutting Co., Ltd., for the sum of £55,000."

In June last the company published a statement in lieu of prospectus, in which it was stated that the company already owned 76% of the share capital of Nutting Company, Ltd., and had, *inter alia*, an option exercisable up to and including November 1, 1935, to acquire the remaining 24% of the share capital of the Nutting Co., which option the directors had decided to exercise. The plea on behalf of Mr. Nutting was that that was tantamount to the option having been exercised.

In order that the plaintiff could succeed, said His Lordship, he must show that a communication was addressed to him by the defendants in such terms and in such a manner that a reasonable person would understand it to be an exercise of the option. He did not believe that Mr. Nutting, or any other business man, could for a moment have entertained the view that that statement published in the Press meant that the directors of the company had adopted that particular method of communicating with Mr. Nutting. Whether regarded from the point of view of a member of the public, or from the point of view of the plaintiff, that passage could, he thought, be read only as a present intention to do an act in the future.

Without calling upon their counsel, Mr. Justice Du Parcq therefore gave judgment in favour of East African Goldfields, Ltd., with costs.

Koa Mullimu.

At the recent annual meeting in Kenya of the Koa Mullimu Gold Mining Company, Ltd., Mr. D. A. Johnston stated that he was unable to give any information regarding the company's properties owing to the terms of an agreement made with Anglo-Continental Mines, Ltd. The directors' report and accounts were passed.

Mining Personalities.

Mr. T. H. Baydon, the manager of the Victoria Falls mine from the Lupia, has arrived in London.

Mr. William Kirkpatrick, M.P., manager of the Victoria Falls mine, the Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., and the Victoria Falls F.G.S. is on his way back to Dar es Salaam.

Messrs. P. Nel and C. J. Vincent, both employed at the Nkana mine, have been killed by a fall of rock.

Mr. T. J. O'Shea, Chairman of the Eldoret Mining Syndicate, has arrived in England from Kenya.

Mr. Harry Grenfell, Chairman of East African Goldfields, Ltd., left London by yesterday's air mail for Mbeya.

Mr. Bernard Price, O.B.E., general manager and chief engineer of the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company, left England last week to return to duty after six months holiday in this country.

Mr. Frank De Ganahl, son of the founder of Risks, Ltd., the first mine on the Kakamega field to start diamond drilling and generally to work on up-to-date lines, has reached London by air from Kenya.

Mr. D. S. Broadhurst, Chairman and Managing Director of the Gambia Goldfield, Ltd., are due to leave England on Friday of next week by sea to return to the properties of their company.

Company Progress Reports.

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., has obtained an option on the property of Maghor Mines, Ltd., at Lolgorien, on which promising values have been exposed.

Bushick Mines (1034)—Gable states: "Foundation section and level East drive at 60 ft., 6 in., 50 ft. Cross-cuts north and south at 88 ft. east indicate pay zone 20 ft. wide averaging 4 dwts."

Luiro Gold Area, Ltd.—"Dunrobin" Assay of core in first borehole indicates 360 to 200 ft. to 224 ft. 7 in. general average is 91 dwts, partly oxidised, from 224 ft. 7 in. to 236 ft. general average is 23 grains; from 236 ft. to 245 ft. general average is 1 oz., pyritic."

East African Goldfields—As a result of additional work and re-sampling of Crosscuts, Nos. 1 to 5 in Razorback "C" section West drive, a pay shoot has been established in the hanging-wall section of the reef, in addition to the pay shoot in the footwall section. The new pay shoot averages respectively 52 dwts. over 3 ft., 85 dwts. over 12 ft., and 85 dwts. over 3 ft. width; the latter still in quartz. A fissure hole was encountered in No. 1 diamond drill hole at 361 ft. depth, which this hole has been cemented. Drilling is being continued.

London and Rhodesian.

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., announce a final dividend of 2½% for the twelve months ended June 30, making 7½% for the year. An interim dividend of 5% has been declared for the current year.

Mining Trust Results.

The Mining Trust, Ltd., which holds 262,367 shares of 5s. each in the Mining Trust of Northern Rhodesia, Ltd., reports that the balance of income over expenditure for the year to June 30 last amounted to £66,766. There is, however, still a debit balance of £295,372.

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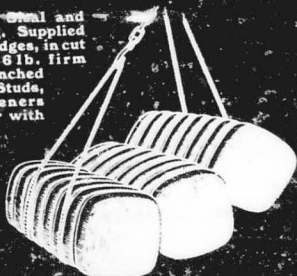
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Rosterman Expectations. East African Share Prices.

East Africa learns by air mail from a usually very well-informed correspondent at Kakamega that important finds have been made on the Rosterman Mine, over which the Tanania Gold Mining Syndicate holds, and has decided to exercise an option.

Experience at this mine, as on the neighbouring properties of Risks, Ltd., Anglo-Continental, and T.C.L. (Mungrave Reef), is that the coal lodes and values are to be found at depth. Messrs. Ross and Foster—whose names gave the first two syllables to the mine—spent nearly a year on surface work before finding the lode which eventually led to the small veins, and now drilling to an inclined depth of nearly 400 ft. shows the reef to be fully 12 ft. wide.

Shrewd judges on the spot regard the Rosterman property as extremely promising, and we know more than one who has therefore bought shares of the London, Australian & General Exploration Co., Ltd., which holds such a large interest in the Tanania Syndicate, must benefit materially from Rosterman. A few months ago L.A.G. shares were substantially higher than they are to-day, and they may be expected to advance considerably in the not distant future.

We were the only paper to publish the information given last week at the annual meeting that the L.A.G. Company holds 140,000 rs. shares of the Tanania Syndicate, which, though now selling privately at 95, stand in the company's books at par, thus representing an important hidden profit.

The consulting engineers to the company recently issued a statement that they expect an average value from the Rosterman reefs now being worked of 1 oz. of gold to the ton, and an annual profit from the mine of £300,000 per annum.

Territorial Outputs.

Tanganyika produced 4,641 oz. of gold during September, of which 2,582 oz. were alluvial from the Lupata area. The output of gold from Kenya for the period January-August was 10,192 oz., as against 8,774 oz. for the same months in 1933.

The mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during October included: Gold, 58,626 oz.; silver, 10,426 oz.; coal, 66,486 tons; chrome ore, 11,850 tons; asbestos, 1,805 tons; mica, 1 lb.; tin, 3 tons; iron pyrites, 1,150 tons; and tungsten, 1 ton.

Uganda produced 20,035 ozs. of gold during October, and 151,535 ozs. of unrefined gold. In addition, 40,675 tons of tin ore were produced. The monthly gold production in Uganda this year has been as follows: January, 116,716 ozs.; February, 207,875 ozs.; March, 384,344 ozs.; April, 709,225 ozs.; May, 273,728 ozs.; June, 288,587 ozs.; July, 386,883 ozs.; August, 317,086 ozs.; and September, 256,043 ozs.

Territorial Points.

The Standard Bank is opening an assay office in Gwelo. There is better news of chrome prospects in Southern Rhodesia.

Construction of the copper refinery at Nkama has been completed.

No retrenchment is contemplated on the Road, Nkana, or Mufulira mines, according to an official announcement issued in reply to adverse rumours.

"The best method of assisting the agricultural industry is to push the mining industry."—The Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines, speaking in Bindura.

"We are determined to do all we can to encourage and facilitate the operations of the mining industry."—Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika, addressing the Legislative Council.

Of the Natives employed on the gold mines in Southern Rhodesia 30.3% are now Southern Rhodesians, Nyasaland supplies 33.5%, and Northern Rhodesia 23.9%. The remainder come from Portuguese and other territories.

We are able to state that, subject to satisfaction with the report of an engineer who is to be detached to the Territory almost immediately, one of the large mining groups is likely to acquire exclusive prospecting rights over a large area in Tanganyika.

London Mining Market Movements

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate	54 3d.	55. 0d.
Bushlick Mines (10s.)	88. 0d.	88. 0d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	668. 3d.	675. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	438. 9d.	466. 3d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	88. 9d.	89. 0d.
Gallat Goldfields (2s.)	508. 9d.	55. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	288. 9d.	298. 0d.
Gold Fields-Mohannes (10s.)	138. 9d.	138. 6d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields	88. 9d.	88. 9d.
Kassala (Uganda) Gold (2s.)	38. 6d.	38. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	118. 0d.	118. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	98. 9d.	98. 9d.
Kimberly (10s.)	138. 9d.	138. 9d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	18. 11 1/2d.	18. 10 1/2d.
Lauri Gold Area	58. 0d.	68. 9d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	38. 0d.	28. 7 1/2d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	58. 6d.	58. 7 1/2d.
Mashaba (1s.)	18. 1 1/2d.	18. 1 1/2d.
Rezende (1s.)	558. 0d.	558. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	78. 6d.	78. 6d.
Rhodesia-Katanga	98. 6d.	88. 9d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	88. 9d.	88. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	98. 6d.	88. 4 1/2d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	78. 7 1/2d.	78. 6d.
Rhokana (1s.)	818. 3d.	818. 3d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	238. 3d.	238. 6d.
Selection Trust (40s.)	98. 6d.	88. 9d.
Sherwood Starr	78. 6d.	78. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	108. 3d.	113. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions 10% Pref.	318. 3d.	328. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	58. 7 1/2d.	58. 7 1/2d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	38. 0d.	38. 0d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	4103 0s.	4103 0s.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	278. 6d.	278. 6d.
Watende (5s.)	468. 3d.	5. 10 1/2d.
Zambesia Exploring	138. 6d.	158. 9d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	208. 0d.	218. 6d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	358. 9d.	358. 9d.
Imperial Airways	428. 9d.	428. 6d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	28. 9d.	28. 9d.
Mambré and Gwiton	558. 3d.	458. 6d.
Mozambique Reserve (10s.)	38. 6d.	38. 9d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	18. 0d.	18. 6d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	288. 6d.	298. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power	36 1/2 3d.	36 1/2 3d.
Pref.	478. 6d.	468. 6d.

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Blife Reefs	158.	158.
Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	258. 50cts.	258. 50cts.
Eldoret-Katanga Mining Ventures	98.	98.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	588.	588.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	88. 50cts.	98. 50cts.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	98.	88. 50cts.
Kenya Reefs	148. 25cts.	128. 25cts.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	228.	228. 50cts.
Koa-Mulima	558.	558.
Nyasaland Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	38. 85cts.	28. 75cts.
Pakaneusi (5s.)	98.	88. 85cts.
Pakaneusi Rights	28.	18. 90cts.

East Africa Mining Areas.

East Africa Mining Areas, Ltd., which was registered last week with a nominal capital of £100,000, divided into 200,000 shares of 10s. each, has been formed to purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire mines and mineral properties in East Africa or elsewhere, and to enter into an agreement with the Anglo-Continental Mines Co., Ltd. The first directors are Sir Edmund Davis, director of many African mining companies, Mr. Carl Dains, technical director of Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and Dr. J. G. Latta, the well-known consulting engineer. The solicitors are Holmes, Son & Potts, Council House, New Broad Street, E.C.2, and the registered offices are at 10 St. Swithins Lane, E.C.4.

Union-Castle Line Meeting.

The Maintenance of British Control.

MR. ROBERTSON-GIBB'S SPEECH TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., was held last week in London to consider special resolutions altering the articles of association.

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, the Chairman of the company, said the meeting had been called to consider two special resolutions. The first resolution, to which he presumed there would be no serious objection, was designed to restrict the holding of the company's stocks and shares to British subjects or corporations, and to confine the directorate to British subjects, thus obviating the possibility of their great company passing into foreign hands. It was not anticipated that any action would be brought necessary with regard to any foreign shareholder at present on the register.

Mr. A. Jaffee proposed that, instead of "natural-born British subjects," the restriction should apply to British subjects, and the Chairman said the directors were prepared to accept that amendment. The resolution, as amended, was carried unanimously on a show of hands.

The Chairman said that the second resolution would, if passed, confer on the holders of the 4½% and the 6% "A" Preference shares the right to attend and vote at all meetings of the company whenever held and whatever the business to be considered.

Recent Legal Proceedings.

This resolution had been, and still was the subject of certain proceedings in the Courts. Those proceedings had been taken by persons representing the holders of the Ordinary stock against the company and the directors, and the claim made in the action was that no such resolution could, if passed, be effective to bind the Ordinary stockholders and effective to alter the voting rights of the Preference shareholders because it had not been approved at any separate class meeting of the Ordinary stockholders. The action had not yet been tried, but the plaintiffs, as soon as they had issued their writ, gave notice of their intention to apply to the Court by motion for an injunction to restrain the directors from submitting the resolution to the meeting, and, alternatively, for an injunction to prevent the directors from acting upon the resolution, if passed, until the action had been disposed of. The motion for an injunction came up on Friday, and he wished to make it clear that the decision of the Court was the decision on that interlocutory application, and not the Court's judgment in the action itself. The Judge declined to grant an injunction preventing the resolution being submitted, but he expressed the view that the passing of the resolution would not be effective to extend the present rights of the Preference shareholders without the consent of the Ordinary stockholders given at a class meeting, and, accordingly, he granted an injunction restraining the company from acting upon the resolution, if passed, unless or until that consent was obtained, that injunction to remain in force until the action had been tried or some further order made.

In view of the fact that there was no chance whatever of the present holders of the company's Ordinary stock giving their consent, it was clear that if the view expressed by the judge as to the necessity of their consent in order to render the resolution effective was right in law, they were wasting their time in considering the resolution. But it was right that they should say, with the greatest respect for the learned judge, that the view expressed by him on this point was directly contrary to the advice the directors had received, before the decision to put forward the resolution was arrived at, from very eminent counsel, and it was therefore the intention of the directors, if the point was ultimately decided against the company on the trial of the action, to appeal from the decision.

The Board's View.

He understood that on the hearing of the action the plaintiffs would raise the point that the resolution was not *bona fide* in the interests of the company as a whole, and was therefore invalid in law. He wished to emphasise that the directors took the view that the proposal was in the interests of the company as a whole and of all its members who had invested their money in the company. As was known, the control of the company was acquired in 1928 by the Royal Mail and Elder Dempster Companies through the purchase of the whole of the Ordinary stock. Prior to that time the company had accumulated considerable liquid assets in the form of Government and other gilt-edged stock. Within a few days of taking over control the new board resolved that the company's investments be sold and that a bonus be paid on the ordinary shares of

£16 per share, free of income tax. That transaction involving a total payment of £2,260,456, was shortly afterwards carried out, and virtually the whole of the accumulated liquid resources of the company were immediately dissipated. During the period of that control, also, the company's resources were utilised in such a way that, instead of being retained in the business, apart from the payment of normal dividends, large sums were invested in, or lent to, other companies in the Royal Mail group. Those investments and loans had involved the company in extremely heavy losses, totalling over £3,000,000.

The payment of the Preference dividend was suspended in 1929, as the result of which the Preference shareholders came into power. Two new directors, Sir F. Vernon Thomson and Mr. R. A. Murray, were appointed, and had proved invaluable to the company. Stock and shareholders had been kept constantly informed of the successive steps which had been taken of ridding the company of its onerous liabilities. Heavy payments to White Star Line, Ltd., had been completely liquidated; the loan from the British Treasury and the bank loan had been entirely paid off; ships that had been mortgaged had been released; and to-day there was only one loan outstanding, which was being reduced under arrangement by regular instalments, with only one ship mortgaged.

Furthermore, the company's £2,000,000 of Debenture stock had been successfully converted on a favourable basis, resulting in an annual saving of £1,000,000. The company's position to-day was better than it had been for many years past, and its credit stood exceedingly high. As a result of the rehabilitation of their finances it had been possible to make a substantial beginning towards clearing off the arrears of Preference dividend. If results justified their so doing, the directors hoped to continue that policy.

It was necessary that part of any profits should be allocated to meeting off the losses on investments until their true value was brought more in harmony with their actual value. That was the policy which, as prudent business men, the directors had thus far preferred to pursue rather than to adopt the alternative of drastically reducing the Ordinary capital. The directors were of opinion that the company's cash resources had to be conserved not only to meet existing liabilities, but also to replace tonnage now becoming obsolete, and to maintain the company's premier position as the mail company in the South African trade.

An Important Factor.

One factor which the board had had to face, and to which it had given anxious consideration for a long time, was that if and when the company was able to pay off all arrears of Preference dividend the control of the company would, if the articles remained unaltered, revert to the Ordinary stockholders, and the Preference shareholders would cease to have any voice in the company's affairs. It was the directors' duty to consider what would be the effect upon the company as a whole if that were to happen. In that connexion, it had to be remembered that the two companies who were the beneficial owners of the company's ordinary stock were in a deplorable financial position. It was announced recently that the Royal Mail deficiency account now amounted to over £1,000,000, which might well be further increased. The Elder Dempster Company also had a huge deficiency account of something like £8,000,000. The directors were apprehensive that if, after satisfaction of the arrears of the Preference dividend, the control of the company should revert to the Ordinary stockholders, the company might come under the control of persons whose interests did not coincide with the interests of the company.

At present a moratorium was in force in respect of both the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and Elder Dempster Company, and that moratorium expired on December 31, 1934. The directors had no means of knowing what would happen after that date, but since so far as they knew, no arrangements had yet been reached for an extension of the moratorium, it appeared not unlikely that the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and Elder Dempster might be put into liquidation, and that the assets of those companies, including the Ordinary stock of the Union-Castle Company, would be sold. If they should be sold, it seemed probable that a purchaser might ultimately be found in some other group of shipping companies holding the company's ordinary stock as one block.

The directors were fully conscious of their responsibility in putting forward the resolution. It consisted in making permanent the 4½% Preference dividend, and in conferring a similar right on the 4½% Preference share holders.

The resolution was carried on a show of hands, and on a poll was declared to have been carried by more than the necessary majority, the figures being 1,770,652 votes in favour and 366,376 against.

BUSINESS POINTERS.

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

A bowling green has been opened in Nkana, Northern Rhodesia.

Recent rains have considerably improved the agricultural position in Kenya.

The production of wattle bark has doubled in Kenya within the last three years.

An exhibition of Southern Rhodesian products is to be held in Leeds from December 16 to 22.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) announce that a branch has been opened at Bindura (Southern Rhodesia).

The rice production of Nyasaland for 1933 is estimated at 292 tons, of which 175 tons came from the Kotakota district.

As a result of considerably increased areas under cotton, ginneries are likely to be erected shortly at Kitui and Embu, and possibly also at Meru.

The total to be spent in Tanganyika this year on roads and bridges—including £5,000 for the extension of the telegraph from Tukuyu to Mbeya—is £233,200.

The latest estimate for acreage and yield in Kenya are: maize, 123,155 acres, 995,191 bags; wheat, 42,682 acres, 196,844 bags; coffee, 102,724 acres, 210,438 cwt.

The wheat crop around Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, is about 25% less than last year. The maize outlook is also not too good, owing to heavy infestations of locusts.

The exportable surplus of maize and beans in the Native Reserves of the Nyanza and Central Provinces of Kenya is higher than ever before, and the quality is much improved.

818 tons of cotton seed distributed in the Eastern and Tanga Provinces of Tanganyika in 1933, and valued at £409, produced seed cotton which had for the growers a value of approximately £56,212.

Beira wharves were busy in September, handling 86,414 tons of cargo, which is 12,931 more than in August, and 24,829 tons more than in September, 1933. It was the best tonnage month at the port since October, 1930.

For the ten months ended July 31 the Rhodesia Railways report that earnings were up from £2,298,533 to £3,134,481. The total gross operating expenditure increased by £134,440 to £2,022,743, and the net operating revenue reached £1,111,738.

The report of the Economic Development Committee, which has been sitting in Kenya, has been handed to the Governor, and will be published at an early date. One recommendation is for an increase of staff in the Native Reserves in order to stimulate agricultural production.

During the first nine months of the year 1930 new motor cars and 445 lorries were registered in Southern Rhodesia, compared with 865 and 252 respectively between January and September, 1933. The number of British cars, however, dropped from 302 to 240, though British lorries increased from 31 to 46.

The Federal Chamber of Commerce has drawn the Secretary of State's attention to the fact that British Colonies of East Africa have no wireless programmes from foreign stations, and has urged that the B.B.C. should receive a larger share of the wireless licence fees for the express purpose of improving the Empire broadcasting services.

The directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., have resolved to pay an interim dividend, subject to income tax, of 5s. per share, being at the rate of 10% per annum. Warrants for the dividend will be posted on January 25. The bank's investments stand in the books at less than the market value as at September 30, and all usual and necessary provisions have been made.

Kenya and Uganda imports from January to August show that Great Britain supplied 1,121,058, or 39% (as against £1,067,336, or 40%, in 1933), and Japan £548,576, or 16% (as against £422,780, or 16%), so that Japan's gain was to be mainly at the expense of other foreign countries—chiefly Germany and Holland. The above figures include neither Government imports nor Tanganyika produce.

A profit of £144,051 is shown by the accounts of the British-India Steam Navigation Company for the year ended September 30. This compares with £165,430 for the previous twelve months. Preference dividends take £145,000, leaving the balance forward at £46,981. No dividend is declared on the Ordinary shares. Working results during the early part of the year showed some improvement, due in part to the fuller effect of various economies.

Despite the fact that in August Japan supplied 174,573 yds. out of the total of 175,145 yds. of artificial silk imported into Tanganyika, and the United Kingdom only 320 yds., the total for the eight months to the end of August showed Great Britain's contribution as 4,951 yds., as against 4,034 yds. in 1933, and Japan's 726,911 yds., as against 1,059,047 yds. the preceding year, so the position, even if bad, is just a little better than in the preceding year.

There has been an epidemic of housebreaking in Broken Hill lately.

Thirty-six aeroplanes landed at Haifa in the Sudan during September.

The amateur boxing championships of East Africa will be held in Nairobi on December 8.

A French Colonial Economic Conference is being held in Paris for the main purpose of co-ordinating production and distribution.

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East African Market Reports. Bank's Latest Trade Rep

COFFEE.

There was an irregular demand at last week's auctions. Kenyanias tending easier, though other marks remained steady.

Kenya—			
"A" size	48s. 6d.	48s. 6d.	55s. 0d.
"B" "	46s. 0d.	46s. 0d.	52s. 0d.
"C" "	45s. 0d.	45s. 0d.	50s. 0d.
Peaberry	50s. 6d.	50s. 6d.	57s. 0d.
Old Crops—			
"A" sizes	53s. 0d.	53s. 0d.	60s. 0d.
"B" "	48s. 0d.	48s. 0d.	49s. 0d.
"C" "	46s. 0d.	46s. 0d.	47s. 0d.
Peaberry	50s. 6d.	50s. 6d.	57s. 0d.
Tanganyika—			
"A" size good quality	48s. 0d.	48s. 0d.	55s. 0d.
"B" size	46s. 0d.	46s. 0d.	52s. 0d.
"C" "	45s. 0d.	45s. 0d.	50s. 0d.
Peaberry	50s. 6d.	50s. 6d.	57s. 0d.
London cleaned—			
First sizes	62s. 0d.	62s. 0d.	86s. 6d.
Second sizes	45s. 0d.	45s. 0d.	60s. 0d.
Third sizes	43s. 0d.	43s. 0d.	51s. 0d.
Peaberry	68s. 0d.	68s. 0d.	75s. 0d.
Mbeya—			
London graded—			
First sizes	80s. 0d.	80s. 0d.	97s. 0d.
Second sizes	50s. 0d.	50s. 0d.	60s. 0d.
Third sizes	37s. 0d.	37s. 0d.	45s. 0d.
Peaberry	80s. 0d.	80s. 0d.	97s. 0d.
London cleaned—			
First sizes	67s. 6d.	67s. 6d.	110s. 0d.
Second sizes	55s. 0d.	55s. 0d.	65s. 0d.
Third sizes	30s. 0d.	30s. 0d.	42s. 0d.
Peaberry	97s. 6d.	97s. 6d.	122s. 0d.

OTHER MARKETS.

Castor Seed.—Firm at £9 17s. 6d. per ton. (1933: £9 15s.; 1932: £11 15s.)

Cloves.—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot at 6d. per lb. and sellers at Dec-Jan at 5½d. (1933: 5½d.)

Copper.—Fair business done at £26 16s. 3d. per ton for standard for cash, and £30 for electrolytic. (1933: std. £29 18s.)

Cotton—Higher at £9 per ton. (1933: £9 10s.; 1932: £8s.)

Cotton.—Small sales at from 6d. to 7½d. per lb. (1933: 6d. to 10½d.)

Cotton.—Exported 276,120 bales of cotton between Jan. and Oct. 27 this year. Cotton tax collected amounted to £106,731.

Uganda has a total acreage of 1,180,727 acres under cotton this year, compared with 1,090,502 acres in 1933. Figures for certain districts have been calculated on a new basis, which does not necessarily indicate an actual increase in planting. The present indications are that the yield per acre will be somewhat below average.

Gold.—Higher at 140s. 2d. per oz. (1933: 124s. 8d.)

Maize.—In an active market East African No. 2 white flat for Dec. sold at from 22s. 6d. to 22s. 9d., and No. 3 at 22s. 4½d. per 480 lb.

Sisal.—Firm, with buyers of East African No. 1 for Oct.-Dec. at £14; Jan.-March at £14 7s. 6d.; Feb.-April at £14 10s.; No. 2 Nov.-Jan. sold at £13 6s. 3d., Jan.-Mar. at £12 12s. 6d., No. 3 Dec.-Feb. sold at £12 15s. per ton. (No. 1, 1933: £15 5s.; 1932: £15.)

Tea.—87 packages of Kenya sold at std., and 322 packages of Nyasaland sold at std. per lb. last week.

Tanganyika exported 1.07 cwt. of tea during September, and Nyasaland exported 0.870 lb. during October.

Tin.—Quietly steady, standard for cash quoted at £22 18s. 8d. per ton. (1933: £22 12s.)

Tobacco.—Nyasaland exported 107,030 lb. of dark-fired leaf during October, and 108,953 lb. of dark-fired tobacco strips.

Two Nyasaland Tea Producers.

Rivo Estates, Ltd., the Nyasaland tea producing company, announces a profit of £14,277 for the year ended June 30. A final dividend of 15% is recommended, making 35% for the year. This distribution compares with 12½% for the previous twelve months, when the profit was £57,600.

Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate announces a profit of £6,304 for the year ended June 30. A dividend of 5% is recommended, and £14 1s. to be written off. Debenture issue expenses (amounting £1,877) to be carried forward.

BARCLAY'S BANK (D.C. & O.) includes the following items concerning East Africa in its current monthly report:

Kenya.—The prolonged absence of rain has had a severe effect on crops generally; the official cereal estimates, subject to an early improvement in the weather conditions, are maize, 905,100 bags and wheat 105,844 bags. Recent showers, which have fallen in the vicinity of Nairobi, have benefited the coffee crop to some extent, but their arrival was too late to prevent a considerable loss of the crop, and the ultimate yield and quality are largely dependent on the success of the imminent short rains. Trade generally remains quiet, but the goldfield operations continue to create a feeling of optimism.

Uganda.—Despite the adverse weather conditions, cotton plantings at the end of September covered 1,080,266 acres, compared with the previous season's total of 1,090,502 acres, but, owing to the damage by pests, particularly lygus, the present condition of the crop is slightly below normal.

Tanganyika.—The weather generally has been favourable to the planting of the new crops. Heavier purchases of seed cotton in Mwanza district indicate more extensive cultivation in the coming season. The export of surplus of groundnuts is not now expected to exceed 6,000 tons, compared with 18,000 tons last year, the curtailed output being due to the poor prices offering.

Nyasaland.—The latest trade estimate of the production of cotton this season is 3,400,000 lb., and it is anticipated that the acreage under cotton next year will show a considerable increase. It is reported that tapping of rubber in Northern Nyasa is to be resumed shortly on a restricted scale.

Northern Rhodesia.—Business activity in the Copperbelt has been maintained during the past month. The electrolytic refinery at Nkana is now completed and has started production. Next season's maize crop is threatened owing to the continued presence of locusts. Restrictions on the movement of cattle are in force owing to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, but special permits are obtainable for slaughter requirements. There was some improvement in the import market last month, which nevertheless has been relatively quiet. Arrivals of the new gum crop have been negligible, and with the small carry-over prospects are better, particularly since foreign demand has recently quickened. The sesame crop, both red and white, is large, but with Chinese competition, overcast markets are not yet attractive to sellers. The durra crop is reported to be good, but smaller than that of last year. Work on the Gebel Aulia-dan has been resumed.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:

Kenya (Week ended November 20).—Eldama Ravine, 0.10 inch; Fort-Hall, 0.18; Kabete, 0.43; Kaimosi, 0.95; Kericho, 0.30; Kiambu, 0.19; Kipkarren, 0.22; Kisumu, 1.27; Kitale, 0.15; Koru, 0.27; Limuru, 0.15; Lumumba, 0.57; Machakos, 0.35; Mackinnon Road, 0.22; Makuyu, 0.30; Maragua, 0.37; Meru, 0.25; Nairobi, 0.24; Naivasha, 0.27; Nakuru, 0.05; Nandi, 0.92; Naivuki, 0.31; Narok, 0.05; Ngong, 0.22; Njoro, 0.06; Nyeri, 0.25; Rumuruti, 0.13; Ruiri, 0.15; Simba, 0.27; Songhor, 0.47; Thika, 0.30; Thomson's Falls, 0.06; and Voi, 0.44 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended November 10).—Amani, 0.22 inch; Bagamoyo, 0.35; Bihamamoto, 0.37; Bukoba, 0.10; Dar es Salaam, 0.04; Iringa, 0.15; Kigoma, 1.08; Lindi, 0.07; Lushoto, 0.06; Mabahge, 0.05; Mbeya, 0.12; Morogoro, 0.20; Mwanza, 0.22; Mwanza, 0.01; Njombe, 0.38; Old Shinyanga, 0.17; Tabora, 0.57; Tanga, 0.20; and Tukuyu, 1.70 inches.

Uganda (Week ended November 18).—Butiaba, 1.60 inches; Entebbe, 0.27; Fort Portal, 0.15; Hoima, 0.72; Jinja, 0.14; Kabale, 0.45; Kololo, 0.05; Masaka, 0.05; Mbale, 0.30; Mbarara, 0.33; Mubende, 0.66; Namasagali, 0.15; and Tororo, 0.20 inch.

A "Seven Seas Sale and Auction" will be held to-day (and to-morrow) by the Over-Sea League at 16 Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Thousands of articles from all parts of the Empire will be on sale, in order to raise funds for the League's Headquarters Extension Fund. Lady Cunliffe-Lister will perform the opening ceremony to-morrow at 3 p.m.

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Compiled and Edited by F. S. JOELSON.

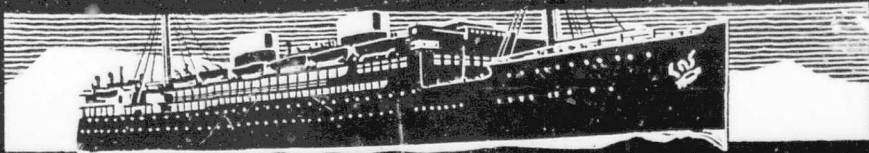
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