

# EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED  
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THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING  
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

"The time is long overdue for the appointment of a High Commissioner for a unification of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, 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," we wrote editorially only a fortnight ago. In this issue we give the text, received by air mail, of one of the most important resolutions ever passed by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa—than which no body in the territories has a better record of solid work and sane vision. The Associated Chambers boldly demand a completely unified system of administration, in order not merely to ensure economy of time and money, but to procure for the territories the "immeasurable benefit of treating larger economic questions at one time and place, and in an Assembly consisting of the most experienced representatives of each territory." The Imperial Government is therefore urged to constitute Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika "into a Customs, fiscal and administrative union under its own sovereignty and control, provided that the measures adopted to that end in the one case do not infringe the provisions of the Tanganyika Mandate, and in the cases of two other territories will ensure just provision for the preservation of their special characteristics established by agreement and tradition."

officials who have been members of that Conference, and who in that capacity have had one proof after another of the manifest weaknesses of a body which, though claimed by the Minister to be fairly regarded as in permanent session, evidently finds it extremely difficult to implement any decision which one or other of the Dependencies prefers not to put into operation. The Governors' Conference has been a valuable stepping-stone from the absurd antagonisms of a few years ago, but it is no satisfactory substitute for the single directing head which the three territories require.

Personal factors inevitably enter into considerations of this character; and from that standpoint the time is distinctly opportune for early action. The present Governor of Kenya is nearing the end of his normal period of office, and, in the ordinary course of routine, will soon retire from the East African field; and when that happens the Governor of Uganda is believed in well-informed quarters to be almost certain either to succeed Sir Joseph Byrne or to be offered an important governorship elsewhere. If this second possibility should be translated into fact, two of the three individuals primarily concerned will soon have passed from East Africa—to which both have contributed their quota. Sir Joseph Byrne particularly in connexion with Kenya's young gold-mining industry. It is obvious that unification would be simplified in such circumstances, and we trust that its necessity will be so emphatically and constantly kept before the Colonial Office that new complications and delays may not be introduced by the appointment of a new Governor in either case. If, as is essential, a first-class man is selected as the first High Commissioner for the three territories, he will not need highly paid territorial Governors. Among the ablest administrators in different East African territories in the last decade have been several Chief Secretaries, some of whom were the unquestioned

It is sincerely to be hoped that this resolution will be pressed upon the Imperial Government, and constantly kept before it, for nothing will be done unless the East African territories concerned make it clear that they are in deadly earnest, and that in their view each of the countries suffers from continuance of the present condition of affairs. The present Secretary of State seems to have more faith in the Governors' Conference than was possessed by his predecessor; more faith, indeed, than has been and is held by high

**WEAKNESSES  
OF GOVERNORS'  
CONFERENCE.**

power behind the throne, and some of whom as Acting Governor acquitted themselves in a way which no substantive holder of the office could have bettered. With such examples in mind the territories show that an able Chief Secretary is fully capable of discharging the territorial duties which a High Commissioner must necessarily delegate.

This new move for Closer Union comes as a purely economic demand from business men convinced that efficiency and economy will both be promoted by a centralised control of the common services of three territories which together make one natural unit. We hope that the resolution of the Associated Chambers will receive the support of other important East African bodies, which can in that way help to bring about the overdue rationalisation of the administrative and technical services of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. The Governments have already found it necessary to treat Customs, postal, research, medical, aviation, and various commercial matters from one general standpoint, just as unofficials in the three territories have been driven by the logic of events to co-operate in seeking a solution of the problems of coffee, tea, sisal, and sugar production. The swift progress of mining will speed up intercourse of all kinds, particularly financial and technical, and the development of aviation and the great road-building programmes which are certain within the next few years will do so much to banish distance that an entirely new outlook is essential. Even three years ago the argument that union should not outpace communications had something to be said for it. To-day the districts of Tanganyika or Uganda most remote from Nairobi can be reached by air as quickly as Mombasa could then have been by railway. The effect upon Closer Union of that annihilation of distances is still insufficiently realised. Yet it is fundamental.

Can anything be done to lighten the burden imposed upon the Colonial Empire generally—and upon no unit of it so heavily as upon Kenya—of the continued payment of loan interest which is sometimes as much as 2% above the present ruling rates? The Mother Country and the Dominions have quite legitimately taken advantage of the opportunity to convert short period high interest stocks into new stocks bearing much lower rates. Because Colonial loans generally contain no provision for redemption before certain future dates, the same course has not been possible in their case. The loan prospectuses were drafted on behalf of the Colonies by the Colonial Office, the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the Treasury, and/or other advisers, who should surely have protected the borrowers from the possibility of finding themselves in a position from which the Mother Country and her elder children were protected by suitable clauses in similar documents. The failure to insert such clauses in the prospectuses of Colonial loans was an error of the Imperial Government, upon whom it certainly imposes a moral obligation to do all in its power to relieve them of what is to-day a crippling weight. How that may best be done we do not attempt to judge, contenting ourselves at present with pleading the equity of the Colonial case, and leaving it to the proper authorities to find the best means of release. On another page will be found extracts from a reply to Major Greogan's recent article on this subject, and our readers will notice that the point we make was

not even mentioned by *The Times* correspondent, though it is crucial from the Colonial standpoint. Few East Africans favour currency depreciation, and nobody proposes the repudiation of contracts. The sole claim is that wards who are suffering hardship from the oversight of trustees—who safeguarded their own position in exactly parallel circumstances—have a moral right to look for protection to those trustees.

Mr. Bushe last week said little calculated to convert his more serious critics. The East African newspaper to which he referred in his address was presumably *East Africa*, for we wrote editorially on August 16 that "the ideas in the Report are contrary to the whole spirit of Indirect Rule," and we still hold that it is illogical and wrong to attempt to build on Native custom in every other direction, and to except only the law, sayings, regarding this one branch of our administration: "There is only one way, and that is ours. You must accept it as it is." It is, we hold, impossible to isolate law in this way, for such an attitude is bound continually to bring us into conflict with the very things which British rule is trying to maintain in other directions. The recommendations of the Bushe Commission, if implemented in full, must spell the death of the Native Courts, which, as everyone knows, are one of the very foundations of Indirect Rule. The Chairman of the Commission spoke of the danger of the administration of justice being in the hands of those "unlearned in the law" (though there is no reason why District Officers who are given such powers should be unlearned, except in a narrow sense); but what would result from his recommendations would be that the Native judicial authorities, learned enough in their own law, would before long have to do everything on English lines, with English definitions of guilt, and so on, and they would, of course, be completely unlearned in that. Then there would be nothing for it but to build up a Native Bar, to take the place of something wantonly destroyed.

To us it seems as clear as ever that the weak spot in the proposals lies in Mr. Bushe's own phrase: "The Natives have not got the English idea of a crime, and they have the imposition of unadulterated English law in any courts dealing solely with Native cases cannot be equitable or acceptable." The Commission itself said it is "a fundamental necessity that (the law must be) one which the people of the country understand and respect." Nor do we believe that the best way to impress on them the serious view we hold is to continue imposing our law simply because we are strong enough to do so. As Mr. Bushe said, "the average Native who commits a crime is not a criminal at all"; yet we call him one, and all that Mr. Bushe would do would be to inflict fines to capacity, paid by instalments, and make imprisonment reformatory instead of penal. However excellent that may be, it does not strike at the root of the matter, which is that many a Native is to-day convicted by British law for doing what his conscience and the accepted custom of his tribe tell him is right. Surely that is incompatible with the Chairman's claim for his report, which, he says, justifies his view that it is in accordance with the ideal of Indirect Rule, by giving "every Native real, substantial and impartial justice."

## Burden of Colonial Loans.

### Can It Be Lightened?

THE reduction of the burden of loan charges upon the East African territories, if a means of effecting it could possibly be found, was a matter of the highest urgency, was the general opinion expressed at the December meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East-African Board.

Lord Cranworth—who said that many people interested in Kenya would not accept the explanation of the Government of the Colony that her increased expenditure was entirely due to loan charges and other fixed commitments—asked the Board to make a special study of this problem. It suggested that the Colonial Office, which had had the matter under review, might be asked for a précis of the position generally.

A possible solution which Sir Humphrey Leggett visualised was through the agency of the Colonial Development Fund, which, from the £1,000,000 per annum voted by the Imperial Government, was empowered to find capital sums for suitable Colonial works, to guarantee rates of interest, and to pay interest on loan monies while the schemes on which they were spent were reaching a stage at which they could themselves bear such charges.

In the case of Kenya, which had two outstanding loans each for £5,000,000, one at 5% and the other at 6%, thus averaging 5½%, there was a difference of 2% between that average and a fair rate for such borrowing to-day. Thus those two loans imposed a burden of £200,000 per annum more than would be incurred at to-day's money values. Could a case be made for the Colonial Development Fund to grant that sum, or half the total, in relief of the burden? It would be of immense benefit to the Colony, without entailing the transfer to Treasury control of the whole finances of the country, which would automatically follow a grant-in-aid.

The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Lord Cranworth, Sir Theodore Chambers, Sir Humphrey Leggett, and Mr. Wigglesworth were appointed a Committee to investigate this and other methods of achieving the desired end.

To Mr. Wigglesworth's suggestion that he could scarcely conceive the Colonial Development Fund feeling justified in applying development money for such a purpose, the Chairman replied that future development would be immeasurably helped by the easing of the present loan burden.

Sir Theodore Chambers felt that if the Colonial Empire were treated as a whole, and one great Colonial Loan maturing at a fairly distant date were issued at 3½ or 4% holders of present short-dated stocks, even Kenya 5% and 6% might find conversion very attractive. Time, he thought, was in favour of the Colonies in this matter.

### Zanzibar's Clove Industry.

Mr. A. J. Findlay, Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar, said that the importance of that Protectorate was due almost entirely to her clove industry, for she supplied about 83% of the world's demands, and was likely to retain a very prominent position in Madagascar, Java, and Demagu, were the other producers, of whom no real fear need be felt, though Madagascar wanted watching, and might cause temporary trouble in a year in which she had a large crop. Fortunately for Zanzibar, however, production in Madagascar was definitely limited owing to certain conditions.

Zanzibar, having enjoyed a long period of prosperity, fell on evil days, but it now turned the corner, and would probably balance her Budget in 1935. There had been thorough reorganisation in her greatest industry, which still had to bear a burden incomparably higher than any other Colonial industry, namely, an export tax varying from 26% to 40% according to the value of cloves. Unless it had been fairly sound, the industry could not have stood the strain. It was desirable, however, to ensure the continuance of that soundness and eliminate certain of the weaknesses. For that reason there had been taken to assume virtual control by Government, for only in that way could the industry, and particularly the producer, be safeguarded.

The Clove Growers' Association had been reorganised under independent commercial management, and with

funds advanced by the Government, could make advances to the individual clove growers; it had now entered the open market as a selling agent.

Zanzibar's most important clove markets were in India and the Dutch East Indies, which took nearly 75% each from Europe and America, which took cloves for domestic purposes and for distillation, ranked next in importance. The Indian market was fairly secure, but there was a recognised danger of the loss of the distilling market if the price of cloves rose too high. It was therefore the definite policy of the Government to keep them at a level which would ensure a reasonable return to the grower and not permit the distiller and drive him to the use of synthetic substitutes.

In reply to questions put by Mr. Bull, Mr. Findlay said that the problem of dealing with the present indebtedness of the clove grower to Indian financiers was still under investigation by a Government Committee. Hitherto hundreds of middlemen had marketed the crop, and it had been essential to bring it into one economic unit for sale in world markets. The financing and selling of the crop would be in the hands of the Clove Growers' Association, membership of which was automatically conferred upon a producer when he deposited his cloves with it.

### Imperial Airways' Services.

Note was taken of the fact that from December 30 Imperial Airways' machines would leave Geydon for East Africa on Sundays and Wednesdays, and that the inward planes would arrive on Thursdays and Saturdays. The Chairman considered Sunday an unfortunate day for departure, and it was decided to ask the company to bear in mind possible alterations in due course.

Sir Humphrey Leggett emphasised that a great number of places on the route were affected; that he was assured that the company had done everything in its power to arrive at a schedule which would best serve the general interests, and that arrival on Saturday—which had also been criticised—had one advantage that, in case of delay through weather or other conditions, the week-end provided an opportunity to make up lost time without inconveniencing the business public, which in any event would not receive its correspondence until the Monday.

### Japanese Cotton Piece Goods.

The view having been expressed that excess shipments of cotton piece goods from Japan to Ceylon might be re-shipped to East Africa, inquiries had been made, and the Chairman reported that most of the surplus on the 1934 quota from Japan had been admitted by Ceylon in respect of the 1935 quota, and that as the types of goods was unsuitable to the East African markets, any re-shipments would probably be not to those territories but to the Dutch East Indies.

The meeting was attended by Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P. (Chairman), Colonel J. Sandeman Allen, M.P., Major H. Blake Taylor, Mr. H. C. H. Bull, Sir Theodore Chambers, Mr. F. P. Chandler, Lord Cranworth, Major C. H. Dale, Mr. A. J. Findlay, Mr. W. W. Higgins, Mr. C. A. Holm, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. Leslie Orme, Mr. G. J. Pettipiece, Colonel C. E. Ponsbury, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, Mr. A. R. Wier, M.P., and Miss Harvey (Secretary).

### Portugal and Ethiopia.

The romantic connexion between Portugal and Ethiopia, lasting from 1487 to 1633, was described last week by Sir E. Denison Ross in a lecture at King's College, London.

To pick out one incident, Christavão da Gama, youngest son of Vasco, went at the head of 400 men into Abyssinia, and saved the country from becoming Moslem owing to the activities of the Iman Ahmad, of Somali. This youngster left Portugal at the age of 16, actually commanding his ship in a storm at that age, and he died at the age of 26, being then taken prisoner by the Iman, who, after torturing him, slew him with his own hand. In 1543, the next year, in an action with the remaining 120 Portuguese, the Iman himself was shot and killed. Thus ended the only serious attempt to bring Ethiopia under Islam.

The persistent efforts of the Portuguese to bring these people under Jesuit control were, however, no more successful, and the Portuguese were finally expelled in 1633.

## Mr. Bushe on His Report.

### Answers Some of His Critics.

"It is on the basis of British justice that our rule in East Africa rests," said Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., in introducing Mr. H. G. Bushe, at a luncheon given last week by the Howard League for Penal Reform.

Sir Robert gave a few amusing reminiscences of the days, 38 years ago, when he first went to East Africa. The Treasury met his request for a law library by telling him that he had the Foreign Office List and a Whitaker; what more could he want? Then the usual way of dealing with Native prisoners was to put them on a chain and drive them along with a *kiboko*. "We have changed all that," he said, "but some of the issues raised by the Bushe Commission are identical with what we discussed long ago."

Mr. Bushe said he spoke not as legal adviser to the Secretary of State, but as Chairman of the Commission into the Administration of Justice in East Africa. The criticism in their report was of the machinery, not of the people who tried so hard to make it work.

Most of the criticisms made against the report and its recommendations had come from members of the Administration, but he would like the public to consider the members composing the Commission (the enumerated members who were selected by the East African Government), who were selected by the East African Government; he felt he could not have been provided with more competent colleagues.

Out of their 47 recommendations many had been accepted. Some, for instance those referring to the district courts, were chiefly controversial. He referred to the dissent expressed by "some of the Governors," and to the qualification "some," because Sir Stewart Symes, who had left Tanganyika before the dispatches were written, had expressed complete approval of the report. Some of the statements in the dispatches were made on the evidence which was not before the Commission, and the dispatches were written before the actual evidence was available.

### Three Misunderstandings.

He wished to clear up three misunderstandings—  
 (1) The report contains no criticism of administrative officers, for whom I have the highest admiration. What was criticised was the system which calls upon persons unlearned in the law to administer it.

(2) The report does not say that administrative officers should cease to exercise all judicial functions. I think it is inevitable and right that they should exercise some. The whole point was one of extent.

(3) We do not admit that the judges do not understand Native customs and mentality. The care and patience which they display over Native cases is wonderful.

Mr. Bushe continued: "What we seek out to find was what sort of law ought to be administered, and how it ought to be administered. We have tried to provide a code of law based on English law, and a code of procedure based on English procedure."

"There is a great difference between Native and European ideas of crime and punishment. The Natives have not the English idea of a crime. We could not accept their idea of personal injury in what was an offence against the State, and, of course, we could not admit that if relatives of a murdered person caught the murderer they had the right to kill him, or that one could be paid for by compensation.

Of the famous Kamba vetchment what he asked: "Was it proper to murder? He held that it was, for otherwise how were we to bring justice to them that such violence would not do? We must impress upon them how serious was the view which Government takes of such matters. We are in Africa to perpetuate the Native civilisation or to help him along the road to civilisation."

### "East Africa" Criticism.

He next commented on the fact that "an East African paper—*East Africa* was meant—showed that the report was contrary to the spirit of Indirect Rule. What did the writer mean by Indirect Rule? Was he one of those

who wished to use it as a means to force the Native into a state of backwardness? Mr. Bushe defined Indirect Rule as meaning "the preservation of all that is best in Native customs, and the elimination of all that is bad."

He felt that the time had not yet come when we could set up a chief in East Africa, support him with British bayonets, and leave him to his own devices. The secret of the great success of Indirect Rule and his able lieutenant, Mr. Mitchell, was the indefatigable guidance and control exercised by the District Officers.

"I claim for the report that it is in accordance with Indirect Rule, because for every Native we say that there shall be assured real, substantial and impartial justice. As regards blood money, he changed his views out there, and came to the conclusion that we had gone too far, which accounted for the recommendation to do back slightly in this respect.

"There was the law of murder. British law gives us some special questions in Africa. There was the suggestion of an alternative sentence for that of death, but he did not think it right to put that on the Judge, instead of on the Executive, which had better opportunities for apportioning responsibility. Again, as regards dividing murder into two categories, premeditated and otherwise, there were grave difficulties in the way and he did not think that the remedy lay in either of those directions. A large number of murders arose from provocation and lack of self-control, and he believed that we should think what degree of provocation there was in any individual case to reduce murder to manslaughter. African mentality and lack of education ought to influence the law as regards provocation. The ordinary person in law differed in Africa from what it meant in England.

### Punishment.

In the opinion of the speaker no punishment was legal, whether in the Native Court or any other, unless it was one of those provided for in the code, *viz.*, fine, imprisonment, flogging (in certain cases), or death. Even in Africa, flogging often worked out unevenly. In Africa England's fine often worked out unevenly. In Africa that was still more the case, for the average Native had very little wherewith to pay a fine, which meant that he either went to gaol, the very thing that it should be sought to avoid, or else the money was collected among his relatives, which meant that the innocent were being punished. So Mr. Bushe advocated fine, strictly according to capacity to pay, and giving time in which the fine was to be paid.

The average Native who commits a crime is not a criminal at all, and consequently the idea of imposing heavy, so-called "deterrent" sentences of imprisonment does not appeal to me at all. Prisons should be reformative and not penal."

He concluded by requesting those who criticised the report not to judge it by the practice of law in England, India, or anywhere else, but in reliance only on the evidence tendered to the Commission in Africa, and recorded by the Commission. He had suggested to a great African authority that the words "FIAT LUX" should be put on the report, and had received the reply that "FIAT LUX" would be more appropriate. He felt however, that this might be taken to imply some reference to soft soap (laughter), and he was sure there was no soft soap in the report, which was, the Commission believed, simply the dry, stark truth.

## Essential Oils in East Africa.

### Mr. Bovill on the Outlook.

"DISCRIMINATING noses and palates will probably always ensure a demand for natural oils in the finer products," said Mr. E. A. Bovill, when addressing the Royal Society of Arts last week. "But even if there was to be a rapid change over generally from oils to synthetics and compounds, it would not mean ruin to the essential oil trade, because most of the synthetic substitutes are made from essential oils, and today the manufacturers of synthetics are amongst the biggest buyers of essential oils."

The following are a few extracts from his valuable paper, but notably his remarks about the Seychelles, and in a lesser degree about Kenya—a considerable amount is omitted, since it was largely a repetition of the admirable chapter which the

lecturer has contributed to "Eastern Africa Today and Tomorrow."

"The uses to which essential oils are put are wider than most people realise. The perfume and soap trades, direct and indirectly, consume a very large part of the production and make some use of almost every oil on the market. Essential oils enter into a great many other manufactures in everyday life, such as essences, perfumes, floor polishes and disinfectants. They are used not only for their odour but also for their flavour and their medicinal and other properties.

"Peppermint, aniseed, thyme, geranium and other oils, including even otto of roses, are used in tooth pastes; confectioners and mineral water manufacturers are big consumers of the citrus oils—lemon, orange, lime and grapefruit; eucalyptus, camomile, wintergreen, styracine clove and many other oils are used by druggists. These are the principal consumers of essential oils, but there are also a number of unexpected uses to which they are put, such as, for example, the demand for a certain type of cedarwood oil for microscopic work."

Mr. Bovill warned the new producing countries against the grave danger to the trade wrought by adulteration, for essential oils are easy to adulterate, and the practice is deplorably prevalent.

"A very large proportion of the oil sold as genuine American peppermint oil has never seen America or even a true peppermint plant. In Algeria there are several firms offering adulterants for geranium oil which cannot be detected by analysis. Practically all the citronella shipped from Ceylon is adulterated with kerosene. I am assured that certain oils will not, in a state of purity, comply with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia because the B.P. standard is based on an adulterated oil."

**Promise of East Africa.**

Turning to East Africa, Mr. Bovill dealt first with the Seychelles.

"If only cedarwood oil could be produced sufficiently cheaply, it could be largely used to replace lavender oil in soaps and as a source of citronellal. It appears that Seychelles can produce the oil very cheaply, and it would not surprise us if this discovery causes some stir in the essential oil world before long, and perhaps of a considerable way toward restoring the lost prosperity of the Seychelles to the essential oil industry."

Speaking of Kenya, Mr. Bovill paid high tribute to Messrs. W. J. Dawson and J. L. Greene, who began distilling mahwah (geranium) oil in the Njoro district in 1926. He could not speak too highly of the dauntless perseverance with which these two settlers, each working on his own, had overcome every obstacle. As much finer geranium plant had now been obtained, producing an oil known as Kenyan geranium, which is selling credibly in competition with French Colonial oils. This new geranium is resistant to drought and, happily, locusts do not like geraniums, so it seems likely to be less hazardous than some other forms of farming.

After references to cedarwood oil and peppermint oil, he turned to lavender oil, and described the difficulties he had had in fulfilling a promise, lightly made, to send out a supply of the real *spanish sassafras*. These had been finally overcome, and at that moment a supply was at Crovdon aerodrome and would be immediately forwarded by Imperial Airways. For the moment the best choice for Kenya seemed to lie in geranium, peppermint and lavender oils.

How easy of production, Mr. Bovill continued, "gives Kenya an advantage over established sources of supply, and the imposition of Imperial preferential duties on the foreign oils will be most helpful to the industry in its early stages. But if the Colony is to secure for itself an appreciable proportion of the world trade in these three very important essential oils, it can only hope to do so by the careful organisation of its own industry from the very start. Although production of export Kenya products will for long remain at the mercy of their powerful foreign competitors.

"It is therefore imperative that some form of control over the development of the industry should be established while it is still in its infancy and unembarrassed by vested interests.

"If inferior oils are allowed to come into the open market as the product of Kenya, a definite harm may be done to the industry before it has had an opportunity of earning for itself a good reputation among consumers of essential oils. It is also of paramount importance that now, while the Colony has not made its reputation as an essential oil producing country, its industry should be safeguarded in every way against adulteration.

"Financially government and producer alike seemed alive to these dangers, and an Essential Oil Producers

Association had been formed to control production, standardise quality, and market the whole output under Government seal.

"If they succeed," he concluded, "it will reflect great credit on producers and Government alike, for displaying a breadth of vision all too rare in the history of Colonial agriculture, and they will also be freeing the Empire from its complete dependence on foreign countries for some indispensable oils."

Sir William Gowers, who presided, referred to the encyclopedic knowledge of the subject displayed by the lecturer, and was sure that the Colonies concerned, were tremendously in Mr. Bovill's debt.

"Mr. E. A. Stockdale was particularly pleased with the way in which some earlier prophecies of his own as regards the Seychelles had been proved correct, and Mr. Alex Holm thanked Mr. Bovill for his invaluable help and advice to Kenya. He spoke of the difficulty in getting

merchants interested in products from fresh countries, and stated that the overcoming of that difficulty in Kenya was largely due to Mr. Bovill's energy and interest. Kenya, he added, was rich in indigenous scented plants, and a good deal of sound work on these had been done by the senior chemist of the Agricultural Department. Mr. L. Scamman protested that it was not the traders but the public who were conservative in their choice of scents and flavours.

Sir Humphrey Leggett thanked the lecturer for his able paper, and Sir William Gowers for presiding.

**Missionaries and Politics.**

**Archdeacon Owen Explains His Viewpoint.**

"EVERY missionary ought to be a politician," said Archdeacon W. E. Owen of Kavirondo, quoting Professor MacMillan, when he addressed a meeting at Friends' House last week. He added that every missionary ought to be an economist.

Before developing these ideas he sketched the present state of culture reached by tribes in Kenya, and outlined the different policies pursued in that Colony and in Uganda, and the difference also in their financial position to-day. He appeared to think that the latter entirely resulted from the former.

Forced labour, he said, no longer existed, and he paid handsome tribute to Mr. Winston Churchill for making an end of it in 1922; but compulsion was now exercised by taxation, which in many cases imposed the necessity for Natives to leave up their home life to enter the labour market. Mr. Kinross had tried to introduce such crops in Kenya, but his ideas had not found favour with Government; indeed, about 1922 a circular was actually sent out to all administrative officers telling them to discourage Natives from growing any crop not required for their own food supply.

Here the speaker showed what he meant by a missionary being a perfectivist and a politician. At the time, owing to the absence overseas of officers, he happened to be the senior ecclesiastical authority in the Colony, and he protested against this circular, with the result that it was cancelled, though some restrictions remained, e.g. the proposal to start cotton growing was killed.

It was the depression which broke down the policy of sole reliance on wage-earning in Kenya, and the start of the growing of economic crops, so the battle for the right of the African to sell or withhold his labour was already won in Kenya, and the battle for him to be free to choose what crops he would grow was almost won.

On the purely political issue victory was not yet so far advanced. The cry of sedition is a perfect hubbub," he said. Gatherings and associations had been ruthlessly suppressed, but things were improving, and the Kavirondo now had the right of assembly, though it had not yet been granted to the Kisumu. There was, he supposed, a good deal to be said for this: the African should give himself as an economic factor before he begins to give political suggestions.

In reply to a question about Kalgomen, Archdeacon Owen said that Government never actually acted on the powers which it had made such haste to grant to itself, and now the old pledges, which they had claimed the right to break, had been restored, with extra pledges. He said that if it were given time he had to improve on the state of affairs existing there today it would be unable to do it.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

**The Basil Napier Case.****Attitude of Tanganyika Government.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—But for the humane and praiseworthy efforts of *East Africa*, it is doubtful whether the Report of the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Government of Tanganyika to inquire into the circumstances of the death of Mr. Basil Napier would ever have been made public.

This case calls for disciplinary action of a dramatic nature against officers shown by the Commission of Inquiry to have been lacking in the discharge of their duties, and also against officers who behaved so discourteously and inhumanly to Mr. Napier's mother when she was in such a state of fatal distress over the disappearance of her son.

The findings of the Commission of Inquiry—which was appointed by the Governor of Tanganyika at the command of the Secretary of State—reflect adversely upon the conduct of certain officers of the Tanganyika Government, which, however, appears to have been determined to hush up a glaring scandal at all costs, even to the extent of showing contempt for its own Commission.

And apparently the Secretary of State supports such procedure, for the Colonial Office has written that "the Secretary of State agrees with the Government of Tanganyika that no occasion arises for disciplinary action against the public officers concerned in the case."

A more disgraceful state of affairs it would be difficult to imagine.

Yours faithfully,  
Moshi, J. DE LA MOTHE.  
Tanganyika Territory.

**East African Mining Shares.****The New Stock Exchange Section.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—*East Africa's* achievement in so rapidly persuading the Committee of the Stock Exchange, a notoriously conservative body, to break with precedent which you quite rightly described as anachronistic—and institute a special section for mining share quotations for Rhodesian and East African companies, was notable, and everyone interested in mining in the territories ought to be grateful.

What is really surprising is that in the published daily lists this new Rhodesian and East African section is first among all the African departments. You can scarcely have hoped that it would be other than the last, following the older-established South and West African sections. That it has been put first is extraordinarily good publicity for the young East African goldfields—and, indeed, for the territories generally.

There are, however, one or two discrepancies still to be rectified. In running through a recent list of dealings I found, for instance, under Miscellaneous, Not Officially Quoted, the names of Gabait, a goldmine in the Sudan, and Kagery, the Uganda tin producer. Whether there are other East African shares still excluded from the new section I do not know, but these are two clear cases which need to be transferred. Their retention among the miscellaneous shares is, I imagine, merely an oversight.

London E.C.

Yours faithfully,  
MINING ENGINEER.

## POINTS FROM LETTERS.

**Familiar People and Places.**

"Almost every issue of *East Africa* refers to places and places that are familiar."—From a reader in Geneva.

**Natives and Our Law.**

"Few people realise how strongly Natives feel on the subject of our punishment for homicide. They hate our eye-for-an-eye and tooth-for-a-tooth law."—From a Kenya settler.

**Eldoret's Race Meeting.**

"Eldoret's race meeting last month was a great success. The Eldoret Cup was won by Mr. E. Klapprut's Santa, which also won the Bob Sawyer Memorial Cup; and the Prince of Wales Cup went to Mr. E. V. Jones's *Blossoms*. End Nile Water won the Kakamega Handicap. Navarre, after a close and exciting race, the Open Steeplechase."—From a sporting reader.

**No Dismemberment.**

"Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is reported as stating that he is in favour of amalgamation with Northern Rhodesia, but only with the railway strip, the rest to form Native States. I would like to point out that almost the only point on which Northern Rhodesians are united is on the cry of 'No Dismemberment.'"—From "Old Timer."

**Vin Ordinaire.**

"Many East Africans like to spend part of their leave in the South of France, and so your readers may be interested to know that the country is glutted with wine (*vin ordinaire*) this year. In some districts the peasants have been unable to sell the whole of their grape harvest, and tons of the luscious fruit lie rotting on the ground."—From an old East African now in the South of France.

**Honouring the Pioneers.**

"North of the Zambezi for over 40 years I must think again. Has he ever been to Broken Hill? There he will find thoroughfares called after Pauling, Davey, and, I think, George Grey. Possibly others. The streets and squares there were named by the Management Board, and all were named after past celebrities, official and unofficial."—From an ex-Chairman of the Broken Hill Management Board.

**Executions in the Presence of Chiefs.**

"With reference to the discussion in the House of Commons about public executions, is it not a fact that at Kasempa, Northern Rhodesia, on the occasion of an execution, for political reasons, all the local chiefs and elders were made to attend, in the presence also of the then Administrator, Sir Lawrence Wallace, Colonel Hodson, then commanding the N.R.P., Dr. May, P.M.O., and other officials? This took place, so I believe, in the case of the execution of an *askari* who had run amok, and almost immediately afterwards the same procedure, except for the presence of the big guns from Headquarters, was repeated when the murderers of a European by name Oluwad, were hanged."—From "Kasempa."

**East African Service Appointments.**

The following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of November:—  
Kenya Colony.—Collector of Customs, Mr. F. Bishop; Agricultural Assistant, Mr. C. B. Gibbins; Assistant Mistress, Jeanes School, Kabete, Miss N. P. Hockley.  
Nyasaland.—Veterinary Officer, Mr. S. G. Wilson.  
Zanzibar.—Assistant Superintendent of Female Education, Miss M. F. Jones; Nursing Sister, Miss M. M. Rose.

Recent transfers and promotions include:—  
Mr. J. W. Johnson, Deputy Chief Accountant, to be Chief Storekeeper, Public Works Department, Kenya Colony.

Mr. Morris, Director of Education, Uganda, to be Director of Education, Kenya Colony.  
Mr. C. R. Arnott, Superintendent of Police, Tanganyika, to be Assistant Administrator General, Northern Rhodesia.  
Mr. G. E. L. Berne, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, to be Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika.

Mr. T. McComb, Registrar of the High Court, Zanzibar, to be Registrar of the High Court, Tanganyika.

Mr. G. C. St. Earl, Health Officer, to be Senior Health Officer, Uganda.

Mr. Lester, Medical Officer, Tanganyika, to be Senior Medical Officer, Uganda.

Mr. G. E. H. Lloyd, Examiner of Accounts, to be Superintendent of Inland Revenue, Uganda.

Mr. T. H. C. Taylor, late Entomologist, Fiji, to be Assistant Entomologist, Agricultural Department, Uganda.

Captain Taylor, Treasurer, Mauritius, to be Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs, Zanzibar.

## Towards Closer Union.

## Kenya Budget Crisis.

## Associated Chambers' Important Resolution

The business men of Kenya and Tanganyika Territory assembled and represented at the recent half-yearly session in Mombasa of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa—at which, unfortunately, the Uganda Chambers were not represented—resolved unanimously to urge the Imperial Government that the three territories should be constituted "into a Customs, fiscal and administrative union under its own sovereignty and control." The motion read:—

"That in the opinion of this Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa the time has now arrived when the community of economic and social interests of the territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika demands a completely unified system of administration, under which the welfare of them all may be the more certainly ensured.

"Furthermore, the degree of co-ordination and co-operation in the policies promoted by the several Governments that has already been secured, warrants, in the interests of economy of time and money, a further step in the unification of administration. Nor only would there be provided very considerable and much needed relief in the existing financial burden of the Administrations, but their territories would obtain immeasurable benefit by treating larger economic questions at one time and place and in an Assembly consisting of the most experienced representatives of each territory. Such unification would enable the existing States to apply themselves without conflict or jealousy to the many questions of common interest which cannot be satisfactorily settled by any one of the individual Governments separated as they are by frontiers arbitrarily ruled across the map.

"This Association therefore urges the Imperial Government to constitute the territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika into a Customs, fiscal and administrative union under its own sovereignty and control, provided that the measures adopted to that end, in the one case do not infringe the provisions of the Tanganyika Mandate, and in the case of the other two territories will ensure strict provision for the preservation of their special characteristics established by agreement and tradition."

## Time Over-ripe for Union.

Mr. T. A. Wood, who moved the resolution, considered the time over-ripe for union, and recommended complete amalgamation with the reduction of territorial Departments from Governors downwards.

Mr. A. B. Massie and Major Bown, both of the Dar es Salaam Chamber, said that there must either be complete amalgamation of the railway systems or completely separate systems. Both favoured railway amalgamation, and Major Bown looked forward to the time when Kenya would be strong enough to carry the Mandate for Tanganyika. He declared that Indian opposition to Closer Union was diminishing.

Mr. Ray Ulyate said the Arabs definitely favoured complete unification of essential services, and Mr. Goodall Bloom believed that Tanganyika's salvation lay in union with her neighbours. Though Major Perkins had no mandate to vote on this subject from the Moshi Chamber, most of whose members were not British, he said that settlers with a stake in the country welcomed the prospect of the economic co-ordination of the three territories.

Colonel M. H. Franklin recalled having suggested years ago that "the Mandate of Tanganyika should be wrapped in the mantle of East African Confederacy." Mr. R. S. Campbell recalled that the resolution was first expressed verbally in the Mombasa Chamber had advanced a step or seven years, and Colonel G. E. Smith stressed the advance made by the Association, which had previously visualised the maintenance of three separate States under a Federal Government.

## Speeding Up Transport.

How immensely East African transport has been speeded up is indicated by the fact that Mr. T. Lockhart Mure, of Dar es Salaam, recently travelled from that town by road to Elisabethville, in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, on to Nairobi, and back to the Tanganyika capital, covering the journey of 4,050 miles in 107 days. Yet he was engaged in business, not record breaking.

## Unofficial Criticisms of Government

AFTER a long and sometimes heated debate the Budget was referred to the Standing Finance Committee, cabled the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* on Friday last, saying:—

"The debate revealed opposing and apparently irreconcilable points of view. The Government maintain that the country is faced with a legacy of expenditure and inherited obligations from times of prosperity, and that the main features of the administrative structure must be maintained, as they cannot be heavily reduced without mutilation. After providing for loan commitments, pending joint East African services there remains only £2,000,000 for expenditure, which is theoretically reusable. As the loan terms have been accepted by the Government, talk of the possibility of default is deplored. The standards of efficiency may possibly be lowered, but the Government will never lower the standards of integrity.

"The selected members with whom the Indians are associated are opposing the proposed expenditure and demanding the disappearance of emergency taxes.

"The Government are charged with deflection, evasion and manipulation of the revenue figures for the purpose of balancing a preconceived expenditure. The policy of the Colonial Office is denounced as envisaging the Empire as a place for administration only, instead of as a large estate for development by the elected members, declare that a statement of British policy regarding the future of the Colonies is urgently required. Despite the Government's claim that revenue is always estimated in a conservative way, it is pointed out that during the last six years the estimate was £2,000,000 in excess of the actual necessities. Heated passages followed the assertion that it was time the Government had new financial advisers. Canon Berris, representing the Natives, laid stress on their present overburdened and poverty-stricken condition, and asked for a reduction of the hut and poll taxes by 25, representing a reduction of £60,000.

"After an endeavour to reach a basis of agreement in the Finance Committee, the European elected members withdrew from further discussions yesterday, but maintain that the history of the past six years, the exhaustion of resources, and the condition of the people made imperative an effort during 1935 to ensure a substantial balance whether conditions were good or bad.

"Two possible solutions of the problem of loans are being discussed unofficially—first, the extension of redemption dates with a lowered rate of interest, and secondly, the return to the holders of the loans by the Imperial Exchequer of amounts collected by the latter in income tax from the holders of Colonial loans.

"If the Government insist on forcing the Budget through the Council by steam-roller methods it is expected that the elected members will appeal to the country."

## Natives and Co-operative Societies.

The development of co-operative societies, said the Chief Secretary when addressing the Tanganyika Legislative Council on the Budget, "is hampered by lack of a trained registrar although the necessary funds for the training of an officer have been generously placed at the disposal of Government by the Carnegie Corporation. Unfortunately, the selected officer has been seriously ill, and this has caused delay.

"Co-operation comes naturally to Africans, for in certain directions it is part of their normal existence, and in some parts of the country they are pressing Government for the extension of the co-operative system. It has no doubt that co-operation, properly controlled, will prove of the greatest value in developing further the welfare of the Territory, in increasing the standard of living of the people, and in aiding in the extension of the benefits of the progress derived directly or indirectly from agriculture.

"Apart from this, co-operation should prove a most valuable—and, I believe, the only practicable—force in knitting together Native communities whose social organisation cannot be expanded sufficiently to resist the impact of Western civilisation and progress. It is also said to gain in the extension of the benefits of co-operative societies, for every increase in the prosperity of the people is reflected in improved retail trade."

## Colonel G. C. Griffiths.

*President of Associated Chambers.*

LIEUTENANT COLONEL G. C. GRIFFITHS, C.M.G., who has been elected President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, is the well-known general manager of the Kenya Farmers' Association, an institution of national importance to Kenya.

He is a member of the Kenya Board of Agriculture, of the Wheat Advisory Board and of the Harbour Advisory Council, and Vice-Chairman of the Nakuru Municipal Board. During the past fourteen years he has devoted much time to public affairs, taking a prominent part in the Convention of Associations, of which he was for some years a Vice-President. He has also sat as a substitute member of the Legislative Council, has been a member of several Government Commissions, and has been active in the Kenya Defence Force. When the Indian question was acute, he accompanied Lord Delamere to Eondon and to South Africa as a settler delegate.

Colonel Griffiths, who has extensive property interests in the Colony, still runs his own farm, and is an ardent believer in the future of white settlement.

## East African Group.

*Meeting this Afternoon.*

WHAT promises to be one of the most interesting meetings held by the East African Group of the Overseas League will take place this afternoon at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's Street, S.W.1? The gathering will be of a surprise nature, the Chairman being the only person aware of the arrangements made.

It may be said, however, that a number of East Africans will spend for ten minutes each of interesting topics of which they have special knowledge, and that among the speakers will be men who have played a prominent part in the various territories and industries. Tea will be served from 3.45 and the first address begin at 4.15 o'clock.

All East Africans, and those interested in the territories, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to be present.

## East Africa in the House.

*Manufactures in the Colonies.*

FURTHER questions on the subject of locally produced manufactures in the Colonies were raised in Parliament last week, when Captain Peter MacDonald asked whether a conference might be called to lay down future policy with regard to Colonial manufactures as a whole. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister did not think a conference of that nature would be desirable, but that a great deal of uncertainty existed in the minds of the primary producers, in certain parts of the Empire. Sir Philip replied that he did not think there was any uncertainty. The whole policy of the Government was to give the greatest possible encouragement to primary producers of the Colonial Empire, which was being done, and to give the widest possible preference to the British manufacturer.

Mr. Paling asked that meant that it was not the Government's policy to encourage the building of factories in the Colonies, or anything that might lead to manufacturing. Sir Philip replied that the policy, broadly speaking, was to encourage the primary producer by the grant of preference and to give reciprocal preferences in return. It was only in rare cases that any conflict of interest was likely to arise. He believed that with reasonable good

will and common sense cases like that could be very easily settled.

Replying to Captain Peter MacDonald, the Minister said that he would not lose sight of the possibility of asking Colonial Governments to consider some form of contribution to the cost of the Empire broadcasting service, where their finances permitted. Two circular dispatches had been issued with regard to the scheme. Captain MacDonald asked if the Secretary of State was aware that in parts of the Colonies a great part of the programmes broadcast were from Germany, and were of a propaganda nature. Could steps be taken to see that an adequate programme was provided from Imperial sources, and that the other sources of broadcasting were curtailed as much as possible? The reply was that it was impossible to prevent people who had received sets from receiving anything that might happen to go on the ether, but that the aim was to provide an effective British programme for the whole Empire; he thought that was being done to the best success.

Mr. Smith was informed that no final decision had yet been taken on the question of the composition of the Kenya Native Lands Trust Board.

### Yellow Fever.

Replying to Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister made the following statement in the House of Commons on Monday:—

"I received official information in June last of a case of yellow fever that occurred in the Bahri el Ghazal Province of the Sudan. Measures in excess of those obligatory under the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation were taken by the Sudan Government in co-operation with the Uganda Government to stop the spread of infection to neighbouring territories. In particular, all aerial navigation from any aerodrome in the Bahri el Ghazal Province for such territories was prohibited, and aerodromes in the province were closed to all civil aircraft flying within the Sudan. Juba and Malakal were made and declared anti-malarial aerodromes although there is no reason to believe that yellow fever exists in these districts. The sanitary staff at Wau, in the Bahri el Ghazal Province, was increased in order that every effort should be made to eliminate the mosquito vector. On arrival at any aerodrome in Mongalla Province aircraft were subjected to the measures prescribed under Article 47 of the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation. At the request of the Uganda Government, the Sudan Government has agreed to subject all aircraft on departure from Juba to the measures prescribed under Article 47 of the Convention. No further special measures of prevention on the part of the East African Government appeared to be necessary."

### Petitions.

Mr. John asked whether the Secretary of State had considered a petition from Kenya complaining of an order issued by the District Commissioner in the Kavirondo Reserve prohibiting the collection of funds by the North Kavirondo Central Association, a Native body formed to protect the interests of African workers at Kakamega; and, if so, whether he would direct the Kenya Government to see that the prohibition was withdrawn and permission to collect funds granted. The Minister replied that it was impossible for him to give consideration to memoranda of that nature unless they came through the recognised and prescribed channels. The recognised channel was for petitions and memorials to go through the Governor in order that he might have an opportunity of commenting upon them. That was not only the regular way, but it saved a good deal of time. Natives had facilities for presenting petitions to the Governor, and hundreds were presented every day.

Mr. Morrison Jones asked if they could take it that there was no objection to petitions in principle, and that there was no objection to Natives providing for themselves, collectively, some method by which petitions might be presented. Sir Philip replied that he would much rather not answer a general question about petitions and in regard to circumstances of which he had no personal knowledge.

Mr. John asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether any steps had been taken, or were in contemplation, in regard to the provision of a wild animal reserve in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. J. H. Thomas replied that game sanctuaries had already been established in four districts, with a total area of 5,280 square miles; and that the establishment of a further sanctuary in the Gwanpa district was under consideration by the Southern Rhodesian Government.

An interesting debate on white settlement in Kenya between Sir Humphrey Leggett and Mr. Leonard Barnes was broadcast on Tuesday. We hope to report it next week.



**Some Statements Worth Noting.**

"EAST AFRICA'S"

"The keynotes of Kenya are kindness and cheerfulness, and the climate is well-nigh perfect."—From *"Sport and Travel in East Africa."*

"The relation of birds to agriculture is an almost untold subject. We do not know what birds are attracted by even the main East African crops."

—Mr. R. E. Moreau, in the *Annual Report on Amani for 1933-34.*

"We have got to develop the Natives, but the policy of the United Party is to see that a niche is provided for every class of white person."—Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking in Gatooma.

"This old city of the plains, once the great slave market of the Red Sea, is now removed from the tumultuous pages of history. It lies, a gleaming pearl, set in its ancient harbour."—Dr. J. F. E. Bloss, lecturing in Khartoum on Suakin.

"Each report which I receive confirms me in the view that this country is at the commencement of gold mining developments on a very large scale."—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika Territory, speaking in the Legislative Council.

"Detection success achieved by the Criminal Investigation Department in grave offences committed during the past fifteen months has been unprecedented in the Colony's history."—Captain G. Pritchard-Brown, Acting Commissioner of Police in Kenya, in a recent report.

"Veld-burning is generally condemned as a bad practice. From observations made here it is evident that much improvement of pastures can be achieved by rational burning at the right time of the year."—From the 1933 *Veterinary Report for Northern Rhodesia.*

"I still believe that a very considerable number of people in this Colony are not paying their fair share of taxation, and I am satisfied that this state of affairs must continue until some change in our fiscal system is made."—Sir Joseph Byrne, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

"An appointment we must look forward to very quickly is that of an economic adviser. I do not mean in Nyasaland—We want an advisory committee in London whereby the Protectorates and Colonies can know what the consumption is likely to be and then we can judge what we should produce."—The Hon. W. Tail-Bowie, speaking in the Legislative Council of Nyasaland.

"It is rather astonishing that Nyasaland remains comparatively unknown as an ideal place of residence for the man of moderate means. On £500 a year the settler with a few acres of his own, producing his own garden and dairy produce, could live in a princely and his time will be fully occupied and his distractions varied. Isn't this life, with a capital £, compared with the drab existence of a London suburb?"—Mr. G. F. Sayers, writing in *"The Crown Colonist."*

"There is no moral or other obligation on Government to attempt to provide at varying intervals unlimited grazing for stock-owners of any race. The practical remedy for overstocking does not lie in perpetual attempted piecemeal extensions of lands which in turn are by mismanagement converted into a desert, but rather in the provision of outlets, the culling of uneconomic stock, and the control and reconditioning of the pasture available."—Major P. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

**WHO'S WHO****231.—Mr. Arthur Cecil Hoey, M.L.C.**

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Mr. Hoey—"A.C." to most people in Kenya—first went to East Africa in 1904 for a shooting trip, but was so attracted by the country, that he decided to remain, and until 1912 he was a professional big game hunter, travelling in all parts of the country. Then he became deeply interested in land development schemes, to which he devoted himself until the outbreak of the War, through which he served with the East African Transport Corps. On demobilisation he took a prominent part in public affairs, and was one of the first nominated European members of the Kenya Legislative Council, being appointed to represent the Uasin Gishu. Large development schemes again claiming his attention, he retired from politics for about five years, until in the 1933 general election he was returned unopposed for the Uasin Gishu.

He has interests in sisal and stock, and on his homestead in the Cheraigan Hills, he is actively engaged in the dairying industry, and is working hard towards the establishment of a co-operative creamery at Eldoret. He is a member of the Jockey Club of Kenya and President of the Eldoret Racing Club, a keen golfer, and in the past has grown coffee, flax, maize, and wheat. In short, he has an unusually wide personal experience of Kenya's industries. Now, as Chairman of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., he is prominently identified with her gold mining industry, in which he has great faith.

## PERSONALIA.

Sir Abe Bailey leaves England to-morrow for South Africa.

The Rev. G. B. Hand is back again in Nyasaland after his holiday.

Mr. C. F. T. Doran has been appointed Resident Magistrate in Mombasa.

Mr. E. A. Cunningham has been appointed a Game Warden in Kenya.

Mr. David Epstein, the well-known Kenya merchant, has arrived in London.

Mr. J. A. Gillan, Civil Secretary in the Sudan, is back in Khartoum after his leave.

The Rt. Rev. A. L. Kitchen, Bishop of the Upper Nile, has been visiting Kampala.

Sir Harold Kittermaster, Governor of Nyasaland, is touring the Northern Province.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. A. Lucie-Smith have left Kenya for this country on leave.

Sir Hubert Young recently met the Maharaj Bikanir in Kasama, Northern Rhodesia.

Lady Northey shot a fine elephant near Makindu at the conclusion of her visit to East Africa.

We regret to learn of the death in Nyeri of Mr. P. A. Griffiths, of the Kenya Public Works Department.

Mr. C. M. Coke, Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika Territory, has been promoted District Officer.

The Bishop of Mauritius, after a diocesan visit to the Seychelles, has paid a friendly visit to Kenya and Uganda.

Mrs. Selwyn, who recently underwent an operation in Mombasa, is reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. C. Roden Buxton, who visited East Africa a couple of years ago, has just returned from a visit to West Africa.

Sir Campbell Mitchell-Cotts, B., and the Princesses Helène de la Tremoille are to be married in Paris on December 20.

Mr. D. K. Burner, an Assistant District Officer, has been appointed to act as private secretary to the Governor of Uganda.

Uganda officials on leave include Mr. J. C. Francis, Puisne Judge, and Dr. S. W. T. Lee, Senior Medical Officer.

We are glad to learn that Sir Donald Cameron's eyes, which have long given him trouble, are in a better state than was feared when he was recently invalided home from Nigeria.

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

Sir William and Lady Clark will sail on December 21 for South Africa, where Sir William succeeds Sir Herbert Stanley.

Dr. J. F. E. Bloss recently told the Khartoum Supper Club that he thought the history of Suakin dated back to B.C. 2500.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Governor of Uganda, attended the annual sports meeting in Kampala of the Uganda Police.

Mr. A. F. M. Crisp, general manager of the African Mercantile Company, and Mrs. Crisp have been visiting Kampala.

Colonel C. W. G. Walker, Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference, left England last week to return to Nairobi.

Mr. H. B. Emley, General Manager of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers, has returned to duty after a period of leave.

Captain L. C. Thomas, M.C., Second-in-command of the 56th Battalion of the K.A.R., has been gazetted as 2nd Patalion.

Mr. G. E. R. Sanders, M.B.E., has been appointed Comptroller and Private Secretary to the Governor-General of the Sudan.

Mrs. Arthur Turner, widow of the late Mr. Turner of Mount Elgon, is to marry Mr. Jack Haydon, of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

We regret to learn of the death in London last week of Major Arthur H. Upton, who will be remembered by many of our Kitale readers.

We regret to record the death of Mrs. J. M. Hastings, of Kenton College, who until August last was Miss Hilda Gardiner, of Brackenhurst, Kenya.

Mr. A. W. S. Hooper, Supervisor of Customs, and Mr. E. Wilkie, Superintendent of Prisons in Tanganyika, have sailed from Dar es Salaam on leave.

We regret to record the death from malaria in Turkana at the age of 29 of Mr. Ashley Erwin Roach, District Officer. He first arrived in Kenya in 1926.

Mr. J. Lindsay Allen, the well-known Tanganyika official, has had to undergo an operation for appendicitis, from which he is making a good recovery.

Mr. C. Gordon Brown, joint editor of the Union-Castle Company's "South and East African Year Book and Guide," left England last week to return to South Africa.

Mr. Gordon Cooper, Chairman of the Rhodesia Creameries, and founder and editor of *The African Observer*, has arrived in London. He will return to Southern Rhodesia by air mail in about a fortnight.

Dr. C. B. B. Reid, Senior Medical Officer, and Mr. H. C. Wilbourne, Senior Postmaster, are among the Kenya officials who have recently returned from leave to duty.

Mr. J. D. Harmer, F.R.C.S., etc., etc., has been appointed to act as Director of Medical Services in Northern Rhodesia, thus going automatically on to the Executive and Legislative Councils.

Colonel W. K. Tucker will, we learn, reach London from Kenya on Christmas Day, and hopes to stay for three or four weeks. Letters may be addressed c/o the Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly.

Dr. V. E. Euchs, leader of the Lake Rudolf Rift Valley Expedition, is on his way home by car from Nairobi. He will travel *via* the Sahara, and hopes to examine *en route* the Didinga Hills, in the Southern Sudan.

Mr. Douglas G. B. Leakey, of the Kenya Forestry Service, and Miss Beryl E. Jackson, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jackson, of High Cognor, Haslemere, are to be married in Nairobi on December 20.

Sir John Sturrock, who served for many years in Uganda, being at one time tutor to the Kabaka of Buganda, is on his way home from Basutoland on leave pending retirement from the Resident Commissionership of that Protectorate.

Mr. J. A. Hoogterp, who contributed the chapter on architecture to "Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow," and who is consulting architect to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, recently arrived in Lusaka by air from Nairobi.

Captain Henrique Galvao, who was in charge of the Portuguese Colonial Exhibition in Oporto, is to establish a permanent Colonial Exhibition at the headquarters of the Portuguese Tourist Organisation at 20 Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

Mr. P. J. Hill, manager of the Likanga Tea Estates, Nyasaland, has been married in Mlanje to Miss Mary Ethelreda Letts, daughter of the Rev. E. S. and Mrs. Letts, of Blyton, Gainsborough. Mr. Hill is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Hill, of Trinity Street, Gainsborough.

Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory, has left Dar es Salaam by the "Karanja" on leave, Mr. E. C. Richards being appointed to act as Chief Secretary in his absence. Mr. Richards, as our readers are aware, has since been promoted Commissioner for Basutoland.

Dr. W. M. Keatinge, Registrar-General; Dr. A. G. Thomson, Medical Officer; Mr. V. Liversage, Agricultural Economist; Dr. A. Gray Thompson, of the Medical Service; and Mrs. D. Edwards, Resident Magistrate, Nairobi, are among the officials from Kenya now on leave.

Mr. D. G. Hess, has resumed the managing editorship of *The Nyasaland Times*, which he directed from the middle of 1929 to 1933. The paper is now owned half by actual residents in the Protectorate and half by commercial companies with large stakes in the country. Mr. Hess also controls editorially *The Beira News*.

Some time ago the King of the Belgians promised the Prince of Wales a live okapi. One has now been caught by a Roman Catholic missionary in the Uele district of the Belgian Congo, and is on its way to England. The only live specimen now in captivity is in the Antwerp Zoological Gardens.

Mr. Hubert L. Cornish, engineer, of Nairobi, and late of Peru, son of an old Rand pioneer, Mr. F. K. Cornish, of Felixstowe, was married recently to Miss Gladys Appleyard, of Lima. Mr. Cornish is a member of the staff of Messrs. George North & Son, Nairobi, the well-known machinery merchants.

Lieutenant G. S. F. Middleton, formerly of the Imperial African Rifles, Dar es Salaam, has been seconded to the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence in order to assist in the compilation of the official history of the East African Campaign. He expects to return to Tanganyika in April next.

The Rev. A. Jalla, the veteran Barotseland missionary of the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, has written in *The Bulawayo Chronicle* a long, intimate, and interesting account of the life of the Mokwa Mataka, whose death we announced recently. Mr. Jalla considers 1832 is the correct year for the birth of that fine old chieftainess.

The *deeds* brought by Mr. and Mrs. J. E. C. Bailey against Mr. Ernest Carr, a director of Messrs. Carr Lawson & Co., of Nairobi, in connexion with certain words alleged to have been used by Mr. Carr to Mrs. Bailey, following the dismissal of her husband by the defendant company, has been dismissed with costs in the Supreme Court of Kenya.

His many friends in East Africa will learn with deep regret of the death in London last week of Mr. Alan Frederick Hogg, who served for many years in Nyasaland and Uganda. He first went to East Africa in 1908, as a magistrate in Uganda, and he was Attorney-General in Nyasaland from 1915 to 1918, in which year he was transferred to a similar office in Uganda.

The recent death of Brigadier-General F. J. Pink severs another link with the African campaigns, writes a correspondent to *The Manchester Guardian*, who adds:—

"Pink Bey was the fiercest warrior of that band of British heroes who made history in the reconquest of Egyptian Sudan. He was one of the officers commanding a Native battalion in the late Hector MacDonnell's brigade, which was nearly overwhelmed by the great counter-attack by Mad Heli's army at the Battle of Omdurman. This was a historic occasion, now almost forgotten, where the brigade was called upon to fight with its battalions back to back."

COLONEL D. O. TURNBULL, B.S.O., M.R.C.V.S., Chief Veterinary Officer in Nyasaland, has left Blantyre for South Africa on retirement.

After qualifying at the Royal Veterinary College in 1903, he joined the Royal Army Veterinary Corps in 1904, but resigned four years later to take up farming in the Cape Colony. At the outbreak of war he rejoined his old corps and served until 1916, when, upon the outbreak of the war in the South, he was awarded the D.S.O. in 1917. He entered the Colonial Service in 1922 as a veterinary officer in Northern Rhodesia, twice acted as Chief Veterinary Officer, and was promoted Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer in 1928. In 1930 he was promoted to take charge of the Department in Nyasaland.

## Colonial Credit Policy.

### A Reply to Major Grogan.

PRIME PLACE was given by *The Times* on Tuesday to an Anonymous reply to Major E. S. Grogan's article on Colonial credit, the main points of which we quoted last week.

The correspondent denounces the idea of embarking either upon sweeping and difficult modifications of existing contracts, or upon currency experiments of highly disputable value to the territories concerned, and declares that "appropriate remedies can be devised for the special malady if the burden of any Colony is too great to be borne."

Major Grogan's article is described as "a little more than a restatement of the grievances of primary producing countries generally in a time of economic depression and consequent low prices," and his point that the Colonies "have to serve their loans by the transfer of more than twice the mass of goods which resulted when the loans were distributed" is met by the retort:—  
"Since 1920 the service of the Colonial debt has been doubled in actual commodities, but between 1915 and 1920 the service of the pre-War debt was reduced to one-third in commodities, and even up to 1929 the service of the remaining pre-War debt called on the average for little more than half the volume of goods required at the time of borrowing. It does not appear that Major Grogan at any time suggested from 1914 to 1929 that the physical constancy in the burden of these pre-War loans should be maintained by increasing the amounts paid to the holders of the relevant Colonial stocks."

"If a new system is to be recommended it should at least be a two-way system, and one which would give those who might subscribe now to long term loans to the Colonies at 3% a chance of an increase in the rate of their interest if the sterling price level of Colonial products rises appreciably during the currency of the loan. Moreover, if, as Major Grogan appears to advocate, existing contracts are to be tolerated with no grounds of equity, is he prepared to offer compensation to holders of pre-War loans carrying low rates of interest for the disabilities they suffered during the period of relatively high primary prices between 1915 and 1929?"

"His underlying assumptions are (1) that every primary producing country, excepting the Colonial Empire and India, has depreciated its currency; and (2) that such depreciation provides 'substantial and immediate relief. Neither of these assumptions can be made without qualification."

"It is true that every country in the British Empire, including India and the Colonial Empire, has depreciated its currency by at least 40%; but what Major Grogan evidently refers to is a depreciation in relation to sterling. Of the Empire countries only the currencies of Australia and New Zealand are depreciated on sterling. Not Canada, South Africa, nor the Irish Free State, all of them primary producing countries, has any such depreciation or has found it necessary. Further, banking in primary producing countries in general, while it is true that some countries, such as Argentina and Denmark, show a depreciation even on sterling, others, such as Egypt, Norway, Sweden, and Estonia, are scarcely

depreciated at all, and yet others, such as the Dutch East Indies and Indo-China, are much above sterling. This is not of great importance except as indicating the need for scrutinising some of Major Grogan's more sweeping statements."

"Where critical attention seems most necessary is in his assumption that a depreciation of the currency of a primary producing country would provide substantial and immediate relief for those concerned from their internal money-measured obligations. It depends among other things on the nature and conditions of a Colony's production and markets, and generally on the multitude of trade rivals and suppliers, and on the behaviour of its factors governing the flow of competitive products into the world's principal markets. A depreciation of the currency may help in one set of circumstances and not in another. The extra monetary burden for a community with a heavy external debt and large indispensable imports is to use the words of a distinguished New Zealander—'direct, immediate, enormous, and irremediable.' In addition to the community's total money requirements from which that excess is to be met is elusive and uncertain."

"Some of Major Grogan's suggestions involve alteration of existing contracts. If such contracts are to be altered, presumably the attraction offered—since he does not mention the word repudiation—must be sufficient to induce a voluntary conversion. How such an inducement could be provided which would benefit the Colonial Governments it is difficult to imagine unless, as may be implied, some portion of the existing burden is to be assumed by the Imperial Government."

"Having devoted the greater part of his article to complaining of the existing burden of the public debt, it is astounding to find Major Grogan advocating further increases in that debt in the near future. Of some sort of salvage operation is required to make the Colonial Empire credit-worthy, how long is it to remain credit-worthy if substantial new borrowing is at once to be undertaken? And, if the Colonies are to be compensated for the admitted drawback of having borrowed substantial sums at high rates of interest in the post-war years, at those who now are to lend them money for 30 years at 3% to be dealt with leniently in the future when, as is not improbable during that long period, the value of their interest in terms of Colonial commodities sinks well below that of today?"

## East Africa Dinner Club.

MR. W. A. M. SIRI the New President.

MR. W. A. M. SIRI was elected President of the East Africa Dinner Club at last week's annual meeting, when Sir Humphrey Leggett was elected Vice-President.

Mr. C. W. Hobley and Dr. Charlesworth having resigned from the Committee, Messrs. Alexander Holm and R. A. Crofton were elected in their stead, the remaining members of the Committee being Lord Cranworth, Mr. C. Guy Eden, Mr. F. S. Jorgelson, Sir Alfred Sharpe, and the Commissioner for H. M. Eastern African Dependencies, Major J. Corbet Ward, Secretary of the Club.

It was decided that the annual dinner shall take place at the Savoy Hotel, London, on June 12, 1935.

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## Uganda Conditions Reviewed

By Major Eustace Scott.

In introducing to the Uganda Legislative Council his fifth consecutive Budget, Major Eustace Scott, the Chief Secretary, gave a most interesting and informative survey of the present financial and economic position and the future prospects of the Protectorate.

As a result of the excellent cotton crop last season, he said the surplus balances at the end of 1934 would be about £1,323,768, compared with £1,214,405 at December 31, 1933. For 1935 the revenue was estimated at £1,436,332, and the expenditure (including a payment into reserve of £36,000) at £1,435,000, or, after the elimination of contra-entries, £1,177,043 and £1,160,018 respectively. Government assumed a cotton crop for 1935 of 240,000 bales, and an average price for American Middling during the marketing season of 6-17d, which was the best quotation for May-futures when the estimates were prepared. He mentioned, incidentally, that Native cotton growers had received over £1,842,000 or 72.8% of the value of the crop during the season, and that it was estimated that they would receive £1,805,850 during the forthcoming season. Coffee exports had risen from 609,000 lbs. in 1931 to 1,007,447 cwt. in 1933, a figure which was considerably increased in 1934, and would be still further increased in 1935.

Everything went to show that the Native had not merely been able to sustain the burden of taxation, "heavy though that burden is recognised to be by universal consent, but has sustained its buoyancy."

Commenting on an increase by £3,000 in the estimated receipts from Customs duty on alcoholic beverages, especially articles of non-Native consumption, Major Scott said—

"Whether or not this is a pleasant feature of the schedule, I am unable to say. It may mean, as I hope and believe it does, that in spite of the imposition of a graduated poll tax the non-Native public have found it possible to maintain and even to extend their legitimate festivities. On the other hand, it may mean that a portion of the non-Native public have been driven to drink as the only recourse against the burden imposed upon them by a deaf and despotic Government."

Other passages from the speech were—

### Points from the Speech.

"The bicycle has now become a necessity amongst the Native population in most districts."

"It is hoped to extend successfully to the West Nile district the tobacco industry, which has developed so well in Bunyoro."

"Provision is made for an addition to the staff of Makerere College of lecturers in biology, botany, zoology, and allied subjects."

"In providing for the education of Native boys we have inevitably incurred an obligation to make adequate provisions for the education of Native girls."

"The successful development of the Protectorate's economic resources must depend on the degree in which it is found practicable in future to extend our educational services."

"The Game Departments is doing admirable work with the limited resources at its disposal. Before long the Council will have to provide for the substantial addition

to the staff of this Department to keep down the average annual increase of elephant herds, which constitute a permanent menace to Native cultivation."

"Provision is made for two additional field geologists."

"The Human Trypanosomiasis Research Institute is to function for one year further, in order that certain important lines of investigation which are of immense practical importance to Africa generally, and to Uganda in particular, may be completed. In accordance, however, with the present decision the Institute will be closed down at the end of 1935."

"Five additional nursing sisters will be posted primarily for duty in Native hospital outstations, so that District Medical Officers may be left more free to tour their districts, with a view to maintaining a campaign against the cause of disease, instead of being largely tied, as they are at present, to the treatment of disease after it has appeared."

"It has been necessary to make provision for an additional £8,000 for pensions and gratuities. The full effect of the salary scales introduced in 1926 has not yet been felt, and Council must anticipate steadily increasing commitments in pensions and gratuities during the next few years."

"The Commissioner of Police and all his staff are to be warmly congratulated."

"As the Native tribes became more sophisticated, it is inevitable that daring and ingenious criminals will appear in increasing numbers."

"The serious defect in our organisation for the prevention of crime is the lack of a properly constituted juvenile reformatory. There is a juvenile section to the Kampala prison, but I am sure that all expert criminologists and sociologists would agree in condemning such an arrangement as being highly unsatisfactory and ultimately ineffective. What is wanted is a reformatory entirely distinct from any gaol, which should be conducted by a specially trained and qualified staff."

"We may be confident that our agricultural production will expand considerably during the next few years."

"The net expenditure for 1935 is estimated to exceed the estimated net expenditure for 1934 by approximately £66,000. This excess may be very roughly allocated as follows: sinking fund charges on the public debt, £3,000; additional pensions and gratuities, £8,000; normal increments of salary, £2,300; cost of new major services to which I have specifically alluded, £14,000; additional public works extraordinary, £18,000; and the balance, £6,500, to minor services, both recurrent and non-recurrent."

### An East African in Germany.

"Not long ago an Englishman was flying himself back to England from East Africa, and one evening he decided that he would spend the night in a certain large Bavarian city. The aerodrome was not marked on his map, so he flew around the city until he saw a populous flying-ground beneath him. He landed among a considerable number of aeroplanes, and almost before his machine had come to rest a host of men gesticulating wildly and flourishing revolvers surrounded him. The Englishman was not allowed to clamber out of his machine, and was, as far as possible, prevented from seeing the machines which stood about him and which were being rapidly taken to their hangars. As soon as the field was cleared, the Englishman was ordered to take off at once for the civil aerodrome on the other side of the city." — From an article in "The Spectator."

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## LATEST MINING NEWS

## Tanganyika Diamond & Gold Fifty Per Cent Commission to Underwriters

TANGANYIKA Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd., which is incorporated in the Union of South Africa, records a loss of £9,139 for the twelve months ended June 30.

In last year's accounts the authorised and issued capital stood at £150,000; both amounts have now been raised to £450,000 all in 5s. shares. The increase in capital of £300,000 has provided the company with £225,000 of new working capital. In the same period the balance sheet value of the property has advanced from £62,675 to £136,903.

Apart from the undermentioned properties, the company holds over six-sevenths of the share capital of Kilima Mines, Ltd., which owns 110 claims situated a few miles within the border of Kenya and in fairly close proximity to the Maji Moto and Mara properties owned by the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Company. Recently some 15 sq. miles have been pegged under E.P.L. for gold and 5 sq. miles in the Kimberlite area of the Shinyanga district.

The report gives the following details of the company's properties:

**Mabuki.**—Approximately 450 acres in the Manangwa district of Tanganyika. There has been improvement in the diamond recoveries, a notable feature being the finding of a 421 carat stone, which was valued at £1,470. The operations in winning diamonds here have paid for themselves this year, the first time for years.

### Big Low-Grade Proposition.

**Maji Moto.**—There is a wide body of ore at this mine of comparatively low value. A shaft is being sunk to 150 ft. to crosscut the lode and examine it at depth. The claims covering the property, known as the "German Claims" lie within this area and have been extensively worked on several lodes from the surface by our predecessors. It is hoped that these properties will result in opening a big low-grade payable proposition.

**Mara.**—Claim area of 220 acres in an area of 10 sq. miles held under E.P.L. in the Mara district of Tanganyika. A Nissen four-stamp battery has been erected. Many reefs have been located in the company's area, and development is being proceeded with on 5 of the known reefs with distinctly payable results. The existence of other lodes in this area has been reported, but time has only permitted the close examination of those that are at present being developed. The reef known as No. 1 and another called Golden Glory are opening up very well. The deepest work on No. 1 lode has exposed ore assaying ounces.

**Lupa and Sira Rivers.**—Four square miles of E.P.L. in the Mbeya district situated just above the junction of the rivers and Lake Rukwa. They seem certain to contain large quantities of gold. They are traversed near their lower ends by intrusive bars, which have apparently served as dam walls and prevented the alluvial detritus which would be carried into the lake. These areas are being actively prospected by two alluvial engineers with "placer" experience for the testing of deposits.

**Kenya-Tanganyika Border.**—Special reservation of 100 sq. miles. This concession is being actively explored, but so far no payable occurrences have been located.

A surprising item of the assets side of the balance sheet is "under-writing commission, £75,000," that being stated in the report to represent "the commission paid to the underwriters for undertaking the subscription of the 600,000 shares created in the latter part of last year." As all the company's shares are of 5s. denomination, the underwriters received £75,000 for under-writing shares to the value of £150,000 at the non-ungenerous rate of 50%. In that respect at least the company must have set a new record for East Africa.

### Proposed Eldoret-Kakamega Road.

The Eldoret Municipal Board proposes that an immediate survey be made to reduce the road distance between Eldoret and Kakamega from 64 to 40 miles. If Government cannot pay, the Board is willing to undertake the survey and to forego £4,000 of the £5,000 due for hard-surfacing the main roads through the town, so as to finance the construction of the 24 miles of new road necessary.

## Kentan & Kimingini Progress Good News from Kenya and Tanganyika

**Kentan Gold Areas Limited.**—KAKAMEGA, Kibibi: A comprehensive diamond drilling programme is in hand for testing the deposit at depth. *Fantas Reef*, No. 1 borehole cut the vein at 100 ft. and assayed 10.6 dwts. gold per ton over a true width of 33 1/2 in., equal to 376 inch-dwts. No. 2 borehole, 200 ft. east of No. 1, has given assays, between 438 and 723 ft., of 1.2 to 6.8 dwts. gold per ton, or an average value of 3.5 dwts. per ton over a true width of 103 in., equal to 480 inch-dwts. No. 3, vertical borehole, 400 ft. east of No. 1, cut the vein at 181 to 192 ft., equal to assays averaged 3 dwts. over 41 in. true width, equal to 328 inch-dwts. TANGANYIKA, TARRIMORE, *Sanza Concessions.* Good progress has been made with the opening up of the principal ore bodies on the Sanza Concession, a few miles south of Lake Victoria. Active exploration has concentrated along the extensive strike of the ore-body occurring over a wide area to determine the most productive points to be selected for future development. The results obtained are as follows: *Star Comet Reef.* In No. 1 shaft at 50 ft. the first ore-body has been driven for 100 ft., assaying 5 dwts. over a width of 37 1/2 in., and on the parallel body an average of 14 dwts. over 49 in. or 705 ft. has been exposed. The full width of ore in each case has not been determined. Main crosscuts are still being driven in Shaft No. 2; and at 50 ft. west air-assaying 2.2 dwts. over 40 ft. it has been encountered. The east crosscut disclosed an ore-body assaying 31 dwts. gold per ton over 60 in. width. *Lone Cone Reef.* In No. 2 shaft the lateral extension of the ore channel has been traced for 300 ft. by drives and crosscuts. It may be assumed that an ore-body 270 ft. long, assaying 30 dwts. per ton over an average width of 33 ft. has been proved. On the eastern end of the mine five crosscuts indicate a body 65 ft. long by 35 ft. wide, with gold content averaging 65 dwts. *Star Comet Reef.* The quartzose vein passing into north of contact formation has been proved by adit for 120 ft. to carry 8.7 dwts. over 52 in.

### At Least Three Mines at Sanza.

After spending considerable time on the property, Dr. Ernest Parsons, D.Sc., M.I.M.M., F.G.S., the company's geologist, has reported most favourably on the geological formation affecting the economic future. He considers that the gold values are closely related to a series of extensive contacts over a wide area. The contacts are of two natures. These dykes consist of quartz and feldspar porphyry of pre-Cambrian origin typical to other goldfields.

Dr. Parsons is of opinion that additional parallel bodies may be expected, and the main contacts will extend to reasonable mining depths, and provide a large tonnage that can be profitably mined, also that there is little indication of surface enrichment or impoverishment at depth. The area is regarded as one of considerable promise, fully justifying the development policy outlined in the report. The opening up of at least three successful mines on the area is looked on as probable. Development work is to be intensified and Mr. F. H. B. Leggett, M.I.M.M., is leaving shortly to take charge of operations.

**Kimingini Gold Mining Company Limited.**—The second progress report of Sir Robert Williams & Co. states: At the end of October the main three-compartment shaft on the Kimingini Mine has reached a depth of 120 ft., 22 ft. on the first level. Shaft No. 1 had then reached a depth of 33 ft. below the first level. Shaft No. 4 has been equipped with steel headgear, hoist, hoist-house and ore bin, and is now ready for raising ore from the first level. Winzes B and C are hoisted through to the first level and ready for starting to begin. Five other winzes from the surface to the first level are in progress. A stack dump of development ore is being made at the head of the mill site. The main first level drive progressed 111 ft. during October. The general office buildings are now completed. Machine shops, carpenters' and smiths' shops are also completed and in commission, as also are a store, canteen, temporary lighting plant and residential quarters for staff. Excavation work on the power house site is completed and the building has been shipped. The turbines and alternators are ready for testing and will be shipped shortly. The design of the smelting plant is practically completed. A series of geophysical tests are in progress to ascertain the possibility of tracing vein extensions and underground displacements by this means. Three winzes are being sunk from the surface on *Musegani Reef* and were 20, 40 and 58 ft. deep respectively at the end of October. *Alluvial Gold.*—*Valakoa Claims.* Shifting has begun in this area. *Falakiya Areas.* Banka drilling across the bed of the Yala River is progressing normally. It is hoped shortly to be able to give a full evaluation of the alluvial gold in this area.

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## A Share Worth Attention.

### L. A. G. Interest in East Africa.

LAST WEEK *East Africa* reported important finds on the Rosterman Mine at Kakamega, an option over which is to be exercised by the Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, in which, we stated, London, Australian and General Exploration Co., Ltd., held over 140,000 shares, which, though standing in the company's books at 1s. each, had been dealt in unofficially at late at 2s. That statement was correct until a few days ago, but the holding of London, Australian and General in Tanami has now been increased to 700,000 shares (out of a total of 1,057,000 issued shares) by the issue at par of four shares for every one previously held. Tanami shares, which will be quoted on the Stock Exchange within a few days, are selling unofficially at 2s. 6d. (equivalent to 12s. 6d. for the old shares), which gives the L.A.G. holding a market capitalisation of £87,500, or almost exactly half the paid-up capital of £178,479.

The Tanami Company is expected by its directors to earn an annual profit of £300,000 from the Rosterman Mine. As L.A.G. hold rather more than a one-third interest, their dividends would be approximately £100,000, which, if L.A.G. received nothing from any of its other interests, would easily enable it to pay something like 50% to its shareholders.

Whatever allowances be made from these estimates in the name of prudence, L.A.G. appears to be a share with East African mining interests which is seriously undervalued at the present price of about 2s. 10d. for the 2s. 6d. share.

### Mining Personalities.

Mr. W. E. Goode recently arrived back from Tanganyika and is now in London.

Sir Humphrey Egggett has joined the board of East Africa Mining Areas, Ltd., which was recently registered with a capital of £100,000.

Mr. R. Murray-Hughes, until recently Government Geologist in Kenya, and now consulting engineer on the staff of Kenya Consolidated, Ltd., has arrived in London.

Mr. F. S. ("Jerry") White, who has arrived on leave from Tanganyika for the first time in eight years, has lately been digging for alluvial gold near Mikese, on the Ruwu River.

Mr. E. C. Bloomfield, has been engaged as general manager of the properties in Tanganyika and Kenya of the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd., and he will take over from Mr. Milligan almost immediately.

Mr. J. H. Bellasis, assistant engineer of the London & Rhodesian Mining & Land Co., who has several times visited properties in various parts of Kenya and Tanganyika, has resigned in order to become manager of the Wende Mine, Kenya. He is entering upon his duties immediately.

Captain A. H. Moreing, Chairman of the Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., which has decided to exercise its option over the Rosterman Mine, Kakamega, is due to reach the property tonight by air on his way back from South Africa, and will probably remain for a week or ten days. He is due in London early in the New Year.

### Congo's Rich Mining Promise.

"The whole of the Eastern Province of the Belgian Congo is nothing but a vast potential Kilo Moto," declared Colonel Moulart in an interview with *L'Echo de la Bourse* in Brussels.

### Southern Rhodesian Gold.

In the past twenty-five years Southern Rhodesia has produced 16,785,510.92 oz. of gold, which at present prices would be worth a hundred million pounds.

### Rhodesia.

Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., announces a profit for the year to July 31 of £164,115, which, added to £85,510 brought forward, makes a total of £249,625 standing to the credit of profit and loss account. From this sum an interim dividend of 7% was paid, and there remains a balance of £207,266, which it is proposed to carry forward. Though no final dividend for the year is to be paid, it is intended to pay an interim dividend of 7½% less tax, in respect of the current year.

The company owns a very considerable shareholding in East Rand Consolidated, Ltd., the first subsidiary of which, the Spaarwater Gold Mining Company, Ltd., has recently been incorporated in South Africa with a capital of £2,000,000. The Spaarwater Company will shortly make an issue of shares to shareholders of East Rand Consolidated, Ltd., and apart from Rhodesian Corporation's participation as shareholders of East Rand Consolidated, Ltd., arrangements have been made for Rhodesian Corporation to act as guarantors for a part of the working capital, for which the Corporation will receive options on Spaarwater shares which, in the opinion of the directors, will become very valuable. Arrangements for the formation of other subsidiaries by East Rand Consolidated are in progress.

During the year 26,385 tons of ore were milled on the Corporation's Fred Mine, and 13,139.458 oz. of gold were recovered, the net profit being £30,000.

### Rezende Capital Increase.

Rezende Mines, Ltd., operating in Southern Rhodesia, propose to sub-divide each of the 58 shares into five shares of 1s. each, and to increase the capital by the creation of 250,000 new shares of 1s. each. The present capital is £237,500. It is proposed to offer 250,000 of the new shares to shareholders at 8s. per share, on the basis of one new share for every three 1s. shares, with the option to purchase, on or before March 31, 1937, 50,000 new 1s. shares at 20s. each, in the proportion of one option share for every five of the 250,000 new shares. The increased capital, a resolution concerning which will be proposed at an extraordinary general meeting to be held in Salisbury on February 28, will enable the company to acquire promising mining properties near the Rezende Mine, and to permit the opening and development of the Penhalonga Mine.

### Bushtick Promise.

Bushtick Mines (1934), Ltd., recently held their first annual general meeting in Bulawayo. The Hon. H. U. Moffat, Chairman of the company, who presided, stated that the consulting engineer's estimate that in eight months the available ore reserves will amount to 250,000 tons, averaging 4.7 dwts., and that orders had been placed for a milling plant with an estimated monthly capacity of 10,000 tons, and for a steam turbo-generator power plant. The Chairman believed that work done justified the confidence he had that the Bushtick would prove a sound and profit-making mine, with possibilities of developing into a big proposition.

### Rhodesia Minerals Concession.

Rhodesia Minerals Concession, Ltd., announces that an agreement has been entered into with the British South Africa Company whereby the exclusive prospecting rights which are held by the company have been extended until December 31, 1940. The consideration for this extension is the allotment to the British South Africa Company of 40,000 shares of 2s. 6d. each fully paid. Prospecting and geological traversing of the company's concession have proceeded systematically throughout the year. The company's capital was recently reorganised.

### Nine Years of Hope Deferred.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Southern Rhodesia Base Metals Corporation was held in London yesterday for the purpose of considering a resolution authorising the voluntary winding up of the company. The position is that to-day the concern is without any assets whatsoever. The company, which was formed in 1925, has not paid a dividend on its issued capital of £222,702. It owned base metal and gold claims and farms and operations were suspended in June, 1934.

### Active Assayers.

The Metallurgical Department in Southern Rhodesia has done nearly 4,000 assays in the year.



**The Rhokana Corporation.**

THE STRENGTH of the financial position of the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., was emphasised by Sir Auckland Geddes, the Chairman, at the twelfth annual ordinary general meeting in Mozambique when he said that the Corporation had a reserve of £81,000 over £1,000,000 tons of copper in its mines, an asset carried on the balance sheet at £14,200,000, while the £1,794,000 spent on developing the mines appeared also held £2,758,586 at only £45,174. The Corporation also held 2,758,586 shares in Mutitua Copper Mines, Ltd., for which £1,007,721 had been paid. Those shares were not quoted, but were considered a very conservative figure.

On Tuesday £1,000,000 of 5% Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares of the Corporation were offered to the public at 2s. by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, who had acquired a block of £1,500,000. Out of the proceeds a loan of £250,000 from the British South Africa Co. is to be repaid by the Corporation; the balance is intended for the development and equipment of the Mindula Mine.

**London and Rhodesian.**

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., announces that profits for the year ended June 30 rose from £107,100 for 1932-33 to £153,237, due partly to an increase from £91,615 to £98,130 in the profit on sale of shares. A sum of £25,000 is written off livestock, and £1,580 is written off for loss sustained on ranching and farming. A final dividend of 2½% is proposed (again making 7½% for the year), together with an interim dividend of 5% in respect of the current year; both dividends being payable on the 128,462 shares issued since June 30 last. The report refers to the almost unprecedented mining activity during the year, and states that the past two years have been a period of feverish prospecting activity in Southern Rhodesia. This has meant a great increase in the number of properties to be inspected, and several have shown sufficient promise to warrant taking up development options. Farming and ranching operations were again severely affected by the drought.

**Copper Shareholders' Association.**

The Acting Committee of the recently formed Copper Shareholders' Association, which consists of Sir Henry Newman Barwell, Mr. Henry Rule, and Major John Hawkins, has co-opted Sir Anthony Dering and Major-General Sir Frederick C. Poole as additional members. The number of copper shareholders who have indicated their willingness to support the Association now exceeds 4,000.

**Oppenheimer Group for Tanganyika.**

The Anglo-American Corporation (Oppenheimer group) is to prospect two concessions of some 330 and 600 sq. miles respectively in the Maswa district of Tanganyika, certain E.P.L. areas in the Lupia and Rungwe districts, all being covered by exclusive prospecting licences granted to Major C. E. Walsh during his last visit to the Territory.

**New Bank at Kakamega.**

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has opened a branch office in Kakamega.

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power—large  
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SYSTEMS: 3 phase, 4 wire 50 cycles AC and 240 volts.

OFFICE IN EAST AFRICA: NAIROBI, MOMBASA, NAKURU, ELDORET, ISIYU, KISumu, KERICHO, MALDEN STREET, E.C.O.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

**Progress Reports.**

**Kenya-Uganda Minerals Exploration, Ltd.**—Week ending October 20: Output, 24,210 ozs. of gold.

**Revende.**—Tons milled in October, 6,500; gold recovered, 5,455 ozs.; value, at £7 1s., £10,267; net profit, £5,508.

**Sherwood Star.**—Ore milled in October, 5,800 tons; gold recovered, 1,350 ozs.; value, at £8 1s., £9,560; net profit, £1,542.

**Rhodesian Corporation.**—Fred. Mine. Output for November, 2,300 tons; working profit (including estimated premium), £3,800.

**Gabari Gold.**—November output, 500 tons; yield, including evaniding, 452 oz. fine gold. The mine working expenditure is estimated at £1,760.

**De Beers.**—Output for November: 12,200 tons crushed; yield, 1,344 oz. gold, 3,000 tons accumulated slimes treated yielded 210 oz. gold; estimated profit (gold at £6 10s. an ounce), £2,437.

**Wanderer.**—Tons crushed in October, 46,700; value, £30,504; net profit, £7,517. In this case gold was stated at £7. Directors' report for the year ended June 30 shows that 100,000 tons had been milled. Total yield, 29,657 oz. oz. Revenue from gold, £261,667; costs per ton, 16s. 0 7/2; working profit, £108,353.

**Cam and Moto Gold.**—Motor mine No. 30 level. Crosscut at 5 ft. north from main crosscut exposed foot wall "B" reef having a width of 10 ft. 6 in. and a net reduced value of 100s. and a reduced value of 116s. a ton. Tons milled in October, 25,800; gold recovered, 8,834 fine ozs.; value, at £7 1s., £62,283; net profit, £35,027.

**Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co.**—Mara No. 1 reef. No. 4 winze is now 138 ft. from the surface, the assay value to dwts. across 27 in. at 120 ft. and 18.4 dwts. across 24 in. at 125 ft. A new reef has been located approximately 1,000 yards east of the Gold in Glory workings. The strike so far exposed is 500 ft. in length and widths of reef vary up to 50 in., exposing encouraging values.

**Taji Goldfields.**—Developments in October at Amelia section. In Cullen shaft 2nd level, 60 ft. sampled in north drive and 66 ft. in the south gave an average assay value of 4.0 dwts. over 55 in. for 120 ft. sampled. No. 4 shaft was sunk to a total depth of 124 ft., the assay values being as follows: 300 ft., 9 dwts. over 36 in.; 105 ft., 4.7 dwts. over 28 in.; 110 ft., 5.5 dwts. over 47 in.; 115 ft., 7.4 dwts. over 48 in.; 120 ft., 4.3 dwts. over 57 in. No. 5 shaft was sunk to a total depth of 514 ft. and sampled to 45 ft., giving an average assay value of 5.0 dwts. over 30 in.

**Territorial Outputs.**

Southern Rhodesia's September outputs were: gold, £24,950; silver, £231; coal, £23,807; chrome ore, £26,715; asbestos, £38,711; iron pyrites, £584; tungsten, £2,050; tin, £243; totalling (with other minerals of small account) £554,100.

Northern Rhodesia's September outputs were: gold, £275; copper, £338,105; zinc, £20,858; manganese ore, £275; cobalt, £33,800; mica, £54. Total, £1,303,422.

**Kasempa Gold.**

Encouraging reports of rich gold finds reach us from the Kasempa district of Northern Rhodesia, where in pre-war days there was a persistent optimism which never resulted in anything payable, despite the fact that quite a lot of work was done at different points. The names of Messrs. Severts, Fryberg, McEvoy and others will occur to many old-timers in this connexion. It really looks as if the rich strike in which they had so much faith may be made at last.

"Early everything has still to be learned concerning Ugandan gold," says The Financial News.

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# East African Share Prices. New Safari Organisation.

## London Mining Market Movements.

	Last week	This week
Andera Syndicate	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Bushtick Mines (20s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Cam & Mack (2s. 6d.)	67s. 6d.	73s. 9d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	46s. 3d.	58s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	8s. 9d.	9s. 6d.
Gabalt Goldfields (2s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	13s. 0d.	28s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	13s. 8d.	14s. 7 1/2d.
Kagera (Tanganika) (5s.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Kaunda (Sudan) (2s.)	8s. 6d.	3s. 0d.
Kwaitani (10s.)	11s. 0d.	11s. 3d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	9s. 0d.	8s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Kiminyoi (10s.)	13s. 9d.	13s. 9d.
Loanewa Concessions (5s.)	1s. 10 1/2d.	1s. 9 1/2d.
Lauri Gold Areas	6s. 9d.	7s. 6d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 7 1/2d.	2s. 10 1/2d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 7 1/2d.	5s. 7 1/2d.
Mashaba (1s.)	1s. 1 1/2d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
Rezende	55s. 0d.	55s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 3d.
Rhodesia Katanga	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	8s. 9d.	9s. 6d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	8s. 4 1/2d.	8s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	7s. 6d.	8s. 3d.
Rhokana (1s.)	8 1/2d.	8 1/2d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	23s. 0d.	23s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	8s. 9d.	9s. 3d.
Sherwood Starr	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Tanganika Concessions (1s.)	11s. 3d.	11s. 6d.
Tanganika Concessions 10% Pref.	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Tanganika Diamonds (5s.)	5s. 7 1/2d.	—
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	£103 0s.	£103 10s.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	23s. 0d.	23s. 0d.
Watende (5s.)	5s. 10 1/2d.	6s. 0d.
Zambesia Exploring	15s. 9d.	16s. 3d.

GENERAL.

British South Africa (15s.)	21s. 6d.	21s. 3d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	35s. 0d.	34s. 6d.
Imperial Airways	4s. 6d.	4s. 3d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Mombasa and Canton	55s. 0d.	54s. 6d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	3s. 9d.	4s. 0d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	29s. 6d.	31s. 0d.
Victoria Falls Power	£6 13s. 9d.	£6 45s. 0d.
Pref.	46s. 6d.	35s. 9d.

**Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate.**

Particulars of the Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., were published last week in accordance with the regulations of the London Stock Exchange.

Of the authorised capital of £100,000 in 1s. shares, £92,870 has been paid up, of which £76,331 remains as working capital, which is considered ample by the directors, who are Captain A. H. Moring (Chairman), Mr. E. A. Loring, Colonel G. J. S. Scovell, G.B.E., and Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick, M.P.

In June 1933, the company acquired from the Rosterman Mining Syndicate an option until December 31, 1934, over 600 hectares in the Kibiriri area of Kakamega. On the exercise of the option the Rosterman Syndicate is to receive £12,000 in cash and 30% of the paid-up capital of the new company, with the further provision that the Syndicate shall receive the same proportion of any increase of capital within the next five years. One-half only of the Rosterman option is the property of the Tanami Syndicate.

During the option period the owners have crushed from the outcrop workings of the Horst, Rose and No. 1 reefs 1000 tons for a 2.20 oz. of gold, which, with the tailing values, indicates a head value of about 3 oz. per ton.

The members of the Rosterman Syndicate are Messrs G. J. F. Forbes-Mahgan, H. W. Foster, N. A. Ross, and G. W. Ross, all of Kenya Colony.

**Where is Mr. Day Williams?**

Can any reader supply information as to the whereabouts of Mr. Day Williams? An old friend of his, now in Zanzibar, is anxious to get into touch with him.

## £25,000 Company Registered in England.

SAFARI (AFRICA), LTD., registered with a capital of £25,000 in 80,000 6% Participating Preference shares of 5s. each, and 100,000 Ordinary shares of 1s. each, has just offered for public subscription the above-mentioned number of Preference shares, of which the directors and their friends have applied for 20,040 shares. After payment of the Preference dividend of 6%, the Ordinary shares are to receive the same percentage, and any divisible balance will then be distributed in the proportion of one-third to the Preference and two-thirds to the Ordinary shareholders.

The directors are Sir John Sandeman Allen, C.B.E., (Chairman), and Messrs. Marmaduke Arundel Wetherell, Osborne David Phillips, Shaw Desmond, and Richard Montague Phillips. Mr. David Phillips will be managing director in London, while his brother, Mr. Richard Phillips, a professional big game hunter of ten years' experience, and Mr. Wetherell, the film director and producer, will operate the East African end of the business.

The company will not merely organise big game and fishing safaris, but promote travel parties and conduct educational and vocational visits to Africa of public schoolboys and university men and women. A head-quarter camp is to be established outside Amusha, with further camps on the Serengeti Plains and in the Ngongoro Crater. The prospectus states that the charges for such visits, including passages to and back by air or sea, licences, gratuities, and every possible expense, should range from £175 to £500, according to the period occupied and individual requirements.

**Substantial Profits Estimated.**

It is the intention of the company to produce an extensive series of African, Indian, and other Empire nature films, showing the fauna and flora of the different countries, Native life and customs, scenic beauties, etc., and it is stated that the company is offering a guaranteed market for films of this kind; the distributors of which will, on approved production pay a nominal sum per film on account of royalties which should exceed in each case the actual cost of production. This film-making is to be under the direction of Mr. Wetherell, whose extensive personal knowledge of African cinematography is well known to our readers.

The managing director estimates that the first trading account will show a profit on safaris of £22,450, and on films of £10,000, giving a net profit of £11,700 after meeting operation and general expenses of £4,500, setting aside £3,375 for salaries in London and Africa and office expenditure, and allowing £1,500 for contingencies.

The estimate of £10,000 for profit on films is based on the production of 20 reels per annum, which are normally expected to produce at least £750 per reel after deducting all printing, film, and distributing costs. A programme of 20 reels is planned for the first year, but since the full benefit of the returns will not be reaped during the first twelve months, the profit estimate is reduced to £250 per reel. A letter is quoted from a London printing agency stating that six one-reel films entitled "Interviewing Wild Animals" grossed approximately £1,500 per reel. The estimated profit on safaris is based upon securing 100 travellers in the twelve months.

The proceeds of the issue, after payment of preliminary expenses and the cost of establishing the company's base in Africa, will provide some £5,000 of working capital, which the directors consider ample for their purpose.

Of the Ordinary shares, 70,000 each have been allotted to the Messrs. Phillips, and 20,000 to Mr. Wetherell, in respect of services already rendered. Expenses incurred, and Messrs. O. D. Phillips, R. M. Phillips, and Mr. A. Wetherell have each been granted options to purchase 20,000 at par for cash until the end of next year.

The company's registered office is at 3 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

**P.E.A. Reorganisation.**

Portuguese East Africa is to be administratively divided into three provinces, instead of the present seven. The headquarters will be at Lourenço Marques, Quelimane (probably to be transferred later to Beira), and Napulo. Each province will be divided into seven districts, each of which will be subdivided into sub-districts.

## East African Estates, Ltd. Minister's Knuckles Rapped Over Sisal Duties Threat.

### Position of Subsidiary Companies.

EAST AFRICAN ESTATES LTD., report a loss for the year ended March 31, of £6,523, which brings to £12,854 the total loss carried forward.

The authorised and issued capital is £260,000, and properties in Kenya stand in the balance sheet at £36,348, loans to Evans Bros. (Kenya) Ltd., and Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates, Ltd., at £15,106 and £20,367 respectively, while investments in subsidiary companies are given as £31,084 in the British Colonial Provision Co., Ltd., £65,802 in Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates, Ltd., and £126,593 in Evans Bros. (Kenya) Ltd.

The subsidiary companies show an aggregate loss. The profit of the British Colonial Provision Co. in reserve and available for dividend amounted at March 31 to £2,458. The accumulated losses of the Central Coffee Estates to March 31 amounted to £60,074 (of which £53,222 concerns the holding company in proportion to its shareholding), and the accumulated losses of Evans Bros. to February 28, 1934, amounted to £71,510 (of which £38,084 concerns the holding company in proportion to its shareholding). The auditors' report on the balance sheet of Central Coffee Estates contains the clause that "nothing has been written off since June 30, 1934, for depreciation of buildings, etc., recommended by the East African officials."

The directors of the East African Estates cannot place a valuation on the company's investments, but say:—

"The British Colonial Provision Co., in which your company holds over 80% of the paid-up capital, earned a profit for the year ended March 31, and a dividend of 5% has been declared.

"Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates, Ltd., in which your company holds all the debentures and over 87% of the share capital, experienced a small crop of all its plantations, and showed a loss of £10,338. During the year it became apparent that in respect of one of the estates, which was the subject of a prior mortgage, the crop of coffee would not be sufficient to enable the mortgage interest to be paid. Every effort was made to dispose of this estate, but no offers were obtained sufficient to cover the principal money due under the mortgage. The property has been surrendered to the mortgagee, who has accepted it in full settlement of his loan. As a result of this surrender £16,642 has been written off.

"Evans Brothers (Kenya) Ltd., in which your company holds all the debentures and about 54% of the issued share capital, showed a loss of £12,346. The directors' policy of gradual liquidation remains unchanged, small areas being sub-let for short periods to keep the farms in saleable condition. Further amounts were received during the year on account of assets sold, and the total amount so received to the date of the balance sheet was £25,376."

### East African Sugar.

The Directors of Agriculture of Kenya and Tanganyika and the Acting Director of Agriculture of Uganda have been appointed members of the Commission under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Webb to inquire into the position of the East African sugar industry. The only comprehensive public statement on this subject, which is known to have been under consideration by the East African Governors' Conference for a long time, is made in "Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow" by Major F. Turner, President of East African Sugar Association.

PARLIAMENTARY questioners of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, says *The Independent*, "have not succeeded in securing the categorical withdrawal of his threat to impose a prohibitive duty by Great Britain upon imports of binder twine from the Colonial Empire." Our contemporary continues:—

"The Colonial Secretary refuses to meet a direct challenge, but has so far eaten his words as to fall back on the vague declaration that 'these rare cases of a conflict of interests between manufacturers in this country and Colonial interests were eminently matters which should be susceptible of satisfactory agreement between friends concerned.'"

"It is a different thing from the first intimation made by the Colonial Office on his behalf that, failing a satisfactory agreement between the Tanganyika Cordage Company and the Rope, Twine and Net Manufacturers' Federation, he would have no alternative but to inform the Chancellor that he would not oppose the imposition of a prohibitive duty. The conclusion to be drawn is that Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister has had his knuckles rapped by a higher authority because of the publicity which one or two organs of the Press have secured for his original threat."

## Italian-Ethiopian Border Clash.

### Heavy Casualties among Somali Askari.

Sixty Italian Somali soldiers were killed and some 400 wounded in an attack made last week by Abyssinians upon an isolated Native garrison at the Wells of Ualual, on the border of Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland. Two Italian aeroplanes afterwards bombed the attacking party, which retreated and left behind arms, munitions, tents and animals. The incident occurred at a place where the frontier appears not to have been traced with absolute precision.

The Ethiopian Minister in Rome has strongly protested to the Italian Foreign Office, declaring that the Italians were the aggressors; and adding that the wells at Ualual are about 60 miles on the Ethiopian side of the Border. The Italians, on the other hand, argue that they have used the wells for years and erected blockhouses around them. Representatives of both nations have agreed that the incidents should not be exaggerated.

Later reports show that members of a joint British-Ethiopian Boundary Commission, headed by Colonel Clifford, had previously reached the wells at Ualual, where they were discussing the grazing rights of the nomad tribes which periodically cross the frontier of British Somaliland. He and his party were provided with an Ethiopian escort, but when they reached the wells they were confronted with an Italian captain and his troops, who refused to allow Colonel Clifford and his party to make camp. Finding his efforts to smooth things over unsuccessful, Colonel Clifford returned to Berber and reported the position.

### To Survey East Africa

Sir Malcolm Hailey, who last week retired from the Governorship of the United Provinces, thereupon leaving Allahabad for Delhi—and who, as *East Africa* was the first newspaper to announce, is to undertake an important survey of main problems in Eastern Africa—has received high tribute in the Indian Press. *The Statesman* says:—

"Sir Malcolm Hailey has been the greatest Service Governor of recent times, and his retirement is doubly regrettable. His task has been simplified by the fact that he had no difficulty in getting the consent of the governed, because of his tremendous sympathy with, and understanding of, them. Sir Malcolm Hailey has always been the ryots' man. To the last he might be seen walking in the fields and chatting to the villagers. He leaves the United Provinces in a period of hope, when there is improvement both economic and political."

### Lung Fish.

Two small African lung fishes have been presented to the London Zoological Gardens by Archdeacon Shaw, who has recently returned from the Southern Sudan. The fish were encased in a cocoon of dry mud, which was placed in warm water until the mud disappeared. The fish, each of which is about 8 inches long, then emerged.

## The OUTDOOR LIFE

### RETIRING OFFICIALS

will find a highly lucrative profession admirably suited to their love of an outdoor life in

• BREEDING SILVER FOXES

It is vital to start with good and prolific stock. East African interests can secure free tuition and advice from an experienced fox farmer.

### ORDERS

should now be given for 1934 cub. Clients can have their foxes kept at the farm until they are prepared to take them over.

Capt. D. CALVERT-FISHER, SPHINX SILVER FOX RANCH, LAMARSH, Nr. BURES, SUFFOLK.

## 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 shippers and others in East Africa in touch with shippers of suitable goods. The co-operation of readers in this service is cordially welcomed.*

Kenya imports annually about £60,000 worth of tinned milk.

A British Manufacturers' Agents' Association has been formed in Nairobi.

Efforts are being made to increase the export of lemons from Portuguese East Africa to Portugal.

Local sales of butter by the Kenya Co-operative Creameries rose last year from 431,000 to 530,000 lb.

The export of cheese from Kenya has proved a less attractive proposition than the export of butter.

Landing grounds for aircraft have been opened in Tanganyika Territory in Iringa, Bukoba, Kahama and Ngudu.

Messrs. Hayter and Walker, the well-known Nyasaland firm, have been appointed local agents for the South African Timber Company.

Numbers have been announced of certain bonds of the Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) 4½% Municipal loan for £100,000 drawn for redemption on December 31.

Imports into Nyasaland during the first ten months of this year amounted to £301,601, compared with £435,809 during the corresponding period of last year.

Domestic exports from Kenya and Uganda during the first eight months of this year totalled £4,790,497, compared with £4,007,469 during the corresponding period of 1933.

The average cost, inclusive of all overheads, of manufacturing butter by the Kenya Co-operative Creameries last year was 22½ cents per lb., as against 28.02 cents in the previous year.

The Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, which has built the Lower Zambezi Bridge, reports a net profit for the year to September 30 of £17,997, against £17,794 for the preceding twelve months.

Combined ocean and air tickets may now be obtained by travellers in America wishing to visit East Africa, following an agreement between the Cunard-White Star Company and Imperial Airways. Passengers under the new arrangement will be able to save eighteen days on the sea and air journey from New York to East Africa.

The importance of establishing uniform parcel post and telegraphic rates for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika has again been urged by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, which has also resolved that the time has arrived for a general revision of air mail postage rates, including the extra charges for the feeder services in operation in the territories.

Barlays Bank (D.C. & O.) is to pay final dividends for the year ended September 30, 1934, at the rate of 8% per annum on the Cumulative Preference shares, and of 5½% per annum on the "A" and "B" shares, making, with the interim dividend paid in July last, 5% for the year upon the "A" and "B" shares. Income tax will be deducted in each case.

The increased duties on blankets, wearing apparel, piece-goods and bicycles are expected to bring to Uganda an additional £12,000 revenue.

The Southern Rhodesian Government proposes to guarantee to the cattle producers of the Colony a fixed price for standard beef exported to the United Kingdom during the next three years.

The Tanga Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution urging that a substantial reduction be made in lighterage charges, which, they consider, "are out of all proportion to the cost of production on small estates and to the ocean freight rates."

That the Government of Kenya does not presently carry out its own Weights and Measures Ordinance is pointed out by delegates at the recent session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, which resolved "that grave handicap to trade results from the lack of adequate inspection services, and the impracticability of complying with the Ordinance under present circumstances."

Under a new convention between Italy and Great Britain Imperial Airways will have the right to fly over Italy in return for the concession that Italian machines may fly over certain British territories. Thus when the negotiations with France are successfully concluded, passengers will be able to make the journey to East and Central Africa wholly by air, instead of covering the Paris-Brindisi stage by railway, as at present.

An air rally is to be held in Nairobi on Boxing Day.

Five Swedish officers have been invited to go to Ethiopia to organise and develop a military college.

Salisbury Town Council is arranging to introduce a private Bill during the next session of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament to have the town designated the City of Salisbury.

"Siamese twins," born in the Kisijuni district, have been brought into the Hadji Hospital, Dar es Salaam. They are Africans and girls, and at the age of five days were still doing well.

Among the exhibits at the "Seven Seas Sale and Auction" held last week by the Over Seas League was a casket of tea to be presented to The Queen. The tea was blended from Empire growths, two of the blends being East African.

The new Zanzibar Government steamer "Al Said" received a great welcome on its arrival from England. The Sultan and the British Resident boarded the vessel to congratulate Captain Sommers on his successful voyage.

The annual Rothamsted report (2s. 6d.) is of importance to all interested in the technical advancement of farming anywhere, and serious farmers in East Africa, as well as agricultural advisers, will do well to study the report which has just been issued.

The other day we chronicled an epidemic of house-breaking in Broken Hill. Now an escaped convict, in whose quarters much of the stolen property was found, has been sentenced to seven years imprisonment with hard labour on counts of burglary and house-breaking.

For the first time Southern Rhodesia will be included in the Empire Christmas Day broadcast programme, one of the greetings to this country being broadcast from Salisbury. The programme will begin at 1.55 p.m., G.M.T., and after Christmas greetings have been received from all parts of the Empire, H.M. The King will broadcast a message.

East African Market Reports.

Latest Trade Report.

Better News from the Bazaars.

COFFEE.  
SLOW demand, only small sales at recent rates being made. Mbeya sorts are rather easier.

Kenya—

A " sizes	52s. od. to	88s. od.
B " "	46s. 6d. to	53s. 6d.
C " "	43s. od. to	53s. od.
Peaberry	65s. od. to	82s. 6d.

Old Crop—

A " size	50s. od.
C " "	43s. od.

Tanganyika—

A " sizes	64s. od. to	70s. od.
B " "	49s. od. to	52s. 6d.
C " "	46s. od. to	52s. 6d.
Peaberry	60s. od. to	73s. od.

London cleaned—

First sizes	57s. od. to	90s. od.
Second sizes	48s. od. to	88s. 6d.
Third sizes	43s. od.	
Peaberry	57s. od. to	79s. od.

Mbeya—

London cleaned—	
First size	103s. 6d.
Second size	50s. od. to 64s. od.
Third size	34s. od. to 40s. od.
Peaberry	88s. od. to 105s. od.

Rhodesian—  
Greivish green ungraded 61s. 6d.  
London stocks: 47,810 bags. (1033: 84,136 bags).

OTHER MARKETS.

Beeswax—Quietly firm, with sellers of Dar es Salaam for shipment at 60s. (1033: 88s.)  
Custor Seed—Highest at £10 per ton. (1033: £9 10s. 1032: £11 10s.)  
Chilies—Quiet, with sellers of Dec. Jan. at 45s. (1033 and 1032: 45s.)  
Cloves—Slow, with spot quoted at 6d. and Dec. Jan. at 5d. per lb. (1033: 5d.; 1032: 7d.)  
Copper—Rather better at £27.15s. per ton for standard and £31 for electrolytic. (1033: 27s. 6d. 1032: £34.)  
Cobra—Higher at £9.2s. 6d. per ton. (1033: £9 5s. 1032: £14 10s.)  
Cotton—Good business has been done in East African at from 58d. to 71d. per lb. according to quality. (1033: 58d., 1032: 6d.)  
Cotton Seed—Steady at £4 per ton. (1033: £3 5s.)  
Gold—Higher at 140s. 4d. per oz. (1033: 127s.)  
Groundnuts—Easy at £11.10s. per ton. (1033: £10 2s. 6d.; 1032: £13 10s.)  
Maize—Easy, with No. 2 white flat East African offering at 22s. 6d. and No. 3 at 22s. 6d. per 480 lb.  
Sisal—Quiet, with No. 1 for Dec. Feb. quoted at £14 5s.; Jan. March at £12 7s. 6d.; Feb. April at £14 10s., and buyers of March, May at £14 12s. 6d., No. 2 for Dec. Feb. is quoted at £13 10s., Jan. March at £13 12s. 6d., and No. 3 for Dec. Feb. at £13 per ton. (No. 1: 1033: £15 5s.; 1032: £14 15s.)  
Tobacco—Steady, sales of Kenya, Uganda and Nyasaland being made at 1d. to 1 1/2d. per lb.  
Tin—Sellers are holding for better prices for near dates. Spot sold at £228 10s. per ton. (1033: £228 7s. 6d.)

THE Standard Bank of South Africa includes the following East African notes in its current monthly review—

Kenya—The increasing price level of cotton piece goods has been maintained, and quotations from Manchester and Japan have risen. The market is fully stocked, and benefiting from rising values.

Uganda—Greater activity is anticipated with the advent of the coffee season. The tone of the bazaars is satisfactory. It is estimated that this year's tobacco crop in Bunyoro will be in the region of 5,000,000 lb., compared with approximately 7,500,000 lb. last year.

Nyasaland—Dar es Salaam bazaar is reported to be active and stocks are normal.

Northern Rhodesia—Trade generally is quiet, except in the mining townships, where there are definite signs of improvement.

Nyasaland—Business is quiet, but shows a seasonal improvement over that of last month, due to the start of planting operations. Latest estimate of the cotton crop places it at about 30% over last year's yield.

Southern Rhodesia—Trade generally is quiet, with a steady upward tendency. Hardware and machinery houses are benefiting from the increased mining activity, and explosives are in good demand. Sales of motor vehicles continue to be brisk and business generally with the Copperbelt is well maintained. It is stated that satisfactory arrangements have been concluded for the disposal of the Colony's surplus pool tobacco, and this should afford some relief to tobacco growers generally.

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 27).—Eldama, 0.20 inch; Fort Hall, 0.06; Kabete, 0.44; Kaimosi, 0.34; Kericho, 0.37; Kiambu, 0.34; Kisumu, 0.06; Kitale, 0.23; Keru, 0.45; Limuru, 0.22; Machakos, 1.00; Makiungu, 0.75; Makuyu, 0.62; Maragou, 0.46; Meru, 0.65; Nairobi, 0.12; Naivasha, 0.04; Nakuru, 1.05; Nandi, 0.71; Nanyuki, 0.33; Narok, 0.03; Ngong, 0.25; Njoro, 1.05; Nyari, 0.41; Mumuti, 0.03; Kuru, 0.40; Simba, 0.38; Songhor, 0.33; Thika, 0.03; Thomson's Falls, 0.20 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended November 26).—Amani, 0.02 inch; Bagamoyo, 0.09; Biharamulo, 1.62; Bukoba, 1.65; Dar es Salaam, 0.89; Iringa, 0.48; Kigoma, 0.72; Kilwa, 0.09; Lushoto, 0.06; Mabenge, 0.02; Mbeya, 0.04; Morogoro, 0.06; Mtwapa, 0.02; Mwanza, 0.10; Njole, 0.55; Old Shinyanga, 0.05; Tabora, 0.22; Tanga, 0.02; and Tukuyu, 0.21 inch.

Uganda (Week ended November 23).—Butiaba, 2.05 inches; Entebbe, 0.29; Fort Portal, 1.80; Hoima, 0.10; Jinja, 0.40; Kumi, 0.07; Kololo, 0.16; Lira, 0.29; Masaka, 0.49; Mbale, 0.31; Mbarara, 1.40; Mubende, 2.77; and Namagali, 0.31 inch.

Tobacco Co. of Rhodesia and S. Africa, Ltd.

The report for the year ended June 30 shows a loss of £24, but the excess of forestry revenue over forestry expenditure was £576, and the tobacco trading profit reached £400, though climatic conditions were unfavourable, the yield per acre being 545 lb. of leaf compared with 865 lb. in the season since the close of the accounts. The issued capital of the company is £66,500, and the debit balance now reaches £35,908. Developed estates and land appear in the balance sheet at £11,144, buildings, plant, implements, furniture, fixtures and livestock at £8,417, and stores and stocks of tobacco leaf at £6,082.

Air Transport to Congo Mines.

Belgian interests are considering the establishment of an air line connecting Kindu with Fentebé, via Costermanville. Thus the rich mining areas in the Maniema district would have direct connexion with the Imperator Airways service.

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## Passengers for East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

The s.s. "Durham Castle," which left London for South and East Africa on December 6, carries the following passengers for—

**Beira.**  
Mrs. B. Allan,  
Mr. & Mrs. M. D. Finlayson  
Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Longfield  
Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Phillips  
Mr. H. W. Ross  
Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Westwood  
Mr. S. G. Wilson

Master Hoatson  
Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Keir

**Mombasa.**  
Mr. & Mrs. P. Berry  
Mrs. D. M. Coker  
Mrs. D. E. Hutchence  
Mr. C. B. Russell

**Natal to Durban.**  
Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Hoatson.

**Capetown to Mombasa.**  
Miss W. M. Galloway

## Passengers from East Africa.

The s.s. "Llanstephan Castle," which arrived at Southampton on December 4, brought the following homeward passengers:

Mr. H. Allen  
Mr. G. R. Allen  
Mr. W. Bewick  
Mrs. H. Bayles  
† Sir Felix Brunner  
† Mr. T. J. Cassidy  
Mr. J. J. Clark  
Dr. & Mrs. H. D. Cronyn  
Mr. & Mrs. W. V. Crook  
Miss E. W. V. Crook  
Mr. D. G. Edwards  
Mr. & Mrs. H. Featonby  
Mr. A. J. Flint  
† Mr. G. Franz  
Mr. V. G. Glenday  
Mr. C. Hintzpetter  
Mr. J. D. Jameson  
† Mr. F. Jansen  
Mrs. R. Johns  
† Mrs. M. D. Kampf  
Mr. W. L. Kidd  
Miss R. A. Macdonald  
Mr. J. E. S. Merrick  
† Miss D. E. Murray  
† Mr. & Mrs. R. Murray

Mr. W. Neale  
Lt.-Col. C. W. Neumann  
Mrs. L. Nicholas  
Mrs. H. Owens  
Mr. H. Nigel Parry  
Major C. Pearson  
Mrs. M. E. Phillips  
Miss M. E. Pitcairn  
Miss R. R. Pitcairn  
Miss K. L. Ready  
Mr. J. Robertson  
Mr. & L. Ross  
Mrs. F. H. R. Sandford  
Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Scott  
Capt. A. H. S. Sprott  
Mr. H. J. Snelgar  
Mrs. A. Stannard  
Mr. C. R. Stephan  
Miss E. S. Tate  
Capt. M. St. C. Thom  
Mr. C. D. Todd  
Mr. A. M. Turner  
† Mr. C. W. Wales  
Mr. G. W. Welch

Passengers marked \* disembarked at Marseilles.  
Passengers marked † disembarked at Genoa.

## Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by yesterday's air mail to East Africa included Mrs. Cowan, to Khartoum; Major A. H. Gee, to Entebbe; Mr. Hiechin, to Kisumu; Mr. Brindley, Mr. G. F. Davis, and Mr. J. E. Neate, to Nairobi; Miss S. Hullett, Khartoum-Nairobi; Mr. Bueb, Brindisi-Moshi. Inward passengers last week included Dr. Burkitt and Colonel T. E. Robins, from Nairobi.

### Union-Castle Guide.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company Ltd. has just issued the first annual edition of the "South and East African Year Book and Guide" which, at the low price of 2s. 6d. (3s. 6d. post free), is easily the cheapest, as it is the most comprehensive, guide book of its kind. Its 1,100 pages of text-matter contain up-to-date information of all sorts on the East and South African territories; there is an excellent atlas, including maps of the individual countries; a desk-section gives details of a wide variety of everyday items for the business man; and an index of 38 pages includes over 2,600 place names and is practically a gazetteer. For the business man, settler, and tourist the book is packed with useful information.

### Cheap Christmas Cables.

Arrangements have been made by the General Post Office to transmit cabled greetings at Christmas at a specially low rate. Such cablegrams may be handed in at any time between December 14 and January 6, and must bear immediately before the address the indication "XLT," which will be charged as one word. Under this special arrangement a ten-word cablegram to East Africa will cost 3s.

### BRITISH INDIA

"Madura" left Pt. Saidhom, Dec. 10.  
"Mantola" (led) Perim outwds., Dec. 6.  
"Mathias" arr. Beira outwds., Dec. 11.  
"Karania" arr. Bombay, Dec. 11.  
"Tairea" left Bombay for E. Africa, Dec. 11.  
"Takiwa" leaves Beira for Bombay, Dec. 14.

### CLAN-ELLERMAN HARRISON.

"Urbino" left Pt. Said homewds., Dec. 6.  
"Discoverer" left Suez outwds., Dec. 7.  
"City of Bath" left Cardiff outwds., Dec. 11.

### HOLLAND-ÁFRICA.

"Springfontein" left Mozambique outwds., Dec. 2.  
"Nijkerk" left Genoa homewds., Dec. 4.  
"Randfontein" left Durban outwds., Dec. 2.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Amboise" arrived Marseilles, Dec. 7.  
"Compiegne" left Tamatave homewds., Dec. 6.  
"General Metzinger" arr. Djibouti outwds., Dec. 3.  
"Leconte de Lisle" left Marseilles outwds., Dec. 6.

### TIRRENIA.

Giuseppe Mazzini left Leghorn outwds., Dec. 10.  
Francesco Crispien arr. Atqadishu homewds., Dec. 4.  
Cagliari left Suez outwds., Dec. 6.

### UNION-CASTLE.

"Dunbar Castle" left St. Helena outwds., Dec. 7.  
"Dunluce Castle" left Mombasa homewds., Dec. 8.  
"Durham Castle" left London outwds., Dec. 6.  
"Landaff Castle" left Genoa outwds., Dec. 8.  
"Llandoverly Castle" arr. Natal outwds., Dec. 10.  
"Elangibby Castle" arr. Southampton homewds., Dec. 10.  
"Llanstephan Castle" arr. London, Dec. 4.

## East African Mails.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m., on—

December 10 per s.s. "Marchal Joffre."  
December 20 per s.s. "Comorin."

Inward mails from East Africa are not expected by the Post Office until December 27 by the s.s. "Dunluce Castle."

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. each Friday.

Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 10.30 a.m. each Wednesday.

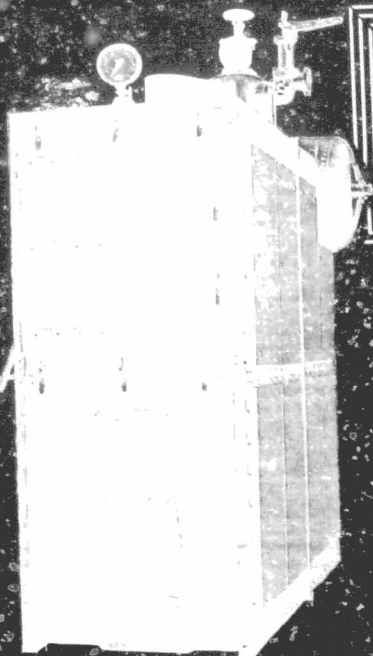
### Definition of "Native."

A Bill to be introduced in the Kenya Legislature defines a Native as a person who is a member of, or any one of whose parents or grandparents are members of, an indigenous African tribe or community, and it includes the Swahili, but excludes Arabs, Abyssinians (Afhāra), Somalis, and some others, and also any person who, of his own motion, proves to the satisfaction of a magistrate that he is partly of non-Native descent, that he is not occupying land in accordance with Native tenure, and that he is not living among the members of any African tribe or community in accordance with their customary mode of life.

### Law and the Natives.

The African Commercial Association has submitted a memorandum to the Government of Tanganyika concerning the Bill to control the manufacture and sale of Native liquor. It begins: "The whole Bill appears to have been conceived without reference to the wishes and opinions of the parties concerned, viz. the Natives themselves."

The memorandum states that if the Bill becomes law the whole business will pass into non-Native hands, and will deprive the Natives of their old right to manufacture their own drinks, adding that if Government considers "bombs" injurious to the physical, mental, moral, or spiritual welfare of the Africans, the legislators would welcome its prohibition, as was done with *tenba*.



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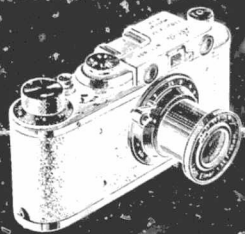
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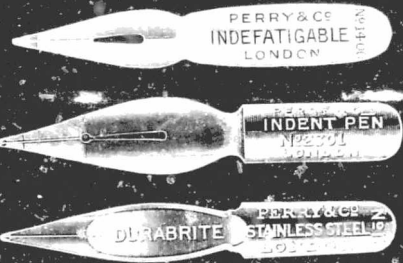
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Southern Rhodesian  
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES

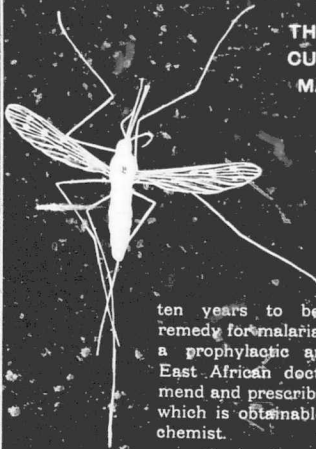


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HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA  
Crown House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2

# ESANOFELE

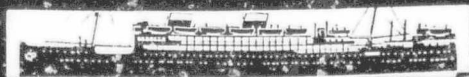
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"Llandibby Castle" Dec. 29  
"Llandovey Castle" Jan. 24  
"Llandaf Castle" Feb. 21

and thereafter every four weeks in the same rotation  
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Direct Cargo Service between New York and  
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SOUTH AFRICA  
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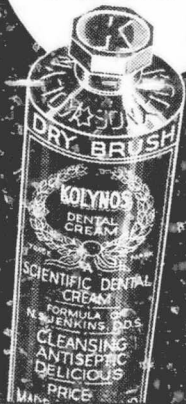
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Head Office—2, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 5.

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Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool,  
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London, Natal, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Mombasa and Johannesburg.

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★ Because of its proved antiseptic properties Koly nos actually kills harmful germs in a few seconds and keeps the teeth and mouth thoroughly clean and healthy.

★ Being highly concentrated, Koly nos is extremely economical—half-an-inch is enough. Koly nos is BEST used on a DRY toothbrush.

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PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Vol. 11, No. 535

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1934

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## "East Africa"

Wishes all its Readers  
at Home and Abroad

### A Right Merry Christmas

and

### Health and Happiness

throughout

### The New Year.

To the East African Territories,

### Progress and Service.

To those who Bear the White Man's Burden,

### Strength and Recognition.

To all who strive to Link more closely  
East Africa and the Homeland

### Eul Powet.



# "EAST AFRICA'S" CHRISTMAS FARE.

## The Editor's London Log.

Christmas Eve, 1934.

TO-MORROW being Christmas Day, we have been forced to go to press this afternoon several hours in advance of our usual weekly printing time, not, of course, on account of any strain upon our printers (who can run off the necessary 34,982 copies of *East Africa* in three hours), but in order to meet the requirements of a Post Office machine still not adequately geared to the speeds of the day. Some of the news in this issue must therefore inevitably seem less up-to-the-second than my readers normally expect. In the name of the Spirit of Christmas I ask their indulgence.

His Majesty's High Commissioner for Azania—it is of historical interest to recall that in antediluvial times this State was known under the individual names of provinces such as Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar—is spending Christmas on the Zambesi with H.M.'s High Commissioner for the Rhodesias (which, of course, embraced Nyasaland some years ago). I do not translate this circumstance as proof that the two groups are to be forthwith amalgamated into one self-governing Dominion, but the time is obviously fast approaching when a further measure of co-operation and co-ordination between them will become necessary. Sir "Buckle" to "Laddes" and Sir "Matabele" Smith, to give them their nicknames, will fly to Lobito for lunch one day, and intend to spend another afternoon at Beira, for both are keen sea-anglers and swimmers.

Several times recently I have been asked if there is a new and distinctly East African product obtainable in London which would make a novel and acceptable gift at Christmas. Needless to say, such demands for assistance have all come from male readers; for the ladies require no hint in such matters. There is good news for my correspondents: this week the leading London stores have received supplies of the new scents produced by the East African Essential Oil Producers' Association. The first perfumes are "Kenya Calling," "Moon Mountain Dew," "Lushoto Lotus," "Serenje Surrender," "Zomba Zephyrs," and "Matopos Night"—one, it will be noted, to represent each of the main areas covered by the Association. The Sudan still stands outside this efficient co-operative organisation.

Select West End shops are making excellent displays of Christmas fruit which has arrived during the last few days by air from different parts of East Africa. Sudan dates, Uganda loquats, Kenya strawberries, peaches, plums and pineapples, Zanzibar mangoes and oranges, Tanganyika custard apples

and grenadillas, Nyasaland grapefruit, and Rhodesian grapes, raisins, muscatels and almonds make a brave show. The prices are still admittedly on the high side, but since air freights are to be drastically reduced on New Year's Day, prices will have been brought down substantially before Yuletide comes again.

Yesterday, by the way, an extra outward plane was run to carry a heavy cargo of Devonshire cream, Aylesbury ducks, the newest London crackers and *bouille à la russe* to various Eastern African destinations.

To-day's inward air mail from East Africa was operated in triplicate, the machines landing on the Regent Street roof aerodrome at 12.56, 1.7, and 1.21 p.m., a fair performance on the 25-hour flight from Nairobi, which they had left at 10-minute intervals. During the current month five of the twenty-six inward planes have been seven minutes or more late.

Details of the Christmas television programmes to and from East Africa have been kept a strict secret, but I can give one or two hints of what may be expected. On Azanian National at 1 p.m. G.M.T. a Masai lion hunt will be sent out, followed by a showing at 1.10 of the first ascent to the summit of Kilimanjaro in a bath chair. In the evening Rhodesia National will throw, upon our screens an old-style dice competition, restricted to men who crossed the Limpopo prior to 1906. By special request there will be no sound accompaniment.

A party organised by Empire Enthusiasts left London yesterday in three 75-seater air Pullman expresses for the Serengeti National Park. They are due back in England on New Year's Day. Though every one of the tourists has had to pay the full standard fare, a curious feature of the party is that the party includes several M.P.'s, one news paper proprietor, and one film producer.

A friend who has more than once written interestingly of telegraphic addresses suggests that SISALHAGGS might attract Major C. L. Walsh; that GOLDSTANDAR would be ideal for Major Ewart Grogan; and that STOUTEFORT could not be bettered for De Cahall père et fils. So economically minded is my correspondent that he will have the full ten letters allowed by the regulations—no more and no less.

As we close for press, a telephone message from Kampala informs me that Sir Thomas J. O'Shea and Sir C. F. M. ("Fsetse") Swyminton are to have conferred upon them by Makerere University the degree of LL.D. *honoris causa*, in recognition of their outstanding services.

## LETTERS FROM THE EDITOR.

**Advice to a Tourist.****Yala—Kenya's Second City.**

DEAR SIR.—You need certainly not be deterred from visiting East Africa.

You have lived, you say, in East Acton, Eastbourne, Eastleigh, East Ham, East Taphouse and East Yell, and feel yourself attracted to East Africa. Conditions, of course, will be somewhat different, but to a travelled man like yourself, who writes nonchalantly of having been as far as the Gare de l'Est, Paris, the shock of changing scenes will be less unsettling than to many people. I see from your P.S. that you went on a sunshine cruise in 1929 and touched at East London. The main East African cities are, of course, to-day much more advanced than that port then was.

Nairobi, as you know, has fine hotels, theatres, cinemas and clubs, and Kenya's second city, Yala—in which I note that you have a second cousin on your wife's side—is now possessed of a European population of 3,000, three good hotels, three quite up-to-date tele-cinemas, an underground aerodrome in the main square, an air-taxi service to the surrounding mines, and a very efficient City Council.

By the way, you may know the city electrician, Bloggs, who was apprenticed in East Acton more over. I remembered hearing that he afterwards spent two or three summer holidays in Eastbourne. The world is small, isn't it? You should dig him out and tell him that in your world travels you have crossed the same path at times.

Wishing you a very pleasant holiday.

Yours faithfully,

East Africa Day, 1934.

EDITOR.

**To "Zimbabwe Ancient."****Newspaper Ethics in Epitome.**

MY DEAR SIR.—It is very kind and friendly of you to write so appreciatively of this paper, especially as you would wish us to devote more space to your Colony, to archaeology, and to that fascinating topic of sunspots.

You understand, of course, that this is an entirely philanthropic enterprise, and that filthy lucre does not enter into our considerations in any degree. Indeed, we sometimes wonder whether our independence, *sans froid, savoir faire, or esprit de corps* can be sulled by our present practice of accepting cheques from subscribers, and in less number from advertisers. No newspaper proprietor ever relishes the necessity which compels such subscriptions to his own outlay for the common weal.

Nevertheless, the allocation of space to news matter and to editorial comment, even to personalia and social events, must necessarily be proportioned in some degree according to the amount of support received from the different territories, and cheques, sordid though they be, serve as some kind of an index to the relative support accorded.

As one of the Ancients of Rhodesia—who has helped so considerably in putting the Colony very definitely on the map—so much so that Rhodesia is in everybody's mouth over here (and there is, of course, never smoke without tobacco, as the old saying has it)—you must, I am sure, have sufficient of what our *Abos* across the Channel call *matière grise* (which does not mean greasy matter) to appreciate my point.

Yours altruistically,

EDITOR.

**A Canned Fish Venture.****Difficulties to be Overcome.**

SIR.—Thank you for inviting me to become Chairman of your proposed company, Canned Mudfish, Ltd. While fully sensible of the honour you would do me, I fear I must ask to be excused acceptance.

You request my completely frank criticism of the project. While I wish you well, and would not underrate the importance of your sole concession from the Mlulu District Council to catch and can mudfish in and on the streams and flats under its jurisdiction, I cannot convince myself that the venture is economically sound.

It is true that Professor Havah Hope, F.Z.S., F.Econ.S., F.F.Mong.S., says in his report quoted in your draft prospectus that the Mlulu mudfish boasts the highest vitamin content yet recorded by science. But will that fact release the fish from the impediment of its name?

If I may venture to make a practical suggestion, it is that, to give your enterprise the maximum chance of success, you should give it some such style as VitaFish Foods, Ltd., and that the Professor might be persuaded to mention in his report only the scientific name, instead of using the common word "mudfish," for which you might perhaps seek a legitimate alternative less likely to disillusion the public. If, as a result of some such steps, it may safely be assumed, as you are persuaded from test calls made at random upon 11,111 residents in Maehynlleth, Wigan, Ballyhoo, Ballybige, and Staines, that the consumption of your product in Great Britain may be estimated at seventeen tins per middle-class household per annum, then perhaps the outlook is happier than I personally should dare to envisage.

Again, of course, if you could discover a means of ensuring real news-value for your Mlulu mudfish, so that some of the more widely read newspapers in this country would accord to it, say, seventeen times the prominence devoted in their columns to the speeches of the Prime Minister or the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, your scheme, in the current phrase, "might go over big."

For your sake, and for that of the Mlulu District Council—which, I understand, is to receive free and post-free the tins, scales, and heads of the fish canned, for free distribution as fertiliser to local settlers—I trust that your faith may be abundantly justified.

Yours very truly,

EDITOR.

P.S.—Thank you for your promise to send a tank of mudfish by the aeroplane which leaves Mlulu to-morrow. As I leave town to-night for Christmas, I have arranged for the fish to be delivered half to the Master of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers and half to the Chairman of the British Cannery Vigilance Committee. You will, no doubt, hear from them in due course.

P.P.S.—I regret that in my fourth paragraph the typist should have made me refer to "middle-class" households. But that typographical slip raises a thought: if a better name cannot be found, why not Canned Midfish? The criticism which prefers "I" to "You" is not uncommon in business; and the housewife who would be repelled by the word "mudfish" might easily be lured by the unknown "midfish." The new word is gladly at your disposal, but I must retain the stage, film, musical and serial rights throughout the world.

## A First Safari.

### Advice from an Old Hand.

Don't listen to what other fools tell you, my lad: you listen to me.

Safari life is fine, but it must be taken seriously. No need to make yourself a laughing stock by having a luxurious outfit, but study your comfort.

So get a good tent, bed, bath, a camp chair that is a chair, a corkscrew, and summat to exercise it on.

Cholera belts, which you probably have, are useful. Soaked in water and wrapped round a bottle they keep it cool for longer than anything else. Otherwise ignore the things.

Get good locks for your chop-boxes, and then hand the key to your head boy and hold him responsible. Otherwise he'll open them just the same, and blame others.

You needn't boil your water. It's safe for washing—and that's what it's meant for.

Get a good gun boy. You have some nice weapons, and I don't suppose you can look after them. You might try a spot of target practice first—not that the beasties will have black and white circles on them, but it helps a bit as a first step.

Keep steady, and never be in a hurry, whether shooting or merely having a *shaari* with your boys. If serenaded by spear-brandishing befathered warriors, don't, for the love of Mike, get panicky and fire. They come for *bakshish* not bullets. You are fair game to them.

Don't go stalking game on shadeless plains when the sun is high. There won't be many anyhow, and the sun will get you.

Don't wade in rivers. Ware croc. Also, don't jump onto nice-looking logs: they are probably crocs.

You will probably follow up wounded lion. Most fools do. So mark climbable trees as you go along. You will probably need them.

If an elephant charge you, and your rifle jams, stand still, very still, and hope for the best.

If a buffalo does likewise. Well, just hope for the best, and start hoping quickly.

If bees swarm around you, sit as still as death. This needs nerve, but if you run, they'll get you.

When the warrior-ant gets you—as he will—strip to the skin, wherever you are, and get water poured over you—that's where water is good.

It is better to be sure than sorry; better be quick than dead.

Being good is difficult, but it is possible to be careful.

Keep an honest diary of this first *safari*. If you come out of it alive, it will make you laugh like hell in days to come.

## Points from Speeches.

"Businessmen's holidays have never been popular here. Has anyone ever seen Colonel G. C. Griffiths in a maze?"—Major Hickory King, speaking in Nakuru.

"The magic letters 'M.L.M.M.', sported by some of our most esteemed Kakamegas, seem to mean 'Merrily I Make Money.'—Colonel Digger Buste, proprietor of Ye Kakamega Tripe Shoppe.

"Eastern Africa is a gem in our scintillating Empire crown. During my visit to the heart of the Dark Continent jewels were scarcely ever out of my mind. I saw diamond drills plunged through the rich earth to plumb the still unfathomed depths of the gold reefs. Snow-capped Mounts Kenya,

Kilimanjaro and Ruwenzori are pearls beneath the Equator. In the moonlight the Great Lakes are sheets of rolling silver. And never shall I forget approaching thousands of ruby-eyed crocodiles at the Mufchison Falls."—Sir, Hilary de Larney Blarney, M.P.

"I have the authority of Your Excellency to say that Government entirely shares the views expressed by the elected members that 'drastic economy in expenditure, and commensurate decreases in taxation, are inescapable necessities if our finances are to be preserved from dire disaster. Your Excellency's advisers in Executive Council have given much earnest thought to these problems, and I shall therefore move before the end of this session that the House do appoint certain of its members a Committee to investigate and report upon these grave issues.'—Mr. Feasa Broke, addressing the Legislative Council of Kenya.

"The shareholders of this company are, in my view, discharging a high Imperial duty. . . . Our branches throughout Eastern Africa bring light in dark places. Our general manager and his senior assistants enjoy the confidence of Government and the esteem of their fellows. Only the other day Mr. Tomkins, who has been with us for seventeen years, received the signal honour of nomination to the Manieromango Water Board, while Mr. Spiff-ton, who will be remembered as a member of the party which made the land-yacht trip across the Taru Desert, has been made an Honorary Fish Warden in Kaiti. Thus does commerce rally to the support of Government, and traders stand shoulder to shoulder with officials in the noble task of administration. Recognition of this high Imperial mission will, I am sure, be a consolation to shareholders who regret, as the board does, the company's inability to distribute a dividend."—Mr. C. A. L. Amity, presiding over the annual general meeting in London of Amity Traders, Ltd.

## The Minister's Lament.

Sir Cunliffe and Sir Lister

Were walking down the Strand.

It seemed to me, as they progressed,

That they were hand in hand.

"It makes me weep like anything,"

Said Cunliffe, wan and bland,

"To see so many disagree,

With all that we have planned.

If all settlers and Natives, too,

Would do as we direct—

The knee-bowed down, the line well toed;

As rightly we expect—

And silly sissal profiteers,

Weaving their silky strand,

Would cease to be so obdurate,

And jib at my command."

"Ah! Yes," Sir Lister sorely said,

And wept to beat the band,

"If they'd all nicely come to heel,

That would, indeed, be grand.

But Lord Francis in the Legco,

And Grogan in *The Times*,

And lesser fry, demented—

By living in such clime,

Have neither rhyme nor reason,

And simply won't agree

That things are right for all of them,

As seems to you and me."

## Sundowner Chatter.

Sir Hugo To Blazes has been in sparkling form in the Kenya Legislative Council.

Mr. L. Aiszez fairs, so well known throughout East Africa, is reported to be sinking.

Mr. Lostal Hope, the well-known Nyasaland tobacco planter, has gone to Blaysis.

Major Jay Dee, the allround Nairobi sportsman, denies that he is giving up golf, or vice versa.

A well-known legal luminary is, we hear, to be raised to the peerage, with the title of Barren Lux.

Mrs. Ermine (*nee* Lapin) has had a terrible accident with a Moth. Dr. Keatinge has been called in.

We hear that a brewery is to be established in Lusaka so that His Excellency can get younger every day.

Mr. Owen More has left the Splendacious Hotel, Nairobi, for a destination up country unknown to the proprietor.

We hear that a noted East African religio-politico-economist is about to found a Convention of Archdeacons.

Mr. Chirrup Oolah is giving a Christmas party. Oranges will be provided, and each guest will receive a copy of a historic diary.

The marriage announced to take place between Miss Black-North and Mr. Momo Motapa will now not take place. Moore's the pity.

We are informed, from a usually reliable source, that the first High Commissionership for East Africa will not be offered to the McRoss of O'Gregor.

A correspondent writes that none of the older school of novelists could have invented a more appropriate name for a member of a recent Commission than Mr. Justice Law, or for the new Acting Director of Education in Kenya than Mr. Wisdom.

The latest good story from Kampala avers that on St. Andrew's Night Mr. Angus Stewart MacTavish woke up from a doze during dinner and joined hotly in his neighbour's conversation. "MacErrery!" he said. "I'm telling you: there never was such a clan."

An American anthropologist who has been studying the habits and customs of the Wazungu wa Nairobi, created considerable amusement among the Rotarians when, answering a question in the affirmative, he departed from the usual "Oh, Yeah!" of his tribe, and said "Oh, Sheali!"

We understand that the Government restrictions against assembly enforced among the Kikuyu will be relaxed when Father Cagnolo meets Dr. L. S. B. Leakey in *shauri*.

The fighting men of our youngest Colony, having turned their swords into ploughshares—the uniforms were retained, for fancy dress—are now reputed to be turning the latter into mining shares.

We are credibly informed that the Beit Trustees will not give a grant for the building of a School for Scandal in either Salisbury or Livingstone. They consider the needs of the localities fully met already.

A "Bamboo of the Fauna" writes to protest against making paper pulp from baboons. We have gently broken the news that it is bamboos, not baboons, that are being considered as the raw material for the pulp.

If "Contract Player" will send us his name and address, we will try to explain what it must have been that his friend—who had read *East Africa* at the nearest free library—was trying to tell him of our correspondence about "packs of cheaters" (sic).

The poet of the Great Rift sends us a new Christmas Carol, which begins: "Heil, the Errold angels sing, Glory to your Mosleyed King." We do not think it quite suited to these columns, although our would-be contributor pleads pathetically that he needs "Guineas for Strength."

## He Did His Best.

LATE on Christmas Eve the mail train steamed into Tuska-Tuska station.

Three revellers were comatose on the stretch of ground that served as platform. With Herculean efforts an Indian porter managed to push two of them into the train, but the third—the heaviest and most incapable—proved too much for him, and the train had to go without that passenger.

As it disappeared round the curve, the porter shook the sleeper, saying: "Very sorry, sir. I got your two friends on the train, but I could not manage you."

"That's funny," came the reply. "My two friends came shee me off."

## FOR SALE

### A PUP—

By BUREAUCRACY  
out of FALSE ECONOMY

§ BUREAUCRACY is the sire of COMMISSION, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and many other prize-winners of the same name. Also of ALTERNATIVE TAXATION (out of UNOFFICIAL PRESSURE); HIDDEN EMOLUMENTS (out of VESTED INTERESTS); EXTRAVAGANZA, WRITING ON THE WALL, SWORD OF DAMOCLES, & HOPE ETERNAL.

Apply: H. E. Guvnah, Hugterp House, Kenyobi.

## Alice in Blunderland.

"PHEU!" said Alice. "What a smell from that exhaust; and what a lot of dust. What is it?"

"That," said the Cheshire cat, "is a Commission Come To Put Things Right."

"Why are things wrong?" asked Alice.

"Largely from following the advice of previous Commissions."

"Then is this Commission likely to do any better?"

"I don't suppose so, but you make me tired with your questions," said the cat, and he faded out. (He was a modern cat.)

"Curiouser and curiouser," said Alice. "I think I will investigate further afield. Good gracious! What was that?"

A quiet voice beside her, which emanated from a dassie that had somehow come off its rocks, said: "That is Legco."

"What is Legco?" asked Alice, still insatiable.

"It is where the inarticulate proletariat is submerged by the steam roller."

"I didn't know steam rollers swam," said Alice.

"They don't; they sink; and you can sink that over."

"Puns are terribly out-of-date," said Alice.

"So is Kenya, despite its *façade*," said the dassie, as he scurried off.

Just then Alice passed a wireless shop in the Indian bazaar, where a gramophone at full strength pierced her ears.

"Daddy wouldn't buy me a bow-wow,  
bow-wow,  
I've got a pussy cat,  
And I'm very fond of that."

"I know," said Alice. "If I could fly I'd go to Nyasaland. I hear it is a paradise except for the poor white men who grow that nasty tobacco that makes me cough; and that they have a lovely big kitten there."

"If you want to fly," said a locust, "you had better go by aeroplane. Aeroplanes don't spray aeroplanes, and other methods of flying aren't safe. Excuse me, but I am going to die."

And he did.

Alice was sorry he had not told her first how to get an aeroplane, but, looking up, she saw a huge petrol station with a notice "TO THE AERODROME"; so she followed the direction, and, somehow, nobody stopped her when she went aboard the Imperial Airways liner. As steward merely said: "Nyasaland? Change at Salisbury." So she climbed in and went to sleep; and then was sick.

Salisbury, and what a to-do!

"I wonder what it is all about," said Alice half to herself, and a small voice answered: "Hush. The Prime Minister is broadcasting."

"Hello, everybody," came the voice across the ether. "I have been asked to explain my views about the Native question, or the Rhodesian question—the East Africa question—as I prefer to call it. Oil and water are excellent things, but they do not mix—"

"Never mix y'drinks," said a voice which appeared to come from somewhere inside a hard case.

"They don't mix, and it's no good trying to mix them. Each one needs to be given a free run . . ."

"Oh! dear," thought Alice. "I'm so tired. Where shall I go?"

"Rana," said a voice. "Come quickly. This way"; and so Alice found herself once more in an aeroplane.

Buzz, buzz; whirr, whirr . . . and a little later she landed in Cinderellaland, where she found a great, big, tall, shaggy man directing affairs. She was told he was the kitten, and, being very tired, she began to cry. Then she looked up in his face, and before she went off to sleep, she was crooning:

"Who's afraid of the Big Bad Wolf?"

## Conceptions Pernicious.

"You are wise, Father Bushe," the D.O. said.

"And learned in law and procedure, But some of the thoughts-entrenched in your head Into misapprehensions do lead you."

"You say, for example, witchcraft don't exist—"

An old woman's tale, and a bad one.

Punishments must be meted to those who resist, But your attitude's surely a sad one?"

"From Uganda comes proof of deaths from such cause."

And I ask you what could be stricter Than Report of Police—whom your caste adores? How's that for your *obiter dicta*?"

"In my youth," came reply, "of bogeys I read, And my nurse oft tried to alarm me, But at the Bar these absurdities fled, And I learnt no warlocks could harm me."

"It is English Law which has made us so great, So upright, and wise, and enduring; And not beef, or beer, as some people state, Although those ideas are alluring."

"The ignorant heathen must bow his knee To the great god, or idol, of Britain: Which is 'Justice'—just as defined by me, And the pundits who our laws have written."

"And as for you, wretched amateur beak, Unfitted for sitting a Bench on, You are a danger—most grave, alarming and bleak— For reasons I've no time to mention."

"But what about me?" a black man then said, "I greatly prefer my own *buwana*. He'll know the things I mean to have said, And that's why I vote for him—*sana*."

"But that is not evidence," came the retort. "You can't talk like that in my presence; That's exactly the thing that discredits a court, Negation of law in its essence."

"But isn't the essence of law to be just, And so to give satisfaction To litigants—all of the parties—who must Be concerned in every action?"

"I'll never admit a conception pernicious, Like that for which both of you fight, The aim of the Law—though you think it vicious— Is to do what WE SAY is right."

## An Old-Timer to his Son.

"I very much doubt if a single eland would pull down and kill a koeber, and they certainly do not hunt in packs."—"Zambesia," in a letter to *East Africa*, Nov. 8, 1934.

Woudest thou join, my son, the Rangers,  
Hunt in strange, far lands with strangers?  
Hast pondered well the dangers . . . ?

### I.

#### THE ELAND.

Through the brooding Afric night,  
Big with terror and affright,  
Grim questing beasts prowl hot upon the trail;  
From the lair where he's been sleeping  
Comes the Eland, creeping, creeping,  
With champing jaws, a-lashing of his tail!

[Mark, my lad, the gun-bay's: "Bwana,  
"Angalie (Look out!) sana!  
"Usimpige (Master, don't you shoot!)!  
"Nyama yu! mbaya,  
"Kali kabisa! A . . . a!"  
(The bloody-minded Eland is a BRUTE!)]

Canst thou quench the lightning's flashing,  
Hush the thunder's roll and crashing?  
How hope to foil the Eland's fell attacks?  
Yet for one thing, son, be grateful—  
Though fierce and foul and hateful,  
Thank God the Eland never hunts in packs!!!

AL. N. GLEE.

## Once Upon a Time.

There was a Governor who favoured immediate Closer Union—even at the expense of the loss of his office.

There was an editor who believed all the promoters told him about flotations.

There was an investor who thought a "gilt-edged" share was that of a company with an outside chance of producing gold.

There was a locust which believed in the future of maize.

There was a maize grower who believed in the efficacy of anti-locust measures.

There was a Nairobi lawyer who advocated income tax.

There was a Zanzibar clove exporter who thought the Government and the Clove Growers' Association were wise.

There was a railway general manager who received no complaints about freight rates.

There was a planter who did not believe he could make more on the goldfields than on his farm.

There was a prospector who was a pessimist.

There was a tobacco grower who campaigned against smoking.

\* Our correspondent's letter was on the dual subject of cheetahs and elands, and by a slip of the pen he wrote "eland" in the above passage when he clearly meant "cheetah." We forgive the proof-readers, who should have corrected the error, only because its publication has produced this satirical verse from "Al. N. Glee," whose humorous contributions have too long been absent from our columns.—Ed. "E.A."

## Investment Advice.

"SPORTSMAN."—Since you say you have always been fortunate zoologically, and also that you want to spread your holdings; you might try a selection of shares of ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, ZEBRA POLISH, HIPPO ROOFING, LION OINTMENT, CAMEL BELTING, LEOPARD LINOLEUM. You'd get a good fun for your money."

"MAIZE-GROWER."—LOCUST LOCATING LOTIONS 10% Cumulative Participating Preference were last dealt in at 11d. for the 10s. shares. Your idea of acquiring a substantial holding in the hope of earning in dividends what you may lose on your crops in a bad locust year, though good in theory, is inadvisable in practice.

"SUCKER."—PAKA PIG PRODUCTS have had a lean time, and the bottom has dropped out of the market in BLANTYRE BUCKETS.

"TANKS."—No, do not sell your ELDORET MINING INDICATE shares in order to purchase KENYA COSMETICS of ELDOORADA MINES Deferred.

"SHEM EL NESSIM."—Think TANKS a good buy just before the rains set in. You should have sold your POMEGRANATE PRESERVER when we advised that course last year.

"PRUDENT."—Your list needs thorough overhauling. Sisal, rubber, cacao, and palm oil holdings spread over the Eastern African territories are not likely to do as well substantially in 1935, and we do not expect dividends for some years on DAR ES SALAAM DOG BISCUITS Ordinary. Your funds might be invested in TANZA PERICUTION BONDS, RUFJI RICEFIELDS, NYASA GOLD & BARIETE, RHODESIAN MINE SUPPLIES Prefs., and ZANZIBAR CLOVE 10-year Notes.

"HEAVY INDUSTRIES."—Have analysed the last four annual reports of GOJJAM DEVELOPMENT, as you requested, and agree with you entirely. LINDY LIND Ordinary, though they must be regarded as speculative until it is definitely known whether the gold discoveries in the town's hinterland will mean the establishment of big mines, seem to me a far better buy.

"DEEP WATER."—SUAKIN SHARESIN has paid its Preference dividends punctually, but Ordinary shareholders have still to exercise patience. The outlook is not unhelpful now that the saloons of the new Imperial Airways' machines have been unpolished with the patented shark-skin product of the company. The Chairman of the concern is Sir Slacke a Wayye.

"BELAMATALI."—Before you invest so heavily in the proposition, you might fly out to the delightful Lake Kivu district and see things for yourself. It is one of the show-spots of Central Africa, and you may be on a good thing. Sorry, but I'm rather out-of-date in Kivu matters; haven't been there for three years.

"AJAX." "NERVOUS." "BUCKET SWOP." "DELL." "BEAR." "STAG." and "MANTLE."—You omitted to attach to your inquiries the coupon from the issue of *East Africa* current at the date on which you wrote, and as you are not registered direct annual subscribers, I cannot give the advice you desire. As this is Christmas tide, you might give yourselves the present of an annual subscription. If you take the tip—which will entitle you to my share tips in future—send your 30s. to me; I'll get a rake-off! "CARRY OVER."

"MATILDA."—You seem to be a perfect Jonah. Why not sell the lot and buy some Mombasa whaling?"

"ALF A. TUMBLER."—Stock Exchange intricacies appear beyond you. Better stop misreading financial papers and start on "The Investor's Downfall."

"MISS CON TANGO."—The steps are intricate, and call for considerable skill and caution."

"STONEY."—See this issue for views on Mlulu Canned Mudfish. Not suitable for investment of trust funds.

## Envoi.

Just once a year  
We jest and jeer,  
"Twixt fact and frolic have;  
Our jokes are done,  
We've had our fun;  
So now to matters grave.

# MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Colonel Carbutt, Chief Native Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, has been flying a kite; on the tail of which is unfortunately

### RACE PROBLEMS. A BLACK DOMINION?

pointed the word "Paramountcy"—one which statesmen and other responsible leaders of opinion have been striving to expunge from the political slate in Africa. He pictures a Black Dominion of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda, while leaving white his own Colony and Kenya; apparently he also has in view a federation of the whole, in which the component units would be granted self-government for local affairs. To us it seems that federation would be postponed, not accelerated, by any such scheme. In his Black Dominion the Africans would have full freedom for the development of their own civil rights—or, more probably, for as much of them as the white man approved—while in the white areas the white man's interests would be the first consideration.



"A sound and permanent solution of the great racial problem is of the utmost importance to the British Commonwealth of Nations. It requires urgent attention." Thus far we are with Colonel Carbutt; but it is with unfeigned regret that we have read of the solution he envisages. Presumably his kite was not flown without higher authority, for it appears in the always interesting annual journal issued by his Department. At a time when almost everyone is striving for co-operation, the views thus expressed, so far as can be judged from the cabled extracts published on another page, put back the clock, for they tend to perpetuate a racial barrier which, if strengthened in this way, must sooner or later mean the end of white existence in Africa. And for as far ahead as can be seen such a development would not be in the best interests of Africa or of the Africans.

### SETTING UP PERMANENT RACIAL BARRIERS.

There are many inherent impossibilities in the scheme—again with the proviso that we judge only from the cabled report. Leaving aside the well-established white interests, in many other areas, in this Black Dominion, there is one of the world's major white man's industries in the copper fields of Northern Rhodesia, and Tanganyika seems certain to provide a number of highly important goldfields. Colonel Carbutt is reported as saying that his scheme "would entail sacrifices, but it would be worth them in view of the magnitude of the problem." Who would pay for the sacrifices? On the larger issue, we hold strongly that it would not be for the ultimate good of the Natives to put them in one set of pens and the white men in another. This "zoo" policy would deprive the Africans of the immense benefits of education by example, of the growth of understanding by association, and other forward movements of which there have been such promising signs would be checked or killed. A prompt "broilery" would be increasing difficulty in finding money for roads, dams, irrigation, and the like in the Black

### THE WRONG WAY TO A RIGHT END.

Dominion, so that progress, which is still dependent on white capital and skill, would be arrested. As an ideal local self-government for white and black has much to be said for it, but Colonel Carbutt surely resembles the Chinaman who burnt a house whenever he wanted roast pork.

Some arresting remarks on the effect of civilisation upon Native cattle are quoted in this issue from the latest Veterinary Report from Northern Rhodesia. They are equally applicable, and exceedingly relevant, to every East African territory. By introducing exotic Breeds, Europeans have brought in previously unknown diseases extremely detrimental to Native stock, while the proud gifts of law and order, by giving security of life to the human inhabitants and stopping raids, have not only tended to increase the destruction of grazing and soil erosion, but have actually caused that intensive in-breeding which is generally condemned as one of the major curses of Native cattle ownership. Curiously enough, we do not recollect ever having heard this last point made before, though it is so obvious now that it has been made. Since raids have been stopped, cattle do not change hands, and excessive in-breeding has resulted. Each of the territories can furnish examples.



Both the Northern Rhodesian and Tanganyika Veterinary Reports indicate what ought to be done to help in Native stock troubles, and attendant the solution of which is essentially RESPONSIBILITIES. part of their welfare; and the point to which reference has been made in the foregoing paragraph seems to emphasise a particularly strong moral duty, since many of the present troubles have been introduced and caused by the establishment of civilised rule. Any European stock-owners who may have been inclined to demur at money-starved Veterinary Departments devoting a large proportion of their work to Native stock, perhaps to the partial neglect of their own, will realise the nature of the obligation if they know that that is the case. It also furnishes another example to add to the many to which reference has been previously made in these pages: that the consequences cannot be foreseen even of our good deeds in Africa. Many blessings have been brought by civilisation, but it is being learnt by degrees that even these may have serious drawbacks and that their introduction adds considerably to our responsibilities.



Turning to an entirely different aspect of these documents, it has often been said by settlers and others in Northern Rhodesia that they have little in common with Kenya. The Veterinary Report of their territory does not confirm this point of view. While Kenya does not yet share the good fortune of Northern Rhodesia of having a considerable mining population as consumers of



MANAGEMENT OF  
CATTLE IN KENYA  
AND IN  
N. RHODESIA.



its beef and dairy produce, it has, nevertheless, outstripped its more southerly neighbour in animal husbandry in general and in stock management in particular. Since straight talking for years by Veterinary Officers has not succeeded in making Northern Rhodesian cattle-owners see the error of their ways, the ocular proof that could be obtained by motoring to Kenya, and having a look round, and the inspiration of talking to their half-sections in that Colony, might well be tried. It could not but convince the seeker-after truth, and would repay a hundredfold the cost of the trip. Kenya cattle-owners would not claim that they are yet models of perfection, but they have mostly learnt the primary lessons of their chosen calling, while their fellows in Northern Rhodesia have apparently still to acquire even those rudiments.

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There is much food for thought in the report in this issue of Mr. Paul Robeson's views on "The Negro in the Modern World." At present Mr. Robeson—who, though not a politician, admits a Socialist bias—is looking to the East, to Russia, Japan and China, for a natural affinity for Africa. He is, above all else, very much in earnest and entirely free from artificiality in his love of Africa, and his outlook has rather serious implications, for less able Africans may misunderstand his creed; moreover, for political reasons, or in order to spread their own gospels, these Eastern faeces may exploit that creed and the man who holds it. Mr. Robeson would not wish his love of Africa to bring her chaos; and we are glad that he is going

to visit Africa and the Orient to check his ideas. With these reservations we think it a great thing, and an inspiring thing, for Africa that an African of Mr. Robeson's ability, wonderful industry, and standing in the world should have decided to devote himself to the continent whence he springs. We shall watch his future career with great interest, and with good wishes.

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On the whole the Police came with credit out of inquiries made by the Bushe Commission: it was found that the East African Police, the great majority of them Natives, were worthy of the tradition of the British in Britain and throughout the Empire. That is a great tribute to the Britons who have trained them. An outstanding example of courage and resource on the part of a Native Policeman chronicled in the Annual Report of the Uganda Police bears testimony to this. Though it is an outstanding case, we do not suggest that it is unique, for in a wonderful and very hopeful way our Native subjects are associating themselves with our finer traditions. A lecturer the other day told the story of a Native messenger in Northern Rhodesia who had stopped a rout with the words: "We English cannot run away from the Germans." In "Sport and Travel in East Africa," the record of the Prince of Wales's two visits to East Africa, there is a tale of an African who, having been reprimanded by the French staff of the hotel in which he was working, retaliated: "Well, anyway, we beat you at Waterloo!" Whatever its faults, there must be something fairly right about our rule in Africa.

## East Africans in London.

### Racy Meeting at Over-Seas League.

LAST Thursday's meeting of the East African Group in London was of a surprise character, none of the members knowing whom Mr. F. S. Joelson, the Chairman, had invited to speak.

The idea was evidently considered intriguing, for about a hundred East Africans were present when Mr. B. F. Wright, Acting High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, was introduced—with the intimation that lots had been drawn to determine the order of speaking. Mr. Wright, said the Chairman, had been connected for nearly thirty years with Southern Rhodesia, and like his Prime Minister, believed that the whole of the Eastern African territories, which included his own Colony—could learn a great deal from one another. Soon they hoped to have a Southern Rhodesian member of the Group's Committee.

Each speaker that day would be allowed ten minutes—no more and no less. After nine minutes the bell would warn him to make his peroration; until the bell had rung none might resume his seat. (Laughter.)

The meeting went with a great swing from start to finish, and fully justified its experimental character.

Mr. Wright said he had lived most happily in Southern Rhodesia for over twenty-five years. "My Prime Minister, Mr. G. Martin Higgins, addressed you in the summer, and I should like to take this opportunity of saying how much he appreciated the welcome you gave him. You will recall that he stressed the three-iv of the Eastern African Colonies—which include Southern Rhodesia—getting closer together and cementing the common bonds which bind them.

When I first went to Rhodesia 33 years ago the railway did not extend beyond Bulawayo. In 1902 the European

population was 11,000 and the Native population 550,000; at the end of last year the totals were 52,000 and 1,220,000—figures that give food for thought. Ours is a country of raw products; we have not yet really started the manufacturing stage, though we have jam, bacon, and tobacco factories, and our latest enterprise is that of producing films.

### Empire's Best Educational Facilities.

The educational facilities offered in Southern Rhodesia cannot be bettered anywhere. Much of the credit is due to Alfred Bell. We have 10,000 European children attending school, and much work is being done to educate the Natives; there are 1422 State-aided schools, with 107,000 pupils and 2,700 teachers, costing £70,000. The total amount voted for education is £208,000, and in proportion to its resources no part of the Empire is so liberally provided with funds for education.

This year our gold exports will be worth £5,000,000, and our total exports of minerals from the start reach the enormous figure of £116,000,000. The high price of gold has helped us enormously; it is bringing capital to the country. In 1902 our revenue amounted to £245,000; last year it was £2,500,000; and during the past few years we have been one of the few fortunate countries able to balance their Budget.

I have always been impressed by Southern Rhodesia's ancient workings. The country was long ago inhabited by a highly intelligent race of people, but we do not know at what period. In 1903 I was the guest at Zimbabwe of Prof. McIver, who was sent out by the British Association to report on the ruins; he considered them only 200 to 300 years old. Later Miss Eaton-Thompson suggested that they were about 500 years old. The German and Italian explorers gave much higher figures, and I admit that I prefer Professor Frobenius's opinion that they are thousands of years old. Southern Rhodesia has been credited with being the Land of Ophir, from which gold was taken for the building of King Solomon's temple. The Natives know nothing about these old workings, and they say that the Bushman paintings are the work of white men who occupied the country before them. Although we know that £75,000,000 was taken out of the mines, not one penny worth remains in the country; its destination we do not know.

Having exhibited a cast of a great meteorite which fell in Southern Rhodesia last March, Mr. Wright concludes:—

"Southern Rhodesia recently introduced silver coinage, which is legal tender in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Possibly you may take that as an indication of possible future developments (Hear, hear). I should be very glad, Mr. Joelson, if you would accept this case of silver coins, which may, I hope, give you happy recollections of this meeting." (Applause.)

Having thanked Mr. Wright for a gift which he would value always, Mr. Joelson said: "When I threw the bones they fell very properly from Southern into Northern Rhodesia. So our second speaker will be Mr. Mackenzie Kennedy, who has to his credit 22 years' service in Northern Rhodesia, latterly as Chief Secretary. No Chief Secretary in East Africa during the last decade has been more trusted by officials and non-officials alike, who knew that he was a really good Northern Rhodesian. We are glad to see him in such greatly improved health, and trust it will not be long before he returns to high office in the Colonial Empire."

#### Northern Rhodesian Development.

Mr. Mackenzie Kennedy said: "The north-eastern section of Northern Rhodesia is definitely East African. When the Imperial Government took over in 1924 it found that the foundations of peace and good government had been laid; but not very much came out of the country, and not much went into it—except the money annually paid out by the Chartered Company. The country was occupied by a small number of Natives—not more than a million—and there were a few European farms, concentrated mainly along the railway, around Fort Jameson, and a few ranches towards Lake Tanganyika. There was, practically no export market, except in cattle and grain to the Congo, and the country had no outlet to the sea. There was an exodus of Native labour to the Rand and other places."

"A few years later the copper kings arrived, and the whole aspect changed. New townships—Nkana, Mufulira, Nchanga, Luanshya, Roan Antelope and now Mindola—appeared. The British South Africa Company, the owners of the minerals in Northern Rhodesia, adopted the policy of developing base metals through the medium of various companies, each operating with a prospecting licence over a large area. I believe that was the right course, for these big companies had the resources for organisation and management in international copper positions, the extremely difficult international copper position. They have found new uses for copper by producing it cheaply—more cheaply than their American competitors. The copper companies have huge quantities of copper in sight, and so long as the world wants copper, Northern Rhodesia can supply it—and cheaply."

"Surely this is going to offer opportunities not only to the people established in Northern Rhodesia, but to Empire exporters and manufacturers elsewhere. The Copper Belt is in the Zambesi Basin, and we are able by discrimination to give assistance to the Empire exporter, and his opportunity is there to-day. The copper companies have done much to raise the standard of life in the country, and their treatment of their employees is an example to the world. These northern towns in the middle of the bush are modern cities, laid out properly, with water supplies, hospitals, and recreational facilities, while religious bodies are given every opportunity of getting at the Native."

"The time has come when the Native is beginning to think for himself. A very definite population movement has set in, and we are confronted with a new problem in that part of Africa—the question of how to deal with the urban Native. We must avoid the mistakes made in South Africa when their mines were started."

"The days have gone when all the administrative officer had to do was to deal with a peaceful, law-abiding savage. Peaceful he is still, and law-abiding, but he is no longer acquiescent. He doesn't take the white man for granted. He is wondering about the lines which certain of his masters have taken. He is beginning to wonder and ask questions, and we must answer him."

#### The Father of Kakamega.

The Chairman then called upon "the father of Kakamega, the father of economic mining in Uganda, and if not the father, at least the uncle, of tin mining in Bukoba—Mr. E. J. Wayland. If it had not been for his insistence, when the prospectors were losing heart, the Mwirasandu tin mine would never have been found; he discovered the great Kilemba copper mines, and we all know that the pioneers of gold mining in Kakamega know that the pioneers of gold mining in Kakamega attribute the inspiration to him. That should never be forgotten. A thing not generally known is that he refused promotion in order to stay in a territory which he thought promotion in order to happen to know that when Sir Albert Kitson retired from the Gold Coast, the important post of Director of Geological Survey was offered to Mr. Wayland, but he declined it because he believed there

were ten years of hard work ahead of him in Uganda. He has done an enormous amount of work on the pre-history of East Africa, and it was a great compliment to him that when a few weeks ago the Royal Society decided to send Professor Boswell to investigate the claims of Leakey and others based on their finds of ancient man in East Africa, one of the definite conditions laid down was that Mr. Wayland should be loaned by the Colonial Office to assist Professor Boswell."

Mr. Wayland: "I may be the father of tin mining in Uganda, but I am afraid that child is at a difficult age. I believe all children always are (Laughter). People prophesied that mining would never be born; now we know that it most certainly is a thing which will push on East Africa."

"Rather more than ten years ago, when the Geddes Axe was hanging over us, it was suggested that the Geological Survey Department was a luxury? At a certain meeting the leader of the opposition made three speeches; the first two were good, and the last was best. He ended by saying: 'We can see from the lie of the strata that there had to be minerals in Uganda.' I asked how long he had been in Uganda, he said 'fifteen years.' I asked how much of that time has been spent in this peninsula where we both live. Will you tell me the line of the strata under this peninsula? 'How should I know?' he asked. Neither did I; the point was it was impossible to say there were no minerals. Since then a number have been found. In Ruwenzori we have very fine copper deposits. It is said that the bottom has dropped out of the copper market. The answer is that Tanganyika Concessions have for years spent large sums of money developing this zone. They have exported no copper yet, but we can be quite certain that Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., is throwing its money away. We are very well situated in regard to the coast—much better than the Rhodesian mines as far as distance is concerned."

#### Gold, Base Metals, and Water.

"We started exporting gold in 1931 with a small quantity—£200,000—based at £400. At the beginning of this year that amount had increased to over £400,000. That, of course, is not very great, but it shows advance. During the first five months of this year while we exported 4,667 ozs., Tanganyika exported 21,445 ozs. of alluvial gold; but Tanganyika has been mining since 1910, and we have times. Our figures are only for alluvial gold; we have not yet started on reefs. All these figures are ridiculous when compared with figures from Rhodesia, but we are hoping that our day will come."

"While we have the gold in the country and make every effort to get it out, it is of no use really. It fetches a lot of money, and therefore we should get that money—which I suggest should go back into development. Supposing gold should disappear gradually within the next twenty-five years, we should adjust ourselves to the new situation, and should probably be better off in the end. But if that happened to base metals, the whole fabric of civilisation would disappear. Base metals are going to be far more important to Uganda than gold, and by the end of July of this year the exports had totalled £206,760. That is not very much, but it shows that we are working."

"A mineral of even greater importance than base metals is water. It is tremendously important, and it is very difficult to get people to realise it so long as they have ample supplies. I have had to go into the question as to what happened in the oldest geological times, and I have been able to make a general graph, which shows a steadily declining rainfall. If that graph is generally right, our water supply is going to disappear; and Kenya is in a much worse position than Uganda—Lake Nakuru, for example, has declined 140 ft. in the last 2,000 years, and if the process goes on at the same rate, in 200 years it will be dry. Is that climatic change or not? It is most important to get water again underground for future supplies. That is the main point."

Mr. Joelson said that, having called upon the father of gold mining in Kenya, he would next name the father of the largest European family born and reared in Kenya—Mr. T. J. O'Shea. "Not all know him as for ten years a elected member of the Legislative Council, independent, critical, fearless, and constructive, the expression of whose views have, I believe, been of great value to the Colony. Now he is one of the leaders of Kenya's young gold mining industry, and I am certain he will seize widely his opportunities to influence the development of right policies."

#### Mr. T. J. O'Shea on Kenya's Future.

Mr. O'Shea, having promised to be provocative, adapted to Kenya one Irishman's definition of another Irishman's town—the city of God peopled by the children of the devil (Laughter).

"Kenya," he said, "has in many ways been sadly mismanaged by the administrator, the commercial man and the settler. It would be easy to criticise, but remember that Kenya started on her development during a period of world transition, and that her policies were often inspired by a lofty idealism little related to the hard facts of natural laws. So progress has been badly warped."

"Complete financial reconstruction of the position in Kenya is necessary. Through no fault of our own we have been saddled with a debt which, in terms of the present value of our export crops, is entirely out of relation to the money borrowed. It would be more than injustice if something were not done by the Imperial Government to redress that wrong."

"Next, development of the Native. The work of the past 25 years is beginning to show fruit, and the Native in the immediate future will become a much bigger factor as a producer for export and as an artisan. We shall be less dependent on alien artisans, and that will have a far-reaching influence by helping to solve one of our difficult problems, that of the Asiatic. It is bad enough to have two races, it is extremely difficult when you have three. Soon the Native will occupy a very different position."

"The development of aerial communications will bring home to Imperial statesmen that the highlands of Central Africa are of immense strategic importance to the Empire, and the development of mining skill have enormous results. In the future Kenya will be dominated by a Colonial-born population, which will demand a Colonial-born Civil Service. I hope I shall not be thought ungrateful to our present Service if I say that a country is better for a Civil Service of its own people."

"I have sufficient faith in my country to believe in these dull days that the political future is safe, and that we shall within the next ten years have something more like a rational system of government. England is inclined to smile at the politics of young countries like ours. But we can find plenty of occasions on which to smile at your loquacious House of Commons, at the frequent imbecilities of the House of Lords, and at the often unjustifiable self-assurance of your Cabinet. Of your 40,000,000 of people, perhaps 2,000,000 take an intelligent interest in politics, 200,000 have any reasonable deep understanding of the problems discussed, and 200 can suggest anything effective, and possibly only 20 stand out as capable of doing anything really helpful."

"Make the same comparison for Kenya. Of our 16,000 Europeans say one-fifth can give any time to politics. Of that 3,000 possibly 10%—which is a very high average—understand our problems, and possibly 30 have enough knowledge and ability to enable them to do something effective. But it is not surprising that under the present system those 30 people are unable to overcome the difficulties. I am quite confident that the next ten years will produce a man with the knowledge, character and energy to take control of your country and realise its tremendous possibilities." (Applause.)

Mr. Wayland thought that Mr. McIvor had put the Zimbabwe ruins at about 1,000 years old, not 400 or 500. He regarded Miss Caton Thompson's as easily the most authoritative on the subject. Another speaker said that

Arab records written about the eighth century mentioned the ruins, which must therefore be older than the earliest date cited that afternoon.

Mr. Mackenzie Kennedy asked if Mr. O'Shea attributed any value to the present system of Legislative Councils.

The reply was that the system had certainly not been developed to meet changing conditions, and was consequently out of touch with the people of today—at least in Kenya. After ten years' experience Mr. O'Shea had no hesitation in saying that the results achieved showed it a very poor and obsolete system. He could readily suggest improvements; indeed, many people in touch with the practical realities of life could suggest improvements. He had no doubt that within the next two years the House of Commons would realise that changes had to be made—and then wonder why it had not acted sooner.

**Colonial Office Government.**

Mr. Baylton definitely preferred the Colonial Office system of government to self-government, which, unless the community was very large, led to self-interest playing a part. In the case of Colonial Office government the students did know that the men administering the Government were doing the best they could; if only the British Government would listen sympathetically to the men at the spot there would be no dissatisfaction. Mr. O'Shea commented that political development in the world over was departing from old conceptions of government. "I should more than hesitate about self-government," he added, "I am firmly opposed to it. We in Kenya have never asked for it. We must find new methods, for the Colonial Office system breaks down when you have to deal with such a country as Kenya. The men with responsibility are compelled to shirk it under the existing system."

"You go to the Legislative Council to speak on a public issue on which you feel it a duty to endeavour to convince the Government that their views are not right. You talk earnestly and with knowledge for from five minutes to half an hour. You might as well be talking to the wall. The result has already been arranged beforehand, and the men on the other side of the House will not open their mouths. I have known occasion after occasion on which the men on the Government side of the House have been just as convinced as the unofficial members that the Government was wrong in its attitude, but for reasons that have had nothing to do with the interest of our country, they have been forced to subject that interest to the Government machine. That is the system in Kenya."

Mr. Mackenzie Kennedy: "May I say what has happened repeatedly in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature? In similar circumstances a senior Government member, struck by the soundness of the unofficial argument, has asked for an adjournment, there has been consultation between the two sides, and a necessary adjustment of Government intentions made. I regard the elected members as most useful to the Government and to the country."

At the invitation of the Chairman, a vote of thanks to the speakers was moved by Mr. Deville, Chairman of the Public Services Board of Southern Rhodesia.

a scheme, and declares: "A sound and permanent solution of this great racial problem is of the utmost importance to the British Commonwealth of Nations. It requires urgent attention, because whether European immigration into the territories in which the suggested Native State could be created be encouraged or not, there will be a steady infiltration of Europeans and Asiatics acquiring vested interests and so making the problem of a State in which the African can enjoy complete freedom of development as difficult, and possibly as impossible, of attainment as it is south of the Zambezi or in Kenya."

Press comment suggests that if the scheme is not at present acceptable, it nevertheless might speed up the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as showing a practicable way in which white and black in the three combined territories could obtain complete freedom of development in the areas allotted to them.

The *Rhodesian Herald* adds that if Colonel Carbutt's scheme is seriously considered it will hasten the arrival of the day, hitherto deemed more as in the far-distant future, when there will come up for decision the question of a federation of British States from the Cape to the headwaters of the Nile—a federation in which the component units would be self-governing as regards purely domestic affairs, but would work as one when dealing with questions common to them all. —Times telegram from Salisbury.

**A Black Dominion.**

**Colonel Carbutt's Proposals.**

The Chief Native Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, Colonel Carbutt, writing in the journal published annually under the auspices of the Native Affairs Department, suggests as a solution of the problem of white and black development in British South and East Africa, the formation of a Dominion north of the Zambezi in which the interests of the Native would be paramount. Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, and Uganda are envisaged as this Black Dominion.

Colonel Carbutt says that the creation of such a State must carry with it the corollary that, having provided a State in which Africans have full freedom for development of their civic rights, areas south of the Zambezi in which white men have made homes for themselves must be declared European areas in which the white man's interests are the first consideration. He recognises that the scheme would entail sacrifices, but it would be worth them in view of the magnitude of the problem.

He believes thinking Natives would welcome such

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric S. Welch are on holiday in Cornwall.

Mr. H. Allen, Assistant Treasurer, is on leave from Zanzibar.

Archdeacon and Mrs. Low are back again in Nakuru after their leave.

Mr. Justice A. H. Webb, K.C., has been seconded for special duty in Kenya.

Mr. R. H. W. Wisdom has been appointed Acting Director of Education in Kenya.

M. Paul La Motte has been appointed to act as Belgian Consul-General in Zanzibar.

Sir Lionel and Lady Smith-Gordon will not return from America until early in the New Year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Hutcheson Poe, who died last week, served in the Sudan from 1884 to 1886.

Sir Alfred Beit, M.P., who visited East Africa a little while ago, has arrived back in England from America.

Mr. J. M. Edmonds has been appointed geologist to the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories in the Sudan.

Mr. T. B. Gibson, M.B.E., Government Statistician in Southern Rhodesia, is on leave pending retirement.

Major Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett will spend Christmas in Kent, returning to London early in the New Year.

Major Ewart Grogan will fly back to Kenya at the beginning of the New Year, probably by the plane leaving on January 9.

Sir Harold MacMichael has presented a cup to be known as the Takuyu Golf Cup to be competed for annually in Takuyu.

Mr. W. A. Devine, of the Public Services Board in Southern Rhodesia, left England last Friday, accompanied by Mrs. Devine.

Mr. H. F. Cartmel Robinson, Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, has returned from leave and is stationed in Kasama.

Mr. T. T. C. Young, Governor of the Kassala Province of the Sudan, has been transferred to a like office in the Blue Nile Province.

The marriage of Sir Miles Lampson to Miss Jacqueline Castellani took place at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, on Tuesday.

Miss Constance Bristowe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bristowe, of Nairobi, is engaged to Mr. George Bertram Shields, of Edinburgh.

Mr. F. C. Gamble has been appointed to act as a Judge of the Supreme Court in Kenya.

Lord Baden-Powell's new book, "Adventures and Accidents," contains several chapters dealing with episodes in Southern Rhodesia in the early days.

Sir Charles Crewe, who commanded a brigade during the East African Campaign, has given £10,000 to the Grahamstown Bishopric Endowment Fund.

Mr. J. L. Berne has been appointed Acting Provincial Commissioner and Mr. H. H. Allsopp Acting Deputy Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika Territory.

Sir William Clark, H.M. High Commissioner for the South African Protectorates, leaves England to-morrow, accompanied by Lady Clark, to take up his appointment.

Major Humphrey Butler, who recently visited the Rhodesias as Equerry to the Duke of Kent, underwent an operation in London on Monday for removal of his tonsils.

Mr. R. Cottam, who served for twenty years as Economic Entomologist in the Sudan, and who recently retired, lectured in Oldham last week on "Life in the Sudan."

Sir Harold Bellman, managing director of the Abbey Road Building Society, who recently visited East Africa, has been appointed an officer of the Austrian Order of Merit.

*East Africa* is able to state that Mr. D. R. Jardine, the former English cricket captain, and Mrs. Jardine have just returned to England from their honeymoon visit to East Africa.

Mr. K. S. Kinross, M.C., the old Northern Rhodesian administrative officer, has just left England on a six months' visit to New Zealand, travelling out *via* Singapore.

Colonel Lopes Mathéus, who commanded a Portuguese column during the later stages of the East African Campaign, has been appointed Governor-General of Angola.

Miss Enid Gwendoline King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. King, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is to be married to Captain W. M. Clapp, M.B.E., 4th Divisional Signals, Canterbury.

A Rifle Club has been formed in Thomson's Falls, Kenya, with Captain T. Dodd as its first President. Major H. D. White is Vice-President, and Mr. G. E. Tylor Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. F. R. Gillespie has been appointed District Commissioner in the Elgeyo District, and Mr. J. H. Lewis a District Officer in the Baringo District, both in the Rift Valley Province of Kenya.

Miss Dorothy Keeling, well known in Kenya lawn tennis circles, recently scored a century not out in a cricket match for Parklands Ladies against Muthaga Ladies. She reached three figures in 80 minutes.

Mr. E. Purse is retiring from the Nyasaland Postal Service and setting up in business. His first work will be the installation of the mains for the Limbe Town Council.

Sir Reginald Mait, one of the members of the Hilton Young Commission which visited East Africa, has been appointed a director of the Union Corporation to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Karl Buxton.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi of Mrs. J. D. Rose, a much respected resident. In the early part of this year Mr. and Mrs. Rose celebrated their silver wedding, and for twenty years they had resided in the Kenya capital.

Captain Laurence Holbech, D.S.O., M.C., who left England last week for Southern Rhodesia to join the staff of the Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley, for a time was A.D.C. to Sir Edward Grigg while he was Governor of Kenya.

Miss F. C. M. Blenkiron and Miss T. E. Wallach left London last week in a motor-cycle and trailer for East and South Africa. After crossing the Sahara, they will follow the usual route through Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika.

Among those now on leave from Somaliland are Mr. J. Beattie, O.B.E., M.C., Commandant of Police; Captain A. B. Sullivan, Somaliland Camel Corps; Dr. E. M. Clark, Medical Officer; and Mr. F. J. Chambers, Assistant District Officer.

Lord Francis Scott, Major Cavendish Bentinck, and Mr. Conway Harvey, the three elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council on the Standing Finance Committee, have withdrawn in protest against the Government's financial proposals.

At the Christening in Nairobi of the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Brancker, a miniature monoco was hung round his neck, in accordance with family tradition. His father and grandfather, the late Sir Sefton Brancker, received this family emblem thus early in life.

We regret to learn of the death in Reigate last week of Miss Annie Kate Atlee, who for more than thirty years had been a missionary in Uganda, to which she first went in 1903. She spent many years doing educational work among women and girls in the Toro district.

The Rev. Dr. S. A. B. Mercer, of Toronto, has been selected to lead an expedition into Ethiopia to search for ancient cities. He will be accompanied by Father Pazain, a French archaeologist, who undertakes research work for Biblical, historical and liturgical documents.

Mr. William Edward Allen, who has died in Nyasaland at the age of seventy-three, had a long and notable military career, for he joined the Royal West Surrey Regiment as far back as 1874, and served with the Machine Gun Corps in the Great War. He was also a distinguished musician, being at one time principal oboist to the Queen's Hall Orchestra, and a member of the Amateur Orchestral Society.

Mr. C. R. Ridgway, managing director of the Rhodesian Milling and Manufacturing Company, has been appointed a member of the Southern Rhodesian Maize Control Board. He takes the place of Captain F. E. Harris, who has been appointed Minister of Agriculture in Mr. Huggins's new Cabinet.

Lieutenant Humberto da Cruz, a Portuguese airman, who recently completed a flight from Lisbon to Timor, is shortly to fly to Portuguese East Africa, following the usual air route southwards from Cairo. He intends to visit all Portuguese Colonial possessions by air.

Captain Arthur Bentinck, who served with the King's African Rifles in pre-War days, was wounded on the Northern Frontier, and has since revisited Ethiopia, is now an officer in the Saar International Police Force. While he was on motor patrol a few days ago with an inspector and two gendarmes, a man, one of six seen crouching in the shadow of a house, was about to throw a large stone at the car when it was suddenly brought to a stop, the occupants leaping out and arresting the offender, though his companions escaped.

Mr. T. Campbell Black, formerly managing director of Wilson Airways, Kenya, arrived back from Australia last Friday, accompanied by Mr. C. W. A. Scott, with whom he won the England-Australia air race. Both airmen were given a tremendous reception at Victoria Station, and since then they have attended a number of public functions arranged in their honour. On Tuesday the formal announcement was made of Mr. Black's engagement to Miss Florence Desmond, the actress. It is expected that the marriage will take place next April.

All Northern Rhodesians will regret to hear of the death in Luanshya Hospital of Mr. I. D. B. Babcock, an old Rand pioneer, who went to Broken Hill in 1920 as manager of the recreation club, from which position he only recently retired. He was very popular, and identified himself with all local interests. A keen Freemason, he was buried with full Masonic honours, the funeral being attended by Brethren from the lodges in Broken Hill, Ndola, Mwanza, and Mafikeng, while the pallbearers were from the Roan Antelope Lodge. We offer our sympathy to Mrs., Miss, and Mr. Ray Babcock.

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## Advice on Animal Health.

### Information from Two Territories.

There is little in common between the Veterinary Reports for 1934 from Tanganyika Territory and Northern Rhodesia which lie before us (both printed by the local Government Printers, the former at 4s. the latter unpriced). There is also little in common between the Departments except for the facts that both are competent and keen, and that both fell dangerously reduced, staffs, and, naturally, dealt with the health of the animals on which the health of the human inhabitants so largely depends. This dissimilarity arises from the fact that the former report is concerned chiefly with Native animal husbandry and the latter to a larger extent with that of Europeans, as well as from the different conditions prevailing in the respective territories.

It so happens that the most arresting statement in the Northern Rhodesia report refers to Native cattle problems, and as it is seemingly applicable to all East African territories it may be given precedence.

There is no gainsaying that the advance of civilisation in Central Africa resulted in the introduction of various new bacterial, virus, protozoal and metazoal diseases and different strains of the viruses of the indigenous diseases. The result has been that the exotic diseases and exotic strains of already existing maladies have played havoc with the indigenous stock.

The advance of civilisation has checked tribal wars and feuds, which, as accounted for the transfer of cattle from one area to another. It is doubtful whether intensive in-breeding took place during the ages of tribal wars and feuds, when cattle were inevitably seized and transferred by the victors to their own herds. The peace which dawned with the advance of civilisation is largely responsible for the present intensive in-breeding. Cattle no longer change ownership, but remain in the same herd and locality.

#### Evils of Over-stocking.

The present over-stocking with resultant over-grazing and rapid soil erosion is due to the advance of civilisation, which made it possible for communities to live in selected localities until reduced fertility of the soil forced them to move elsewhere. The demarcation of Native reserves is sure to affect the fertility of the soil which will lead to still further degeneration of their stock.

Here civility is creating conditions which will in turn create problems which will be most costly to remedy if not attended to soon.

The implications contained in these paragraphs are dealt with editorially under Matters of Moment.

Leaving Northern Rhodesia for the moment, a land where there is a market for beef and for dairy produce, and turning to Tanganyika, where cattle are still chiefly currency-on-the-hoof and the chief markets are for hides and glue, we find that it is stated unequivocally that the present number of veterinarians is insufficient for the needs of the Territory with its ten million domestic animals. The staff is, however, more efficient than it was, this being due to harder work by those who remain, improved transport facilities, and greater use of trained Natives. Nevertheless, there is a serious warning.

A guarantee can no longer be given to neighbouring countries that this Territory will not threaten them with rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, or rabies; gives a large element of luck, we shall continue to hold what we have won and even make headway, but without this element our efforts may well prove fruitless.

An outbreak of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia in the Northern and Tanganyika Provinces, a vaccine obtained from the Kabete Laboratory in Kenya, deteriorated in transit, and produced little if any visible reaction. In future vaccine is to be obtained by air mail.

East coast fever, still continues to be the cause of more deaths than all other causes put together. The report enumerates five main factors in dealing with this formidable problem which are now known, and five which are not yet known, and which should be known if the disease (which is conveyed by the *Haemaphysalis* genus of ticks) is to be controlled. And it should be, for, as an example, in the Burungu area of Kondoa Irungu the mortality from this cause between June and September, 1933, was 76,000 head, or 50% of the cattle, and in the North Mtwapa district the losses were equally severe.

Anthrax exists in every part of the Territory, and it would be of very great advantage to the hides and skins industry if we could give some sort of guarantee that all such products are free from anthrax. Prices paid to the Native producer for the different grades would be regulated according to market fluctuations. At each factory a Native veterinary microscopist would be stationed, and his duties would be to examine each hide for anthrax and reject all positives, so that in time we could give a reasonable guarantee that all Tanganyika Territory hides were free from anthrax. Such a scheme would engender confidence in our products.

Modified schemes on these lines are already in operation in certain districts on a purely voluntary basis. The efforts to encourage shade-drying of hides and to prevent indiscriminate banding, are also bearing fruit. It is stated that these reforms would bring another £45,000 to Native owners, or, in other words, that two carefully prepared shade-dried hides with no serious brand marks might pay a Native's poll tax for the year.

#### Indictment of European Settlers.

The Northern Rhodesia report in its references to European-owned cattle is largely an indictment of the cattle owners for not looking after their cattle properly. It seems that they are to a large extent responsible for the poor prices they get, and that this state of affairs could be remedied; yet the statement is made that the effects of educational work are more apparent in the purely Native districts!

The stock owners are accused of doing insufficient "improve" pastures, no use being made of farm manure. There is too little stall feeding, likewise of supplementary feeding in the dry season, and when that is given it is started in ignorant herdboys are employed, which leads first to the over-grazing and then destruction of the good grasses. There is no deferred rotation grazing. Sires are improperly cared for, and females are bred from too early sires, and old cows alike are kept too long. The bigger ranches are ill-equipped and ill-managed. With regard to pigs the tale is much the same, although there are on the railway strip some farms with almost ideally constructed pig pens, which the prospective pig producer is advised to visit. Others, however, seem to adhere to the old belief that pigs thrive only on dirt. That is a strong general indictment.

#### There are one or two bright features.

The success which has attended the operations of the Rhodesia Co-operative Creameries at Lusaka has turned the attention of many to dairy work, and there has been a corresponding increase in the acquisition of dairy cattle. In the past no particular breed of dairy cattle has gained a footing in the territory, and while the Department has established herds of Ayrshires and South Devons at the Central Research Station, it is not yet in a position to offer definite recommendations as to the selection of breeds. It is probable that either Friesians or Ayrshires will become the dominant dairy breed of the country.

There are some most interesting remarks elsewhere in the report on past faults in crossing and the lines which, by experience, it is now known should be avoided. Ill-planned crossing can do more harm than good, so bad crossing is more than a waste of money.

#### Co-operation.

The second bright spot refers to the other animal product co-operative effort. The Livestock Co-operative Society, which commenced operations in 1932, increased its membership from 38 to 52 during 1933. This now represents approximately 60% of the major cattle producers of the territory. It is confidently expected that a further increase will occur in 1934.

Of the cattle slaughtered for consumption in the settled areas, however, numbering between thirteen and fourteen thousand, only two thousand passed through the Livestock Co-operative Society.

If these notes will induce some who might not otherwise have done so to procure these reports and ponder over them, they will not have been written in vain. Each is the result of devoted work by men who have at heart the real interests of the communities they serve, and who have been frank in their comments solely for the good of the cause.

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## *Semper Aliquid Novi.*

### *A Rattling Good Book.*

BURROUGHS, by Captain Conyers Lang (Nicholson and Watson, 1933.), is refreshing in its candour. It hardly seemed possible that yet another globe-trotter's book could furnish much that was interesting or novel, but the old tag still holds good: *Ex Africa semper aliquid novi*. There are weak spots in plenty, based on insufficient knowledge and sometimes hasty deductions, but it so happens that they are no blemishes—I found them sometimes even attractive—and the remainder is the breezy record of a remarkably shrewd observer. It is good for us to be seen as others see us. And Mr. Lang is no "African": he knew nothing whatever about the continent when he set out to motor in leisurely fashion from the Cape to Cairo, so he brings to us a fresh and practically unbiased mind.

If he sometimes paints the picture too brightly—his bird life on Rukwa is an example—the exaggerations are innocuous, and the writing throughout so graphic and arresting that they can be excused. He has passed over some of my best-known haunts, so he has come up against a critical critic, and it is a pleasure to pass him as most read-worthy.

As may be gathered from the title, there is a good deal about buffalo in this book, but I will now pick out one passage—an amazing eye-witness's description of a fight—because I then want to give some other quotations that will give a representative introduction to a book full of variety.

"We watched this amazing drama with fast-beating hearts. These two bulls would thunder round the herd with the speed of racehorses and the agility of greyhounds. Then one of them would whip back with a dexterity unbelievable for such a weight of flesh and muscle, to crash horn to horn with his rival. Locked together, their tails lashing the air, their hooves churning up the dust, each threw his massive strength into the struggle for mastery. The matching was equal. First one gave ground and then the other, bearing an axe-bore him back, snorting with the exertion of the struggle.

Sweating with heat and excitement, we sat on our haunches watching this bizarre rite.

Going back a bit, on crossing Beit Bridge into Rhodesia Mr. Lang "saw not a vestige of red-tape. Everyone did everything to oblige. I was an Englishman travelling in a thoroughly English country. To me that's a great feeling." It may be added that this feeling pervades the book; we are constantly given pictures of it.

Here is a bit of Kalamo, the MacFarlanes' ranch—

It is surprising how the British race take its customs, habits and pastimes into far distant places. Here, in this pretty ranch bungalow in the centre of a bush-surrounded plain in the midst of Africa, everything reminded me of home.

Again, passing on now to Abercorn, he views the infiltration of Indians with deep concern, and mentions the two brother pioneers who had built up a garage and motoring business, and were in danger of losing all through Indian competition, and he asks, "What will the Mother Country do about it?"

There is a kindlier description of the Great North Road in Northern Rhodesia than that accorded it by some writers. It is for the Amusha-Nairobi section that the author reserves his most severe remarks. Then, I like this, as it is so true of the unending woodland: "I only wanted a road to let me think that I was driving through the New Forest."

Here he got into a swarm of locusts:—

"They blotted out the sunlight and obscured the landscape. I seemed to be in the middle of a hailstorm blown by a steady wind. Dark hard objects stung my face. As I leant to close the window with tightly shut eyes, the darkened air seemed full of strange hail. I had heard tales of these insects having held up trains, and finding myself engulfed in the middle of such a swarm, I began to take notice as, brushing off the insects from my clothes, I listened to the air armada smashing themselves against the windows."

He gives a perfectly priceless description of the incongruous assembly at dinner in Mbeya, the passengers by the Air Mail and the Lupa diggers, but I must pass on, merely halting for a moment to say that the Rukwa Valley is very well portrayed.

Nairobi, he says, appealed to him immediately as the most European town in Africa. Like all new towns it is not pretty, but it was a veritable kaleidoscope of types. The gardens were lovely, everything was green, and the tall jacarandas were heavy with blossom; scarlet poinsettias and many coloured bougainvilleas were in full bloom; and though built to suit African conditions, all the houses were thoroughly British. He proceeds to pour scorn on the libels that are broadcast about the place:—

"It is all bunk about it being impossible to live in this charming town unless you have limitless funds. I was living at the club most comfortably at £18 a month.

In Kenya it is almost impossible to be sad, but it has been said that women lose their heads. No doubt some have, others do, and more will. It has come to my ears that one or two people have overshot the mark in London; yet these happenings receive not one iota of the publicity given to them in Kenya. Here, then, is the sad truth to the sensation mongers. The majority of the people in Kenya have minds, manners, and customs certainly equal in propriety and decency to those met with anywhere else in the Empire.

It needed saying, and it is refreshingly put.

Then comes the climax. Mr. Lang admits he ought to have known better, but "when we are angry we do things we would not dream of attempting under saner conditions. I was in no mood to be sane." That is honest, and it is true. It is now that we get the story on pages 257 to 262 of the most terrible and-persisting battering of man by buffalo that has ever been recorded. As the author rightly says, "a wounded buffalo does not leave his victim. It is impossible to summarise this experience, that of a man attacked again and again until the bottom half of his body appeared to be flapping loose, and he prayed for the buffalo to make an end of it; but there came a time when 'he had gone.' He came back again, however, again and again, and, finally through the courage of the tortured 'John,' Mr. Lang shot the buffalo with his retrieved rifle." The author, who is wonderfully lucky to be alive to tell the tale, was carried unconscious into Narok and then by aeroplane to Nairobi, where he was nursed back to life.

Now one understands why the book is called "Buffalo"; it is a worthy title. I demur only at the statement that in every country except Kenya and the Sudan buffalo are regarded as vermin. That is not true; for instance, in other territories have always regarded them as the most noteworthy opponents one could match oneself against.

Sometimes Captain Lang is too severe and biased:—

"The officials in Tanganyika are as numerous and troublesome as mosquitoes. The insects, of course, can be partially defeated by the use of a net. Those who have not visited this Mandated Territory have not the faintest idea of its official 'problem.'"

The author made this journey only two years or so ago, and this must be an exaggeration of the less innocuous kind of the then conditions. But it cannot spoil the book. KIBOKO.

## Lion Story Without Parallel.

### Ten Lions Enclosed in Stockade.

AMONG recent arrivals in London from Tanganyika Territory is Mr. C. P. Lyons, who has latterly had charge of the Mikindani district, in which he had an amazing experience with man-eating lions just before his departure. Many men who have lived a lifetime in the African bush have known no parallel.

While on safari some 30 miles inland from Mikindani, slightly to the north of the Rovuma River, which there forms the boundary between Tanganyika and Portuguese East Africa, Mr. Lyons received information that a number of lions from P.E.A. had crossed the river in its shallowest part, and had killed many Natives, men, women and children, in the area under his control.

Careful inquiry was later to establish that some 50 people had thus met their deaths within a month.

His first news of the occurrences was the receipt of a message that the marauders had been driven by warriors of the Makonde tribe into a thick patch of bush. Would he come and shoot them?

### Man-Eaters Cornered by Tribesmen.

On arrival he found to his astonishment that a stockade of stakes about 18 ft. high, reinforced by thorn bush cut and piled at the base, and with a circumference of about a mile, had been built round the lions, which, whenever they attempted to push or scrape their way through, found themselves opposed by the spears and shouts of the tribesmen.

It was dusk when the European arrived. The only possibility of prompt action was to take in a goat, tether it beneath a tree, and seize whatever chances occurred. Soon after Mr. Lyons and a Native who was to operate his electric torch had climbed into a tree, a number of lions could be heard at the foot of it. The light was turned on, and with three shots two lions were killed and a big lioness severely wounded. Then the torch battery failed. In the darkness other lions could be heard eating the bodies of their dead companions and attempting to attack the wounded lioness, who, however, beat them off again and again.

The bush was so thick that the endeavour, begun early on the following morning, to seek out the wounded beast and finish her off had to be abandoned. Word was at once sent to Mr. G. N. Clark, the A.D.C., to hasten to the spot and bring further torches. Meantime efforts were made to poison and trap the lions, but without success. Within the enclosure there was no game and no water, and the imprisoned animals, which were seen to lick the foliage freely in the hope of satisfying their thirst, increased their efforts to break through the stockade; but not one succeeded.

### Ten Lions in Eight Days.

Mr. Lyons and Mr. Clark did at last manage to get a shot from the ground at the wounded lioness and dispatch her, but the terrain forced them to do practically all their execution from platforms built in trees. In eight days ten lions had been shot, much to the astonishment of the Natives, who had thought that the number was probably four, and certainly not more than six. Thus the whole troop was wiped out.

Can any reader of *East Africa* relate from his own knowledge a similar case?

- (a) of lions being corralled in this fashion.
- (b) of cannibalism at the expense of their own kind immediately they had been shot?

## An African on Africa.

### Mr. Paul Robeson's Impressive Speech.

"A DEEPLY impressive speech, conveying somehow the depth of feeling which he has on the subject," were the words used by Mr. C. Roden Buxton after Mr. Paul Robeson had addressed the League of Coloured Peoples last week, a league which he had helped to inaugurate four years ago.

"I feel so deeply about many things, as a Negro wandering through the world," said Mr. Robeson, "that I have not written a speech: I just want to unburden myself." And he proceeded to do so.

He tackled first the use of the word "African," which the speaker objected, calling themselves West Indians, Americans, etc. He thought that wrong, since those of African descent should not despise the land of their common origin. The only reason he knew why people should object to the word was that for centuries they had been taught that they were the lowest thing on earth. This had been taught so persistently that many had come to believe it, but it was not true, even if it were, he would never rest until he had changed it.

It was said that an African suffered disadvantages because of his race and colour. Mr. Robeson assured the audience that he had found it a positive advantage, and gave interesting proofs of this from his school career. To make their worth known Africans must for one thing, talk loud and long about it. When they had discovered that their songs were not mere plantation ditties, but real and great folk songs, they had shouted loud and long about the fact, with the result that it was now accepted as the truth.

### What Africans can Contribute.

"It has been drummed into us," the speaker continued, "that there is only one culture—the European. But who can say what is European culture? Is it that of England, of France, Germany, Italy or of other countries? True, the scientific West—that which is learned in applied science—moves the world to-day, and we Africans are still producing no technologists. But when the European says that his way is the only way, and that all peoples must follow in his path, that is where I disagree. The future of the world is not, perhaps, in the hands of the Europeans. Speaking as an artist, I feel that not only have the Africans style, and a way of thinking that is their own, they have still more things which no other race has."

At this point Mr. Robeson began to sing. He gave a verse of "Mount Zion," and in the absolute silence which followed said quietly: "That is something no one else has. That music could not have come from anywhere but Africa."

He quoted Mr. H. G. Wells as having bravely said that when the white man became scientific he rose as far above mythological man as that man had been above the apes. Proceeding to modern problems, social and economic, he preferred to leave considering them in detail for a year or two, until he had been to Africa, to Russia, China and Japan, for he felt at present that Africans were more closely linked by culture with the East than the West, and he meant to see for himself.

(Concluded from previous column.)

Those two very unusual incidents started out of a story which reflects great credit on Messrs. C. P. Lyons and G. N. Clark; upon the Native headmen, who, after 50 of his people had fallen victims to these beasts, many of them in broad daylight, had the initiative and pluck to carry the war so cleverly into the enemies' camp; and to the tribesmen, young and old, who, having imprisoned the lion, kept them within the stockade.

Neither within our experience nor within our reading do we recall a case of similar kind.



He would not feel, he thought, in the East that he was only accepted as Mr. Paul Robeson. Here he had the entry where his own brother or his father would not be allowed to follow, and that kind of individual success was valueless.

"I mean to get out what other people—all over the world—are thinking. I am not staying here, with the sword of Damocles hanging over my head. I want to be where I can be an African, and not have to be Mr. Paul Robeson every hour of the day. Unquestionably the great future of the black man must be in Africa. What I shall be able to do I do not know, but I belong to Africa, and if I am not there in the body, I am in the spirit. I am going to do anything I can for Africa, for the African has got to learn to stand by himself and for himself. That, I am sure, is the fundamental thing."

There were a great many speakers after Mr. Robeson. Viewed together, the following ideas that were voiced stand out:—

"That it is immaterial whether the word 'African' or 'Native,' or 'Negro,' or 'black man' is used. We must all realise that we all came from Africa, and are black, whatever shade we may be. Our special treatment has been due to the fact that the white man has had the upper hand and has also a superiority complex, as we have had an inferiority one," said Mrs. Robeson.

There were frank admissions that among the African intelligentsia are too many lawyers and doctors, and not enough scientists and agriculturists; and that the educated had gone back to Africa to pursue solely selfish ends, and that the idea of sacrifice and devoting life to a cause had been notably absent among them. Hitherto Africans had merely followed the ideas of others of the white race—who, said Mr. Kenyatta, "will respect us only when they see that we can do something."

Miss Winifred Holtby, claiming to be a Native of Yorkshire, said she had been horrified in South Africa to find Yorkshiremen bolstering up their position by suppressing others, a course of action which had had a worse effect on them than on the suppressed.

Mr. Ballinger voiced the grievances of the South African Natives, and compared General Smuts's practice with that with what he preached on this side. He considered that the Europeans in the Union could not maintain their high standard of living unless they realised that Native standards must be raised.

## East African Share Prices.

### London Mining Market Movements.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate	58. 0d.	58. 1½d.
Bushide Mines (10s.)	88. 0d.	88. 1½d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	73s. 9d.	75s. 0d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	45s. 0d.	—
East African Goldfields (5s.)	98. 6d.	98. 6d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	58. 0d.	58. 1½d.
Gabait Goldfields (2s.)	28. 0d.	28s. 9d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	138. 7½d.	138. 1½d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	8s. 9d.	—
Kagera (Uganda) Finfields	3s. 6d.	4s. 1½d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	11s. 3d.	11s. 0d.
Kenton (10s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 9d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 7½d.
Kenya Mining Syndicate (5s.)	13s. 9d.	14s. 3d.
Kisumu (10s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	2s. 10½d.	7s. 5½d.
Luri Gold Areas	2s. 10½d.	2s. 8½d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	5s. 7½d.	5s. 7½d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	1s. 1½d.	1s. 1½d.
Mashaba (1s.)	55s. 0d.	56s. 3d.
Rezende (11s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Rhodesia Katanga	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	8s. 0d.	7s. 10½d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	8s. 3d.	8s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	87s. 6d.	90s. 0d.
Rhokana (41)	23s. 9d.	23s. 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	9s. 3d.	9s. 3d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 0d.
Sherwood Star	11s. 6d.	11s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (51)	32s. 6d.	32s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions 10% Pref.	—	5s. 7½d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	—	—
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	£103 10s.	£103 15s.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	23s. 0d.	23s. 0d.
Watende (5s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Zambesia Exploring	16s. 3d.	16s. 3d.

#### GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	21s. 3d.	20s. 9d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	34s. 6d.	33s. 9d.
Imperial Airways	43s. 3d.	43s. 3d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	31s. 0d.	30s. 6d.

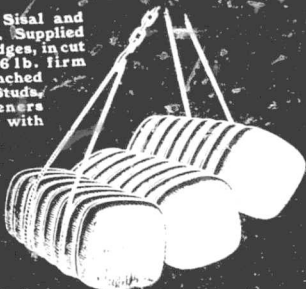
#### Nairobi Quotations.

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

Blue Reefs	15s.	15s.
Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	25s. 50cts.	26s.
Eldoret-Kakamega Mining Ventures	9s.	10s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	58s.	60s.
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## Ethiopia and Italy.

### Foreign Secretary on the Clash.

IN the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. Morgan Jones, asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could make a statement with regard to the situation in Abyssinia and the fighting that had taken place there; whether instructions had been telegraphed to H.M. representatives in Rome and Addis Ababa in regard to the delimitation of the frontier; and whether this matter was connected with the negotiations now in progress with the Italian Government in regard to an Anglo-Italian air convention?

Sir J. Simon: "According to my information, the course of events since November 23 has been as follows. On that date the Anglo-Ethiopian Boundary Commission, which has lately completed the demarcation of the frontier between Ethiopia and British Somaliland, and which is also charged with the investigation of the watering and grazing areas which for generations have been used by nomadic British Somali tribes, arrived in the vicinity of the wells of Walwal and Wardair, which have always been so used. These wells lie in the neighbourhood of the undefined border between Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia, and have been in Italian occupation for some time.

"The Italian Government had previously been notified of the joint Commission's movements, but it appears that the officer commanding the Italian troops at the wells had not had this information passed on to him, and on their arrival he declined to permit the joint Commission to enter Walwal and Wardair, whereupon a formal protest was recorded by the British representative, Colonel Clifford, and his Ethiopian colleague, the Commission subsequently withdrawing to a camp some 30 kilometres distant.

"On December 5 a serious encounter, in which I must emphasise that the Anglo-Ethiopian joint Commission were in no way concerned, occurred between Italian Colonial troops and Ethiopian forces in the vicinity of the two wells. Since then the Ethiopian Government are understood to have made an offer to the Italian Government to submit the dispute to arbitration, and they have now reported the matter to the League of Nations.

"As it is understood that the disputed ownership of the wells at Walwal and Wardair, where, I must repeat, the boundary between Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland has never been demarcated on the ground, had given rise to local unrest, I instructed H.M. representatives in Rome and Addis Ababa, prior to the above incident, to recommend to the Italian and Ethiopian Governments the desirability in the interest of good relations of proceeding to an early demarcation of the frontier. I should add that before news had been received of the clash on December 5, the Italian Government had informed H.M. Government of their willingness to allow Colonel Clifford and his Ethiopian colleague of the Boundary Commission to enter Walwal and Wardair to carry out their work.

"As soon, however, as H.M. Government learnt that a clash had occurred between Ethiopian forces and Italian troops, instructions were immediately dispatched to Colonel Clifford to withdraw his section from the

affected area, similar instructions being sent by the Emperor of Ethiopia to the Abyssinian Commissioner.

"The answer to the last part of the question is in the negative."

Mr. Jones: "Can the right hon. gentleman give us an assurance that H.M. Government will continue to watch this very delicate situation and should it not be dealt with by the League of Nations?"

"Sir J. Simon: "If the matter comes before the League Council in January H.M. Government will try to discharge their duty."

### Nyasaland Without Prejudice.

Very little has escaped Mr. Norman in his survey—he rather resembles Mr. H. G. Wells in his Catholic outlook on every form of activity in this fascinating country. He combines news with the most entertaining and instructive fashion, and these views are replete with sound common sense.

So says *The African Observer* in its review of "Nyasaland Without Prejudice," by L. S. Norman, obtainable from the publishers, *East Africa*, of Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, for 5s. 4d. post free.

### K.U.R. Finance.

Sir Godfrey Rhodes, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, moving the estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1935 in the Kenya Legislative Council recently, said that the present revenue was on approximately the 1926 level, but that expenditure was £200,000 less than in that year. During the first ten months of 1934 railway income had been £73,000 over that for the same period of 1933, but the port of Mombasa earnings were down by £22,000. Revenue estimates for 1935 were just under the actual sum earned in 1933, but on the expenditure side £10,000 was included to overtake arrears of maintenance and to bring the annual maintenance up to normal. The budget showed a net surplus of £60,000 after meeting all commitments, including a loss at the port estimated at £7,416. The railway, he was convinced, was functioning more efficiently and at a lower cost than ever before. One of the most urgent needs was the creation of a reserve fund. Another was to redeem at the first opportunity (in 1946) the £5,000,000 loan carrying interest at 6%. To do that funds must be steadily accumulated.

### East Africa in the Christmas Numbers.

Several of the leading weeklies have East African contributions in their Christmas Numbers. *The Bystander* features a story called "Gone Native," a title which does not prepare the reader for a tale about a gorilla; the *Sketch* has two pages pictorially representing a trip to the B'bi B'bing country of Professor Allbut Beddow and his daughter; the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic* has a page drawing of a European in the tropics—said European being attired in green shirt, shorts and topboots—asking a houseboy carrying a Christmas pudding if he knows any carols; and the *Illustrated London News* publishes a poem entitled "Christmas Round the Empire," in which Kenya and Rhodesia are mentioned.

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## Latest Mining News.

### To Prospect Kakamega.

A COMPANY with an authorised capital of £60,000—all of which will be issued at once—is on the point of being registered in London to acquire and develop a compact block of claims and an area under exclusive prospecting licence in what appears to be a particularly promising part of Kakamega.

When further particulars can be published with propriety, the company will be found to have as its closest neighbours a number of the best-known properties of the whole goldfield.

### New £75,000 Mining Company.

BEFORE this issue reaches East Africa, possibly even within a few days of its publication, we expect a new mining company with a capital of £75,000 to have been registered in London to engage in mining operations in Tanganyika Territory and elsewhere.

A producing property in the Lupa, promising reefs in the same locality, and a large and attractive concession area to the south of Lake Victoria will be the first acquisitions of the company, which, early in the New Year, expects to send a highly-qualified mining engineer to another part of Tanganyika to report upon a well-known mine, in connexion with which a public flotation may be expected in the spring.

### Territorial Outputs.

Kenya's gold output for October was 1,894 oz.

The total of £122,847 from the Bulawayo district for September was its record gold output.

The October gold exports from Tanganyika Territory amounted to 4,990 oz., valued at £28,273.

1934 is likely to be a red (or gold) letter year for Southern Rhodesia, for it is anticipated that, for the first time, its annual production of gold will top the £5,000,000 mark.

### Corundum.

The Nyasaland Mineral Survey has lately been investigating deposits of corundum, in the Blantyre district. Operations are small at the moment, but a sample shipment has been despatched.

### S. Rhodesian Mining Activity.

The labour employed on all mines in Southern Rhodesia had increased from 1,300 Europeans and 20,000 Natives in 1931 to 2,500 Europeans and 50,800 Natives in June of this year. Practically all the increase occurred in mines employing less than 300 Natives.

## Another Kakamega Report.

THE report and accounts of the Kakamega Ore Reduction Co., Ltd., presented last week at the second general meeting, made a good showing, and gave the shareholders a hope of good things to come.

The total paid-up capital is £9,833, divided into shares of 20s. each, and the whole of that sum, plus £2,460 recovered in gold from development rock during the period ended October 31 last, has been spent on the properties owned by the company or over which it holds rights or options. The total is 247 claims, all in the Kakamega goldfield, with a total of 1,388 acres. The total footage of shafts sunk is 1,622, with 1,577 ft. of driving; 15 bore-holes have been put down, 11,000 ft. of auger holes, and 70,000 c. ft. of trenching.

The general meeting the action of the directors last week in increasing the capital to £15,000 was ratified unanimously, and this additional money required for further development was almost entirely subscribed by those present at the meeting. No plan to cable sinking to be carried on below water-level will shortly arrive in Kenya. The entire new plant will be electrically driven, having a 100-h.p. Diesel engine as prime mover.

A great advantage enjoyed by the shareholders has been the fact that the three directors, Messrs. D. S. Broadhurst (Chairman), G. L. Gamlen, and H. W. Bearcroft, all of whom are substantially interested as shareholders, have been engaged throughout in active work upon the properties.

### Union Miniers.

M. Edgard Sengier, managing director of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, in the course of an interview with the Brussels *Veil*, said a few days ago:—

"The Union Minière copper output will shortly be between 10,000 and 11,000 tons a month. For some time past the company has benefited increasingly from by-products of its copper and uranium ores.


"In the course of the prospection and exploitation of its copper and uranium mines, the company has lately discovered in several places ore bodies containing precious metals, notably gold, platinum, palladium, iridium, osmium, and molybdenum. Though it is not possible to estimate the importance of the yield of the ore deposits, it is safe to say that the grades are high and the results encouraging. From 1932 to 1934 the precious metals extracted from three small workings have been sold for 25,000,000 francs. In addition the Kipushi Copper Mine contains much silver—some 2 kilogram per ton of copper produced, and it is anticipated that during 1934 Kipushi should yield 120,000 kilogram of silver.

"As in the past, the Union Minière is disposed to cooperate in any reasonable proposals that might be made to them in connexion with the formation of a Copper Cartel, from which an improvement in copper prices might be expected."

### Studying the Miners.

The bowling green at the Roan Mine is now flood-lit, and is open for play from 4.30 to 11 p.m. A sound innovation in a place where men work on shifts.

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## The Ukaranga Syndicate.

### Promising Prospects of the Area.

DR. JOHN PARKINSON, Sc.D. (Cantab), F.G.S., M.Inst.M.M., the well-known geologist—who a few years ago led a British Museum expedition to Tanganyika to search for dinosaur remains, and who has since done much work on gold occurrences—returned to England by air recently from the Mwanza district of the Territory, where he had spent ten months examining the area held under special prospecting licence by the Ukaranga Syndicate, Ltd.

That syndicate first took up some 200 sq. miles to the south of the Sanza concession which is under active examination by the Tanganyika Concessions Ltd., but as a result of recent surveys the possibly productive ground has been reduced to 86 sq. miles, to which exploration is now being confined. A good deal of work has been done on three groups of reefs, which have given satisfactory assays, while others await more detailed investigations.

During the rainy season two or three shafts are to be sunk, and a good deal more information is expected to be available in a few months.

Whereas in the Sanza concession auriferous banded ironstone is the dominant geological characteristic, phyllitic shales and gold-bearing quartz reefs are general in the Ukaranga area. The geological age of the two series is the same, but the proportion of the subdivision varies.

The syndicate was registered on November 10, 1933, with an authorised capital of £10,000, of which £8,452 have been issued. Captain S. H. Russell is the Chairman and Managing Director.

#### Mining Personalia.

Mr. J. Norman Wynne is due back in England from British Columbia at the end of this week.

Mr. Stanley Ghersi and Mr. W. Tyson are due to reach London from Kenya by to-day's air mail.

Mr. Harverson, Assistant Geologist to the Kenya Government, is making a geological reconnaissance in the Ukamba Province.

Mr. M. Haskel, managing director of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, who is undergoing medical treatment in Paris, is making good progress.

Mr. W. C. Mitchell, the able resident director in Nairobi of Messrs. George North & Son, Ltd., has, we learn by air mail, joined the board of Nyanza Goldfields, Ltd.

Mr. G. L. Gamlen leaves London to-morrow for Marseilles to join the "Malda," which is also carrying back to Kenya his colleague and old friend, Mr. D. S. Broadhurst.

#### Tanganyika Diamond and Gold.

The tenth annual general meeting of the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd., will be held in Johannesburg on December 21. Colonel J. Donaldson, and Messrs. W. Carliss, I. W. Schlesinger and D. M. Burton, four of the directors, retire in accordance with the articles of association, but offer themselves for re-election.

#### Rhokana Issue Successful.

The Rhokana issue of 1,500,000 5½% Preference shares of £1 offered to the public last week at 21s was oversubscribed. The lists were open for only five minutes.

#### Mining Share Market.

Business in stocks and shares, mainly of mining companies, has increased very markedly in the Kenya capital, where six firms of stockbrokers are already operating. The Kenya Stockbrokers' Association, which was only recently formed, is, we learn, already defunct.

#### Company Progress Reports.

**Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.**—During November 270 tons crushed yielding 03 oz. bullion.

**Rhoda Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.,** recently floated in Southern Rhodesia with a capital of £2,000,000, holds options over many properties between Selukwe and Umvuma and beyond.

**Rhodesia Minerals Concession** announce in their annual report that all of the 204,404 shares under the reorganisation scheme have been allotted. An agreement has been entered into with the British South Africa Company whereby the exclusive prospecting rights held by this company have been extended until the end of 1940, in consideration of the allotment to the B.S.A. Company of 40,000 shares of 2s. 6d. each.

Receipts for the port of Beira during October amounted to £33,081, compared with £22,250 for October, 1933.

One of the Imperial Airways "Atalanta" machines operating southwards from Kisumu recently covered the Nairobi Salisbury stage in one day. The distance is 1,511 miles.

Southern Rhodesia has completed negotiations for the purchase of new headquarters in London. The building is situated in the Strand, near Charing Cross, and the purchase price is £140,000.

East Africa is officially informed that there is no truth in the story which appeared in one section of the London Press last week, suggesting that 210 British subjects had been placed in a concentration camp in Kenya owing to their refusal to be conscripted for training in the Kenya Defence Force.

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Application will be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in the issued shares of the Company, and in due course for an official quotation.

# ELDORET MINING AND SYNDIcate LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinance of Kenya)

## SHARE CAPITAL - £400,000

DIVIDENDS

1,800,000 Shares of 5s. each of which 821,762 have been issued and are fully paid.

The Shares are all of one class carrying equal rights as to voting and dividend.

### Directors

THOMAS JOSEPH O'SHEA, Eldoret (Chairman and Managing Director), Director of Kisingiri Gold Mining Company Limited.  
 STANLEY GEORGE GHEESI, F.A.A., F.I.E.A., Eldoret, Director of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields Limited.  
 LIEUT.-COLONEL GILBERT EASTLING, D.S.O., Eldoret, Farmer.  
 GUYIL WILLIAM ARNOLD, Eldoret, Planter.  
 WILLIAM TISON, M.B.E., Nairobi, Director of Kisingiri Gold Mining Company, Limited.

### London Committees

"THE EARL OF CARRICK, 11, Birchln Lane, London, E.C.3.  
 GEORGE WIGHAM-RICHARDSON, Director of F. Wigham-Richardson & Co., Ltd., Armadour House, Fury Street, London, E.C.3.

### Bankers

BARCLAYS BANK (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.3.  
 BARCLAYS BANK (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), 2, Market Street, Kenya Colony.

### Solicitors

DIGBY GREEN, Eldoret, Kenya Colony.  
 SLAUGHTER & MAY, 18, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

### Auditor

E. M. LEY, Chartered Accountant, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

### Brokers

ALEX. WILSON & SONS, 11, Birchln Lane, London, E.C.3.

### Secretary and Registered Office

JAMES CAMPBELL, Arcade Buildings, Coryndon Street, Eldoret, Kenya Colony.

### London Registrars and Transfer Office

COOPER BROS. & CO., Chartered Accountants, 14, George Street, London, E.C.4.

### PARTICULARS

The Company was incorporated on 25th February, 1933, under the laws of Kenya Colony for the purpose of (after sales) acquiring and working gold mines and prospecting gold areas. It acquired from the Eldoret Mining Syndicate (the members of which took payment of the whole of the purchase consideration in shares of the Company) a Prospecting Licence over an area of approximately 38 square miles and a number of Claims and Options in the Kakamega District of Kenya Colony subject to an Option to Tanganyika Concessions Limited to buy a 51 per cent. interest. Tanganyika Concessions Limited exercised their Option and presently hold the 51 per cent. interest in East African Concessions Limited which, in conjunction with this Company, sold a number of the said Claims and Options to the Kisingiri Gold Mining Company Limited for nearly 70 per cent. of the issued Share Capital of East African Concessions Limited. It held by certain Gold Areas Limited. The Company has also acquired, by direct grant, Exclusive Prospecting Licences and Claims in Tanganyika Territory.

### PROPERTIES

- (1) In Kakamega District of Kenya Colony:
  - (a) 49 per cent. interest (East African Concessions Limited holding the other 51 per cent.) in the following properties:
    - (i) An Exclusive Prospecting Licence over an area of approximately 35 square miles near Tselmol, extended to 16th October, 1933.
    - (ii) 47 Gold Reef Claims—Collins Creek;
    - (iii) 25 Gold Reef Claims—Kibanda;
    - (iv) 38 Gold Reef Claims—Akwarangi;
    - (v) 56 Gold Reef Claims—Kibirri Extension;
    - (vi) Option over Tlatax Property—10 Reef Claims—Yala River;
    - (vii) Forest Tracts—Licence over 250 acres.
 The above properties are held in partnership by the Company and East African Concessions Limited, and managed on their behalf by Sir Robert Williams & Co.
- (2) In Tanganyika Territory:
  - (a) A 50 per cent. interest (Messrs. I. Engelbrecht and J. Vhage holding the other 50 per cent. under Contract No. 2) below in an Exclusive Prospecting Licence over 3 square miles in the Kiboma District known as Pasomli.
  - (b) A 50 per cent. interest (Messrs. C. W. Arnold, J. E. A. Collins and G. G. Smallwood holding the other 50 per cent. under Contract No. 7) below in six Exclusive Prospecting Licences covering approximately 8 square miles and nine Reef claims all in the North Mara District. Under Contract No. 6 below Kenya Development Limited has an option until 11th June, 1935 (renewable for one year) to purchase the whole interest in the North Mara Licences and claims for £250,000 in cash (or, in certain events, £258,000, of which up to £250,000 may be satisfied) in shares of a new company.
  - (c) An Exclusive Prospecting Licence over 8 square miles in Ikoma District, known as Pasomli.

### INVESTMENTS

37,000 fully paid shares of 10s. each in Kisingiri Gold Mining Company Limited.

100,000 fully paid shares of 10s. each in Kenta Gold Areas Limited. All of which were acquired at par.

### REPORTS ON PROPERTIES

The Directors of ELDORET MINING SYNDICATE LIMITED, 25th December, 1934.  
 GENTLEMEN,

With reference to the properties of the Kisingiri Gold Mining Company, our Report to the Directors of that Company, dated 25th July and published in the August, and our Progress Report No. 2, dated 10th September, issued to the shareholders of that Company, gave the position with regard to previous developments.

Constructional work and mine development for the production of gold are progressing rapidly. Further progress up to date is as follows:—

#### Kisingiri Mine.

The main three compartment shaft had reached a depth of 179 feet, 22 feet below the first level, at the end of October. The Holman hoist, with hoisting steam pump and 90" H.P. Britannia boiler, have been installed.

Shaft No. 1 has also been provided with a timber headgear, Holman hoist and steam pump and had reached a depth of 83 feet below the first level at the end of October.

Shaft No. 2 has been equipped with timber headgear, hoist, hoist house and ore bin, and this shaft is now ready for hoisting ore from the first level. The winches, B. C. and D. are holed through to the first level and ready for starting to commence. Five cables run from the surface to the first level are in progress. A stock dump of development ore is being made at the head of the mill site. The main first level drive progressed 114 feet during October.

The General Office buildings are now completed. Machine shops, carpenters' and smiths' shops, are also completed and in commission, as also are assay office, store, temporary lighting plant and residential quarters for staff.

Excavation work on the power house site is completed and the building has been shipped. The engines and alternators are ready for testing and will be shipped shortly. The design of the milling plant is practically complete.

A series of geophysical tests are in progress to ascertain the possibility of tracing vein extensions and underground displacements by this means.

#### Mugwaga Reef.

Three winzes are being sunk from the surface on the reef and were 29, 49 and 53 feet deep respectively at the end of October.

**Alluvial Gold.**

**YALAKIA CLAIMS.**—Sluicing has commenced in this area. **YALAKIA AREAS.**—Banks drilling across the bed of the Yala River is progressing normally. It is hoped shortly to be able to give a full evaluation of the alluvial gold in this area. **With reference to the properties on Kakamega, known as the Partnership Properties, in the development of which East African Concessions Limited and your Company are jointly interested under agreement, the following is an extract of the report of Sir John Lee on these properties to the Directors of the Gold Areas:**

"**KIIRI** may prove to be a great low-grade proposition; the deposit under the gold throughout. It is estimated that every 10 feet depth of this body would give 10 avoirdupois oz. of this body a mine 20 feet wide has been partly proved for a length of 320 feet and to a depth of 90 feet by surface and underground workings and No. 1 Borehole; this block also has an indicated average of 2 1/2 dwts. which, if confirmed, would mean in this block above adit level some 15,000 ounces of gold.

"Much more work, however, will have to be done before any reliable estimate can be formed of this proposition. The metallurgy offers no difficulties, and cheap power will be available at hand.

"Extensions are being followed up; and a similar ore has been found some two miles to the west.

"**KANOUA VEIN.**—A gold-silver-lead vein has been traced for some 1,200 feet length over a strike up to 15 feet with assays at surface up to 20 dwts. gold per ton. Shafts are being sunk and crosscut made from one of which at 50 feet depth the vein assayed 130 dwts. gold over 100 inches width.

"**OVOMU DEPOSITS.**—These deposits, on the Ogeri River, are now being opened up by sinking, and consist of rich quartz veins over some 400 feet strike length.

"**GENUINE KAKAMEGA** is within, but excluded from, the Yalokia Area No. 1, and an option has just been acquired from the owners. It is a very wide quartz reef, and has been traced to date for several hundred feet; French assays show good ore throughout, up to 136 inches width assaying 15 dwts.

"**OVAKI BASIN.**—Many other reefs have been found, such as Toby's Reef, Rajungulu, etc., and will be opened up in rotation; whilst proved alluvial gold in the river bed offers that a small amount of prospecting should lead to further rich discoveries in your properties.

"The following additional information with regard to these properties was given in our report of 10th September, 1934, to the Shareholders of East African Concessions Limited:

"**KAKAMEGA.**—On the adit level, some 100 feet below surface, the jointed-out part of the ore-body, as shown already by 5 crosscuts over a strike length of 700 feet, has a width of from 15 to 75 feet with an average gold content, as shown by three crosscuts and a vertical diamond drill, of 0.25 dwts., or 207 lbb.-dwts. Tests have shown the ore to be amenable to cheap metallurgical treatment.

"As mines with a similar grade of ore have been worked in Southern Rhodesia and North-West Africa with good profits, even when gold was at a much lower price, the Kiiriri body which is being further proved appears to have great promise as a large low-grade producer.

"**KANOUA.**—This gold-lead vein outcrops over a distance of some 1,500 feet, and assays:

"At the easterly end, on the surface, 10 dwts. over 75 inches, at 50 feet depth 8 dwts. over 60 inches, and at 90 feet depth 11 dwts. over 100 inches.

"In the centre, on the surface, 31 dwts. over 108 inches, at 50 feet depth 4 dwts. over 60 inches, and at 100 feet depth 21 dwts. over 60 inches.

"At the westerly end, on the surface, 9.8 dwts. over 73 inches, at 50 feet depth 11 dwts. over 48 inches.

"A parallel reef opened up on the 50 foot level opposite the centre of the above reef assayed 17.7 dwts. over 42 inches.

"**OVOMU.**—In Shaft A a reef which at surface assayed 81 dwts. over 30 inches has been cut at 50 feet depth, assaying 6 1/2 dwts. over 30 inches; another parallel body intersected in shaft sinking assayed 71 dwts. over 60 inches.

"**OVAKI BASIN.**—The No. 2 vertical borehole 300 feet to the east of No. 1 borehole, which, as previously reported, cut the vein at 160 feet depth, and assayed 16.8 dwts. over true width of 35 inches, equal to 376 lbb.-dwts., gave assays between 138 and 173 feet depth of 1.2 to 6.8 dwts. of gold per ton, at an average value of 5 dwts. per ton over a true width of 18 inches, equal to 480 lbb.-dwts.

"The No. 3 vertical borehole, 400-foot east of No. 1 borehole cut the vein at 151 to 122 feet depth, and the assays averaged 8.0 dwts. over 33 inches true width, equal to 320 lbb.-dwts.

Yours faithfully,  
SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS & CO.

**THE NORTH MABA PROPERTIES, consisting of six Exclusive Prospecting Licences and nine periodic metal claims, totalling eight and one-half miles, are situated in north-west Tanganyika, close to the Kenya border, and about 200 miles from the Indian Ocean. The properties are available on option to Kenya Development Ltd. for £20,000 or a cash payment and share interest. Vide Contract No. 6. The latest Progress Report received by the Company from Kenya Development Ltd. in terms of the Option Contract gives herewith particulars of the nature and prospective value of these properties—**

**THE ELDORET MINING SYNDICATE LIMITED, Eldoret, N. G. November 27th, 1934.**

**SIR JOHN LEE,**  
The latest progress report received by our Company's Engineers in charge of the North Maba properties, held from you under option, is as follows:—

"**EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCES.**—Most of the work to-date has been done on the Kioro, The Kioro E.P.L. was investigated by surface trenching and fitting, and the progress of the work led to the conclusion that the deposits on both the Uirege and the Kioro E.P.L.'s would prove to be of a similar nature. It was found advisable to concentrate all activities on the Uirege E.P.L. as these are situated on the edge of the Uimbaru Swamp, where the 1,000 feet cliff-side made the study and exploration of the gold occurrences down to that depth possible, it is relatively short timber by date.

"The deposits occur at the contacts of porphyry dykes, or so close together as to point to a genetic relationship. At least three distinct dykes underlie the Uirege. The values are associated with certain concentrations of secondary quartzites. The massive sulphidation up to 40 dwts. of gold. The grade of ore varies with the percentage and incidence of the sulphides. The values so far encountered are of the high and excellent ore still has to be proved before any single occurrence can be developed into a mine.

"The eventual tonnage and grade of the ore mined and milled will depend on the assay value, the hydroeconomic and working conditions, will establish.

"It is not anticipated that any unusual difficulties will be met with in the development and exploitation of any of the deposits that may be proved. To date about 200 feet of underground development has been done. Little or no timbering is required.

"The Mara River, seven miles distant from the foot of the S.M.P., will require a treatment and adequate water supply.

Yours faithfully,  
KENYA DEVELOPMENT LTD.

**THE KANONIA AND MAGROGO PROPERTIES** are situated in the Ikoma district of Tanganyika Territory, and consist respectively of eight and three square miles held under Exclusive Prospecting Licences. Several gold-bearing reefs of good length and thickness have been found on each. The work done to date, however, is insufficient to do more than prove that these properties are interesting prospects, on which the Directors would be justified in incurring the further expenditure necessary to establish their possibilities.

**ELDORET MINING SYNDICATE** were the original discoverers of the Kakamega area. In 1931, when the Company has steadily added to the interests in the area, and the Directors are pursuing a progressive policy of acquiring other promising prospects. Several such are at present under consideration. In option has recently been taken (Contract No. 9) to acquire a 51 per cent. interest in Blue Reef Ltd., the property of which consists of 73 claims totalling approximately 300 acres on the Bukuru Ridge, Kakamega, in which several gold-bearing bodies have been encountered.

**MANAGEMENT.**—The Company has entered into a contract with Mr. T. J. O'Shea, appointing him Managing Director for a period of four years.

**THE ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL, 25,700 shares of 25/- each, has been issued and paid up, as follows:—21,275 shares of 25/- each, seven pence at par for cash, and 4,425 shares, credited as fully paid up, to the vendors as consideration for the said sold Prospecting Licences, Claims and Options in Kakamega District under contract No. 1 referred to below. On 30th November, 1933, 10,000 shares were issued for cash at the price of 18/- per share which has been paid in full. On 23rd October, 1934, 679,533 1/2/-, part of the Company's capital profits realised in cash, was applied in paying up 518,135 bonus shares which were issued to the existing shareholders in recognition of the rate of 5/- shares for each share already held.**

**SUBJECT POOL.**—In order to provide for proper distribution of the Company's shares, the shareholders have pooled 40 per cent. of their holdings for a period of three months.

**LOAN REGISTER AND TRANSFER OFFICE.**—The Company has a place of business in the United Kingdom within the meaning of Section 94 of the Companies Act, 1929, in that it has established a Branch Register at the Offices of Messrs. Colver Bros. & Co., Chartered Accountants, 15 George Street, London, E.C.4. Shares are to be transferred at the request of Shareholders as if such shares were registered with the Registered Office of the Company, Eldoret, and the London Register.

**SUMMARISED BALANCE SHEET as at 31st October, 1934**

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		ASSETS	
<b>Share Capital:</b>		<b>Fixed:</b>	
Authorized		Kakamega Properties (at Cost including subsequent expenditure)	47,769 12 1/2
1,000,000 Shares of 5/- each	5,000,000	Less Properties and Interests sold	260 1 7 1/2
Issued		Tanganyika Properties (at Cost including subsequent expenditure)	6,222 12 1/2
621,320 Shares of 5/- each	3,106,600	Less expenditure written off	29,775 12 1/2
Share Premium Account	5,495 0 87	<b>Expenditure in other Areas</b>	31 11 50
Sundry Creditors	6,265 11 1/2	<b>FLOATING:</b>	
<b>Profit and Loss:</b>		Investments:—At Cost:	
As per Appropriation Account	20,284 19 00	277,000 shares of 10/- each in Kimitimi Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	138,500 0 0
		1,000 shares of 10/- each in Kenyan Gold Areas Ltd.	500 0 0
		<b>Office Furniture, Payments in Advance, and Sundry Debtors</b>	295 8 25
		<b>Cash in Bank</b>	20,645 8 80
			187,426 2 20

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<b>Share Capital:</b>		<b>Fixed:</b>	
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		<b>Office Furniture, Payments in Advance, and Sundry Debtors</b>	295 8 25
		<b>Cash in Bank</b>	20,645 8 80
			187,426 2 20

## SUMMARISED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31st OCTOBER, 1934.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Salaries, Office Rent, Directors' Fees, Travelling Expenses, etc.	3,780	11	0			
Loss transferred to development accounts	8,767	52				
Expenditure on abandoned properties written off			2,607	12	8	
Net Profit carried to Appropriation Account				151,613	5	8
				£153,900	15	8

## APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Interim Dividend of Shs. 1/25 per share paid 22nd October, 1934			6,478	13	7	
Amount, capitalised and distributed in bonus shares 22nd October, 1934			129,533	8	0	
Balance carried forward			9,998	40	0	
			£136,010	8	40	

## AUDITOR'S REPORT ON BALANCE SHEET as at 31st OCTOBER, 1934.

I have examined the above Balance Sheet and have obtained all the information and explanations I have required. The allocation of general and overhead expenditure on development account to the various properties and enterprises has been made by the Directors. Subject to the foregoing I am of opinion that the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Company.

E. M. LEY, Chartered Accountant, Auditor.

## AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

## ELDOROT MINING SYNDICATE LIMITED.

P.O. Box 944,

NAIROBI.

Kwinyi Cotway,

13th November, 1934.

## To the ELDOROT MINING SYNDICATE LIMITED.

I, auditor to the Eldorot Mining Syndicate Limited, certify that the Company's Accounts have been made up and audited in respect of the period from 1st January, 1933, to 30th April, 1934, and for the preceding six months to 31st October, 1934. I also certify that the issued Share Capital of the Company is £275,410 10 00, in 623,762 shares of Shs. 5/- each, as follows:—

35,623 issued as fully-paid to Vendors.

10,000 for cash at par.

318,137 distributed as bonus shares to shareholders.

The sum of £29,001 15 00, has actually been received by the Company in respect of shares issued.

No Loan Capital has been issued.

An interim dividend of Shs. 1/25 per share was declared payable as at the 23rd October, 1934, amounting to a sum of £3,776 11 7 1/2.

Profit of £129,533 8 00, has been capitalised and distributed in 318,137 bonus shares of Shs. 5/- each to shareholders registered on the 23rd October, 1934.

Undivided profit of £29,234 18 6 1/2, was carried forward at the date of this last Balance Sheet, 31st October, 1934.

E. M. LEY, Chartered Accountant.

CASH as per Balance Sheet, 31st October, 1934. £29,645

Less sundry creditors as per Balance Sheet, 31.10.34, since discharged 1,700 5 00

Estimated expenditure since 31.10.34 23,694

Less estimated expenditure in connection with receipt increase in share capital, bonus issue, application of retention to deal, etc. 6,000 6 00

Leaving cash available for working capital £17,624

which, in the opinion of the Directors, is sufficient for the purposes of the Company.

The Articles of Association contain the following provisions with reference to qualification and remuneration of Directors and their borrowing powers:—

"The qualification of a Director is the holding of shares of the Company to the nominal amount of at least 2,500 shillings.

"The remuneration of each Director (other than a Managing Director) is at the rate of £200 per annum with an additional £100 for the chairman, or other member as the Company in General Meeting may determine. Directors shall be paid reasonable travelling expenses incurred in execution of their duties as Directors. The Directors may appoint one or more of their body to be Managing Director or Directors and shall fix the remuneration of any Managing Director. Any Director called upon to perform extra services or to make special exertions for the purposes of the Company may be remunerated as determined by the Directors.

"The Directors may appoint Departmental Directors or Local Directors who shall be paid such remuneration only as the Directors may determine and shall require such qualification only as the Directors may determine and shall not be entitled to attend meetings of the Board. All Directors or to share in the remuneration of the Directors above-mentioned and shall have no further powers than shall be delegated to them by the Directors.

"The Directors may borrow or secure the payment of money for the purposes of the Company but may not, without the sanction of a General Meeting of the Company, borrow or raise any sum which will make the amount borrowed or raised by the Company and the outstanding debt the nominal amount of the share capital of the Company.

"The Directors, if or were interested in the promotion of, or in property acquired by, the Company as follows:—Thomas Joseph O'Shea, Stanley George Ghersi, Cyril William Arnold and William Tyson were interested as

George Ghersi, Cyril William Arnold and Contract No. 1 mentioned below, and they or their nominees received thereunder respectively allotments of 13,429, 5,000; 23,192

and 3,286 shares in the Company of 5s. each, credited as fully paid up. Cyril William Arnold is joint owner with G. F. A. Collins of a 20 per cent interest in the above mentioned North Mara properties as shown in Contract No. 7 below.

Save as herein specifically stated, none of the Directors was interested in the promotion of, or in the property acquired by, the Company and none of them nor any firm of which any of them is a member is to receive or has received any consideration in cash or shares or otherwise either to induce him to become or qualify him as a Director or otherwise for services rendered by him in connection with the promotion or formation of the Company.

The preliminary expenses incurred by the Company amounted to £244 and have been paid by the Company. The Company has also incurred expenses estimated at £2,000 in connection with the said bonus issue, the application to the Stock Exchange for permission to deal in the Company's shares and the establishment of a London Register and Transfer Office.

No amount has been paid or is payable for goodwill.

Nothing has been paid, or is payable, as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for shares of the Company.

No share or Loan Capital of the Company is under option or agreed to be put under option.

The following contracts which are or may be material, have been entered into within the last two years:—

(1) 17th March, 1933. Between (1) Thomas Joseph O'Shea (13,429), James Whitte Newton (5,444), Maurice William Ghersi (200), Cyril William Arnold (23,194), John Rawson Wynter (2,378), Michael Ewyer (3,742), Stanley George Ghersi (5,000), Gerald Graham Fowler (5,000), William Tyson (2,388), Douglas James Hay (5,876), William James Brown (1,130), Alexander Oliphant Beckett (7,698), Gerald Graham Smallwood (1,500), Helen Wray (318), Kenneth Edward Wright (5,288) and Claude Wright (3,329); (2) the said Thomas Joseph O'Shea; (3) the said Douglas James Hay; and (4) the Company.

This is the Contract for sale of the Kakamega Prospecting Licence, etc., to the Company by the original Eldorot Mining Syndicate. The parties of the first part were the Vendors and each Vendor received as consideration the number of shares in the Company of 5s. each credited as fully paid up shown immediately after his name.

(2) 20th June, 1933. Between the Company and Isaac Endelbrecht and Joseph Visage; providing for prospecting in Akoma District.

(3) 23rd June, 1934. Between the Company and Tanganyika Concessions Limited relating to development and dealing with the Kakamega concessions.

(4) 31st July, 1933. Between the Company, Tanganyika Concessions Limited and East African Concessions Limited, varying Contract No. 3.

(5) 31st July, 1934. Between East African Concessions Limited, the Company and Kimiringi Gold Mining Company Limited, for sale of certain Claims and Options in Kakamega District.

(6) 27th June, 1934. Between the Company and Kenya Development Syndicate Limited; granting Kenya Development Limited an option to purchase the North Mara Licences and Claims.

(7) 27th October, 1934. Between (1) the Company; (2) Cecil William Wright and John Edward Anderson Collins; (3) Gerald Graham Smallwood; relating to prospecting, development and sale of the North Mara properties.

(8) 5th November, 1934. Between the Company and Blue Reefs Limited; giving the Company an option to purchase a 31 per cent interest in the properties of Blue Reefs Limited.

(9) 8th November, 1934. Between the Company and Thomas Joseph O'Shea appointing Mr. O'Shea Managing Director of the Company.

Copies of the above mentioned Contracts, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the above mentioned Reports and Auditor's Certificate and copies of the Directors' Reports and Accounts for 15 months from 1st April 1933 to 30th April 1934, together with the prospectus, are during business hours at the office of the London Solicitor of the Company, Messrs Slaughter & May, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.2, of the City except Sundays for seven days following the publication of this advertisement.

Dated 12th November 1934.



# East African Market Reports.

(OFFICE)

There was an irregular demand at last week's auctions. There were small sales of good marks at firmer prices.

<b>Kenya</b>	
Best sizes	56s. od. to 86s. od.
B "	45s. od. to 54s. od.
C "	45s. od. to 48s. od.
Peaberry	53s. 6d. to 100s. 0d.
<b>Old Crop</b>	
B " size	47s. 6d.
<b>Tanganyika</b>	
A " sizes	86s. 6d.
B "	50s. 6d.
Peaberry	81s. 6d.
<b>London cleaned</b>	
First sizes	58s. od. to 86s. 6d.
Second sizes	40s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.
Third sizes	38s. od. to 50s. 0d.
Peaberry	60s. od. to 76s. 6d.
<b>Mbeya</b>	
<b>London cleaned</b>	
First sizes	100s. od. to 113s. 6d.
Second sizes	60s. od. to 60s. od.
Third sizes	40s. od. to 40s. od.
Peaberry	90s. od. to 121s. od.
<b>London graded</b>	
Second sizes	46s. od. to 47s. 6d.
Third sizes	35s. od. to 40s. od.
<b>Arusha</b>	
A " size	65s. od.
Peaberry	60s. od.
<b>Kilindiari</b>	
<b>London cleaned</b>	
First size	67s. 6d.
Third size	34s. od.
<b>London-stocks: 48,67 bags (1933); 85,753 bags.</b>	

The latest coffee crop estimate from Kenya is 10,000 tons. Moderate rains have brightened the outlook to a certain extent.

**OTHER MARKETS.**

**Castor Seed.** Slightly higher at £10 2s. 6d. per ton. (1933: £9 10s., 1932: £11 10s.)

**Cloves.** Quiet, with Zanzibar spot offered at 54d. per lb. and Dec-Jan at 54d. (1933: 54d.; 1932: 7d.)

**Copper.** Improved demand, standard for cash now selling at £28 6s. 3d. per ton and electrolytic at 25s. 10s. (1933: std. £30 7s.; elect. £34.)

**Copra.** Steady at £9 per ton. (1933; £9 5s.; 1932: £14 10s.)

**Cotton.** Good to fair East African has sold at 7-60d. per lb. (1933: 6d.; 1932: 7d.)

**Cotton Seed.** Steady at £4 per oz. (1933: £5 5s.)

**Gold.** Higher at 140s. 7d. per oz. (1933: 127s.)

**Groundnuts.** Easier at £11 2s. 6d. per ton. (1933: £9 2s. 6d.; 1932: £15.)

**Sheal.** Dull, East African No. 1 for Dec-Feb. quoted at £14 1s. 3d. per ton, sellers; Jan-March, £14 5s., sellers; Feb-April, £14 7s. 6d., value; March-May, £14 7s. 6d., sellers; No. 2, Dec-Feb., £13 5s., sellers; Jan-March, £13 5s., value; No. 3, Jan-March, £12 15s., buyers; c.i.f. one port. (No. 1, 1933: £15 5s.; 1932: £14 15s.)

**Tea.** Easier, East African teas realising from 101d. to 111d. per lb. according to quality.

**Tea bushes** in Nyasaland are reported to be flushing well.

**Tin.** Dull, small quantities on spot selling at £228 15s. per ton. (1933: £228 7s. 6d.)

**Tobacco** planting has begun in Nyasaland and in the Fort Jameson area of Northern Rhodesia.

The Native tobacco crop in Uganda is reckoned at 1,300,000 lb. of leaf, which will be a record.

**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 December 4).**—Fort Hall, 4.59 inches; Kabete, 3.23; Kaimosi, 0.20; Kericho, 9.30; Kiambu, 2.39; Kilifi, 0.47; Kikkarren, 0.03; Kisumu, 1.54; Lamu, 0.24; Limuru, 1.84; Machakos, 2.15; Maitiki, 0.20; Mombasa, 2.50; Makindu, 1.10; Makuyu, 4.40; Malindi, 1.86; Maragua, 4.25; Meru, 2.70; Moiben, 0.14; Mombasa, 2.08; Nairobi, 3.43; Naivasha, 0.18; Nakuru, 0.22; Nanyuki, 0.09; Narok, 0.11; Ngora, 0.33; Nyeri, 0.20; Uasin Gishu, 0.38; Ruifu, 2.42; Simba, 0.50; Thika, 3.44; Voi, 2.65 inches.

**Tanganyika (Week ended December 3).**—Butiaba, 0.14; Dar es Salaam, 1.33; Fort Portal, 2.26; Hoima, 1.30; Jinja, 1.23; Kabale, 0.55; Kampala, 1.77; Masaka, 2.94; Mbale, 0.15; Mbarara, 0.86; Mubende, 1.98; Namwamba, 0.03; and Tororo, 0.21 inches.

**Tanganyika Territory (Week ended December 3).**—Amani, 5.67 inches; Arusha, 0.20; Bagamoyo, 2.70; Biharamulo, 2.21; Bukoba, 1.21; Dar es Salaam, 3.52; Dodoma, 0.03; Iringa, 0.06; Kigoma, 2.78; Kilosa, 1.58; Kilwa, 3.08; Lushoto, 0.04; Mahenge, 3.54; Mbeya, 0.60; Morogoro, 0.64; Moshi, 2.76; Mtwara, 0.03; Mwanza, 0.22; Old Shinyanga, 0.50; Songea, 3.84; Tabora, 0.23; Tanga, 1.44; Tukuyu, 0.19; and Ulete, 2.78 inches.

## First Native Woman's Book.

The Azania Press, Medstead, Hants, is to be congratulated on the splendid production of Volume II. of its Azanian Classics, which is entitled "The Advice of Mwana Kupona on The Wifely Duty." It is given in Swahili and in English (by Dr. Alice Werner and Mr. William Hichens), with title pages in colour by Muhammad Abubakar, the Lemu scribe, other illustrations, and scholarly appendices and glossary. At 8s. 6d. it is very modestly priced.

Of the text it is hard to speak: perhaps a quotation will be best:—

*Mhunde kaha kijana*  
*Asoyana/kuneh.*  
*Kifu chaugite sana*  
*Kitokacha na kungiro.*  
*Mpumbeza apumbe*  
*Amurize sibate.*  
*Muoni kila yeye.*  
*Mungu alakhtevu.*

Look after him like a child  
 Who knows nothing to speak.  
 One thing you must look well to—  
 The household expenses and income.  
 Be gay with him, that he be amused,  
 Do not oppose his authority.  
 If he brings ill to you,  
 God will defend you.

The book is the first literary work by an East African Native woman to be produced in Europe.

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# HOES

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## BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION LIMITED

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## COTTON PIECE GOODS

The African Mercantile Co. Ltd. makes a speciality of Cotton Piece Goods for Native Trade, and keeps a large selection of ranges and patterns at their branches.

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

*Compiled and Edited by F. S. JOELSON.*

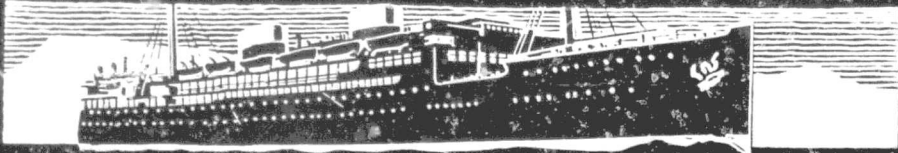
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Supplement to "East Africa," of December 27, 1934.

## Wiser Counsels in Kenya.

### Governor's Efforts Prevent Deadlock.

SINCE Tuesday and Wednesday were Christmas Day and Boxing Day, this issue of *East Africa* in order to catch Thursday's outward mail, had to be printed last week-end, since when we have received very welcome news from Kenya. It bears especially upon the subject of finance in the Colony to which we have devoted a good deal of space under Matters of Moment.

When we wrote editorially on that topic, a deadlock on the Budget seemed to have been reached, for the three elected European members had withdrawn from the Standing Finance Committee. Now comes the good news that the Governor has offered to appoint a Select Committee to make recommendations to the Legislature for measures of economy which, if adopted, will result in a net reduction amounting to not less than £100,000 in the set annual expenditure of the Colony. That conciliatory offer was at once accepted by the unofficial leaders.

The Colonial Secretary is to be Chairman of the Committee, the other members of which will be Mr. Rupert Hemsted, nominated member representing Native interests, two European elected members, Major Cavendish-Bentinck and Sir Robert Shaw, and one Indian elected member, Shamsud-Deen. Government has given a clear assurance that there will be no wilful obstruction, that every Department will give all the assistance in its power, and that the Committee will have complete freedom of action in its examination of the services of all communities, including such items as loan obligations, pensions, and salaries.

Government could not, however, give the further assurance requested by the elected members that any savings would be devoted towards the reduction of taxation, the official attitude being that the powers of the Legislature could not be handed over to one of its Committees. Government agreed, however, to the general principle that relief of taxation would be beneficial to recovery. The European members, offering their co-operation, paid a tribute to the Governor's attitude.

Afterwards, despite the opposition of the European members, Government demanded acceptance of the majority report of the Standing Finance Committee, and the Budget, with necessary amendments, was passed through all stages.

The Government also reintroduced and passed the graduated non-Native poll tax for 1935 in face of unofficial opposition. The taxation position for 1935 therefore remains unaltered by the controversy.

care to keep an even balance and avoid parochial or pharisaical tendencies. The obvious and very important corollary is that settlers and others should stop fighting shy of missions; that there should be no more basting by a legislator that he

in the Press, but when white men forgather. There need be no sentimentality about it, just a determination to do what is manifestly reasonable—in which connexion we recall a Governor-designate's declaration that "many people are fair to Natives, some are kind, but few are courteous."

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

It is instructive, as it should be inspiring, to look back at the end of a year, and though it is not our intention to attempt a comprehensive survey of progress, some major matters **RING OUT** deserve mention. Perhaps none is more **THE OLD** important than the co-operation which has been in evidence during the year, and gathering force towards its close. On the one hand is co-operation between different sections of the white race; on the other, also only a germ as yet—that between the white and black inhabitants of the Eastern African territories. Both these are ideas that need fostering, and for that purpose careful consideration and adequate ventilation are essential. For this reason we touch briefly upon the matter in the hope that it may lead to more serious thinking along sound lines.

That missionaries should also be politicians and economists was recently suggested; not long before we were told that they must be anthropologists. If rightly interpreted, this is an excellent advice: there is no reason why the clergy should remain in a secluded little world of their own, for they did not cease to be citizens when they took holy orders—though, of course, in emerging into the outside world and taking part in its affairs, they must take care to keep an even balance and avoid parochial or pharisaical tendencies. The obvious and very important corollary is that settlers and others should stop fighting shy of missions: that there should be no more boasting by a legislator that he

has never been, and does not intend to go, inside any mission. The gap between officials and un-officials has been greatly narrowed in the last few years, but it needs to be entirely bridged. In many places the relations are admirable and mutual understanding reasonably good, but in less fortunate centres the position is far less satisfactory. A fine New Year resolution for men on both sides in such cases would be to strive to see the other fellow's point of view.

Take the second branch of co-operation. One Governor said the other day that it is the duty of every official, no matter what his post, to consider Native interests. Another **MORE GOOD RESOLUTIONS** Governor said that white interests were equally important. With both ideas we agree, though in this paragraph we concentrate on the former. The Governor might have added that all unofficials must also consider Native interests, as many indeed already do. One old-established and prominent settler, a real farmer in a southern territory, wrote to his local paper the other day advocating more help for the Native producer; a resident in a northern Dependency made a timely plea on Remembrance Day for African ex-Service men. These are but two signs of a growing sense of duty, still, however, far from universal; as it needs to become. Much can be done by open confession of such faith, not only in the Press, but when white men forgather. There need be no sentimentality about it, just a determination to do what is manifestly reasonable—in which connexion we recall a Governor-designate's declaration that "many people are fair to Natives, some are kind, but few are courteous."

The year that is almost spent has been eventful. Publication of the reports of the Morris Carter and Bushe Commissions and the visit to East-Africa of the Secretary of State for the Colonies might be considered by some as among the most important events, but we should not rank them above the amazing development of gold mining, the practical abolition of distance by the wonderful safety and regularity of the air services, and the accelerated movement towards Closer Union in both the northern and the southern groups: in the former primarily on commercial grounds, which found expression in a unanimous resolution of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, while in the latter it finds support in the wide sympathy of Southern Rhodesia's new Prime Minister, and in the return to Rhodesia of Sir Herbert Stanley. In this issue—the "general post"—in high places and Sir Malcolm Hailey's forthcoming survey will play a part. That survey seems to some people premature. We are not sure that, since events are moving so rapidly, it may not prove somewhat tardy unless it be expedited. Penultimately, a word of the different congresses and conferences, on anthropology, preservation of fauna and flora, locust control and mycology—all pregnant with potential progress.

Finally, but really, primarily, as every private individual and every commercial concern knows, the question of finance must be considered. In some States the Government has dealt realistically with the problem, and the result, whether viewed budgetarily or from the point of view of general co-operation and goodwill, has been definitely to the good. In other places facts have not been fearlessly faced, or, when they have been, their solution has been too cautiously approached, half-heartedly tackled, and even that half-measure has been vitiated by shockingly poor diplomacy. The fire in the Morro Castle occurs as a topical parallel: it would be unforgivable if a good ship and a great majority of decent passengers and crew should have their lives endangered through the faults of a small minority and failure on the bridge. Far from fearing that it will be so—though the signs are enough to warrant this suggestion—we look forward with some confidence to a better New Year for Eastern Africa as a whole.

When members of the board of a company fall out its business inevitably suffers, partly because the force of direction is weakened, and **WEAKENED BY DISSENSION.** partly because individuals who should be applying their talents to constructive endeavour are driven to devote much of their time to thinking out arguments to refute the contentions of others. When a body of shareholders, disillusioned and discontented with what they regard as a continued policy of extravagance, side with one set of directors, the problem is aggravated. That is an exact parallel to the position obtaining to-day in Kenya, the Legislative Council of which may be compared to the board, while the taxpayers represent the shareholders. The Colony, like many established businesses, has in these years of depression been buffeted by circumstances, some beyond its control, and some which it might have controlled, wholly or in part, if its leaders, official and unofficial, had been wiser.

Though it is both unwise and unfair to ignore or underestimate the great economies which have been achieved in Kenya in the last few years—as is all too often done by critics of the Government—the Administration, on the other hand, does seem in compiling its present Budget to have failed to have sensed the temper of the Colony. To budget for increased expenditure in 1955 on the ground that unavoidable increases in pensions, gratuities, loan charges and the like had to be met, was a psychological blunder of the worst kind. What individual or official could excuse himself in such circumstances? If new commitments must be faced, then reductions must be made elsewhere. If only as a demonstration of official realisation of the present position, and of sympathy with primary producers who in many cases have seen world prices for their goods tumble to unexampled depths, the Government should have practised that frugality which it has long been preaching.

While we entirely share the opinion of the elected members that there is no possible justification for an increase in Government expenditure, **MISTAKES OF UNOFFICIALS.** we believe that they have made two fundamental mistakes in presenting their case. First, they have over-emphasised the measure of distress in the Colony; secondly, the unofficial attack bordered too closely upon the personal. While it is unquestionably true that many planters and farmers are experiencing anxieties, and even privations, never before known, it is also true that many are producing so economically that they can more than pay their way even to-day. That statement is not mere hearsay: it is based upon information collected from first-hand sources. For some little time, in an endeavour to estimate the true position, we have made inquiries from some of the leading business organisations operating in Kenya. They cover a fairly comprehensive range of interests, and, taken together, should give a good index of the general position—certainly a better index than could be obtained by talking at random to groups of sisal growers, coffee planters, maize farmers, or other individuals who must necessarily judge by their own restricted experience.

Almost without exception we have been told from these authoritative quarters that there is definite improvement already, and that there is **IMPROVEMENT ON THE WAY.** nothing to suggest that the process will be arrested. Not one informant has expressed undue optimism, but not one has given vent to pessimistic views. A particularly significant fact is that several have told us that they have been surprised at the debts which have been voluntarily liquidated in Kenya in 1954, and without the slightest pressure from the creditors. Why, then, should spokesmen in the Legislative Council paint a picture which, if reported in the London Press, would be the worst kind of publicity for the country—and which, if composed by a declared critic of the Colony, would be denounced?

Hard words must be expected in politics. There should, however, be a limit to attack; and we suggest that that limit has been overstepped when a member makes in a **PERSONAL ATTACK.** Legislation an accusation which, if uttered upon the public platform, would give to the man attacked the practical certainty of legal redress, which, however, he cannot claim in respect of privileged statements made in Council. There are divergent views among unofficials in Kenya as to whether that limit was crossed by unofficial speakers during the Budget debate. Whether that was or was not the case, criticism was of too personal a character. Major Cavendish-Bentinck—though he marshalled his material excellently, spoke forcefully, and gave a strong lead to public opinion—made a sad mistake in his attack upon Mr. Geoffrey Walsh, the Treasurer of the Colony, who has served Kenya for more than twenty years, has to our personal knowledge sacrificed himself repeatedly in her cause, and is, we are convinced, as keen to do his best for the Colony as any resident within its borders.

He, as the officer primarily responsible, naturally resents the charge that the Budget has been "deliberately manipulated." To **THE TREASURER.** have been told that he was unduly optimistic, or even blind to self-evident facts, would have been one thing; to be told, in effect, that his sense of duty is so weak that he will accept dictation from higher authority, and dishonestly manipulate the estimates—for that is the plain English of "deliberate manipulation"—is quite a different matter. We also believe that it was unfair, as it was inaccurate, for Major Cavendish-Bentinck to assert that Mr. Walsh had been promoted Treasurer "as a reward for his brazen but convenient ineptitude in estimating revenue figures" of Customs duties during the past five years. The truth is that he could have accepted promotion to another Colony, but that the Governor, no doubt having especially in mind the fact that he was about to see the higher official ranks deprived of his Chief Secretary, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Director of Agriculture, wisely did all in his power to retain Mr. Walsh's services for Kenya by securing his promotion to the vacant Treasuryship.

To the attack upon him Mr. Walsh made a brief and dignified reply, describing as "a monstrous allegation" the suggestion that the responsible officers of Government had so far forgotten their sense of honesty as to fake the Budget; and later the Commissioner of Customs declared categorically that he had made an honest endeavour to assess the probable yield from Customs and Excise. We should not require such disclaimers, for we should assume that two such senior officials would, particularly in present circumstances, regard it as beneath them to trick the public whose servants they are. Again we say that we believe a serious blunder was made in imputing to them unworthy motives, and that the unofficial members would have been on far firmer ground had they restricted themselves to criticising principles, instead of principals. It is just to demand the clearest proofs from Government of the basis on which their calculations are made, and zealous scrutiny of that

character should have sufficed to establish the unofficial standpoint without the necessity—and, as we think, the impropriety—of personal accusations. Feelings have been deeply stirred in Kenya on this question of the Colony's finance, and it is devoutly to be hoped that the battle will not be of a personal character. It is in the hope that these notes may in some degree contribute to putting discussion upon a higher plane that they are written.

When *East Africa* first suggested editorially that regular airliners from London would within ten years, and probably within five to **EAST AFRICA** years, reach Nairobi in little more than a day, and that within a decade there would probably be daily services in each direction between the Mother Country and East Africa, some of our friends suggested that we had allowed our imagination to run away with our discretion. That was only a few months ago. Now, as reported verbatim in this issue, the Under-Secretary of State for Air has informed the House of Commons that the Imperial Government, in consultation with Imperial Airways, has worked out definite plans for three air services weekly to and from East Africa, the journey time to be brought down to two and a half days; and that, given the co-operation of the East and South African Governments, that schedule can be put into operation two years hence. Moreover, it is hoped that all first-class mail matter will then be sent by air without surcharge, except that the threehalfpenny postage will carry a letter of half an ounce, instead of an ounce.

No part of the Empire has gained so much as East Africa from the institution, wonderful safety record, and really astonishing regularity of the Imperial air services, and this splendid news of still greater benefits in store will be heartily welcomed. At the beginning of next week the air service to East Africa will be duplicated, thus greatly increasing its utility; last week it was made known that the Christmas mail sent by air to East Africa this year was 70% above that for 1933, thus indicating how greatly the transport of mails can be assisted by reduced postal charges. To make possible the adoption of the Imperial Government's proposals the Eastern African Dependencies, like all other Empire countries, will be called upon for some financial sacrifice, but, despite present budgetary difficulties, there should be no hesitation in accepting a fair share of the adjustments inevitable in such a policy of progress. Confidence has been slowly but surely growing in many directions, and it is very pleasing that this heartening announcement which demonstrates recognition of the importance of accelerating inter-Imperial communications, should have been made at the close of a year which has been marked by solid, if unspectacular, progress in the right direction. Few things are of greater moment to East Africa than better, and ever better, civil air services.

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# White Settlers in East Africa

## Debate between Sir Humphrey Leggett and Mr. Leonard Barnes.

SIR HUMPHREY LEGGETT: "My idea is that a 'white settler' means a European who has taken up land to make a home on it and to make his living out of farming crops, keeping cattle and sheep, or by planting tea, coffee, sisal, and so on; what we should call living in a country as distinct from town life. The white settler intends, of course, to hand on his home and lands to his children, just as happens in Europe, Canada or Australia."

Mr. Leonard Barnes: "Yes, but aren't there a great many Europeans in these Native African countries doing other things—Government officials, doctors, missionaries, and men in business offices and banks, or running various local industries? Don't you call them white settlers?"

H. L.: "The majority of Europeans in these African countries are so employed, but most look to returning to England at the end of their service, so I don't think they are what we mean by settlers. Kenya, you see, is the only one of the East, West and Central Africa countries where white settlers are living, or indeed could live, on the land in any number."

L. B.: "Kenya is about three times the size of England, but more than half of it—that part along the northern boundary, and a good deal of the eastern side—is practically desert, with hardly any rain. But a very curious feature, a feature that has a lot to do with white settlement, is the high ridge running right through the middle of the country from north to south. It averages 7,000 or 8,000 ft. above sea-level along the top, and now listen—it's a double ridge. This Great Rift Valley is like a trough running down the middle of the ridge from north to south, 40 or 50 miles wide. It's one of the wonders of the world."

### Influences of the Great Rift.

"It is really this ridge on either side of the Great Rift Valley which has made the climate and rainfall in that part of Kenya so different from almost anywhere else in tropical Africa. The Great Rift is a result of volcanic action and that means the soil is very rich, so rich that it can grow almost anything. This is what led to white men thinking it a good country for settling. Isn't that so, Leggett?"

H. L.: "Yes, and it explains why the white settlement is not spread over the whole Colony. Everyone now agrees that 4,500 ft. above sea-level is about the lowest level down to which it is really safe and comfortable to try to make a permanent home on the land in tropical Africa. The white settlement area is something like a big island lying across the middle of the country. There are two great mountains, Mount Kenya on the north-east, and Mount Elgon, towards the north-west, pretty well at the corners of this area, like two great goal posts."

L. B.: "Most people would expect living on the Equator to be too hot and sticky for comfort, but because the White Highlands area is so high above sea-level, it's very much like an English summer from an hour or two after sunrise right up to sunset. When the sun goes down, down goes the thermometer with a bang; it rather takes you by surprise if you have been out playing tennis and forgetting to take your sweater with you. At places like Nairobi, 9,000 ft., you find it very cold all of a sudden after dark. In higher districts still, where white people are living up to 8,000 or even 9,000 ft., you may find your bath water frozen in the morning."

"They don't divide up the year into summer and winter; it's the rainfall that counts. More than half the total comes down in April and May—the big rains—and about another quarter comes down in November and December—the small rains; the rest comes very irregularly in between, chiefly in the form of thunder showers towards evening. The rains aren't quite the same on both sides of the central ridge; on the east side they are a sort of part of the Indian Ocean monsoon, but on the western slope of the ridge it's said that most of the rain is the moisture evaporated from Lake Victoria. A pretty big quantity it is, too, for that Lake is nearly as big as England; they say 42 ft. deep of this lake water is evaporated by the sun off its surface every year, and has to come down somewhere in the form of rain."

H. L.: "White settlement began with the opening of the Uganda Railway from the coast up to Lake Victoria 30 years ago. At 4,500 ft. the railway runs through wide, rolling plains, rather like English parkland, which were simply covered with all kinds of antelopes and zebras, lions, rhinoceroses—a gigantic zoo, in fact. For hundreds of miles east and west and north and south these plains were being roamed over by the Masai tribe, blood-drinking herdsmen. There weren't very many of these Masai, but they were very warlike, and they drove huge herds of cattle about this tremendous country for grazing and water, but this is the point—they weren't doing any cultivation, or farming at all; so this country of rich soil and good rainfall was really going to waste."

L. B.: "Tell me something of what you saw in the early days."

H. L.: "The conditions of the Early Days."

H. L.: "Well, to show what the soil was like: I remember in 1906 seeing what looked like a small green tree about 8 ft. high outside a settler's little hut. It looked as if good-sized cabbages were growing at the end of each branch, and I asked what they were. He said, 'Oh! this is a Brussels sprout; I got the seed from England and each sprout has turned into a cabbage.' I remember another friend who had quite a field of wonderful asparagus, from which he could come and cut to eat every day in the year. But there were plenty of disappointments, and finally people got down to what they thought would pay the best. It was soon found that the best sort of coffee grew very well, and also sisal hemp, and wattle. But these are more or less permanent crops, or what are generally called plantation industries."

"Every farmer grows some maize and foodstuffs, of course, and these were used in the importing of high-class cattle and sheep, from which to build up herds of better type animals than the native ones of the country. There were a lot of difficulties about this, for there are many strange animal diseases which must take years and years of scientific work to overcome. I remember about 150 pigs of mine dying in less than a week of some disease they were supposed to have caught from the wild pigs which came out of the forest and mixed with them. It wasn't all easy going; nor is it now, for the prices of everything they produce have fallen so low that it is just as difficult for the farmers in Kenya to make a profit as it is for farmers in England or anywhere else."

L. B.: "But what about the Natives who were on this land before it was given out to settlers? Hasn't it been said that the Natives have been really deprived of their land?"

H. L.: "By far the greater part of the area given out for settlement was occupied only by roaming bands of the Masai tribe with their cattle, and they had to follow the water from water-hole to water-hole, and did nothing to improve the land or improve their own condition. They voluntarily agreed to concentrate on a part of the land, and to give up the rest. On what is now their part of it the Government has done a lot, and is doing more, to build dams to hold water, and to organise markets and schools, and other improvements which the Masai could never have got in any other way."

L. B.: "Well, but how about the Kikuyu? Some of their land was taken for settlers."

### Kikuyu and Their Land.

H. L.: "Yes, some was. But they are genuinely an agricultural tribe, and they're not very warlike, and the Masai had pushed them up into the edge of the forest which runs along the high central ridge, and the Kikuyu were always being raided. As it happened, the railway crossed for a few miles the southern end of the Kikuyu country, and it must have been very difficult to know at that time what land could really be called Kikuyu property, as they were being so much pushed backwards and forwards by the Masai. Possibly some injustices were done, but a very big effort has been made by the Government to put this right lately. All the tribes have now had their boundaries fixed and guaranteed to them, so that they know exactly what is their own land."

L. B.: "But this arrival of Europeans to make their homes in the middle of an African country must have a big effect on the life of the Natives, and their outlook generally; all the manual labour on the farms is done by Natives, and very little by the Europeans themselves. What has been the effect, and how is it going to work out in the long run?"

H. L.: "You are quite right that Natives do most of the daily work, but it has to be supervised very carefully by the white men, and the Natives get taught a lot of things that are very useful to themselves that they would probably not learn in any other way. For instance, many of them become quite good mechanics, and can drive

\* By the courtesy of the British Broadcasting Corporation, Sir Humphrey Leggett, and Mr. Leonard Barnes, we are able to publish the following lengthy extracts from a broadcast debate radiated last week from London.



motor-cars and farm tractors and even do simple repair jobs, though, to begin with, if they try to mend something on their own, they are liable to lose their heads and do the wrong thing.

"You've got to realise that the Native in his natural state doesn't know the meaning of time. In his natural state he has only about two ideas of time, *i.e.*, when it is morning and when it is evening. Don't you think that learning to have a sense of time and punctuality is one of the first steps towards civilisation?"

L. B.: "Of course you're right. And that's obviously a thing they can learn only from the white man."

H. L.: "The Natives see all sorts of things being used by Europeans, such as cooking utensils, better tools for cultivating the ground, clothing, boots. They learn to want these things for themselves and their wives—and that they can be got only by working and earning the money to buy them. I can think of a big tribe on the shores of Lake Victoria who are beginning to use ploughs and getting much better crops than when they had nothing but the Native hoe, which only scratches the ground."

"But I think that perhaps most of all the effect of mixing with Europeans is the difference in their health, especially the women and children. Every settler keeps a stock of medicines and bandages—he has to, by the way—at his farm and doctors his Natives; and they just love to be doctors. The amount of medicine they ask for would surprise you. The thing they seem to like most is castor oil; not the kind with no taste in it, but the old-fashioned kind. They swallow it down and lick the spoon!"

"All this is having a splendid effect on improving health, for they take these ideas back into their own tribal areas. Within the last few years the Native population has begun to increase each year, whereas up till then it was stationary, or even going down, chiefly from the fact that so many died as children. Of course, I don't say that this improvement is all due to the white settlers, but a great deal of it is more particularly to so many settlers' wives—who do so much for the Native women and children."

L. B.: "One last question, Leggett. Do you think this white settlement on the land is really permanent?"

#### White Settlement Is Permanent.

H. L.: "Yes, but I think it will go through some changes. Running all through the work of the early pioneer settlers was the feeling that here in the Kenya Highlands was a country where it was possible to establish what Cecil Rhodes called 'more homes for Englishmen'; and that is just what they did. Comfortable houses of European type, surrounded by farmyards, ploughed fields, and all the rest of what makes up country life in Europe. But for the future I think there will be a tendency to go in more for the really high value things, like coffee and tea, where the soil is specially suitable. Those are really plantation crops and need much skill and organisation."

"I think white farmers of low valued annual crops like maize will find it more and more difficult to make a profit, for Natives can grow such things just as well and at practically no expense. I think that for as long as we can see there will be European farmers on the land, but more because they make homes in a healthy climate with good sport and fine scenery, than with the idea that they can make big profits. Then their children, or some of them, will go into the Government service, or the railways, or into business offices, and get employed by plantation or gold mining companies, and so on."

L. B.: "It seems to me that this close contact between the Natives and permanent white settlers is a tremendous experiment, the results of which can't be fully seen for many years."

H. L.: "There are about 50 million Natives in the British countries of East, West and Central Africa, and instead of killing each other in tribal habits, or dying from primitive diseases, they are now increasing every year. When the inside of Africa was a closed country, not more than fifty years ago, it didn't matter very much to the rest of the world what went on there. But now every part of the world is concerned with every other part, and these Native millions will be either a blessing or a curse to the world. There can hardly be any half-way result. So the responsibility of every European who comes into contact with them, whether as a settler, Government official, or anything else, is very great, for everything that the European does and the way he lives influences hundreds, or even thousands, of these Natives. "Barnes, we should, I think, wish the settlers in Kenya a very happy Christmas, and all the best of luck in '03."

L. B.: "Hear, hear."

## Colonial Economics.

### Sir J. Sandeman Allen's Address.

"EAST AFRICA cannot grant Imperial preference to British goods; owing to treaties which make it impossible," said Sir John Sandeman Allen last week at a meeting of the British Empire League. "First let me dispose of the Mandate over Tanganyika. Any modification of the Mandate requires the unanimous assent of the Council of the League of Nations and it is therefore probably quite out of the question without violent measures, or unless there is some upheaval, for us to obtain the right to give preference to British goods."

"Apart from this there is a complete barrier to preferential trade, and to the use of the quota system, for the area is largely in the Congo Basin, in which complete freedom of trade was stipulated in the new Convention of St. Germain-Laye, which superseded the original Treaty of Berlin. This Convention is not carried out at all faithfully except by Great Britain and Belgium. The question of modifying or cancelling these Congo Basin Treaties has been under consideration for some time, and to-day it is the almost unanimous opinion of the business community that the fiscal terms of the treaties should be abrogated to enable the Colonies to give preference to British goods."

The speaker considered that the future course of trade negotiations should be one of the organisation of triangular commerce, whereby the United Kingdom would supply manufactured goods to the Colonial Empire, which in turn would supply primary products to the United Kingdom and to foreign countries, the foreign countries supplying goods to the United Kingdom in order to obtain means to pay the Colonial Empire for these primary products.

#### Organised Effort Essential.

"The days of *laissez faire* and of casual or unorganised individual effort have practically passed," he continued. "To-day nothing but organised, sustained and widespread effort to bring about the maximum production at the minimum expenditure of all commodities can be really successful. This requires increasing co-operation between all classes and races. If local co-operation is to be thoroughly effective, much depends on the marketing, and the local organisations should have representative bodies in this country, or affiliate with existing organisations, so as to co-ordinate the work done in the Colonies and produce the best results. All this seems to be developing normally to-day, and it is a line we should do our part to encourage."

Sir Edward Davies, who presided, referred to the Colonial Empire as "the outer ring of the United Kingdom," and said that the problem of the Colonies was only part of the problem of the whole world, that of depression. They had, however, actually had more than their fair share, because they are in the main primary producers, and it was the primary products which had slumped most. In the recent trade treaties negotiated the British Government had, he was glad to say, taken infinite pains to protect Colonial interests—a fact hardly appreciated, and perhaps not even realised, in the Colonies.

Sir Montague Webb suggested tackling directly the problem of prices. He held that conversion or lowering rates of interest did not provide a real solution, and urged that we should organise a steady restoration of price levels, which would alone encourage enterprise.

Sir William Gowers proposed the vote of thanks.

#### Our Erudite Salesman in London: A True Story.

Patriotic Shopper, selecting oranges marked "Empire Produce": "And what part of the Empire do these oranges come from?"

Salesman (one of our biggest fruiterers): "South Africa, Madam. That is to say, Portuguese South Africa."

P. S.—"Portuguese South Africa?!"

Salesman: "Yes, Madam. Just on the border of the Mandated Territory."

P. S.—"Do you mean Tanganyika Territory?"

Salesman (unruffled): "Quite so, Madam, quite so."

## A Doctor Looks Ahead.

### Constructive Plan for Native Development.

In the Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for Nyasaland for 1933 appears a summary of work which the Director of Medical Services, Dr. A. D. J. B. Williams considers necessary. He surveys the whole field, and in such a comprehensive manner that his recommendations appear worthy of special publicity.

"The attention of the Government," he says, "should be directed towards measures aimed at enhancing the prosperity of the Protectorate; and as this is in the main an agricultural country, all such measures must be directed to the general improvement of agricultural production, but to be successful they must be combined with other measures designed to raise the standard of living, the standard of health, and the mental equipment of the Native cultivator and his family. In other words the improvement of the village, and the education of the villager is really the first step in the progress of any policy designed to promote the prosperity of the Native community.

"It is by co-operation only that successful results are likely to be obtained.

"In the improvement of conditions of rural life, six Departments are principally concerned, *via*, the Agricultural, Medical, Public Works, Forestry, Education and Veterinary, and the problem should be attacked by means of a carefully planned campaign, each Department having its place in the programme.

"Very briefly the measures to be undertaken to promote prosperity may be outlined as follows:—

- (1) *Improvement in agricultural methods.*—Consolidation of holdings; provision of better seed; conservation of manure, use of manure pits, use of agricultural implements.
- (2) *Improvement in stock.*—Protection of stock from diseases; better pasturage.
- (3) *Improvement in water supplies.*—Wells, washing places, bathing places, watering places for stock.
- (4) *Improvement of communications.*—Roads, bridges, connexions with railway.
- (5) *Afforestation.*—Fuel supplies; supplies of timber for building purposes.
- (6) *Provision of schools for girls and women.*
- (7) *Conservation and preservation of food supplies.*—Storage, rat-proof stores; destruction of vermin.
- (8) *Public health and medical work.*—(a) Improvement of villages: Use of latrines; use of rubbish pits; better houses, clean surroundings; instruction in hygiene; instructions in precautions to be taken against epidemic and infectious diseases; anti-malarial measures.
- (b) Welfare of women and children: Employment of health visitors; training of Native midwives; education of women and girls.
- (c) Establishment of Native dispensaries: Training of Native nurses; training of Native sanitary inspectors; improvement of market places.

#### Planned Propaganda.

(d) Propaganda by Native teachers, dispensers, sanitary staff, Jeanes teachers, etc.: Printed pamphlets, posters, health shows; baby shows; magic lantern lectures; cinematograph films; demonstrations of model houses, model villages.

"Hitherto, owing to lack of funds and shortage of staff, it has been found possible to carry out only a few of the measures suggested above, the following recommendations are made, therefore, with a view to putting some of these measures into practical effect.

"(A) A general increase in the African sanitary staff is urgently required in order that every district may have its quota of staff. The improvement of housing conditions, village sanitation, market places, water supplies, etc., depends to a large extent on such provision.

"(B) In order that this staff may be really effective, it is necessary to provide both adequate supervision and continuous instruction, so that an increase in the establishment of European sanitary inspectors is essential.

"(C) The provision of European health visitors to inaugurate measures in connexion with infant and women's welfare.

"(D) The training of Native midwives.

"(E) The introduction of European nursing sisters into the larger Native hospitals, so that the standard of nursing may be improved and the training of Native dressers may be undertaken.

"(F) The appointment of a medical officer trained in

child welfare duties, a necessary measure to ensure that any scheme may be begun on the right lines *ab initio*.

"(G) A considerable increase in the funds provided for transport in order that medical officers may visit their districts, inspect and supervise their rural dispensaries, supervise the work of the vaccinators, inspect and sanitise the smaller trading centres, inaugurate campaigns for the provision of latrines and cleaner villages, inspect schools, deal with outbreaks of epidemic disease, in fact, undertake those duties which should be properly undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health of a district.

"In order to coordinate the work of the various Departments concerned in the improvement of the village, the establishment of a central school where Native workers could be instructed on sound lines and in the same subjects is essential, and possibly for this purpose the Jeanes School might be utilised. The subjects for instruction would be: Simple agriculture, care of stock, dairying, etc.; village hygiene and sanitation, infant welfare and domestic science for wives of students, propaganda work; first aid, simple systems of co-operation, credit, etc.; education (the three R's), the importance of tree conservation and of planting, carpentering, masonry, etc.

"After training on these lines, it should be possible to evolve a type of worker who might be termed a village welfare instructor, and who could perhaps take the place of the agricultural, medical and veterinary subordinates already working in Native districts."

This long range planning will be examined editorially under Matters of Moment next week.

### Linking the Two Rhodesias. Northern Rhodesia and the London Office.

OPPOSING the provision of £720 in the Government's estimates as a contribution to the East African Trade and Information Office in London, members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council on December 19 said that they did not want to be associated with East Africa, but would rather be associated with Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. L. F. Moore pointed out that Southern Rhodesia's purchase of a fine new house in London afforded an opportunity for the amalgamation of interests. He added that the possibility of ultimate amalgamation was not so remote as had been suggested.

The Governor, Major Sir Hubert Young, agreed that association with East Africa was not the most desirable way of being represented in London, and stated that he had discussed the matter with the Premier of Southern Rhodesia: The Governor asked, however, that the vote should remain for 1935.—

"Times" telegram from Bulawayo.

### Differing Ideas of Justice.

MR. ACTING JUSTICE GAMBLE is reported to have said in giving judgment in Nakuru on a Native woman charged with the murder of a male Native, who, she said, had killed her son:—

"The accused put in an honest plea of guilty. Nothing, however, has appeared in the evidence to show grave and sudden provocation. The accused is a middle-aged woman of frail physique, and I am of the opinion that even now she is not aware that she has done any real wrong. I believe her statement, that she was gangled by the opinion that the deceased had exercised witchcraft, and that it was through the exercise of witchcraft that her husband and child had met their deaths. Accused, however, took the law into her own hands. It is a most distressing case, but I have no alternative but to find her guilty of murder."

The woman was then sentenced to be hanged—which, of course, does not mean that the sentence will be carried out. Does not such a case shake the confidence of those who would load upon young countries still primitive in many ways the laws and procedure in force in, and no doubt largely desirable in, more advanced communities?

## Some Statements Worth Noting.

"I have great faith in the future of Kenya."—*Sir Joseph Byrne, the Governor, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.*

"The fact that there are so many forgeries of Zanzibar stamps makes that place unpopular with the average stamp collector."—*Mr. W. W. Forsyth, speaking in Aberdeen.*

"The new valuable method of Native self-government will cost £7,000 more than the old method."—*The Governor of Nyasaland, speaking on the Appropriation Bill.*

"Nyasaland is still the most important source of supply of Empire tobaccos."—*The Hon. T. M. Partridge, President of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association, speaking at the annual general meeting.*

"When the white man says that his way is the only way and that all peoples must follow his path; that is where I disagree."—*Mr. Paul Robeson, addressing the League of Coloured Peoples in London.*

"Southern Rhodesians dread Northern Rhodesia mainly because it is dominated by the uninformed altruism of the Imperial Government—the White Paper policy."—*From a leading article in the "Livingstone Mail."*

"Enough land should be made available for Natives and their stock before we rush into the creation of Game Parks on a large scale."—*The Hon. F. W. Cowendish-Bentinck, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.*

"Perhaps for the first time in our history, our own Government has had the courage squarely to place before His Majesty's Government the real position of this country."—*Major W. C. Lead, speaking in the Tanganyika Legislative Council.*

"The impala, a beast without a relative in the world, to my mind stands alone in blood and beauty. Glossy and ruddy, of perfect proportions from heel to horn, he is the embodiment of grace."—*Mr. J. W. Radcliffe Dugmore, writing in "The Field."*

"There is nothing rigid or unchanging in the character of African laws, though the changes may appear to proceed at a very slow rate."—*Mr. J. H. Driberg, writing on "The African Conception of Law" in the "Journal of Comparative Legislation."*

"Extra expenditure may be classified in part as catastrophic and in part as automatic. To the first category belongs the £18,000 which has to be found for anti-locust and famine relief work; to the second the provision of an additional £10,000 under the pensions vote."—*The Governor of Tanganyika, speaking on the Budget.*

"A threat to the white man in Kenya is ultimately a threat to the white man in the Union of South Africa. The home-builder 1,000 miles north of the Zambezi has essentially the same problems to face as the farmer 1,000 miles south of the Zambezi."—*Mr. O. Piraw, Minister of Defence, speaking in Johannesburg.*

"There will be no demand for prime beef as long as prime beef is available for certain months of the year. The beef consumers of Northern Rhodesia have not yet had the opportunity of accustoming their palates to prime beef all the year round."—*The Assistant Veterinary Research Officer, in the Northern Rhodesian Veterinary Report for 1933.*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

## WHO'S WHO

232.—Sir Richard Allmond Jeffrey Goode, C.M.G. C.B.E.



Copyright "East Africa."

Sir Richard Goode was born in Newfoundland and educated at Feltes, after which he had certain incursions into the Western Hemisphere, in which rough-riding is popularly supposed to have played a part. Then in 1900, he went to North-Eastern Rhodesia as Secretary to the Administration, and four years later married Miss Agnes Codrington, sister of the Administrator, Mr. Robert Codrington. In 1908 he answered the call of his chief and brother-in-law to be Secretary in North-Western Rhodesia, and became Secretary for Northern Rhodesia on the amalgamation of the two territories in 1911. He was Deputy Administrator in 1920 and, when the Crown took over the country in 1924, was made Chief Secretary, varied by spells as Acting Governor in 1926 and 1927. Having been awarded the C.B.E. in 1918 and the C.M.G. in 1924, he retired in 1927 from Government Service, and was appointed Railway Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia. In the following year he was knighted.

Besides being a most efficient and orderly office man, and the right hand of a series of Administrators and Governors, "Dicky" Goode on many occasions proved himself a very good friend to the settlers in Northern Rhodesia, where he is affectionately remembered by many, in him, as their representative on the Railway Commission, they feel they can safely place their trust.

## PERSONALIA.

Sir John Caulcutt has been elected to the board of Barclays Bank Ltd.

Mr. C. Mathew has been appointed to act as Solicitor-General of Uganda.

Dr. Natvarlal Maneklal Shah has been appointed to the Nakuru Municipal Board.

Mr. Oswald Lewis, M.P., who visited East Africa some time ago, has left for India.

Mr. G. B. Rimington has been gazetted a District Officer in the Kilifi District of Kenya.

The Duke of Mecklenburg and party have been staying in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Campbell Mitchell-Cotts and Princess Helène de la Tremoille were married in Paris last week.

Mr. F. B. Peacock has been transferred from the Dar es Salaam to the Moshi branch of the Standard Bank.

Lord Wakefield has given £250 to the Department of African Studies of the School of Oriental Studies.

Mr. C. B. Francis, the new Judge of the High Court, and Mrs. Francis have arrived in Northern Rhodesia.

Lord Erroll, British Fascist leader, in Kenya, opened his campaign in the Colony with a meeting in Thomson's Falls.

A memorial is to be erected in Hanover to Karl Peters, who in 1884 hoisted the first German flag in what was German East Africa.

We regret to announce the sudden death in Moshi from heart failure of Mr. Harold Sutton. He was buried with Masonic honours.

Captain H. S. Blunt, brother of Commander D. E. Blunt, author of "Elephant," lectured in York last week on "The Vast Sudan."

We regret to learn of the recent death in Cheam of Mr. C. W. S. Maude, Assistant Secretary of the British South Africa Company.

Brigadier-General Sir Godfrey Rhodes has been in Uganda for the purpose of presenting the Railway estimates to the Legislative Council.

Flight-Lieutenant D. S. E. Vines, who has been pilot for the Shell Company of East Africa since 1931, has been transferred to Singapore.

Mr. T. Campbell Black and Mr. C. W. A. Scott are to be entertained to luncheon by the Royal Empire Society on January 30 at the Hotel Victoria.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of "Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow," published by East Africa.

Mr. R. R. Fiddian-Green, of Messrs. Cooper and Nephews, has been paying a business visit to Kampala.

Pending the completion of Government House, Sir Hubert Young and Lady Young are to occupy the house of the Chief Secretary in the new capital at Lusaka.

Mr. E. Ibbott, who defeated Mr. R. Condon in the final, won the Craig Cup, which is the men's single tennis championship of the Civil Service Club, Nairobi.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Worthington will probably not return to England from Cannes before the middle of May, when they expect to go to their place in Sussex.

Sir John Wadlaw Milne, Chairman of the Parliamentary delegation which recently visited East Africa, has left for India, and will not return to this country until February.

Mr. J. E. Higginson has set up in business in Nairobi as a stock and share broker. Until recently, he was manager of the local office of the Twentsche Overseas Trading Company.

Captain Guy Dollman is to give a lantern lecture on "The Great Game Animals of Africa" at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, on Monday, December 31, at 11.30 a.m.

We regret to learn of the death of Miss Janet Dutton, who joined the U.M.C.A. in 1909, was interned by the Germans as prisoner of war, and worked for twenty years in the Masasi diocese.

We regret to hear of the death in Nairobi at the age of 68 of the Rev. Edwin James, of the B.E.A. Mission, Machakos. During the War he was with the Y.M.C.A., being popularly known as "Old Bill."

Mr. B. A. Warner, Provincial Commissioner, Dr. W. H. Kauntze, Director of Medical Services, and Major F. T. G. Tremlett, Commissioner of Police and Prisons, are among Uganda officials who have returned to duty after long leave.

Colonel R. A. de B. Rose, who commanded the Gold Coast Regiment in East Africa during the Campaign, taking it through some of the most severe fighting in what was then "German East," recently returned to West Africa as an agent for various British manufacturers.

The public schoolboys who have visited East Africa under the auspices of the School Empire-Tour Committee arrived back in England last week in charge of Mr. N. G. Wykes, an Eton master. The party has made an extensive tour through Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

In a cricket match against the Kenya Civil Service, the Sikh Union won, largely owing to the bowling of Harban Singh and Sham Singh, and the wicket-keeping and batting of Jaswat Singh, who did not concede a single bye in the Civil Service innings; then he scored 70 runs, 22 being collected in one over.

Mr. Kenneth Waller left Brussels last Thursday on a fast flight to the Belgian Congo. He covered the first stage of 1,750 miles to Oran in five hours, and was hopeful that he would be able to be back in Belgium on Christmas Eve. He is flying the D.H. Comet in which he broke the England-Australia-England record recently.

Major the Hon. John Astor, M.P., chief proprietor of *The Times*, and brother-in-law of Lord Francis Scott, the Kenya settler leader, is to visit that Colony after the conclusion of the forthcoming Empire Press Conference in South Africa. He is due to reach Mombasa on April 11, and after visiting Nairobi and Rongai to leave Kisumu by air on April 19, arriving in England on April 25.

Colonel H. M. Hardcastle, J.P., V.D., a member of the British Cotton Growing Association, and a keen big game hunter, is shortly to leave England to revisit Central Africa. After spending some weeks in Northern Rhodesia, he will travel to Uganda, largely in the hope of getting some good pictures of gorillas. He will return by the Nile in order to see the cotton growing areas of the Sudan and Egypt.

The Hon. T. M. Partridge has been re-elected President of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association, with Messrs. G. V. Thorneycroft and D. A. R. Humphrey as Vice-Presidents, and a Committee consisting of Mr. F. E. Darcus, Captain W. H. Evans, and Messrs. F. B. H. MacMaster and W. R. Wright. Colonel C. E. Ponsonby was re-elected to represent the Association on the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire.

Mr. W. Howard Horder and Mr. A. E. Quinsey, joint managers of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, will retire from the company on December 31, after completing fifty and forty-five years' service respectively. The board has appointed Mr. A. H. Milbourn to be senior secretary, and Messrs. D. Storrar, R. Laing, and S. Barr to be joint assistant managers. Mr. F. C. Yarkow will succeed Mr. Storrar as local secretary at the company's Southampton office.

We deeply regret to hear of the death in Kasama Hospital, Northern Rhodesia, of Mrs. Norman Porritt, B.Sc., daughter of Mrs. May and the late Mr. May of the London Missionary Society. After a year at Miss Mabel Shaw's school at Mbereshi, she met her husband, whom she married in 1930 (two African girls being her bridesmaids). Since then Mr. and Mrs. Porritt had been doing fine work at Senga, work which the bereaved husband intends to continue as the best memorial to his wife.

Mr. T. Campbell Black, the former East African airman, and Mr. C. W. A. Scott, winners of the Australia air race, were entertained by the Royal Aero Club at Grosvenor House last week, when over 1,000 members and their guests were present. Lord Gorrell, Chairman of the Club, presided; a message of congratulation was read from The Prince of Wales, and Lord Londonderry, Secretary of State for Air, proposed the health of the two winning pilots, whose achievement was the most remarkable event any of them had witnessed in their lifetime. Mr. Black said that if Scott and he ever tried to do anything useful again and happened to lose, he hoped they would remember the wonderful example set by the losers in the race.

## To East Africa in 2½ Days.

### Plans for 1937 Air Services.

SIR PHILIP SASSOON, Under-Secretary for Air, in reply to Captain Peter MacDonald and Mr. Simmonds, who asked if he could inform the House of the results of his efforts to accelerate and increase Empire air services both for mails and passengers, and when such revised schedules would come into operation, said in the Commons on Thursday:

"I will make as full a statement concerning the development of Empire air communications as is possible at this stage, on behalf of my noble friend the Secretary of State for Air, and also of my right hon. friend the Postmaster-General, without whose active support the scheme could not have been evolved.

"The proposals are of a far-reaching character and represent the results of many months' work by the Air Ministry and the Post Office, in consultation with Imperial Airways. They were approved by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom in the late summer, and full details were subsequently communicated to the other Empire Governments concerned. It will be appreciated that, until the views of all the Governments concerned have been received, the scheme must be regarded as a basis for discussion only, since their agreement and co-operation are essential. The scheme depends for its realisation on the willing co-operation and support of all the Governments concerned, so that the whole matter rests at present on a purely provisional basis, and my statement this afternoon must not be taken as prejudging the issue.

"The scheme contains three main features. In the first place there is to be a very material improvement on present time schedules between the several parts of the Empire concerned; secondly, there is to be a substantial increase in the frequency of services; and, thirdly, all first-class mail to the Empire countries covered by the projected services is in future to be carried by air. (Hear, hear.)

#### Three Services a Week.

"As regards schedules, the scheme as suggested to the other Governments concerned envisages a schedule of just over two days to India, 2½ days to East Africa, four days to the Cape, four days to Singapore, and seven days to Australia. As regards frequencies, provision is made for four or possibly five services a week to India, three services a week to Singapore and to East Africa, and two to South Africa and Australia respectively. (Hear, hear.)

With regard to the letter rate proposed, I can as yet say nothing definite, but we hope that on so far as concerns letters posted in the United Kingdom for Empire destinations, subject to the successful outcome of our negotiations with the Governments concerned, it may be in the region of the present Empire rate of 1½d., but this will apply per ½ oz. instead of to the first ounce as at present. I may say that correspondence covering at least eight sides of special light paper can be sent within the ½ oz. limit. It will, of course, be for the other participating Governments to fix their own postal charges.

"An integral feature of the scheme is a comprehensive programme for the development of the aviation facilities of Empire air routes on a basis which will enable the services, which will cater for passenger as well as mail traffic, to operate by night as freely as by day. (Hear, hear.)

"I should add that it will not be practicable to give further details as regards finance, types of aircraft, etc., until the negotiations with the other Governments concerned are completed; and, in particular, I can as yet give no date for the inauguration of the scheme. The provision of the necessary fleet, ground organisation, etc., will require a period of something like two years before a project of this magnitude, constituting as it does the largest step forward which has yet been taken in the development of Empire air mail communications, could be brought into full operation.

"Further, on the postal side, the Postmaster-General has asked me to make it clear that there is little possibility of introducing the 1½d. postal rate for Imperial first-class correspondence carried by air before 1937." (Cheers.)

The Vicariate Apostolic of Uganda claims once more 10,000 converts in the year, the total figure of Catholics being now estimated at 300,000.

## Kenya Budget Battle. East Africa in the House.

### Standing Finance Committee Fails to Agree

Just after last week's issue of *East Africa* had been sent to press, *The Times* received from its Nairobi correspondent a cable stating that:—

"The Finance Committee, to which the Budget proposals were referred on December 7 after long and heated debates, has issued a majority and a minority report. The former is signed by three official members, together with one Indian elected member and Major Hemstedt, who is one of the representatives of the Natives. The minority report is signed by three European elected members. The Indian signatory laid emphasis on his opposition to the amount of the Budget expenditure, but signed the majority report since he was unable to offer alternative suggestions.

"The majority report maintains that large reductions in the cost of the administrative structure are not possible, and considers that the estimated revenue for 1935 will be obtained, since it is reasonable to expect better climatic conditions, mining developments, and increased production.

"The effect of the majority recommendations is to increase the revenue estimates by £15,000, to be made up mainly by an increase in income from mining fees (£5,000), by doubling the revenue from the cotton tax, increasing aviation landing fees, and inflating the revenue from the stamp duties on share transfers, the scale of which the Government apparently intend to revise during 1935. The only reductions in expenditure recommended by the majority amount to £282.

"The minority report emphasises that in view of past financial history, it is henceforth essential that a conservative estimate of revenue should first be prepared and expenditure estimates compiled afterwards, instead of vice versa.

"The signatories explain that they were compelled to withdraw since the official members were unable to accept the principle of a reduction in expenditure of £100,000. The elected members propose to decrease expenditure by £120,000, with an equivalent reduction in taxation and the acceptance of £3,000,000 as the maximum figure for net expenditure for several years. Their proposals include the reduction of the Public Works Department to a supervisory staff; the reduction of veterinary field-services; an examination of the proposal for the administration of the Northern Frontier Province by the military authorities; a percentage cut in the Departmental votes; renewed representations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for a loan conversion; and, if necessary, an additional levy on the higher grades of the Civil Service or the postponement of annual increments.

"It is gathered that there is a prospect that the Government will capitulate so far as to agree to appoint a Committee to examine expenditure."

The three elected members who withdrew were Lord Francis Scott, Major Cavendish-Bentick, and Mr. Conway Harvey.

### Perryman Memorial Tablet.

THE Perryman Memorial Tablet, which is now on the way to East Africa for erection in the Protectorate he served and loved so well, reads:—

In Memory of  
PERCY WILBRAHAM PERRYMAN,  
C.M.G., O.B.E.

who was appointed to Uganda as Assistant District Commissioner on 18th December, 1908, and died on 10th June, 1932, at the age of 46, while holding the office of Chief Secretary to the Government.

This Tablet has been erected and a trust for African Welfare work in those districts in which he principally served as an administrative officer has been endowed by Public Subscription in Uganda to record his distinguished services to the country, and the lasting admiration and affection in which his name is held by all races resident in the Protectorate.

#### An Author of Nineteen.

Stories of gorilla, rhino and python are among the twelve in Patrick Rüss's "Beasts Royal" (Dunnan, 5s.). For a boy of nineteen—whose first book was written four years ago—this is an astonishing achievement.

### Kenya Defence Force Canard.

Sir Philip Canliffe-Lister informed Major Milner that the Kenya Defence Force Ordinance did not provide for the taking of an oath of allegiance. Major Milner asked why that was so, and whether the recruitment of a conscript force holding no allegiance to His Majesty had the approval of the Government. Sir Philip replied that every citizen of this country or of any Dependency of the Crown owed allegiance to His Majesty, but the question of the particular oath of allegiance to be taken by the Kenya Defence Force was carefully gone into at the time.

Major Milner having asked if the object of the force was to recruit natives, the Minister replied in the negative. As the object of the recruitment of civilians was, he said, the same now as it was when the Labour Government was in office.

Last week, after several newspapers had published a report from Kenya that over 400 British settlers had refused to be conscripted for military training in the Kenya Defence Force, and had thereupon been placed in a detention camp, *East Africa* was able to obtain and publish the first denial of the report. Later Sir Philip Canliffe-Lister made a statement in the House in reply to a question by Mr. Morgan Jones. Sir Philip said he had been informed telegraphically by the Governor of Kenya that there was no foundation for the report. Some members of the Defence Force had not completed their annual training, and letters had been addressed to them asking for an explanation. Asked whether there was any clause in the Ordinance establishing the force providing for conscientious objectors, Sir Philip said there was no such clause; but under Section 13 of the Ordinance the Governor in Council had power to exempt any person on the ground of persons from any or all of the obligations imposed by the Ordinance or by regulations made thereunder. This power had been used by the Governor to exempt individuals who had applied on conscientious grounds, and it seemed to be sufficient for its purpose.

Sir Philip informed Mr. Morgan Jones that no compulsory military training had been established in Uganda on the same basis and for the same reason as in Kenya.

Asked whether there had been any Native disorder in Kenya during the past ten years, Sir Philip replied that nothing which he thought should properly be termed "disorder" had occurred in Kenya within that period.

### Lake Tsana Dam.

Captain Cunningham-Reid asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the nature and extent of the projected engineering schemes in connexion with Lake Tsana, in which the Ethiopian, Egyptian and Sudan Governments were jointly concerned; why an American engineering firm had been entrusted with preliminary surveying work at the expense of the Egyptian Government; and whether he would consider representing to the three Governments concerned two of which had close relations with the British Empire, the pre-eminence of British engineering firms in schemes of development in remote countries.

Sir James Simon replied that no report having yet been furnished on the most recent survey at Lake Tsana, he was unable to express an opinion as to the nature and extent of any engineering projects which might ultimately be considered desirable.

Regarding the second part of the question, Lake Tsana lay wholly within Ethiopian territory, and it was thus, they decided, who should be entrusted with any work connected with it. On the other hand, it was only equitable that those countries which might ultimately profit as the result of any schemes of development that might be executed should be responsible for the expense incurred. Previous surveys were carried out at the expense of the Sudan, and he was glad to say that the Egyptian Government were consequently readily prepared on this occasion to assume responsibility for the costs of exploratory work upon a project which, if it materialised, would be equally beneficial to Egypt and to the Sudan.

Concerning the third part of the question, the Ethiopian Government had resolved in this instance to make their own arrangements with a firm entirely unconnected with any of Ethiopia's limitrophe countries.

It is believed that a Committee to investigate the Colonial loan position will shortly be appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

## Italo-Ethiopian Dispute.

### Contradictory Versions of Frontier Incident

THE Secretary-General of the League of Nations has circulated the text of a telegram received from the Ethiopian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Bellager Guea Herony. It runs:—

"Italian Government's telegram contradicted by documents of International Commission. Italian officer at Walwal refused to discuss question whether Walwal was Abyssinian territory, decision belonging to the two Governments. Stated he refused to grant International Commission right of circulation. During discussion of Commissioners with Italian officer, Italian aeroplanes flew over Commission and threatened it. The protest against provocative attitude and demonstrations in Abyssinian territory was not made by Abyssinian Commissioner alone, but by British and Abyssinian Commissioners jointly. Attempts at demarcation between Abyssinian escort and Italian troops took place in the presence of the two Commissioners, and not after their departure. Commission's minutes note that the two Commissioners considered Italian officer's demand to be inadmissible."

"On eve of engagement, reconnaissance of Abyssinian camp by three Italian officers and by aeroplanes flying over it. Signal for attack given on Italian side by blast on whistle followed by verbal orders heard *terra fuoco*. Sudden arrival of two aeroplanes dropping bombs, a third aeroplane, and a tank firing machine-guns. At moment of Italian attack the only two Abyssinian machine-guns were still under their covers, and were not in their battle positions, the officers and soldiers, with the exception of sentries, being in their tents. Second-in-command of Abyssinian escort wounded on coming out of his tent."

"Italian Government stating that it cannot see possibility of submitting dispute to arbitration, Abyssinian Government wishes to make it clear that (a) there was an Italian aggression first at Walwal, and three days later in the interior of the Ogaden, notably at Add and Gerlogubi; (b) Walwal is Abyssinian territory illegally occupied by Italian troops. Such are two principal questions to be settled."

Reports from Rome indicate that the Italian Government will refuse arbitration, and that a note will be sent to the League flatly contradicting the Ethiopian version both of the origin of the conflict and of the legal ownership of the wells at Walwal.

## Associated Chambers.

THE resolutions adopted at the recent annual session in Mombasa of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa have now reached us by air-mail. The major business transacted has already been reported in our columns, and it can now be added that further motions advocated:—

- (1) The substitution of East African currency for rupees in Zanzibar, a step which was considered certain to benefit Zanzibar as well as the mainland territories;
  - (2) Introduction of a uniform time throughout Eastern Africa;
  - (3) Great care by the Government in approving proposals for the restriction of production of commodities, "as economic development is vital to the future of these countries";
  - (4) The organisation of Empire shopping weeks throughout Eastern Africa in May next in conjunction with the celebration of the King's Jubilee;
  - (5) Investigation by the Executive of the policy of the Kenya and Uganda Railways;
  - (6) That permission be granted to mining companies to establish compound stores;
  - (7) Consideration of the formation of an East African Shipping Board;
  - (8) Adoption of reduced minimum weights and costs of air mail postage;
  - (9) That Moshi be recognised as a public trunk telephone call office;
  - (10) Affiliation with the South African Association of Chambers of Commerce.
- Colonel G. W. C. Griffiths, of Nakuru, was unanimously elected President; Mr. A. B. Masise of Dar es Salaam, Vice-President; Mr. A. G. Tannahill, as Honorary Treasurer; and Mr. A. B. Ginns was confirmed in his appointment as Secretary.

### Old Kentonian Dinner.

The Old Kentonian Dinner, arranged to take place in London on Saturday, January 5, will be held at the headquarters of the Overseas League, Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's St., S.W. 1, at 8 for 8.30 p.m. Some 25 Old Kentonians have already intimated their intention to be present, and any others who can attend will be very welcome. They may obtain tickets (6s.) from Mr. J. P. Caddick, Park Hall, Walsall, Staffs.

### Tanganyika Combating Erosion.

Speaking at the Tanganyika Legislative Council, Mr. P. E. Schemm, Chief Secretary, said: "Persistent efforts are being made to combat erosion in the agricultural areas by extensive afforestation, the planting of hundreds of miles of windbreaks, contour ditching, terracing and other methods of improving cultivation. Erosion and overstocking are also being dealt with by large schemes for the reclamation of bush from the tsetse fly—schemes which also have their relation to the problem of sleeping sickness. Wells and tanks are dug, and bore holes sunk."

### Marketing Empire Defies.

The annual report of the Coffee Board of Kenya for the period ended June 30, 1934—which also contains a report of the proceedings at the Coffee Conference held at the end of July—gives much useful information. Most of the main facts have already been reported in *East Africa*, but one important paragraph may well be quoted. It states:—

"To sum up—the Board has investigated and discarded as impractical the suggestions to found a direct sales organisation to handle Kenya coffee; it has convinced itself by careful study of the existing marketing arrangements that these are basically sound, and that they require only minor adjustments to form the nucleus of a successful selling system; it is convinced that Empire co-operation is essential for the better marketing of the crop, and it believes that the best results can be obtained only through the establishment in London of a British Empire Coffee Exchange, where our crop can be handled in accordance with a planned coffee economy."

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## Green Mamba Stared into Dignified Departure:

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Zambesia should furnish to Mr. Gerald Heard the facts about the spoor boy who "would spot a displaced leaf fifty yards ahead." Mr. Heard wrote recently to a London Sunday newspaper that senses are not the only channels through which knowledge can reach us. They have their range of susceptibility.

The paroxysm of coughing with which "Zambesia" scared of his big elephant rings (or splutters) true. Like my father, who hunted in the wilds of East Africa in the 'seventies, I have a fearful sneeze, which turns up at awkward times and takes three full performances to express itself.

Once it saved my life, for, embarking from my canoe, rifle ready I crept over a sandy, stoney bluff in bare feet, peering at the skyline for the horns of a greater kudu, and feeling my footholds with my feet. Three terrific sneezes resulted from bare skin on cold morning stones, and a clatter of pebbles and drumming of hooves told me my kudu was gone. My eyes left the skyline and rested on a nine-foot green mamba it had been seeking for the first sunrises right in my path. I stared him (or her) out, and the swaying head turned away in dignified departure.

The difficulty of the sneeze I have now overcome by cultivating the habit of pursing my lips and thus turning it into an inhuman noise which rouses animal curiosity. Goats make a similar sound. The habit is now strong—but stronger are the comments of men in the *bomas* at which I spend spells!

Mohoro,

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory, "Ruri."

## African Drama

### Is not Shakespeare Extra-National?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—You recently reported a debate on African drama in which one speaker deprecated Africans acting Shakespeare and Sheridan. In a recent issue of the U.M.C.A. journal, there is an illuminating account of the presentation in Zanzibar of "The Merchant of Venice," based on Mr. Madan's Swahili translation of Lamb's tale. We are informed that the performers were not hampered by any knowledge that the play had been previously performed elsewhere, and then comes this paragraph.

"The play was performed, but of doors, at night, in front of the Mission school, and the lighting effects consisted of one strong petrol lamp. The scenery was as in Shakespeare's own day—cards on which were printed *Nyumbaa ya Porcia*, *Nyumbaa ya Antonio*, *Koyi ya Kathi*, etc., and the properties consisted of a table and a chair. One European layman helped with the dressing, but the Africans themselves were solely responsible for the production, which was, both in dress and characterisation, thoroughly African. Shylock being drawn from their local experiences of Indian moneylenders rather than from a medieval European idea of a Jew. Indeed, as one European spectator said, it is as Shakespeare would have written and presented at had he been an African. No higher praise than this could have been given, but it was well deserved."

There seems to be a moral in this somewhere!

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W. 1.

"KATHI."

## POINTS FROM LETTERS.

#### "East Africa."

"I admire *East Africa* for its courage and sparkle. I don't always agree with its views, but I do appreciate that it has always generously given a forum to the other side."—From an ex-M.P.

#### Captain Louis Bowler.

"Your references to the late Captain Louis Bowler have omitted to record that he served on Lord Kitchener's Intelligence Staff during the Boer War. He was also one of the earliest settlers in Johannesburg."—From "Trekker."

#### Bachelors.

"There is not at the moment a single bachelor on the Government staff in Fort Jameson, which is a unique occurrence these days. I can, however, remember when there was only one married man in the whole of Northern Rhodesia service—and his wife was at home!"—From an *Old-Time*.

#### Nigeria and East Africa.

"At a recent meeting of Nairobi Rotarians Mr. C. J. T. Barton is reported to have stated that in the early dynasties of Egypt, Uganda and Abyssinia were more or less subject to Nigeria. I wonder if you, or any of your readers, can tell me if this is based on a historical fact, or if the speaker was chancing his arm?"—From "Muthaiga."

#### Hint for the P.M.C.

"Wireless pirates could soon be drastically reduced in numbers in Great Britain if the example of Kenya were followed in compelling all wireless dealers to maintain registers of the names and addresses of all purchasers of receiving sets. Thousands of British listeners make their own sets, which probably few Kenyans do, but the Kenya precedent would nevertheless appear to be well worth following."—From an *East African business man*.

#### Sitting or Standing?

"In the spirit of your Christmas Number, may I suggest that you missed a chance when reporting the withdrawal of Lord Francis Scott Major Cavendish-Beatrice, and Mr. Conaway Harvey from a highly important organ of government in Kenya. Could not the paragraph have read that those three gentlemen, the three elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council who have sat on the Standing Finance Committee, had withdrawn? Can a man sit on a standing committee?"—A reader from No. 1.

#### Canon's Luck.


"Motorists have very variable luck in the game they see—the following list of interesting animals seen by Canon Wingfield Digby when passing through the Game Reserve on his way from Mombasa to Nairobi takes some bearing; first, they saw a leopard at close range and then, when near Kajjido, they had a lengthy view of seven elephants. When twenty miles from Nairobi they also saw a lioness and cub. The mother, at first, ran off, but the poor cub was so miserable, she had to return and took it away safely. These were, of course, apart from the ordinary, or common and garden, varieties of game."—From "Mackdos."

#### Mpika.

"When there was an Imperial garrison in Pretoria in the good old days, Mpika, in Northern Rhodesia, was the big game shooter's Mecca, and during the best shooting months a constant relay of sportsmen arrived there. Then with the creation of the Union, and after that the Great War, conditions altered, and Mpika relapsed into solitude. Now, with the halt there by Imperial Airways, and the building of an hotel, something like the old days have come back again. The Crested Crane Hotel, built and equipped by Captain Ronald Smith, the big game hunter, formerly of Abercorn, and his wife, is only a small place, but it has made for itself a reputation out of all proportion to its size, which, coupled with the fact that it is in a beautiful and healthy country, and on the edge of some of the finest shooting ground in Africa, makes it a delightful spot at which to stay."—From an *old Northern Rhodesian*.



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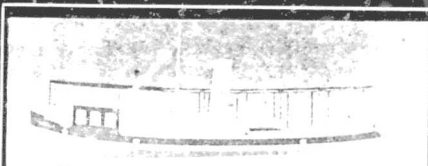
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EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.

## Colonial Credit Policy.

MAJOR EWART GROGAN is still seizing his opportunities to focus public attention upon Colonial loan problems.

In a letter to *The Times* last week he wrote that "the desperate plight of the Colonial Empire is due to the appreciation of the real value of the pound expressed in itself as a 50% fall in the commodity sterling price-level. The large net export of currency, (from West Africa) to which you refer is not due as you suggest to the holders not being able to find profitable use for it locally.

"It arises from the fact that the sterling costs of a numerically excessive and, in present circumstances, overpaid bureaucracy, plus the sterling costs of shipment, and marketing West Coast exports, plus the sterling service of London loans all doubled in real (i.e., commodity) meaning by the appreciation of the pound in terms of which all these obligations are defined, exceeds the sterling proceeds of the sale in or through the London market of their exports. The difference is being made up by adding to their export a substantial proportion of the cash required for the transaction of their internal business.

"Until this fantastic distortion is remedied by dramatic correction of the appreciation of the pound, how can there be any return towards equilibrium and the resumption of normal business?"

"Cheap money" policy should consist of opening the oxygen cylinder in the hope that somehow somewhere and somehow the escaping gas will revivify something. So far it has merely set rentier bidding against rentier in terms of mounting nominal price for the right to a share in the taxes which gilt-edged securities convey. The resulting inflammation may and probably will in time filter through the complicated and devious maze of securities till it reaches the commodity market in the middle; but by that time, as the East African and the West African currency showings indicate, mortification may have extended to such an extent through the primary producing organs of the Imperial body politic that England herself might become involved in the general septicæmia.

"The function of London finance is, not to suck, vampire-like, the life blood of her financial and economic complements, but to instigate, maintain, and inspire the progressive development of our common resources.

"It is the Colonial Empire, the submerged portion of the Imperial family, which needs the oxygen of reflation. Tube the cylinder there rather than let it hiss into the sky, and recovery will be as quick and dramatic, as was the recovery which followed the great loan emissions of the early years of the last decade."

A reader writes to *Amateur Wireless*: "VO7LO (Nairobi) on 49.5 metres, has again appeared in my log. I had not heard him since last spring. You can always make sure of the identity of this station by the fact that it usually ends its transmissions with about thirty minutes of gramophone records towards 6.30 p.m. (G.M.T.), followed by 'God Save the King'. Moreover, the announcer speaks English and not American!"

## A Pet Chimpanzee.

AN excellent story of Lala, a chimpanzee that was almost human, has been contributed to the Christmas Number of *The Queen* by Mr. H. W. Martin, who many years ago met this clever and affectionate animal in Ujiji, where she was the pet of a German storekeeper and his wife, whose little son and Lala were the best of friends.

The ape would draw his chair up to their tiny table, tuck his napkin into the neck of his shirt, and, having given the child his food, start on her own. In the nursery they had two small white cots, complete with mattress and curtains. Although the little boy was five and Lala only three years old, Mr. Martin says that she was far above him in intelligence.

"When the boy cried, she would fuss over him like a mother, her face expressing distress of tender solicitude. When the boy was in a temper, Lala's expression and actions were those of rage. When he laughed, Lala did likewise, giving herself up to her mirth in a manner most infectious to beholders."

## On Champagne and Jam.

"I ONCE travelled for three days through the savage highlands of Abyssinia, living chiefly on champagne and jam," declares Mr. William J. Makin in *Evergreen*.

"It may sound ludicrous, but it nearly finished our expedition. At the time I was with the Duke of Gloucester. Each Abyssinian village to which we came insisted on treating us royally. And someone had spread the news throughout the Galla country that white Royalty lived on champagne and jam. It awaited us in thatched huts at the end of each day's journey—gold-necked bottles of Pommery and huge plates of raspberry jam. If some of us had not gone out with rifles each day and shot an occasional deer, with which the bush abounded, I dread to think what our constitutions would have suffered on that journey."

Dear, dear!

## The Red Sea Crossing.

MR. J. C. WATT, of Lindsey, Hadeleigh, Suffolk, says in a letter to *The Daily Express*—

"In Turkana, the country lying between Abyssinia and Kenya, is the River Turkwal. This runs partly overland and partly underground. One morning, when out shooting for the pot, I crossed two small tributaries, which unite before entering the main stream. One was flowing, the other dry. In the evening this state was reversed. I have seen the main stream, after being dry for months, suddenly begin to flow."

Geologically, the river is a continuation of the northern part of the Red Sea, and so offers a natural explanation of the crossing of the Red Sea by the Israelites and of the overwhelming of the Egyptians."

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## Fine Tribute to a Pioneer. "E.A. Today & Tomorrow."

A WONDERFUL tribute to a wonderful woman is paid by Mr. R. B. Purchase in the current issue of *Blackwood's Magazine*, which gives fourteen pages to his sketch of the life of Mrs. Grace Purchase, one of the first white women to reach North-Eastern Rhodesia.

The daughter of a well-known Croydon solicitor and a niece of Charles Spurgeon, she trained as a nurse, joined a mission in Nyasaland in 1901, and soon afterwards married Harvey Purchase, the engineer in charge of the building of the Government offices in Fort Jameson.

The pioneers of farming in that area, they selected a site in the heart of Angoniland some thirty miles from the *doma*, in lion-infested country so thickly bushed that Mrs. Purchase was once lost for an afternoon within half a mile of her house. Eking out their capital by building, contracting, and elephant hunting, the farm went steadily backward until the end of 1911, the husband died from peritonitis following acute appendicitis, his body swallowed in an orange pip while on his way home to his estate.

Left a widow, with three little children to bring up and educate, Mrs. Purchase decided to carry on single-handed. Bravely she faced her task.

"She taught a Native to use a sewing machine and made mattresses, stuffed with cotton of her own growing. No matter if they were only sold to Indian clerks employed in the *doma*. Nothing was too humble or too difficult for her to attempt.

"Many thousands of Natives have seen the immense African elephant which stands in the entrance hall of the South Kensington Museum. Grace Purchase undertook the contract of transporting the skin of this elephant from Fort Manning, where it was shot by the late T. A. Barns, to Tete. The inhabitants of four villages were required to manhandle the great sections of hide.

"Pigs were bred in increasing numbers at Chadzombe—the farm was called—and converted into bacon, which found a ready sale in Fort Jameson. Others were reared and sent on to Tete, from which soap was manufactured and sold on the same market. Groundnuts were bought from the Natives, and the oil extracted and sold for cooking purposes. Fruits were made into jams and jellies for family use and for sale.

"Mrs. Purchase applied for, and obtained, many transport contracts, and her name always stood for fair and equitable treatment among the Native carriers. Her caravans travelled the country for hundreds of miles about: to Tete, to Blantyre, and to Broken Hill. These big *mandas* numbered scores of porters, working under the sole charge of Native headmen, and it was seldom that a load went astray.

"The amount of work which Mrs. Purchase got through was amazing. Performing a man's work on the farm, in addition to that of a capable housewife and mother, yet she somehow found time to exercise a truly Christian influence on the Natives in the surrounding villages, of which six were located on Chadzombe. She never gave a Native something for nothing, but always demanded a small tribute for any service performed."

"She was often called to render skilled nursing or medical service, and once she amputated a arm from the shoulder, the arm of an Angoni hunter who had been badly mangled by a leopard.

"On one occasion as she sat at supper with her three children a door was pushed open, and a large lion walked deliberately into the room. The children and their mother sat in frozen immobility, what time the great brute paced slowly round the table, before walking out again through the door by which it had entered." On another occasion a leopard stole a dog from her sitting room, "passing under her skirt as he left the room with his prey in his mouth."

Her high courage, endurance, level-headedness, and clear brain never failed. "Then, after nineteen years in North-Eastern Rhodesia, she came home to visit her mother and place the children at school."

After a brief rest Mrs. Purchase visited the principal Liverpool brokers, and also one or two of the leading firms of agricultural implement manufacturers. It is curious to note the manner in which these business men reacted to the quiet-faced, unobtrusive woman. Somehow her indomitable spirit was apparent to them, and she found herself received as an honoured guest, rather than as a casual customer. The heads of the firms invited her to their homes, and there was usually a motor-car and a chauffeur placed at her disposal."

In 1929, when on her way to England to undergo another operation, she died in Bechuanaaland.

"The standing of the co-authors of 'Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow' should assure for this book a potent and beneficial influence upon the course of Eastern African progress. Farmers, planters, prospectors, miners, merchants, official and missionary can learn something valuable from this book," says the Board of Trade Journal.

"From the many kindly comments of our subscribers we quote the following:—

"Congratulations on producing such a very interesting and informative book."—Colonel C. F. Knaggs.

"'Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow' will fill a vacuum in Eastern African trade, and readily supply information which it has always been difficult to obtain."—Major Conrad L. Walsh.

"'Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow' is extremely well produced, and certainly ought to be very valuable to a great number of people interested in East Africa."—Mr. E. W. Bovill.

"Many chapters in 'Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow' deserve careful reading and attention, so that I feel most adequately provided with mental nutriment for the long winter evenings."—Sir Edward Dawson.

"'Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow' is most interesting, and should be widely read. It absorbs me, and I like digging into it at spare moments. It richly deserves to go well."—Major W. Robert Foran.

Further details of the book, published by East Africa, are given on the first page of this issue.

### German Colonial Propaganda.

*Overseas*, the monthly journal of the Over-Seas League, has published a photograph taken in Germany of the whole of the side of a house painted to represent the map of Africa, the old German Colonies still bearing their old names, and the map being flanked by the words in great capitals: "Denkst du, Vergiss deine Kolonien nicht!" that is, "Germans, do not forget your Colonies."


### A Nairobi Optimist.

"ALMOST I am persuaded to pack up and book single fare to Nairobi. A young friend, who recently took up a £10 a week job out there, assures me that he is living on what would at home be £1,000 a year scale, and saving money. "I have a really first-class valet," he writes, "a good cook, two waiters and a chamber boy, which with food and quarters cost £7 a month. . . . So I can run a car and have a bit over for entertaining."—*So writes The Nottingham Guardian.*

### Native Sport.

The first inter-territorial athletic contest, which East Africa announced some weeks ago, has taken place in Kampala, and was a great success. Uganda beat Kenya by 50 points to 19, and would doubtless have done still better if her star performer, Aremu, a Lango, had not been prevented by illness from competing. Kakeme, a Makerere boy, proved an efficient substitute. Two new records were set up by Kenya competitors, and three by those from Uganda.

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## LATEST MINING NEWS.

**The Saragura Goldfield.**

The occasional "Short Papers" (published by the Geological Survey Department of Tanganyika) are intended to make available with the least possible delay information likely to be of value to all interested in the mineral development of the Territory, and No. 12 in the series, entitled "The Saragura, and Association Gold Occurrences of the Mwanza Area," by Mr. F. B. Wade, B.Sc., A.I.M.M., just published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam (4s.), is a valuable addition to the series.

The paper, the outcome of three months' work in the field and one month in the office, deals with the area to the south-west of Mwanza, in which, as we have reported from time to time, considerable prospecting activity has occurred in the past two years.

Of one occurrence in the Nungwe Bay or Western Area (Saragura Hill), we read: "This occurrence was again pegged about two years ago by Mr. T. O. Morgan, who extracted about 30 oz. of gold by primitive methods from this small rich vein; he also devoted much time to testing the value of the rubble occurring near this source of gold. Its situation near the lake and on a very steep hillside offers advantages for cheap exploitation, provided the tonnage and values are proved. Tonnages appears to be present in almost astronomical figures, and average value for payable need not be more than a few pennyweights. If a comparison may be made with the Shamva gold mine in Southern Rhodesia. The testing of such a deposit in which the gold is likely to be very erratically distributed would need to be undertaken on a grand scale before convincing figures could be obtained.

Of the Nyambulima Range, it is stated: "About the middle of 1932, attracted by the rumours of alluvial gold and possibly too of tin, Messrs. Doyle and Williams entered the field, which up to that time had been prospected by only two others, Messrs. Morgan and Merry, working independently. Alluvial prospecting gave no promise so they turned their attention to searching for auriferous quartz veins. Their search was unrewarded for two months, and by that time they had almost despaired of finding even attractive-looking veinlets of quartz, when by chance one of them panned a crushed sample of hard banded iron-stone and was rewarded with the sight of visible gold in the pan after so many negative results. They then concentrated their attention upon this find, and named the site the 'Golden Gully.' Their prospecting operations after the discovery were conducted in a manner very creditable for this country, and they have succeeded in interesting the Tanganyika Concessions Ltd., who are now carrying the examination a step further.

There is a careful discussion of the geological and other facts of the result of which the prospector is enjoined:—

(a) To ascertain from published maps of the Territory what areas contain rocks of the Upper Basement Complex, and since such areas are widespread to decide upon some part of them for search.

(b) If this area has been geologically surveyed, to concentrate attention upon the granite boundaries with

the older rocks, and search the banded iron-stones themselves for tongues of granite, or for dykes of porphyry or felsite.

(c) If such are located, the banded iron-stones on each side of them should be closely searched for gold by crushing and panning samples, not only of any quartz in the vicinity, but also of any altered-looking banded iron-stone. Any other altered or spongy-looking rock near the intrusion should also be examined by panning, and in this connection it may be added that success in this search is likely to be in direct proportion to the number of samplings, crushings and pannings made.

(d) If large 'buck' reefs of sheared and jointed quartz are found, especially near a granite contact, they should be sampled and tested, and if very poor results are obtained, they should be marked down for future more detailed work, since it is possible that they may have been altered in places by quartz veins of a younger age which have locally increased the gold content.

(e) Quartz reefs in the granite itself should not be passed over as barren, although the majority of them are so. Auriferous quartz veins rich enough and large enough to be mined on quite a reasonable scale have been known in other parts of Africa."

**Uganda E.P.L's.**

The following E.P.L's. have been granted in Uganda: Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Ltd., 45 sq. miles in the Ankoke; Mr. W. G. Poole, 3 sq. miles in Kigerizi and Risks, Ltd., 35 1/2 sq. miles in Busoga.

**Rhomines.**

The directors of Rhomines, Ltd., announce that at an extraordinary general meeting the shareholders unanimously resolved to increase the authorised capital from £75,000 to £125,000 by the creation of 1,000,000 shares of 15. each, ranking pari passu with the existing shares.

**Kagera Tinfields.**

Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Ltd., have applied for permission to abstract water from the Kagera River above the Amurum Falls in order to generate electricity. The proposal is to take up to 3,500 cusecs of water, which would return to the stream after passing through the turbines.

**Tanganyika Output.**

The value of minerals exported from Tanganyika during October amounted to £34,307, bringing the total for the year to £207,207. Of this total gold accounted for £28,272 (including Mbeya alluvial) £16,425, Mikalama reef, £8,001, and Musoma reef, £5,648. Tin ore was valued at £2,550.

**Rhocorp.**

Addressing the shareholders of Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., Captain H. B. Jameson said: "I told you last year that we were closing the chapter of bad times and were beginning a new time of prosperity, and I have no reason to alter my opinion. We had a very good year in 1953-54, and I look forward to making a still better report to you for 1954-55."

**East African Selection Syndicate, Ltd.**

Closely allied with the Ukaraaga Syndicate, Ltd., to which we made reference last week, is the East African Selection Syndicate, Ltd., of which Captain S. H. Russell is also Chairman and Managing Director, his colleagues on the board being Messrs. W. O. Hunter and R. C. Ollivant.

This company, which has powerful backing, was recently registered with an authorised capital of £10,000 in shares of £5 each, of which £9,400 has been issued.

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## Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Ltd.

The annual general meeting was held at the company's offices on December 6.

The Chairman, Sir Francis Minchin Voules, C.B.E., presiding, said: "I am very pleased to recommend a maiden dividend of 5%. It has been more than earned.

"Nyasaland and other British East-African possessions have been invited to join the Tea Restriction Agreement, but only in respect of further extensions of their tea area. Crop output will not be restricted, obviously a favourable arrangement to our young tea industry. The necessary legislation has been passed, and our 50-acre clearing completed a year ago will therefore be the company's last extension till restriction is lifted.

"Due to careful cultivation and the natural increase of our very fine young clearings, crop increased by 23,400 lb. over last season. Owing to restriction, Nyasaland teas have risen in price. Our gross price this year was #1,05d., against 8,35d. per lb. for last. Cost of production, including debenture interest and depreciation, is 6,90d. per lb., as compared with 6,58d. last season. The directors have recently extended the factory and provided new machinery, and now have a first-class building, capable of coping with the maximum output for some years to come.

"My co-director, Colonel W. G. B. Dickson, visited the estate last April, and his advice will help to work the estate on the most up-to-date lines. I quote the following from his report—

"I consider Mini Mini a very fine property, capable of giving large yields at a low cost of production. The Indian jat clearings have the finest sheet of tea I have ever seen."

"Crop prospects to date are good, and the intake to November of tea 20,000 lb. better than last season, and if prices remain between 10d. and 12d. the shareholders can look forward with confidence to another successful year."

After various questions had been answered, the meeting terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the estate staff and the London agents.

### Zanzibar Comes Into Line.

The Zanzibar Legislative Council has passed two Bills which bring local criminal law and procedure into line with that of the mainland. This change has been consistently opposed by the unofficial European and Indian members of the Council, as most of the population is Indian or African, for whom the Indian codes previously in operation have proved suitable.

### Native Motorists' Escape.

Two Natives had a miraculous escape in Kenya recently when driving a lorry down the escarpment not far from Nairobi. It is believed that the steering apparatus broke, and the lorry turned over the top of the escarpment at its steepest place, where the drop is a sheer 1,000-ft. Fortunately for the Natives, the lorry came to rest at an angle of 45 degrees against a large boulder 25 ft. below the level of the road.

### To Represent Tobacco.

Applications were publicly invited last week by the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia for the post of representative in Great Britain of the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Growers' Association. Applicants must have satisfactory testimonials and first-class knowledge of leaf tobacco, and be between the ages of 30 and 40 years. The salary, according to qualifications, will be from £800 to £1,200 a year, with prospects of further advancement to the right man.

### Barclays (D.C. & O.).

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) announce that the net profit for the year ended September 30 amounted to £400,827, to which has been added £216,396 brought forward from last year's accounts. £75,000 is to be allocated to provision for income tax, and £100,000 to the reserve fund; interim dividend paid in July accounted for £11,077, and it is now proposed to pay a final dividend at the rate of 8% per annum on the Cumulative Preference shares, and also a final dividend at the rate of 5% per annum on the "A" and "B" shares, less tax. Thus, £216,816 will be carried forward to next year's accounts. The report announces that Lieutenant Colonel T. E. Robins, D.S.O., has been appointed a member of the Rhodesian Committee of the Bank.

## North Charterland Report.

The report and accounts of the North Charterland Exploitation Co. (N.C.) Ltd. for the year to December 31, 1933, were circulated only last week. The annual general meeting will be held tomorrow at noon at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

The year's operations resulted in a loss of £9,784, and since the close of the accounts the whole of the accumulated tobacco stocks have been sold, so that the book value in the balance sheet has to be written down by £11,255; £1,050 has been written off closed estates, and a further £2,000 reserved for doubtful debts.

The Manager, however, reports a slight improvement in general conditions in the concession, tobacco growers having been able to sell their leaf; if these conditions continue, they should have some effect on trade and outstanding debts. The company's surplus cattle are to be sold and unremunerative Native stores closed down, and these and other economies are expected to be reflected in the next accounts. The six estates under tobacco produced 255,410 lb. of leaf, against 261,354.

"Gold mining it is stated: "The tributor continues to do satisfactory work at the Sasare West Mines. Royalties received by this company on the gold produced amounted to £302. The tributor reports under date October 17, 1934, that a drive in No. 2 adit has exposed reef matter further to the east than anything yet encountered, and that in the intermediate level a crosscut has been run for 30 ft. to the north and has exposed three reefs, the longest of which is 8 ft wide (not fully exposed), carrying pyrite and high values in fine gold.

"Loangwa Concessions, Ltd. have several geologists and prospectors engaged in making a systematic geological survey of the concession, preparatory to intensive prospecting.

"There is ample evidence of minerals in the concession, and the survey now being made should prove whether they can be found in payable quantities. Your manager on the spot considers that the prospects are certainly hopeful."

The issued capital of the company is £330,057, and there are £20,002 of 8% two-year secured notes outstanding. Creditors total £16,304, and there is an amount of £10,873 of instalments due on land payments. The value of the company's land at cost less sales appears on the assets side of the balance sheet at £184,403, property, buildings, transport equipment, machinery, etc., at £14,570, livestock at £4,340, trading stocks and stores at £13,780, tobacco on hand and in transit at £12,663, debtors at £30,830, prospecting and development expenditure at £8,590, and expenditure on land clearing, surveys and plantations at £9,452.

## East African Estates, Ltd.

At the recent twenty-eighth ordinary general meeting of East African Estates, Ltd., Viscount Cobham, the Chairman of the company, who presided, said that certain directors had advanced to the company £12,750, the £4,575 was outstanding for fees accrued, and that the London board had again waived any claim to fees for the year ended March 31 last. Certain directors, including the Earl of Plymouth ("who is ably represented on the board by Sir Mortimer Margesson") have given their personal guarantee in respect of a portion of the company's overdraft, and as the company had been unable to meet the interest on overdraft, the guarantors had been called upon to pay a half-year's interest on the overdraft which they had guaranteed. A charge had been given to the bank of the whole of the company's assets, and the amount owing to the bank had now increased to £71,704. For several years, said the Chairman, the managing director had voluntarily left undrawn a portion of his salary and perquisites.

The debit balance carried forward is now £41,804. Viscount Cobham and Mr. Herbert Guedalla, the remaining directors, were re-elected.

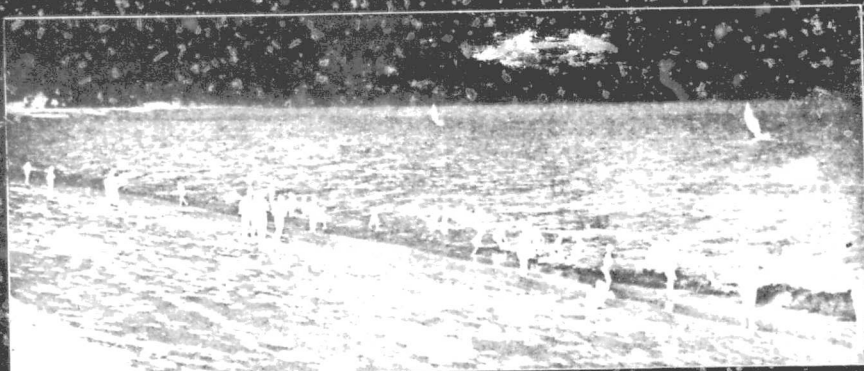
### Locusts.

The latest locust report says that preceeding migration of locusts in Northern Rhodesia developed in the northern western areas on a larger scale than in any previous year. The swarms moved in a south-easterly direction, and were reinforced by others from Angola. Large swarms have also entered from Tanganyika. These were all mainly red locusts, but contained a proportion of tropical migratory locusts. No reports of disease or parasitism have been received, and all specimens examined appear healthy.

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Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyapaland, and, being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from Overseas.



A BUSY SCENE AT THE WHARF

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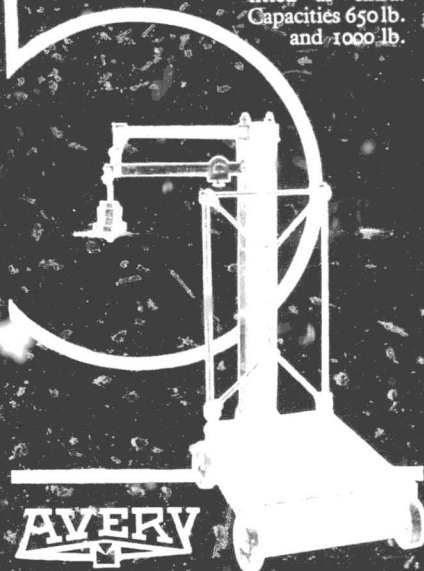
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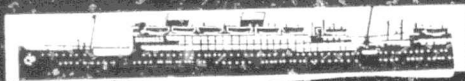
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