

EAST AFRICA

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



Vol. II, No. 537.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1935

Registered at the G. P. O. as a Newspaper.

Annual Subscription
30/- post-free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOHNSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.
Tel. F. Museum 7170 & 7370. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	359	East Africa's Who's Who	370
East Africans in the Honours List	36F	Lieut. Col. H. Marshall	370
Mr. H. O. Weller on Native Education	363	Hole	370
Sir H. Young's Policy	368	Death of Bishop Douglas	370
Letters to the Editor	368	East Africa's Bookshelf	372
		East Africa in the Press	374
		Latest Mining News	376

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Kenya settler leaders have in recent months declared again and again that the Imperial Government, as a result of an oversight on the part of its agents and/or advisers, failed to safeguard the best interests of Kenya at the time of the raising of the 5% and 6% loans, which are so onerous at present money rates. Every spokesman on the subject has, so far as we recollect, blamed solely the Imperial authorities for the omission from the prospectus of a clause giving power to redeem the loan before its due date; and, curiously enough, that charge has never been questioned from the Government side. Because it seemed to us inconceivable that the Government of Kenya, the Colonial Office, the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the Treasury, and the Government brokers could all have failed to notice the omission of a redemption clause from the draft prospectus, we have been making inquiries in authoritative quarters, and are consequently able to declare categorically that the facts entirely explode the allegations which are now generally believed in East Africa. Our obvious public duty is to state the truth as we know it. We believe that the following paragraph correctly describes what actually happened.

Lord Delamere, who then held undisputed sway as Kenya's settler leader, kept urging the Government of the Colony to raise loan monies for public purposes. The Government, likewise considering such an operation justifiable, made representations to the Colonial Office, which in due course sent out a draft loan prospectus. The then Governor, struck by the omission of a redemption clause, suggested its insertion, but was told that the Government brokers advised that in the existing conditions of the financial market its inclusion would

have a very serious effect upon the issue, and might even make it impossible. The Governor therefore consulted unofficial opinion, which, having been advised of the whole course of the negotiations, pressed strongly for prompt raising of the loan, even without any redemption provision, Lord Delamere being emphatic on the point. These facts should be made known.

Sir Hubert Young's first address to the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council was essentially level-headed. There was not a note of weakness in it; and yet it was conciliatory. In one important matter from the local standpoint he started on a good wicket: none could blame him for the contentious new capital. That is said quite irrespective of the merits of the case, because Sir James Maxwell was charged with erring in its initiation and Sir Ronald Störns with unwisely persisting with it. When Sir Hubert Young arrived so much had been done that there could be no thought of abandonment. He has made the most of this good start by showing that he realises the absolute necessity for sound finance, for extended co-operation, for recognition of the rights and responsibilities of both white and black populations; for consideration of local political views and local self-government, and for closer liaison with neighbouring British territories.

The alarming arrears of Native tax—caused, of course, by the collapse of the labour market during the slump—are to be boldly tackled. Relief works are to be instituted to give Natives the means of paying off arrears, and the incidence of taxation is to be readjusted, by reductions where it pinches unduly, and by increases where more can

SETTLER LEADERS APPROVED THE OMISSION OF A REDEMPTION CLAUSE.

TAXATION AND EDUCATION.

be paid without hardship. Education is another problem to be tackled. Comment has been made before in these columns on the difference between the system prevailing in Kenya, where there is one Education Department dealing with all races and entirely divorced from Native Administration, and that in Northern Rhodesia, where the European Education Department is distinct from the Native Education Department, which is the younger sister of the District Administration. There is a great deal to be said for both policies, and Sir Hubert Young does not mean to rush his decision, but he has put his finger on one weak spot. There is in the territory over which he now rules an advisory committee on Native education, but none on European education. That want is to be supplied, and then he will ask the two committees what they think of the problem.

* * *

Despite all that we have written on the post of Secretary for Native Affairs, and though we are unrepentant in principle, we are not sure that Sir Hubert has not found a very good way out of a difficulty. He is, in effect, recreating the Secretary for Native Affairs under the title of Chief Provincial Commissioner (always to be stationed in Ndola), and delegating his routine office work to an Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs in the Secretariat. The revolution—for it is no less—in African transport has altered conditions out of recognition, and this solution, which would have been impossible a few years ago, may now be quite practicable. The senior P.C. will presumably always have had experience of many diverse provinces, and will not therefore judge Native affairs merely through the eyes of the Copperbelt. Moreover, this scheme should work well with the present individuals concerned—an important point. Another sound decision is that the meetings of Provincial Commissioners, first started in Chartered Company days by Sir Lawrence Wallace, and since held only spasmodically, are to become an annual event, on the Tanganyika model. In a territory which, despite man's conquest of the air, is still huge, these five men must for long be the eyes and ears, as well as the mouthpieces, of the Governor, and their people, white and black, should feel that the P.C. is in constant personal touch with the Governor.

* * *

Last week we published an example of long-range planning by the Director of Medical Services in Nyasaland. Some critics have said that the expenditure of approximately three million pounds on the Zambesi Bridge and the railway extension to Lake Nyasa was unjustifiable; Dr. Williams, whether intentionally or coincidentally, showed how this heavy outlay can be proved to have been politic, for his plan is a logical sequel to that bold enterprise. Although his scheme may seem ambitious or Utopian, all that he really advocates is the harnessing of the ship that has actually been launched. The great bridge will be a costly and uneconomic venture unless Nyasaland becomes a greater producing country, and the D.M.S. sketches the preparatory steps which he considers essential to that achievement. There may be some weak spots in his plan—a tendency, for instance, to try to create jacks-of-all-trades—but the main idea is unquestionably sound, and probably no part of Africa is more suitable for such an experiment.

"Happy is the country which has no history." Nyasaland has very little, and most of what it has is so good that there is a greater ratio of inter-racial goodwill in that Protectorate than almost anywhere else in the continent; moreover, the Natives are of a high type, with great potentialities. This little country therefore provides a good field for planned development, and, having already provided the millions required to give it direct access to the sea, the authorities would be guilty of the height of folly if they shirked spending the few additional thousands necessary to make the railway pay not only for itself but also for the Zambesi Bridge. We stress the economic rather than the moral issue, because Nyasaland has otherwise no particular claim to be singled out for any preferential treatment not accorded to her neighbours. Sir Harold Kittermaster who has publicly expressed the hope that he may stay his full term in Nyasaland as Governor, has a magnificent opportunity for service to the land entrusted to him, and we anticipate that he will prosecute with vigour the main idea behind Dr. Williams' plan. In his address to the Legislative Council a month ago the Governor showed his appreciation of the problem when he announced that eight new agricultural instructors had just been engaged and sent to the out-districts, and stated that "there can be no real prosperity in the country unless the Native inhabitants are prosperous and that it is by cultivation that they will reach prosperity."

* * *

Many criticisms have reached us of the action of the Earl of Erroll, who presided at the Caledonian Dinner in Nakuru, in devoting his speech to an outspoken attack upon the Government of Kenya, though Sir Joseph Byrne, the Governor, was the guest of honour. It is true that the Chairman declared that he was not referring to His Excellency, who can, however, certainly not have felt very comfortable. Of the many expressions of opinion which we have heard, not one supports the idea that a social occasion is the right one to criticise a Government, particularly if the gathering be graced by the presence of His Majesty's representative. By a curious coincidence, Dr. C. J. Wilson, a popular old Kenya, recently returned to the Colony from Malaya, in proposing exactly the same toast, that of "The Land we Live In," at the Nairobi banquet, jokingly expressed his sympathy for the Governor who was "dining with those rough fellows-up-country"; he said that he would not embarrass their guest the Colonial Secretary by speaking in a way which might be taken as "getting at Government," and that it was neither fair nor reasonable to blame Government for all the ills of the present. The two speeches are in such striking contrast that they deserve to be mentioned together.

* * *

No Chairman of an East African company has, we imagine, ever made publicly such serious charges against members of a Government as were laid by Mr. H. B. Spiller, Chairman of the North Chertland Exploration Co. (1910), Ltd., at the recent annual general meeting of shareholders. As our readers are aware, this company has persistently declared that it has been denied justice, and, in particular, that the King's approval to an Order in Council

depriving it of land for Native Reserves was improperly obtained. "By His Majesty's command our petition of right was endorsed. Let Right be Done," but almost before the ink was dry his servants took steps to nullify the command," declares Mr. Spiller. Whatever may be the strength or weakness of the North Charterland case, the charges of the Chairman, which are presumably endorsed by his fellow directors, ought certainly not to be allowed to pass unchallenged, for they constitute so grave a reflection upon certain public men and/or officials that if his demands for further inquiry into the merits of the case are not granted forthwith, some of the persons specifically attacked ought to take legal action. It is obviously in the hope that the matter will be further ventilated in one of these ways that Mr. Spiller's renewed attacks were uttered. The public interest will certainly not be served by ignoring them.

Dr. C. K. Brain, Director of Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, recently stated that farmers would benefit greatly, both as regards improved crops and improved soil, if a two-inch layer of coarse grass were laid on the surface of the soil while such crops as maize, tobacco, cotton and groundnuts were being grown. His point was that the country, like other parts of Eastern Africa, has adequate sunshine, but that in order to maintain a plant in optimum condition, adequate water throughout its whole growing period is essential. The authority of the speaker gives emphasis to this interesting suggestion—but we wonder what the effect might be as regards white ants, we know of a case in which, according to the Home custom, grass was used to keep strawberries clean, and the result was disastrous. Have our readers any views on this subject?

East Africans in the New Year Honours List.

The New Year Honours List contains the names of the following people with East African connections, whom our readers will join with us in congratulating—

BARONET.

BRISSE-BRISÉ, COLONEL EDWARD ARCHBALD, M.C., T.D., P. M.P. for the Malden Division of Essex. Is a brother of Mr. H. R. Ruggles-Brise, the well-known Tanganyika settler.

KICHWEY BACHELOR.

ATKIN, ALDERMAN ALBERT REUBEN, J.P., Chairman of the Nottingham Water Committee and the Joint Advisory Committee on River Pollution. Took keen interest in development of trade between Nottingham and Kenya, which he visited some years ago.

LEAD, MAJOR WILLIAM CHOLLERTON, M.C., a nominated official member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika since its establishment in 1906. First went to the Territory in 1921, and in 1926 began planting on his own account at Mazinde. Has served on many public bodies, and was Chairman of the Congress of Associations of Tanganyika until that body ceased its activities.

ORR, JOHN BOYD, ESQ., D.S.O., M.C., M.A., M.D., D.Sc., Director of the Rowett Institute for Research in Animal Nutrition, Aberdeen. Has for years devoted much study to the subjects of Native and animal nutrition in East Africa.

SHOWE, COLONEL JOHN JOSEPH, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.,

As one of the most responsible positions at present in the Kenya official service is that of the

KENYA'S MINING COMMISSIONER. Commissioner of Mines, it is strange to learn that the officer selected for the post is on a salary scale rather below that of a Provincial Commissioner. At a time when there is a heavy deficit in the Budget of the Colony any proposals for increased expenditure can be made only after the most careful consideration, and we therefore regard as significant suggestions which have reached us from leading men in the mining industry that the Government should be pressed to give to the Mines Department the status which it deserves, and to its able Commissioner, one of the most hard-working officials in the country, at least some increase in his emoluments, if only as a token of the importance of his duties.

Only a few weeks ago spokesmen for two of the most important mining groups operating in Tanganyika made clear their view that, as a **CONFLICT OF PRINCIPLES** tant to the Government of that Territory should be an experienced mining engineer *de carrière*, and the Chief Secretary has since indicated official endorsement of that view—though Government and mining opinion agree that no better choice could have been made for the first appointment to the new office than that of Dr. Teale, who as Director of Geological Survey has done so much for the industry. From Kenya, on the other hand, the plea reaches us that the control of mining matters should lie not with a professionally qualified mining practitioner, but with an experienced administrator, assisted by one or more qualified mining technicians on his staff. Here, then, are the two principles in conflict from two contiguous States, one desiring development to be controlled by a professional, while the other wants it to be entrusted to an experienced administrative officer. Which is the better procedure?

J.P., D.L., M.P. for public, social, and political services in Lancashire, particularly in Liverpool. Has visited East Africa, particularly the cotton growing districts, and was a director of Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson, Ltd.

THOMAS, SAMUEL JOYCE, ESQ., A Puisne Judge in Kenya from 1929 to 1933, when he was promoted Chief Justice of the Federated Malay States.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

C.B. (Military Division).

WINTERBOTHAM, COLONEL HAROLD ST. JOHN LLOYD, C.M.G., D.S.O., Director-General of Ordnance Survey. Visited East Africa recently.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

G.C.M.G.

DENHAM, SIR EDWARD BRANDIS, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica. During his five years as Colonial Secretary of Kenya Sir Edward Denham showed himself to be an energetic and far-seeing official. He acted as Governor of the Colony on two occasions, and in 1928 was promoted Governor of the Gambia.

K.C.M.G.

FURSE, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM THOMAS, K.C.B., D.S.O. During his Directorship of the Imperial Institute, Sir William Furse devoted much time and thought to East Africa and its problems, and on his retirement recently he left with Lady Furse for Kenya to visit a son who is dairy farming in the Colony. Sir William is a member of the Committee of the East African Group of the Overseas League.

PARKINSON, ARTHUR CHARLES COSMO, ESQ., C.M.G., O.B.E. As an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office Mr. Parkinson will be known to many of our readers. In 1920 he was awarded the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar.

G.M.S.

ADAMS, WILFRID GEORGE, ESQ., Provincial Commissioner, Uganda, where he has served for the past twenty-four years.

CARBUTT, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, CLIVE LANCASTER, Chief Native Commissioner, Southern Rhodesia. Accompanied the Prime Minister to London last summer.

ENGLDROW, FRANK LEONARD, ESQ., M.A., B.Sc., is a member of the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health, and was Assistant Director of Agriculture in Mesopotamia from 1918 to 1920.

HEMSTED, ROBERT WILLIAM, ESQ., O.B.E., For services as a member of the Kenya Land Commission. When he retired from the Kenya Administrative Service in 1930, Mr. Hemsted had behind him a longer period of service than any other official in the country. Trusted by Europeans and Natives alike, he was recently appointed to the Legislative Council as a nominated member representing African interests.

JAMES, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SYDNEY FRANK, M.D., F.R.S., is a member of the Colonial Advisory Medical Committee, and Adviser on Tropical Diseases to the Ministry of Health. Has made a special study of malarial problems, and in 1920 was deputed to visit Kenya and Uganda on behalf of the Colonial Office.

KELLY, ROBERT ALSGP, ESQ., Treasurer of the Gold Coast, served in Northern Rhodesia for seventeen years, latterly as Deputy Treasurer.

MACHIG, ERIC GUSTAV, ESQ., O.B.E., Assistant Secretary in the Dominions Office.

PAWSON, ALBERT GUY, ESQ., lately Governor of the Upper Nile Province of the Sudan.

SCOTT, HERBERT SEPTIMUS, ESQ., M.A., Director of Education in Kenya for the past six years, a post from which he has just retired.

WILLIAMS, OWEN GEORGE REVELL, ESQ., Assistant Secretary in the Colonial Office in charge of the Middle East Department.

WILSON, CAPTAIN FRANK O'BRIEN, D.S.O., who is mentioned for his services as a member of the Kenya Land Commission, first went to Kenya to settle in 1910, served throughout the East African Campaign, and then pioneered a dairying enterprise in the Ulu district. He has served on many public bodies in the Colony, including the Legislative Council, and is one of Kenya's best cricketers.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

C.I.E.

THOMAS, FREDERICK ESQ., M.C., Director of Civil Aviation in India. Visited East Africa some six years ago to advise on aerodromes.

ROYAL VICTORIAN CHAIN.

DERRY, EDWARD GEORGE VILLIERS, EARL OF, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., T.D., As President of the British Cotton Growing Association and of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation has taken a keen interest in cotton growing in East Africa.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

C.B.E. (Civil Division.)

AUSTEN, HAROLD CHOLMLEY MANSFIELD, ESQ., O.B.E., General Manager of the Mombasa Railway.

CRESSMAN, MAJOR ROBERT ERNEST, O.B.E., lately H.M. Consul for North-West Ethiopia.

LOCKHART, CHARLES RAMSDALE, ESQ., Treasurer of Northern Rhodesia since 1933, served with King's African Rifles in East Africa during the Campaign, and was twice mentioned in dispatches. Was in the Tanganyika Treasury from 1910 to 1931, when he was transferred to Northern Rhodesia as Deputy Treasurer.

REILLY, CAPTAIN ROBERT O'MALLEY, Assistant Resident Commissioner in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

O.B.E. (Civil Division.)

BRIJGS, THE VEN. JOHN HENRY, Archdeacon of Ugogo, Tanganyika, first went to Tanganyika as a layman missionary in 1892, and was ordained in 1913. Generally regarded as the "father" of British missionaries in the Territory. Was interned during

the East African Campaign, and afterwards wrote a book entitled "In the East African War Zone".

BRUNDELL, MAJOR JOSEPH CHAM, Chief Superintendent of Criminal Investigation Department of Southern Rhodesia.

HARRIS, RICHARD WILLIAM, ESQ., Secretary of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

MACKENZIE, MOIR, ESQ., W. S., Divisional Manager (Empire Division) of the Federation of British Industries.

MARILLIER, ERIC STANLEY, ESQ., Controller of Customs in Northern Rhodesia, where he has served for the past twenty-two years.

MAYNE, ALFRED EDWARD ROBERT, ESQ., Chief Accountant of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

MILLIN, ALBERT, a member of the Advisory Council of Swaziland.

PARTBRIDGE, THOMAS MCGOORD, ESQ., a nominated unofficial member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, where he has for many years devoted much time and thought to public work of all kinds. He is one of the leaders of the commercial community, and has done a great deal for the tobacco industry.

SMITH, PERCY RICHMOND, ESQ., Senior Deputy Postmaster-General, Tanganyika Territory. After long service in the United Kingdom postal service, Mr. Smith went to Nigeria in 1914, and was transferred to Tanganyika, in 1922. He acted as P.M.G. of East Africa last year when Mr. Fitzgerald was on leave.

SMITH, REGINALD HOPKINSON, ESQ., District Officer in Somaliland, served with the Indian Army from 1917 to 1919, and afterwards with the Aden Field Force.

STEPHENSON, JOHN CRYSTIAN, ESQ., Principal in the Dominions and Colonial Office.

TANNHILL, ARTHUR WALTER ALFRED CLAUDE, ESQ., For public services in Kenya joined Kenya Land Office in 1908, but has been in business for many years. Was President of the Association of Eastern African Chambers of Commerce in 1927-1928, and President of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce during the same period. Was a member of the Executive Council of Kenya in 1928, and a member of the Legislative Council in 1927-1928.

M.B.E. (Military Division.)

COLLINGWOOD, LIEUTENANT JOHN HENRY FRANCIS, The Queen's Bays, attached Somaliland Camel Corps, King's African Rifles.

MATRICE, JOHN KINDERSLEY, ESQ., District Commissioner in the Sudan.

M.B.E. (Civil Division.)

ALIDINA, ABDULKARIM, ESQ., Clerk in the Customs Department of Tanganyika Territory.

BURGESS, ADAM WEBSTER, ESQ., Senior Overseer in the P.W.D., Kenya.

FRANCOISE, AUBREY NOEL, ESQ., For pioneer services to civil aviation in Tanganyika.

GENOWER, DAVID, ESQ., For public services in Kenya, where he has for many years given ungrudging service to many good causes.

HASSANI, SYED KHULAN, ESQ., Veterinary Inspector in Kenya.

MKUU, SHEIKH ALI BIN MOHAMED, Liwali of Lamu, Kenya.

POWNALL, WILLIAM ERNEST, ESQ., Chief Clerk in the Agricultural Department of Tanganyika Territory.

WALKER, HENRY JAMES, ESQ., Office Assistant to the Chief Engineer of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL (Civil Division.)

For Meritorious Services.

EL JAK ABDULLA, SOL (warrant officer), Sudan Police.

ADAM AWAD, Administrative Officer, Berber Province, Sudan.

MOHAMMED EFFENDI EL NAIL, Dispensary Doctor, Sudan.

THE KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

For Distinguished Service.

STEWART, NEIL, M. M., Superintendent of Police, Kenya.

TREMLET, MAJOR FREDERICK THOMAS GEORGE, M.B.E., Commissioner of Police and Prisons in Uganda.

"I visualise, if not amalgamation with Northern Rhodesia, at any rate federation with the North and Nyasaland."—*The Hon. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking in Salisbury.*

The African's Capacity,

And Problems of Native Education.

Views of Mr. H. O. Weller.

MR. H. O. WELLER, author of "Kenya Without Prejudice," and a senior official of the Department of Education of Kenya, lecturing recently in Nairobi, had some very interesting and direct things to say about the capacity of the African, and the problems of educating him.

He said *inter alia* :—

"We are a small white community living among a large Negro population; they outnumber us in the ratio 16 to 1 (5,000,045 to 7,757). There are one million more Negroes in Kenya Colony than in Cape Colony, where the ratio of Negro to white is only 31 to 1. Even in Bechuanaland it is only 37 to 1. In our field there is also a large proportion of Indians; they outnumber us now by almost exactly 2 to 1.

"Quite a few people have analysed our local problems, smothering us with advice, most of it beside the point; but there is one adviser from whom I want to quote, because his anticipations on several matters have proved sound. I refer to J. W. Gregory, who first visited the Colony in 1892, and continued to help us with advice, mostly neglected, till his death a year or two ago, in 1925. In Kenya Colony, where the Highlands have been reserved for white ownership, the future may be that of a community of white planters employing coloured labour. In such a case the development may be, as in India, by an industrial aristocracy and a small number of officials.

Or it may be, as in Brazil, the occupation of the country by European colonists of all grades and ranks in life, with the result in time . . . of complete race intermixture.

"There are the alternatives; the second is not pleasant to dwell upon, but that the danger is there is shown by a further quotation from Gregory, who in turn is quoting I think, from the report of a Native Affairs Commission set up in South Africa after 1902. His author, at any rate, is E. J. C. Stevens. According to Stevens the unions between white men and Native women are so numerous that the coloured population is growing faster than the white and replacing it in skilled trades. His remedy is local segregation; in another part of his book he mentions, with approval, those settlements in the British West Indies where a sharp separation from the Negro has proved successful. Our present Kenyan condition is segregation, of a type; and I think it fairly safe to anticipate that segregation, modified or made more stringent, will be the policy of the Colony.

The Best Educational Policy.

"The practice of the British Empire is to educate the African without restriction; it is the only safe practice, for if we did not provide education the African would get it through other channels. More has been written and said about the education of the African than about the education of any other race in the world. The African has traditionally been relegated to an inferior position in respect to other races, white, yellow, or brown. It has been assumed that his relegated inferiority connoted a mental or intellectual inferiority; but doubts in respect to this assumption are now arising, so everybody is anxiously investigating the African mind. Most investigators are working honestly; but many of those who interpret their results, and some investigators, are chiefly hoping to find authoritative, scientific sanction for their political colour-prejudices.

"The Oliver tests worked out in Kenya were of some use in comparing the various tribes, but to use them for comparison between European and African schoolboys was foolish. At the best such tests only compare a superficial quickness of brain; they give no value to deeper-seated, slow-moving qualities, such as reflexion, and æsthetic appreciation, or to skill. Such tests are becoming discredited even in America, the land of their origin. The tests certainly told us nothing that we did not know already from the experience of teaching Africans; indeed, they used its results as a basis, and were a practical example of reasoning in a circle.

"The mental capacity of Africans in Kenya varies from tribe to tribe; that is usually so with people of relatively unmingled race. It is so in India, where caste, with many centuries to work in, has accentuated original qualities. The best bricklayers come from one area, the best well-sinkers, and bridge-erectors, from another; all the best accountants come from one town in Bengal.

"Putting aside tribal peculiarities, the long-recognised characteristics of the Negro (using the term to include the Bantu, and all black folk) are quite evident—a surprising mental brightness when the boy is young, followed by a general dulling of the brain when the boy reaches and passes puberty. There is the inability to grasp or use mathematics; there is the inborn facility of self-expression in speaking and the drama. There is nearly always high manual skill; there is the inability to appreciate the value of time. There is an artistic ability about equal to that of the white boy in distribution. Musical talent is distributed irregularly; among the Teita and the Kavirondo it is high. The Kikuyu, I think, have none. The religious senses, reverence, loyalty, and so on, are naturally high. An African genuinely remade by education develops a conscience as tender as that of the white man. That there are hypocrites and scoundrels who call themselves Christians, among Africans as frequently as among Europeans, goes without saying.

Not the White Man's Equal.

"Neither among Indians nor among Africans has the European—or, at any rate, the Briton—anything to fear from straightforward competition. The African is not the intellectual equal of the white man; I differ radically in this matter from Herr Westermann, who says that we are still unable to draw final conclusions. That may be the attitude of the scientific psychologist, and of the super-educationalist writing from London or Columbia University, or even dashing about from one expensive experiment to another in Africa; but it is not the attitude of men actually and practically engaged in educating the African. Visiting a school I see a missionary, a clever English graduate, teaching geometry: "How do they take it?" I ask. "One might as well be teaching that wall!" is the answer, almost invariably received.

"There is no question of the African mind being delayed in evolution, coupled with a hope that in another century or so results will be better. If the raw material of a man is good, he will show it good in the first generation from the raw half-naked primitive. I have had men under me in India, sons of raw Naga hill-men, in custom as primitive as anything in Africa, who have themselves acquired training enough to be bridge inspectors and surveyors as good as the average white man. At Glasgow University thirty-four years ago the first group of Japanese were learning naval architecture; those men have built the Japanese Navy. It was not till 1860 that the Japanese began to study Western learning at all. Kenya Africans first began their education in 1860. Results show that the Negro has many good qualities, but that he is not the equal of the white man in intellect, enterprise, or perseverance; it is safe to predict that in the mass he never will be.

"But that is no excuse for denying him of his rights as a citizen of the British Empire; one of these being the right to education up to any plane he can reach.

"We must cater for exceptional talent, even genius, which may discover itself anywhere. Negro slaves from East Africa have risen to rule Indian States and found dynasties. Meanwhile we should continue to do our best by the Kenya African, by keeping the general education we provide for the mass mainly technical and strictly vocational; the mass of any race must be manual labourers; you cannot make a nation of teachers and clerks, as appears to be the project of the decadent modern missionary. Kenya Africans have no such native civilisation as the Japanese had; they still have to learn that all men are not equal, and that even among equals some accorns grow into oak-trees, but most food pigs. The Negro is under the same compulsion as the white man to earn his own living. Those who fill him with inflated ideas that a passive culture, to make him a better African, will make him independent of the ordinary rules of life, are not his true friends; they are flattering their neighbour, to spread a net for his feet.

Invicta.

(East Africa, 1935.)

Out of the slump that stifled me,
Black as the pit Dante foretold,
I thank whatever gods there be—
For gold, imperishable gold.

It matters not that this comes late;
Decrees a man toil like a mole;
Gold makes me master of my fate,
Once more a Captain—off the dole!

Sir Hubert Young's Policy. The Governor of N. Rhodesia Faces Facts.

ADDRESSING the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia for the first time since his appointment as Governor, Sir Hubert Young has outlined his plans. A notable fact is that the very first sentence of his speech made reference to "the responsibility that rests upon me to secure the ready co-operation of the elected unofficial members."

"I am anxious," said the Governor, "to frame a definite policy as soon as possible, but I cannot do so without your help and advice—all of you, official and unofficial alike. I shall naturally depend upon the advice of experienced officials who have spent as many years in this country as I have spent weeks. I shall also depend on my technical advisers, whether they have gained their experience in this country or elsewhere; but I shall depend no less upon the elected members who are the permanent element in such a Council as this."

"Individually they may change, but as a corporate body they represent those who intend to spend the whole of their lives in this territory. They represent permanent local interests in a way that no official can claim to do, least of all a Governor who has only just arrived in the territory, and has only a few short years to look forward to in which to learn what those interests are."

There were difficulties inherent in a Constitution under which elected members, knowing themselves outnumbered, were conscious that in the last resort their recommendations might not be accepted. But His Excellency, anxious to remove those difficulties, said he thought it might be effected by prior consultation on policy; that meant that, whenever practicable, elected members should be given a chance of discussing policy before it was initiated.

A Balanced Budget.

Turning next to finance, Sir Hubert Young said that this was the first time since 1951-52 that Council was presented with a balanced budget. After recapitulating the financial history of the recent past, and stressing the fact that Northern Rhodesia depends almost solely on its mines, he took £800,000 as the figure on which to balance a budget, and continued: "I think it would be prudent for Northern Rhodesia, dependent as she is on one industry, to build up a reserve of 50% of a normal year's revenue plus £100,000; this being £100,000 as a working balance and £400,000 as a reserve fund." The unexpended balance of £100,000 of loans funds must be husbanded, and Northern Rhodesia must go slow for a few years until some other reserve had been built up.

Sir Hubert took a serious view of the Native taxation position. Some parts of the Native population were overtaxed and others undertaxed, but he could not deal with this or attempt to rectify it without tackling the question of arrears which amounted to a year and a quarter's tax. He was consulting with the Provincial Commissioners as to the best way of dealing suitably with this outstanding, but he had made provision for spending £20,000 this year on relief works for defaulting taxpayers, which would probably be spent on roads.

As to agriculture, the Governor felt there should be no necessity for any agricultural products to be imported for consumption on the mines. Merchants, consumers, and producers should somehow be brought together.

On the matter of education, he noted that the Select Committee had voted against any amalgamation of the Departments of European Education and Native Education; later he meant to learn the arguments. Meantime he was struck that there was an advisory committee for Native education but none for European education; that omission ought to be rectified, and he would ask the new European advisory committee for its opinion. He also considered a health adviser desirable.

After touching on the delayed establishment of a township in Nkana, His Excellency said: "My theory with regard to local government is that every encouragement should be given to the European community to run its own affairs so far as is compatible with the general policy. In exactly the same way as I look upon the elected members to assist me in arriving at the correct policy with respect to the Native community, I look also to the European local governments to set an example in their treatment of the Natives who reside within the limits of their authority. All of us Europeans in this territory share this great responsibility."

The Governor announced that the post of Secretary for Native Affairs had been abolished, and that an Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs, specially selected, had been appointed to the Secretariat. He considered the post of

a Secretary for Native Affairs senior to all Provincial Commissioners an anachronism. He intended to regrade the Provincial Commissioners, to station the Senior Provincial Commissioner in Ndola, and to make him a member of the Executive Council. He would be only three hours by air from Lusaka and would thus always be available for consultation, and would "in fact in this respect take the place of the Secretary for Native Affairs." The Governor deprecated any talk of abolishing the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, and would "in fact in this respect co-operate in this matter with Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia. He considered it might be a happy augury that he had been Governor of Nyasaland and that the new element of Southern Rhodesia had been one of his predecessors in Northern Rhodesia.

His last words, with reference to the unofficial minority in Council, were: "I have seen references in your past proceedings to a steam roller. Steam rollers are out of date and have been replaced by graders."

The Bishop of Masasi To Address East Africans in London.

NO East African Bishop has a greater sense of humour, a broader understanding, or a readier sympathy than the Rt. Rev. W. V. Lucas, Bishop of Masasi, who has done a great deal of pioneer work in transmitting for Church purposes Native ceremonies, songs, and even dances. He will speak on this most interesting subject to the East African Group in London on Thursday, January 17, when all East Africans, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to attend.

The meeting will be held at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's Street, S.W.1, tea being served from 3.45 p.m., and the address beginning at 4.15 o'clock.

Death of Mr. R. F. Mayer.

MR. RUDOLF FRANZ MAYER, O.B.E., founder of the *East African Standard*, died in Nairobi on Boxing Day at the age of sixty.

Born in Germany in 1874, he went to South Africa as a young man, and in 1906 landed in Mombasa, and, in conjunction with a partner, founded *The Mombasa Times*. Afterwards he moved to Nairobi and established the *Standard*, the policy of which he continued to direct till his death, in recent years as Chairman of the company which owns this and other newspapers. A hard and astute worker, his ventures prospered, particularly after he had purchased, and incorporated, the rival *Leader*.

He was for a time on the Intelligence staff during the East African Campaign, and after the War he became a naturalised British subject. He was Mayor of Nairobi in 1930, a past President of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce and of the East African Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Chairman of the Maia Carberry Nursing Home, a Trustee of the Coryndon Memorial and a member of the Committee of the Aero Club of East Africa. He was the unofficial member of the Commission of one official and one unofficial appointed in 1929 by the local Government to inquire into the office organisation of Kenya Government Departments.

Long interested in farming, his well-known Mount Margaret Estate had been developed until it had some 2,000 acres under cultivation, mainly under wheat, and about 1,000 head of cattle. He owned property of varied kinds, and his business interests were by no means confined to newspapers.

To Mrs. Mayer, who had helped him greatly in his career, and to the family we express our sincere sympathy.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

24 Doctors for Sisal!

"Yet the Industry Survives."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—The term "sucker growth" is pretty well understood in the sisal industry, but is there no limit to the extent to which these excrescences can be cultivated in any one year?

During the course of 1934 the following somewhat incomplete list of associations, committees, sub-committees, joint committees, sections, sub-sections, organisations, boards, federations, departments, etc.; interested themselves in the sisal industry—and notwithstanding their ministrations the sisal industry has survived so far:—

- The Joint East African Board,
- International Hard Fibres Committee,
- Department of Agriculture, Kenya,
- Sisal Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce,
- Vegetable Hard Fibres Committee (Imperial Institute),
- British Empire Producers' Organisation (Hard Fibres Section),
- London Sisal Cess Committee,
- Sisal Freight Committee,
- Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association,
- Rope, Twine and Net Manufacturers' Federation,
- Department of Agriculture, Uganda,
- Joint Committee B.E.P.O. and Rope, Twine and Net Manufacturers' Federation,
- Kenya Sisal Association,
- Kenya-Tanganyika Joint Sisal Committee,
- Kenya Sisal Industry Board,
- Tanganyika Sisal Industry Board,
- London Hemp Association,
- Department of Agriculture, Tanganyika,
- Wool Research Institute,
- Sisal Grading Sub-Committee,
- Amani Institute,
- Tanganyika Development Committee,
- Colonial Development Fund,
- Department of Industrial and Scientific Research.

I do not suggest that the above constitutes a complete list. There may be other equally busy bodies functioning, the activities of which I have perhaps overlooked. To them, sir, my most humble apologies, whilst I ask if this "façe" is to be carried into the New Year. Or have we not had our fill?

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.3.

CONRAD L. WALSH.

Oilseed Producers' Difficulties

Action Taken by Dutch Government.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—May I call attention to the new Dutch policy as to the use of vegetable oils in the manufacture of margarine?

According to reports from Holland, in order to make the margarine industry more dependent upon Dutch and Dutch Indian sources of supply of oils and fats, the Government recently requested the great Dutch margarine-manufacturing combines to make experiments for replacing whale oil in the product by palm oil, coconut oil, soya bean oil, and groundnut oil. Though the cost of these substitutes is slightly higher, the experiments are reported to have been completely successful. They were made by the Unilever concern, which controls four-fifths of the Dutch production of margarine, and it is confidently believed that if the remaining factories do not follow the lead now given them, Government will resort to compulsion. The whole idea is to alleviate the position of producers in the Dutch East Indies, who have been seriously hit by the almost prohibitive import duties

on copra and palm oil imposed by the United States six months or so ago. The Dutch strongly hope that the British will follow their lead—and thus incidentally assist producers in the British Colonial Empire.

Simsim, groundnuts, and coconuts are largely grown in East Africa, and British West Africa is greatly interested in palm oil, and if a policy similar to that now being put into operation in Holland could be adopted by English margarine factories, a new era of prosperity for the coastal Arabs from Lamu to the Portuguese border would dawn, while Central Tanganyika and the whole Rufiji Valley would rise to the height of prosperity of their groundnut industry, and could in turn vastly increase their consumption of Manchester cotton.

Yours faithfully,

Oxford.

M. NAPIER.

Cairns of Stones.

Custom not Confined to East Africa.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—In recent months there have been a number of letters published in *East Africa* from various correspondents, who all offered explanations in regard to the frequent occurrence of stone cairns in Africa. May I be permitted to add my small contribution to the subject?

I changed recently to become the owner of "Adventures in Mexico," by George F. Ruxton, published in 1847. On pages 98 and 99 I found an account of a tragedy at a rancho situated in the valley of Rio Florida, half-way between the cities of Durango and Chihuahua. It seems that the Comanches Indians attacked the daughter of the owner, Ysabel Mora, and her young lover, Juan Maria Ortez. Both were killed and scalped.

The author of the book visited the spot some twelve months after this tragical event, and found the graves a hundred yards from the gate of the hacienda. Two rude crosses had been erected over them, on each being a carved inscription in Mexico-Castilian inviting passers-by to say one Ave Maria and a Pateroster for the repose of their souls. The author says:—

"The godly piles of stones, to which I added my offering, at the feet of both crosses, testify that the invocation has not been neglected, and that many an Ave Maria and Pateroster has been breathed to release from misery the souls of Ysabel and Juan Maria."

The custom of adding stones to cairns by passers-by, therefore, is not confined to Africa. The reason for this custom is, I think, undoubtedly similar in all countries. It is the outward expression of inward sentiment or superstition.

Padworth,

Yours faithfully,

Berks.

W. ROBERT FORAN.

Can Snakes Track by Smell?

A Question for Mr. Loveridge.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I was yarning with some local Natives, this morning in the shade of the veranda of a hut. On the far side of the "street" lay the debris of a demolished hut. From this there came leaping and running a largish rat. Crossing the village thoroughfare in the blazing sunlight, the rodent ran in among the group of Natives sitting on the ground about me. He leaped, dodged blows, and disappeared behind us, presumably entering the hut.

Five minutes later our discussion was again interrupted. This time a seven-foot grey green snake, came gliding towards us from the same part of the *gibbis* whence the rat had emerged. It was relentlessly in pursuit of the rat. We killed it.

Will Mr. Loveridge please comment on my belief that the snake was tracking by smell as a weasel follows a rabbit, and that the rat deliberately ran among human beings to foil its foe, just as I have known zebra stampede into my camp by night to get protection from lions, and also an exhausted warthog ran between the legs of my elephant-hunting party in long grass to escape a pack of wild dogs who yelped at me in frustration.

Mohoro

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory

"RUFJI."

Scope for British Enterprise.

Opportunities Offered by Mining.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—In an endeavour to be of some use in the furtherance of British interests in East Africa, I recently approached over a score of well-known firms with African trading interests. (I must interpose that I have lived and travelled in East Africa, speak fluent Swahili, and have obtained an insight into the customs of many up-country tribes amongst whom I have resided.)

In no case was any interest whatever displayed, and in more than one instance I was not even rewarded with the courtesy of a letter in reply to my introductory communication, but had my own note returned with a few brief pencilled words at the bottom, which, when interpreted, really meant that they couldn't be bothered!

I discussed this subject with a world-travelled executive of a large textile firm, and he told me that in every country he has visited he has met Japanese ambassadors of commerce, to use his own term. These men are sent out, not by individual firms, but by groups or associations of manufacturers, and by virtue of their knowledge of the language and customs of the people of the country in which they are operating, send in reports for the joint use of their employers. Nor are these men technical experts. Their job is to find out what is wanted—and that is a closed book to many British manufacturers. The cost of these men is not great when shared, say, by half a dozen concerns, nor does it eliminate competition, for the firm which makes the best use of the reports submitted naturally scores.

My friend told me that he had made efforts to get other textile firms to join his in financing a scheme of these lines, but that his endeavours had always failed through ingrained competitive jealousy.

I am afraid the Secretary of the School of Oriental Studies was right: our commercial people as a whole sadly lag behind not only the Japanese, but German and other competitors.

Yours faithfully,

Leicester.

"KWELI, KWELI."

[The Japanese have certainly shown great enterprise in their attacks upon the East African markets. Now that gold mining is progressing so rapidly throughout Eastern Africa, perhaps British manufacturers will bestir themselves to seize the opportunities which must inevitably result. Action now is highly desirable in the individual and national interest.—Ed. "E.A."]

"In my letter about early motor cars in East Africa there was a mistake—quite possibly owing to my bad writing. Mr. Griess's car was in Nairobi in 1909, not 1904."—From Captain B. Whitehouse.

Our Christmas Number.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Yesterday evening I was sitting by my fireside reading a khaki-coloured paper devoted to East African interests.

On a page headed "The Editor's Log Book," and dated Christmas Eve, 1944, I read that the air mails were keeping fairly good time on the London-Nairobi 25-hour flight.

A few minutes later I switched on the wireless, and over the air came the words "... and East Africa in many half days." Lord Londonderry was describing future air developments in the Empire.

I must have fallen asleep, as I suddenly found myself leaning up against the bar in the Nairobi Club with a voice at my elbow saying: "By the way, I see they had the High Commissioner's *baraza* on the colour-television news at the Coliseum. There's an article about it in yesterday's *East Africa*." Yours faithfully,

F. L. G. WORSLEY,

Commander.

Leeds.

P.S.—You really should tell your printer to be more careful. 1944 was obviously a misprint for 1940.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"*East Africa* is a rattling good paper."—From one of the oldest officials in Northern Rhodesia.

"*East Africa*."

"One gets more general information upon Eastern Africa from your paper than from any other source."—From a Tanganyika sisal grower.

Motorists on Leave.

Your motorist readers may be interested to know that driving licences can be obtained in any district in England—and not merely in the county in which the applicant resides. This facility is applicable only to Colonials on leave in this country.—From a regular reader.

Cannibal Carnivora.

"In reply to your inquiry on p. 326 (Dec. 26) as to cannibalism among starving carnivora, I have the skins of three half-grown cheetahs, which were obviously orphans and unable to hunt very successfully for themselves. The first was shot by a Native hunter, and in a few seconds was half devoured by his brethren. It was as they were thus assuaging their hunger; that they, too, were shot."—From Mr. F. H. Melland.

Maize Pools.

"All maize growers in Kenya should be grateful to the directors of the Kenya Farmers' Association for having managed its affairs—that is to say, our affairs—so efficiently as to be able to return to the members a pool price of 6s. 9s. cts. per bag. Though that is, of course, a much lower figure than we should all like to see, and far lower than we imagined possible a few years ago, it is extremely good considering that during most of the year the export parity of maize free on rail at Kenya Highlands stations was well under half the pool figure we declared. The K.F.A. is an outstanding case of the benefits of co-operation intelligently planned and ably conducted."—From an old maize grower.

White Settlement in East Africa.

"Kenya should be grateful to you for having given three columns in your issue of December 27 to reporting the broadcast debate between Sir Humphrey Leggett and Mr. Leonard Barnes on the subject of white settlement in East Africa. It is a good thing that the debate was kept on so high a level. It might easily have been of a far less satisfactory character. But if the B.B.C. wants to give millions of British listeners a real picture of present-day conditions, it should approach someone like Major Ewart Grogan or Mr. T. J. O'Shea, who have not only had many years of first-hand experience of the growth of settlement in Kenya Colony, but are both practised speakers, and, moreover, blessed with much more than an average gift of happy phrase-making."—From a well-known East African.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"Southern Rhodesia is democratically conservative."—*From a leading article in the "Livingstone Mail."*

"The perquisite of the colonists is to practice the frugality which the Government preaches."—*In a leading article in the "Kenya Weekly News."*

"We cannot afford more railways, but we must have more roads."—*Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika, speaking in the Legislative Council.*

"A new generation, whose master is Time, has arisen. The automobile has superseded the trek ox; it has revolutionised life on the veld."—*From "Sport and Travel in East Africa."*

"Collective responsibility is a potent factor in the prevention of crime."—*Mr. J. H. Driberg, writing on "The African Conception of Law" in "The Journal of Comparative Legislation."*

"We in England learned something of Shakespeare when we saw Othello played by Mr. Robeson."—*Mr. Roden Burton, addressing the League of Coloured Peoples in London.*

"The appointment of a Financial Commissioner would be a ridiculous and unnecessary extravagance."—*Sir, Bernard Bourdillon, Governor of Uganda, addressing the Legislative Council.*

"A year is a brief period in the progress of long range research, especially when results wait upon the maturing of plants as slow to develop as coffee and sisal."—*The Director of Amani, in his Annual Report for 1933-34.*

"Rome was not built in a day, and the Native problem of a vast continent so long immersed in darkness and savagery cannot be solved by the wave of a fairy wand."—*Mr. Owen Clough, in the "African Affairs Report."*

"Most cattle men seem to think that all green grass has a high feeding value. The so-called lagoon, dambo, or river grazing is most dangerous pasture for the spread of helminths, anthrax and quarter evil."—*The Assistant Veterinary Research Officer of Northern Rhodesia.*

"Most of the explorers and big game hunters I have met in the wilds of Africa have either bad teeth, false teeth, or suffer acutely from toothache. Toothache in the wilds, induced by bad food, has led many an explorer into crazy adventures."—*Mr. W. J. Makin, writing in "Everyman."*

"During August the antiquated French railway from Addis Ababa to Jibouti travels only by day, and the nights are spent at small Greek hotels. It is doubtful whether any other railway exists where one has to pay so highly for such discomfort."—*Mr. F. D. Corfield in "Near East and India."*

"Nearly forty years ago I purchased a farm practically ruined by witch-weed, but in six years all my lands had increased marvellously in fertility and witch-weed was practically non-existent. This was done by planting the mealie lines 6 ft. apart, and later on drilling beans between the lines. Later I substituted cow-peas, and then went nap on Algerian oats and Italian rye grass. Then I spaced still further apart, at 9 ft., and the results were so satisfactory that I now use 10 ft. spacing."—*Mr. Temple L. Fyvie, writing in the South African "Farmers' Weekly."*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

233.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Marshall Hole, C.M.G.



Copyright "East Africa."

After taking his B.A. at Oxford (Balliol), whither he went from Blundell's, Hugh Marshall Hole was chosen by Rhodes for service in the Chartered Company, and at the end of 1889 went out to the Cape. Two years later he accompanied Dr. Jameson to Rhodesia as his private secretary, and in 1893 he became Civil Commissioner for Salisbury. His duties there prevented him from seeing active service in the war of that year, but he served with the Rhodesia Horse in the Rebellion of '96, and also under Plumer in the Boer War.

He was moved to Bulawayo in 1898 as Secretary for Matabeleland, subsequently Civil Commissioner and later Secretary for Southern Rhodesia. Meantime he had made pilgrimages in connexion with Native labour to Arabia, Nyasaland, and Portuguese East, was Acting Administrator of Northern Rhodesia in 1903 and 1907, and finally left the Colony for England in 1913. He was London Secretary to the British South Africa Company from 1925 to 1929.

A very keen Freemason, he has been through nine chairs, including those of the Bulawayo Lodge and Chapter; he founded the Rose Croix Chapter in Salisbury, the first in Central Africa.

A real captain of the "Old Guard" of Rhodesia, and a credit to it, his town flat is still a rallying ground for comrades in England. Of his six books the best known are "The Making of Rhodesia" and "The Jameson Raid."

PERSONALIA.

Lord Egerton of Tatton has returned to Njoro.

Mr. C. A. Bartlett has arrived in England by air from Zanzibar.

Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Paterson are back again in Nairobi after their holiday.

Mr. S. W. T. Lee has been appointed Senior Medical Officer in Zanzibar.

Sir Alfred Sharpe has joined the board of the British Central Africa Company, Ltd.

Mr. Wallace, East Africa manager of the Texas Oil Company, has been visiting Uganda.

Mr. Murray Jack, Registrar of the Supreme Court in Kenya, has returned to duty after his leave.

Mr. T. Campbell Black has been elected an honorary life member of the British Empire Club.

Mr. Armand C. Denis, the American film producer, will shortly make a picture in Eastern Africa.

Mrs. W. J. W. Roome, wife of the well-known African missionary traveller, died recently in Dorset.

Lady Sidney Farrer has contributed to *The Field* an interesting article on "Looking Back on Kenya."

Bishop Hilhorst, the new Vicar Apostolic of the Vicariate of Bagamoyo, has been installed in Morogoro.

Mr. F. J. Murphy won the golf championship of Uganda, defeating Mr. A. P. Dewar at the eighteenth hole.

While Mr. H. Watney, District Commissioner in Gulu, is on leave, the station will be in charge of Mr. Max Barel.

Mr. Jöwitt, Uganda's new Director of Education, who has been transferred from Southern Rhodesia, recently arrived in Entebbe.

Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, and Mrs. Mitchell are now on their way home in the "Balmoral Castle."

Sir Ronald Storrs, until lately Governor of Northern Rhodesia, lectured in Glasgow last week on "Cyprus, Past and Present."

Sir Hector Duff, who served for many years in Nyasaland, is staying at Ravenstone Castle, Whithorn, until the end of January.

Mr. St. Barbe Baker, the former Kenya forestry officer, is to broadcast in the African Empire programme on Sunday next at 7.30 p.m.

Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond is to address the Royal Empire Society on January 15 on "Railway Development in the Colonies."

Lieutenant-General Tilkens, formerly Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, has been appointed Chief of the Military staff of Belgium.

Captain H. Bertin, K.C., formerly senior member for Salisbury in the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly, has arrived in this country.

Sir Joseph Nunan, K.C., who died in London last week, served as Chief Judicial Officer in British Central Africa (now Nyasaland) from 1900 to 1906.

Mr. H. R. Arbuthnot, a director of Arbuthnot, Latham & Co., senior director of the Westminster Bank, has retired from the board of that bank.

The thirteenth session of the East African Indian National Congress was held in Mombasa on December 25 and 26, the Hon. J. B. Pandya, M.L.C., presiding.

Major G. T. Burney, M.C., who has been appointed to the command of the 2nd Battalion The Gordon Highlanders, served in the East African Campaign.

Mr. Tibbitt, who has been appointed Deputy Auditor in Uganda, on transfer from Jamaica, has arrived in Entebbe accompanied by Mrs. Tibbitt and their two children.

We regret to report the death of Mr. A. H. Beatty, an original director of Balfour, Beatty & Co., the electrical engineering firm with such extensive interests in East Africa.

Mr. D. G. B. Leakey, son of the Rev. Canon Harry Leakey, and Miss Beryl Enid Jackson were recently married in Limuru. The bridegroom's father officiated at the ceremony.

Lord Justice Maughan, who has tried several of the most important East African cases in the High Court during the last couple of years, is spending a holiday in St. Moritz.

While Mr. Percy Wyndham, the nominated unofficial member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council is at Home for medical treatment, General Boyd-Moss is acting as substitute member.

KENYA COLONY

EXCELLENT DAIRY FARM FOR SALE

Area 3,168 acres, situated 10 miles from Naivasha. This is a splendid pastoral proposition, and carries a large herd of Grade Cattle, Merino-Cheviot Cross Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

Considerable area arable. Large, completely furnished House. This is an excellently developed Estate, and is offered for sale, stock and barns, including furniture, 2 motor cars, &c., at £20,000, on terms, if desired. Old age of owner, reason for sale.

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Lady Evelyn Cobbold—who was the first English woman to make the pilgrimage to Mecca—will leave London in a few days by air for Cairo, and, after a short stay in Egypt, will fly on to Kenya.

Mr. G. Stark, M.A., has been appointed to act as Director of Native Development in Southern Rhodesia in succession to Mr. H. Jowitz, who has been appointed Director of Education in Uganda.

Mr. Cartmell Robinson, the Northern Rhodesian D.C., having returned from leave, has been posted to Kasama. Mrs. Robinson accompanied him. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cooke have gone to Mwinilunga.

Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, general manager of the Tanganyika Railways, has been visiting Nyasaland, where he stayed for a while with Mr. H. G. Duncan, general manager of the Nyasaland Railways.

Mr. R. Davidson has been elected President of the Livingstone Golf Club, of which Mr. E. H. Buxton Wickens is the captain. The Vice-Presidents are Dr. Harmer, Mr. Lowe, and Dr. Kerby.

Mr. W. M. M'Kay, who was formerly in the Kenya Veterinary Service, and is now County Veterinary Officer for Banffshire, lectured in Aberdeen the other day on animal husbandry in East Africa.

Lord Plymouth, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has long shown keen interest in Eastern African Affairs, will leave England next Wednesday on a visit to the West African Colonies.

Mr. J. G. S. Burney, of Nkama, recently motored from Ndola to Johannesburg, a distance of 1,513 miles, in 51½ hours inclusive time. He was unaccompanied and at the wheel all the time. His running time was 48 hours.

Colonel R. H. Penton, who died in Dedham last week, served for many years in the Sudan during the latter part of the last century. He took part in the Dongola Expedition of 1896, was present at the battle of Atbara, and further distinguished himself at the battle of Omdurman. He was awarded the D.S.O. and mentioned in dispatches.

An appeal for a great colonisation scheme for the Portuguese Colonies was recently broadcast from Lisbon by Colonel Joao Lopes Galvaõ.

The Hon. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who is 51, is the youngest Prime Minister in the Empire. The average age of the Rhodesian Cabinet, which is 52, is also probably the lowest in the Empire.

Mr. George Roberts, who served for three years in Mombasa, and who is now a toll-keeper at the Mersey Tunnel, Liverpool, was among those to broadcast the Empire Christmas Greeting programme arranged by the B.B.C.

Passengers on the m.v. "Langibby Castle," outward-bound for East Africa, include Mr. and Mrs. D. Muter, of Nairobi; Mr. and Mrs. Roger Norton, of Kiambu; Mr. S. H. Sayer, of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co.; and Mr. C. L. Bancroft, of Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Kenneth Waller, flying the "Comet" machine in which he broke the England-Australia-England record, last week flew from Brussels to Leopoldville, in the Belgian Congo, in 57 hours, his actual flying time being 24 hours 32 minutes. After staying three days in Leopoldville he left on the return journey, which was accomplished in less than 2½ days, the actual flying time being 23 hours 21 minutes. Mr. Waller and his co-pilot, Captain Franchomme, were given an enthusiastic welcome on their return to Brussels, and Mr. Waller was awarded the Order of the Lion of Africa. The flight was undertaken to demonstrate the possibility of inaugurating a fast air mail service between Belgium and the Congo.

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by this week's air mail to East Africa include Mr. and Mrs. Hawkesworth, to Khartoum; Mr. E. J. Wayland, Mr. M. Prindle-Smith, and Mr. W. I. Forbes, to Entebbe; Mrs. Walker Sinclair and Dr. Benyon, to Nairobi; Sir Laurence Phillips, Mr. J. P. Phillips, Mrs. E. J. Phillips, Lady E. G. Phillips, Mr. W. S. Phillips, and Miss G. Phillips, to Broken Hill. Inward passengers arriving at Crofton on December 27 included Mr. A. R. Ready, from Bulawayo; Mr. C. A. Bartlett, Mrs. J. A. Webber, Mrs. A. Rattrey and Mrs. P. L. Stone, from Nairobi; Mr. Norman Smith, from Jubas; and Mrs. I. E. Lloyd, from Khartoum.

Inward passengers who arrived from East Africa by the air mail in Christmas week included Mr. B. C. H. Greig, from Dodoma; Mr. G. F. Proud and Mr. W. Tyson, from Nairobi; Mr. R. N. J. Martin, from Kisumu; Mr. A. E. Haarer, from Entebbe; and Mr. Malcolm, from Khartoum. Outward passengers by the machine leaving Crofton on December 26 included Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Buxton and Mr. J. E. Collier, to Khartoum; and Mr. W. Baudrichaye, to Entebbe.

To Film East Africa.

Mr. M. A. Wetherell, the well-known African film producer, accompanied by Mr. "Billy" Williams, a camera man, who has done a good deal of filming in Africa, have left London for East Africa in a specially chartered D.H. Dragon-Rapide machine. After spending several days in Cairo, they will travel by the usual route to Entebbe, fly over the Mountains of the Moon, then on via Kisumu to Nairobi, cruise above Mount Kenya, continue to Kilimanjaro, and then on to the Ngorongoro Crater. They thus plan to make pictures of Africa's three greatest mountains.

As far as Cairo they were accompanied by Mr. O. D. Philips, who, after concluding certain business in Egypt, will return to England by Imperial Airways.

Mr. Brian Cooper, a zoologist and botanist, is sailing this week by the "Langibby Castle" with equipment for Safari (Africa), Ltd., the recently registered London company which has organised these ventures.

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Death of Bishop Douglas. Miss Plant Memorial Fund.

Service to Nyasaland and Zanzibar.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

NYASALAND has suffered a serious loss in the death of Bishop Douglas, news of which reached this country just before Christmas. The Bishop was on tour in the hill country round Milo when he contracted pneumonia, and though from cables received early in December it appeared that the crisis of his illness had been safely passed, the hopes which his friends at home allowed themselves were rudely shattered by the telegram announcing his death.

Gerald Wybergh Douglas was the youngest of a large family—he had no fewer than fifteen brothers and sisters—and had had a distinguished career before Bishop Frank Weston persuaded him, in 1920, to go out to Zanzibar and act as Principal of his Diocesan Theological College. A collegian of Eton and a Scholar of King's College, Cambridge, Douglas took his degree with a first class in the Classical Tripos in 1897. Then after a course of theology at Ely he was ordained by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1899.

For a couple of years he acted as curate of Gainsborough, and was then appointed Vice-Principal of E.T. Theological College, where he stayed eight years. Later at the Church of the Ascension, Lavender Hill, he was a fellow curate with Walter Carey, who like himself went later on to Africa as a Bishop; and from 1912 to 1920 was Rector of the important church of Christ Church, St. Leonard's-on-Sea. His acceptance of Bishop Weston's invitation to service in East Africa must have involved what was in many ways a very considerable sacrifice, but no one who knew him could suppose that he made it with any real regret.

Gerald Douglas was a singularly happy person, and he radiated happiness in East Africa, as he had done in England. For ten years he served the diocese of Zanzibar doing invaluable work and making in his quiet way a host of friends, until in 1930, after the tragic motor accident which caused the death of Bishop Fisher, the Archbishop of Canterbury nominated him to the vacant bishopric of Nyasaland. He was consecrated in Lambeth Palace Chapel on June 24, 1930, just in time to take his place among the bishops who had assembled from all the corners of the earth for the Lambeth Conference, and went out to his new diocese at the end of the year. Only last year he was home in England for his first furlough as a Bishop.

During his brief period of office he devoted himself wholeheartedly to the best interests of Europeans and Africans alike, and his gentle graciousness won him the confidence and friendship of almost all with whom he came in contact.

In a letter of sympathy on the Bishop's death from one who knows East Africa well, and who served it gallantly, the following words occur: "I only met him twice on any occasion when I was able to talk with him at any length, but I came away both times the better for it." They suggest an appropriate epitaph which few of us could hope to deserve.

E. F. S.

The British South Africa Annual (Hortons, Ltd., Cape Town, 2s. 6d.) is again most attractive. Beautifully printed, profusely illustrated and containing well-written articles on various phases of life in Southern Africa, the volume makes a wide appeal. There is a special East African supplement, with articles and pictures of Portuguese East Africa, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya.

£64 Contributed by Our Readers.

The end of 1934 seems an appropriate moment to close the Miss Plant Memorial Fund which *East Africa* has raised, following publication in our columns of a letter from Mr. D. J. Jardine, then Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, who, on learning of Miss Plant's death, suggested that Tanganyikans would wish to commemorate her splendid work for others, first with the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, and later at the European Hospital, Dar es Salaam.

"I can think of no more practical memorial, nor indeed one which would be a greater honour to Miss Plant herself," he wrote, "than some gift to the first Anglican Church in Dar es Salaam, which is now being erected—a window, reredos, lectern, or some other ecclesiastical requirement to accord with the money at our disposal."

Contributions from our readers now total £64 11s. 6d., the individual donations having been as follows:—

Mr. and Mrs. E. Adams	2	0	0
Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd.	5	0	0
Mr. G. E. Blackburne	5	0	0
Sir Donald Cameron	10	10	0
Sir A. Morris Carter	1	10	0
Dr. F. Charlesworth	5	0	0
Miss E. M. Cowell	1	1	0
Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Davey	2	10	0
Captain and Mrs. G. F. Davies	1	1	0
Major H. Noel Davies	1	1	0
Mr. Edgar Dennis	1	1	0
Mr. N. C. Drury	1	1	0
Archdeacon Elliott	10	10	0
Miss E. Foden	1	1	0
The Misses A. and K. Garraway	5	0	0
Mrs. D. R. S. Grant	10	10	0
Dr. C. L. Jewers	1	1	0
Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Jardine	5	0	0
Mr. P. Johnson	2	0	0
Miss E. M. Kensley	1	0	0
Mrs. A. M. Keayon	1	1	0
Mr. and Mrs. P. Maggs	3	3	0
Golonel and Mrs. G. A. P. Maxwell	2	0	0
Mr. R. A. Pelham	10	0	0
Dr. J. O. Shircore	2	7	0
Mr. C. Montague Smythe	3	3	0
Sir Stewart Symes	1	1	0
Major and Mrs. C. L. Walsh	3	3	0
Mr. A. Wigglesworth	1	1	0
Total	£64	11s.	6d.

East Africa has this week informed the Bishop of Zanzibar, within whose diocese the English Church in Dar es Salaam falls, of the amount raised, and invited Bishop Birley to suggest how the Fund might best be applied.

Unkind.

"MacFavish, the *jumbe* of the Wakalethonya, told me that they are going to amalgamate the Education Department, the P.W.D., the Secretariat and the Dar es Salaam Fire Brigade under the sole control of the Sleeping Sickness Office."—Mr. R. M. Creswell, speaking at a dinner in Dar es Salaam.

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Herrings for East Africa.

A BROADCAST appeal to the British public to eat more herrings in order to alleviate the distress among North Sea fishermen promises to bring Yarmouth herrings to the Natives of Eastern Africa!

"Why," Mr. Kenneth Dain, the former Treasurer of Uganda, asked himself while listening to the broadcast, "should Uganda not do something in this matter? Big claims are made as to the nutritive value of the herring; it is cheap; it can be prepared for tropical consumption."

So he got into touch with an old friend, who is a large exporter of goods of all kinds to East Africa, in which he lived for years, taking a prominent part in commercial, political, and social life. As a result of that thought and contact, a trial shipment of salted and smoked herrings will shortly be sent to East Africa.

When we heard the story, we at once asked whether the competition of fish from Lake Victoria and other sources and of dried shark from the coast would not make the venture economically impossible, and were told that thorough investigations have been made, and that the scheme appears to have no insuperable drawbacks anywhere.

Already Nigeria buys from 20,000 to 40,000 boxes of such herring annually—and the fish are a prison ration in that Colony! Lower Egypt buys hundreds of thousands of boxes, and prolonged tests on a commercial scale have made it possible for the supplier to guarantee that the fish will stand as much as nine months' keeping in the tropics. To make that possible they are salted for a longer period than normal, and then well smoked.

The venture is an enterprising one, the outcome of which we shall watch with interest.

The Italo-Ethiopian Dispute.

A FURTHER account of the frontier incidents of which the Ethiopian Government complains has been sent to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations by the Italian Government. The Italian memorandum says:—

"Walwal is not an isolated episode. It is the most recent of a lengthy series of attacks carried out on the posts in the frontier zone between Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia by Ethiopian commandants and detachments with a view to dislodging by means of threatening acts the legality of the presence of Italian detachments in certain frontier localities. The Italian Government possess ample documentary evidence on this subject. The Walwal incident, however, differs from the previous ones in that it is very much more serious."

"As soon as the 1926 treaty was concluded, the Italian Government declared their readiness to delimit the frontier between Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland. The work of delimitation was begun in 1910 in the Dolo area by a joint Italo-Ethiopian Commission, but could not be continued owing to the difficulties raised by the Ethiopian Government. Since then the Italian attitude has remained unchanged, and it is not Italy's fault if the delimitation of the frontiers has not yet been resumed."

"The Italian Government are still prepared to resume this work once the Ethiopian Government have given them due satisfaction in compensation for the rights which have been infringed by the flagrant aggression at Walwal, whereby the Ethiopian Government have violated the treaties existing between the two countries and the Covenant of the League of Nations."

"The Secretary-General has also published a telegram from the Ethiopian Minister for Foreign Affairs in which it is stated:—

"The Italians are advancing into Ethiopian territory and building a motor road from Wadair in the direction of Ado and Gerlogubi. The Italians have just occupied Afshin in Ethiopian territory, near Wadair. A reconnaissance by an Italian military aeroplane over Gerlogubi on

December 21 seems to point to a further attack on that locality, which has already been bombed. In consequence of these new developments the situation is increasingly serious, and we wish to reiterate our protest."

So far neither the Italian Government nor the Ethiopian Government has appealed to the League of Nations for its intervention.

Nairobi Municipal Finance.

Nairobi Municipal Council has reduced its estimated expenditure for 1935 by over £6,000 on the original estimates. The mayor's allowance is cut from £250 to £100; and there is to be a reduction of 5% in all staff salaries up to £500 p.a. and of 5% on the first £400 and of 10% on the remainder of higher salaries. The Council has approved a recommendation "that a rate on the unimproved site values of the Municipality in accordance with the valuation roll now in the course of preparation be levied at such a percentage as will produce £40,000, and that the profits from conservancy be transferred in aid of rates."

Passive Resistance in Kenya.

Mr. Isser Dass, an Indian member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, who for the past three years has refused to pay poll tax or education tax because he considers them unjust and inequitable, and who had informed the Nairobi magistrate that he would go to gaol rather than pay, has had part of his allowances in respect of his membership of the Legislative Council attached in respect of the amounts due.

Witchcraft.

Dr. Joseph J. Williams, author of "Voodoo and Obeahs," is publishing through the Dial Press, New York, at \$2.50, a book entitled "Psychic Phenomena of Jamaica," which will be an amplification of the papers read by him to the recent Anthropological Congress in London. They enumerated the careful investigation of cases of witchcraft of African origin.

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EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF.

Exploration Extraordinary. Fine Record of a Great Journey.

East Africa has recently recorded considerable activity in Ethiopian exploration. The journey described by Mr. L. M. Nesbitt in "Desert and Forest" (Cape, 12s. 6d.) was a perilous undertaking through the Danakil Desert, made in 1927. The scientific results were presented to the Royal Geographical Society in 1928, but Mr. Nesbitt has now, at his leisure, written this full account of his adventures; and he has enriched the travel literature of Africa by so doing.

It is a pity that in such a splendidly written work there should be even a few lapses, for they could easily have been avoided. There are such careless expressions as "including we three" (p. 381), and repetitions: for instance, a sentence about not using filters on p. 162 recurs almost verbatim on p. 424. These are mentioned only because in a book of outstanding merit they should not have been passed; they are out of keeping with a book that is a work of art and otherwise eschews the slipshod.

The journey undertaken by Mr. Nesbitt, a British mining engineer, and two Italians took three and a half months; it covered 800 miles, almost all entirely unexplored previously, and the compass traversed embraced 20,000 square miles, in itself no small achievement; added to it, the country was exceedingly hostile and suspicious, and entirely uncontrolled by any except the local chiefs. The only three previous expeditions to penetrate it had been annihilated; and the Danakil, described as "the most pathetic of savages," are a race whose main, if not sole, ambition is killing, and to whom the expedition "represented sport, loot, infidel scalps and honour, all in the highest degree." This meant ever-present, and very real, danger: three servants were assassinated at different times, despite every care.

Again, the land was chiefly a terrain of terrible thirst, and finding water at long intervals depended on the help of unreliable, even treacherous guides. The "spectre of drought" at times loomed very big, and the water, when found, was often either foul beyond words, or highly mineralised. The heat was incredible—the country is a desert in a very deep section of the Great Rift—and the thermometer often registered from 140° to 156° in the shade. There was frequently no vegetation at all for the pack animals, and no fuel; even the framework of the pack saddles had to be used to make a fire to prepare much-needed coffee. There were minor pests like horse flies on a scale which seems beyond belief.

Mr. Nesbitt attributes the success of the expedition to faith in God; but to this should be added his own indomitable perseverance, a genius for leadership, and tact and patience beyond human understanding, which got him almost daily out of seemingly hopeless situations. He obviously never exaggerates, never attempts to arouse wonder or admiration, and tells his story simply and in classic prose; but he wisely does not actually minimise the dangers and difficulties, letting them tell their own tale. I take off my hat to him and his companions, irrespective of race or creed; all nobly played their parts, and there are countless examples of endurance, unselfishness and self-sacrifice. Even the camels and mules were pathetically heroic.

There are interesting sidelights on the Red Sea slave traffic (p. 236), and on a series of active

volcanoes, including Mount Gabuli, which "rose high in the unmoved sky, such a mountain as the mind inevitably pictures when the word volcano is heard, an almost perfectly symmetrical truncated cone, with a huge plume of vapour ascending from it." His description of the State arrival at his camp of the Sultan of Aussa (p. 272 *et seq.*) is magnificent—a real peep into a primitive or early mediæval glory that has vanished from the earth; and it may be recorded that the Sultan gives a shrewd valuation of Mr. Nesbitt's wonderful achievement up to that point (worse was still to come): he said that he must have used his head far more than his rifles to have done this. As a matter of fact, the party from the start had only twelve old rifles and 200 unreliable cartridges.

The sidelights into the primitive tribes are clear-cut and show sympathetic understanding: for instance, among the Danakil the differences of manners in individuals of different occupations, or classes, are far greater than they are amongst Europeans. On the other hand, arrogance and snobbery are never seen; but the zoological details are comparatively poor and often exasperatingly vague; which is a pity, for, in parts, it was a naturalist's paradise that was traversed. None of the party seemed to take any interest in the game, or birds, except as meat.

Here are a few further examples, of different kinds, of the author's descriptive powers:—

"Before I had gone five hundred yards my shirt was as ragged as a banana leaf which has been whipped by a strong wind."

"Camels never look where they are placing their feet; they drag them along as though they were not part of their bodies at all. The surface of the soil was friable; it curled up and broke under our feet with a sound as of munched biscuits."

"The western sun threw its shafts in sheaves into that maelstrom of wind, water, and sand. Watching this stupendous spectacle, I felt our extreme littleness, the triviality of our cares and of the worries of our journey. To ourselves, perhaps, we had seemed to be passing masterfully through that savage land, suffering discomfort and overcoming obstacles enormous in our eyes, but conquering. Yet in this great scene, which expressed the power and wonder of Nature with a new tremendous touch of her own everlasting genius, we and our animals were alike dwarfed to the semblance of insects."

Mr. Nesbitt was only thirty-seven when he made this great venture. I hope he has since found fresh worlds to conquer, and will give us the story of his wanderings. This present volume is fairly well illustrated, has an excellent map, which would have been better placed at the end, and an index above the average. F. H. M.

An Anti-Locust Spray.

East Africa recorded some time ago the hopes entertained of an anti-locust spray invented by Mr. E. G. Powell, of Nairobi, and that a test subsequently undertaken by the Department of Agriculture of Kenya had not established the value of the invention.

Further laboratory and field tests have been made by the Department with samples of liquid supplied by Mr. Powell, the field trials demonstrating the possibility of killing locusts by application of the spray, though it is suggested that a much larger dosage than that employed would be necessary to obtain an 80% kill amid field conditions. In the toxicity tests cattle, calves and sheep remained unharmed and the same result was shown with experiments on sugar cane, grass and coffee.

The following are the general conclusions from this second series of tests. Results obtained in the above tests go far to justify the claims made by Mr. Powell with regard to the properties of the samples of his spray supplied in the experiments, namely that it will kill locusts and is harmless to crops and animals. So far, however, only inconclusive results have been obtained in the field against flying locusts. An opportunity to test it on hoppers has not yet occurred.

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LUSHOTO, via Mombo, Tanganyika Territory

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EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.

In Ethiopia To-day.

A most informative review of the present position in Ethiopia, written by the Addis Ababa correspondent of *The Times*, has appeared in that newspaper.

The recent clash between Italian and Ethiopian forces at Walwal clearly arose from past failure to demarcate frontiers, which, though fixed in theory by treaties made more than thirty years ago during the reign of the Emperor Menelik, have for the most part never been settled on the ground. The border between Ethiopia and British Somaliland has now been fixed by a Commission which has been at work for three years, but the thorny question of grazing grounds still remains. Tribes on either side of the border have hitherto had the right of access to grazing grounds and wells on the other side.

The correspondent writes: "Throughout 1934 the Central Government of Ethiopia has steadily continued its policy of bringing the outlying and frontier provinces under its direct control. Since the disappearance of Lij Yassou, and the revolt and subsequent deposition of Ras Hailu, the ruler of Gojjam, in 1932, the north has been entirely pacified; and the recent death of Sultan Abo Jifa, the ruler of the rich province of Jimma, enabled the Government to take under its entire control the last of the semi-independent southern provinces. As part of this policy the construction of roads from the capital in all directions still continues, and mechanical transport is thus playing an increasing part in transporting produce, especially coffee, from the interior.

"Since the coronation of the Emperor in 1930, a Belgian military mission has been actively engaged in training the Army. A beginning was made with the bodyguard, and the activities of the mission were gradually extended to the main troops in the interior. This mission has recently been strengthened. Less successful was the engagement of Belgian *gendarmes* to train the police force of the capital, and this mission was withdrawn after about a year. Considerable purchases of military stores have been made in order that the troops so trained may be armed with modern weapons, and a special tax of one local dollar per head of the population was recently imposed, which is believed to be entirely for this purpose. The negotiations over the proposed dam at Lake Tana continue. After a conference at Addis Ababa in 1930 the White Engineering Corporation made a further survey on the spot, and presented their report to the Ethiopian Government in 1932. This report was communicated to the Sudan and Egyptian Governments, and a further conference took place at Addis Ababa in January, 1933, at which it was decided that a further survey was necessary. This survey was entrusted to the same company, and towards the end of the year its engineers proceeded to the lake, where they remained about eight months. It is expected that their report will shortly be received, and that then a further conference will assemble at Addis Ababa for its consideration.

"The work of liberating slaves proceeds steadily. In accordance with the existing law the children of slaves are now born free, and slaves automatically become free on the death of their masters. A genuine attempt is being made to enforce this legislation, but the great difficulty is the absorption of former slaves in the community, and finding work for them.

"In 1931 the Emperor promulgated a Constitution for Ethiopia, which provided for legislation by two Houses of Parliament. Since that time the Houses have held sittings, and have passed a certain amount of legislation. Although great publicity was given to the promulgation of the Constitution, the working of the Chambers has not been brought before the public notice, and it is somewhat difficult to discover exactly what they have done. At any rate, much legislation continues to be published which does not appear to have passed the Chambers, and would thus seem to be unconstitutional.

"In spite of the Government's educational policy, not enough young Ethiopians have been trained for the efficient working of the Government offices. This lack of a proper staff is particularly felt in the Special Court, which judges cases between Ethiopians and foreigners, and is one of the main causes of the extremely unsatisfactory working of this Court."

Pictuquesque.

"The mainstay of all pioneers in the wild is sardines and tea. I have followed the spoor of more than one gold prospector by the empty sardine tins that he left."

—Mr. W. J. Makin, writing an "Everman."

Italy and Ethiopia.

THE January meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, says a special correspondent of *The Manchester Guardian* will have to face a dispute between one of its permanent members and the Kingdom of Ethiopia.

"The absurdity of a position in which a semi-fortified post can be claimed by one side as 60 miles within their territory and by the other as 60 miles within theirs need not be laboured, and if the Italians will not proceed with the demarcation this time a League Commission did not consider the matter is had enough; a non-existent frontier is quite impossible.

"The Italians, despite the fact that the frontier is not demarcated, persist in treating the incident as a case of warlike frontier violation which is not capable of arbitral treatment. They refuse to admit that there is any lack of clarity about the frontier, although it is largely by their own inaction that it has not been made clear by demarcation.

"The line Rome will probably take is to insist that the League Council is not competent to deal with the dispute until Ethiopia has complied with the ultimatum, and that thereafter action is unnecessary. It is to be hoped that this line will be strongly resisted. The Council can confidently take its stand on the treaty of 1928 and insist on arbitration—not on the ultimatum, which is indefensible, but on the frontier position. If it went farther and sent a Commission to demarcate it, it would do good service to the cause of peace."

African Affairs Report.

JUST before the close of 1934 the fifth edition of the useful African Affairs Report, compiled by Mr. Owen Clough (Billing and Sons, 108, 6d.), was issued, dealing with the year 1933. Even making allowance for the fact that it was that year and not 1934 that it recorded, a little more, might perhaps have been said about the development of mining in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. In the next issue Mr. Clough might pay particular attention to this subject, for the influence of gold mining on the general fortunes of the territories is bound to be of the first importance.

With this exception very little fault can be found with the book, which includes in handy form a great deal of valuable information. Among minor errors attention must again be called to the unaccountable omission of reference to one of Nyassaland's oldest and still most important roads, that linking it with Fort Jameson, and thence with the Great East Road from Lusaka.

There is a slight rearrangement of matter, including an editorial *résumé* of social and economic conditions during the year and an article on the locust problem by Professor B. P. Uvarov.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS IN BRIEF.

Arusha hopes soon to have its own Girl Guides.

Ten inches of rain recently fell in twelve days at Kafue, Northern Rhodesia.

Twelve territories in Southern Africa are now co-operating in the war against locusts.

The Church of St. Alban in Dar es Salaam has been consecrated by the Bishop of Zanzibar.

The Government Printing Works in Lusaka have been completed. This was a 100% white man job.

A splendid new golf club house has been opened in Nkaha, in the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt.

A Rugby XV from Stellenbosch University, arrives in Mombasa on January 8 for a tour in Kenya.

The British Red Cross Society will hold a course of seven lectures and demonstrations on tropical hygiene, beginning on January 4.

Press censorship, which has operated in the Portuguese Colonies for a number of years, has now been extended to the Mozambique Territory.



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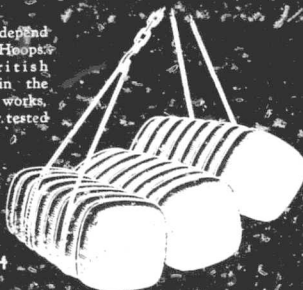
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BERTRAM LOWNDES, London Manager.

Latest Mining News.

Mining Personalities.

Mr. S. J. Hogg has been appointed a director of Rhominex, Ltd.

Mr. H. S. Whitmore has been elected a director of the Kakamega Ore Reduction Co., Ltd.

Mr. W. Tyson, a director of the Eldoret Mining Syndicate, arrived in England by air just before Christmas.

Mr. N. G. Milson, who has latterly done a good deal of prospecting in Kakamega, is now living in Crowthorne, Berks.

Mr. T. H. Baydon, one of the best known mining engineers in Tanganyika, will leave London by air on January 3 to return to the Territory.

Sir Edmund Davis, who is Chairman of a director of many mining enterprises operating in Eastern Africa, will probably revisit Egypt early in the New Year.

We regret to hear of the death from pneumonia in Kakamega Hospital of Mr. W. Ross, of the Rosterman Syndicate. He was formerly a farmer in Fort Ternan.

Mr. R. F. Mayer, whose death in Nairobi is reported in this issue, was Chairman of Kenya Reefs, Ltd., another of whose directors, Colonel W. K. Tucker, has just reached London from East Africa.

Mr. J. Norman Wynne, a mining engineer well known in Kenya, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia, who was for some time general manager in Kenya of Kenya Development, Ltd., and who a few months ago flew out to Kakamega to report on properties which have since been acquired by a London group, has just returned to this country from a professional visit to British Columbia. He made both crossings of the American continent by air.

Tanganyika Prospecting Policy.

In reply to a series of questions by Mr. J. J. MacHugh, himself one of the best known prospectors on the Lupa goldfield and now a nominated unofficial member of the Legislative Council, the policy of the Government was recently stated in Council.

Whether the period of tenure of exclusive prospecting licences should be reduced from six years to one year as to be considered after the views of local mining interests have been heard; special exclusive prospecting licences will remain renewable each year; are intended to be maintained only in pioneer areas; and will not now be granted in the Musoma, Mwanza, Mkalama, and Mbeya districts, and in part of the Bukoba district.

Mr. MacHugh suggested that holders of special prospecting licences should be required to prospect at least one-third of their area within one year of the date of its issue, and to complete the prospecting in three years.

Johnson Concessions, Ltd.

Johnson Concessions, Ltd., has been registered in Kenya as a private company with a capital of 50,000 shares of 5s. each. The first directors are Mr. L. A. Johnson, of Eldoret, and Colonel G. C. Grimths, of Nakuru.

Territorial Outputs.

Nyasaland exported 22 oz. of gold during November.

Northern Rhodesia's mineral production for October amounted to £336,121, of which copper accounted for £202,980, zinc £20,768, and cobalt £21,520.

Southern Rhodesia's mineral output for October was £491,415, to which gold contributed £390,771. Coal, chrome ore and asbestos were the other chief contributory minerals.

Mineral production from Uganda during November included: Gold, fine, 47,068 Troy oz.; gold, provisional weight, unrefined, 114 gross oz.; tin ore (provisional), 42,267 long tons.

Tanganyika's mineral output during October included: Gold (unrefined), 1,090 oz. (£28,273); diamonds, 140 carat (£296); tin, 15 long tons (£2,550); mica, 548 lb. (£40); and salt, 267 long tons (£1,648). The gold was obtained from the following districts: Mbeya (alluvial), 2,846 oz.; Morogoro, 35 oz.; Kilwa, 12 oz.; Musoma (reef), 905 oz.; Mwanza, 28 oz.; and Mkalama, 1,075 oz. The total gold export up to the end of October was 46,755 oz., compared with 32,310 oz. for the corresponding period of 1934, or an increase of 45%.

Lomah's Annual Report.

Lomah (Rhodesia) Gold Mines, Ltd., state in their annual report that an option has been acquired over extensive areas now being opened up on the Lupa goldfield, and that subject to completion of agreements the company has agreed to purchase on a share basis only. The properties comprise eleven gold-mining claims, exclusive prospecting licences over about 16 sq. miles, and 10 miles of river gold alluvial leases. The directors expect at an early date to submit proposals to the shareholders for the acquisition of these properties outright, and for the provision of adequate guaranteed additional working capital. Developments to date on both the alluvial and reef areas indicate very encouraging prospects.

Work on the company's properties in the Salisbury and Gatooma districts of Southern Rhodesia resulted in the production of 124.5 oz. of gold from 4,750 tons of ore crushed during the twelve months ended August 31, 1934. The balance sheet shows a profit of £415.

Watende Prospects.

Writing of the prospects of Watende Mines, Ltd., "Minotaur" says in *The Financial News*—

"The company's Kihancha mine in Kenya is situated in the Lolgorien district. The geological formation of this area, it is generally agreed by experts, is the counterpart of the banded ironstone formations of Southern Rhodesia. Such also is the opinion held of the Musoma district in Tanganyika, in which the company's other properties are situated.

"We must not force the analogy too close, but broadly speaking, the prospects of the Watende's properties, which have been demonstrated to be gold-bearing, may be judged by the results obtained on well-managed and well-financed gold mining properties in Southern Rhodesia. Some remarkable values have been reported from the Watende areas; it would probably be wise to regard these as exceptional, and to anticipate that the mines will prove to be propositions yielding an average of round about 7 dw. per ton.

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Company Progress Reports.

Resende.—Tons treated in December, 6,500; total gold recovered, 1,496 oz.; revenue, £10,287; profit, £5,511.

The **Mashatu Rhodesian Asbestos Company** shipped during November, 50 tons of graded asbestos fibre; arrangements were to be made to ship 45 tons during December, and 60 in January.

Sherwood Starr.—Tons milled in December, 6,400; yield, 1,380 fine oz. gold; value, £9,591; net profit, £2,837. Developments: No. 16 level sub-level drive S.E. at 180 ft., 27 ft. driven assaying 5.8s. over 60 in. jasperite reef, not fully exposed. Winze No. 3 sunk 31 ft., making a total of 27 ft. from 0'10" 30 ft. assaying 1.4s. over 50 in. from 20 ft. to 51 ft. assaying 3s. over 50 in. jasperite reef not fully exposed.

Tati Goldfields.—Report for November states that drives on the Cullen shaft in the Amelia section have been let out on contract, and 128 ft. have been driven, of which 100 ft. were on the north drive and 68 ft. on the south drive. Test samples from the latter gave an average of 6-1 dwt. over 16 in., but the reef unfortunately pinched out to a width of a few inches. A crosscut to the East, however, disclosed a strong body of ore about 5 ft. wide.

East African Goldfields, Ltd.—A report received by mail from the general manager says: "Drill hole No. 1; quartz vein 1 ft. 6 in. was cut at 464 ft. or at a vertical depth of 320 ft. The shear zone from 455 to 470 ft. appears to correlate with 6B Saza shear. It would appear that the dip of this reef has steepened considerably." Cabling from the property, the chairman of the company says: "Drill hole No. 1 satisfactory. Revealed two wide well-defined shear zones. No. 2 started on December 12, 100 ft. west. All equipment arrived. Whole organisation working well. Native labour is hunderd."

Cam and Motor Gold.—Tons milled during December, 25,800; yield, 9,718 fine oz. gold; value, £67,540; net profit, £40,005. Developments: Motor—No. 20 level; winze No. 2, 702 ft. West Co-Ordinate sunk 24 ft., making a total of 104 ft. averaging for total depth 1315' 3d. over 47 in. Winze No. 3, 865 ft. West Co-Ordinate sunk 28 ft., making a total of 108 ft. averaging for total depth 628' over 33 in. Stone Drive Footwall "A" reef 702 ft. West Co-Ordinate 105 ft. driven assaying .95s. over 40 in. No. 30 level main crosscut west from Circular shaft intersected. Footwall "A" reef at 366 ft. averaging .75s. 6d. over 58 in. Main Drive Footwall "A" reef 802 ft. West Co-Ordinate 12 ft. driven, assaying 1.7s. 6d. over 58 in. No. 2 North drive 620 ft. West Co-Ordinate 86 ft. driven, assaying 1.40s. over 51 in. Crosscut at 75 ft. north from main crosscut exposed Footwall "B" reef, averaging 1.16s. for width of 19 ft. 6 in. (Development values taken with gold at 85s.)

Kakamega Mines Office.

The building of a new Mines Office opposite the Post Office at Kakamega township is progressing rapidly.

Uyuland Prospecting.

Eleven further prospecting licences have been issued in Nyasaland, but no more gold discoveries have been reported.

Mining Activity in Mozambique.

We learn of greatly increased mining activity in the Mozambique Company's territory. The Sir Abe Bailey group is prominently identified with developments.

Rand Selection Corporation.

Rand Selection Corporation, Ltd. which has investment interests in certain Northern Rhodesian concerns, reports a profit of £367,202 during the twelve months ended September 30, 1934.

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines.

In connexion with the issue of 300,000 shares of 3s. 6d. each at par by Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, the transfer books and share register of the company will be closed from January 1 to 15, 1935, both dates inclusive.

No. 2 Area.

No. 2 Area.—Very encouraging news continues to reach us of gold discoveries on No. 2 Area, Kavirondo, where some extremely good strikes have been made. Some sound judges, indeed, expect more of No. 2 Area than they do even from Kakamega.

The Public Works Department of Kenya spent £3,000 last year on the hard surfacing of roads and similar work in the Kakamega goldfields.

East African Share Prices.

London Mining Market Movements.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate	5s. 11d.	3s. 9d.
Bushnick Mines (10s.)	8s. 11 1/2d.	8s. 6d.
Cam & Motor (2s. 6d.)	7s. 0d.	8s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	9s. 6d.	46s. 9d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	12s. 1 1/2d.	12s. 3s.
Gabali Goldfields (2s.)	5s. 10 1/2d.	6s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	28s. 9d.	30s. 3d.
Gold Fields (Rhodesian) (10s.)	13s. 1 1/2d.	13s. 4 1/2d.
Kakamega Goldfields	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Kassapa (Rhodian) Gold (2s.)	4s. 11 1/2d.	4s. 3d.
Kenia (10s.)	11s. 0d.	11s. 4 1/2d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	8s. 9d.	10s. 7 1/2d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	8s. 7 1/2d.	8s. 7 1/2d.
Kimberly (10s.)	14s. 3d.	15s. 3d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	11s. 9 1/2d.	11s. 10 1/2d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 3 1/2d.	2s. 9d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 1 1/2d.	5s. 9d.
Resende (11s.)	5s. 3 1/2d.	5 1/2d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
Rhodesia Katanga	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	9s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	7s. 10 1/2d.	8s. 4 1/2d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 9d.
Rhokana (5s.)	9 1/2d.	9 1/2d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	23s. 6d.	24s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	9s. 3d.	9s. 9d.
Sherwood Starr	7s. 0d.	7s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	11s. 0d.	11s. 6d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 0 1/2d.	2s. 9d.
Wanted Colliery (10s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 3 1/2d.
Witende (5s.)	6s. 7 1/2d.	7s. 4 1/2d.
Zambesia Exploring	40s. 3d.	40s. 0d.

GENERAL.

British South Africa (15s.)	20s. 9d.	21s. 7d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	33s. 9d.	34s. 0d.
Imperial Airways	43s. 3d.	44s. 6d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Manbre and Garton	55s. 6d.	56s. 0d.
Mozambique (Beane) (10s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	30s. 6d.	30s. 9d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	—	2s. 1 1/2d.
Victoria Falls Power	£6 47s. 6d.	£7 2s. 6d.
Pref.	46s. 6d.	45s. 3d.

Nairobi Quotations.

We have verified the following prices by air mail from Major Charles Gaiskell, the Nairobi stockbroker.

Blue Reefs	15s.	15s.
Elkawa Ridge (5s.)	26s.	28s.
Eldoret-Kakamega Mining Ventures	10s.	10s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	60s.	11s. 50cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 50cts.	9s.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	8s.	9cts.
Kenya Reefs	20s.	20s.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	21s.	20s.
Koa-Malindi	55s.	52s. 50cts.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	3s. 25cts.	3s. 85cts.
Pakaneusi (5s.)	8s. 85cts.	9s. 75cts.
Pakaneusi Rights	2s. 15cts.	2s. 25cts.

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A cotton ginmery has been opened in Kendu Bay, South Kavirondo.

Good, steady rains are reported from the Abercorn coffee-growing area.

General trading figures from Southern Rhodesia show a distinct improvement.

Canada imported during August 642,094 lb. of coffee, valued at £11,608, from East Africa.

The headquarters of the Veterinary Department in Mozambique are to be transferred to Nangula.

The Northern Rhodesian entertainments tax, which was due to expire on December 31, 1934, is to be continued during 1935.

Uganda exported 276,120 bales of cotton between January 1 and October 27 last year. Cotton tax collected amounted to £106,731.

Now that it possesses its own machine, the Aero Club of Nyasaland is giving demonstrations to members at the bare cost of oil and petrol.

Christmas air mails to East Africa were the heaviest ever dispatched from this country. They weighed 1,449 lb., representing a 39% increase on the previous year's total.

During September 108 non-official immigrants entered Tanganyika. 17 were of British nationality, and 14 German. Visitors entering the Territory during the month numbered 122.

Northern Rhodesia has introduced a penny postage rate as from January 1. It extends to Southern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, South-West Africa, Mozambique, and the Union of South Africa.

The Kenya Government announces that it proposes to apply to the Colonial Development Fund for a grant of £23,000, in order to erect a by-products factory which will provide an outlet for Native cattle.

Notice is given in the *Tanganyika Gazette* that a portion of the Mlingano Estate, consisting of approximately 440 hectares near Muheza in the Tanga district, is required by the Government for public purposes.

The approximate revenue earnings of the Tanganyika Railways during October last amounted to £2,502, making the total for the first ten months of 1934 £406,549, compared with £376,164 during the corresponding period of 1933.

A poison which, it is claimed, could wipe out locusts from Africa within three years has been offered to the South African Government for £500,000. The preparation is said to be harmless to human beings, cattle, and sheep.

An attempt is being made in Kenya to get away from the habit of using the administrative divisions as units for statistical reports on crops, and to substitute geographical divisions. These would be on a meridional basis, the primary unit being one-tenth of a degree of latitude and longitude, or about seven miles square. The primary units would be regrouped according to the natural conditions of the country.

Ruo Estates, Limited.

Dividend of 35 per cent.

The twenty-fourth annual general meeting of Ruo Estates, Limited (Nyasaland), was held at the registered office of the company on Thursday, December 6, 1934.

Mr. Ralph F. Simey, K.C., the Chairman of the company, said:

"This is the most favourable report ever put before the shareholders. Our dividend is 35%, the next best being 25% ten years ago, when the average price of our tea was 5s. 6d. per lb. against something under 1s. to-day. Our staff, gaining by experience and helped by cultivation, has reduced the cost of production and increased the yield per acre from under 400 lb. in 1924 to 650 lb. This increased yield is progressive, and we believe the limit has not yet been reached. We are encouraged to hope for a yield of 775 lb. an acre from a valuable report made by Colonel Dickson, who visited our estates last April.

"Although the Tea Restriction Scheme does not apply to Nyasaland, further extensions of tea have been prohibited. Therefore, as the company cannot extend its area in tea, the directors' policy will be to increase the yield per acre to the utmost.

"To make full use of our ample equipment, we have been buying and manufacturing leaf from owners of small neighbouring estates who have no factories. A reasonable profit is earned, and it is possible that this year's figure of 22,000 lb. from this source may before long be considerably increased.

"With regard to our prospects, the market is steady at a little under 1d. and the crop season which has just begun promises well."

Mr. Hugh Lupton, who seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts, said that no doubt the shareholders realised that their prosperity largely depended on the Tea Restriction Scheme. The new Zambesi Bridge was going to give them direct railway connexion to Beira, and would accelerate the marketing of their produce. It was a fine achievement, and except for one snag—payment for the bridge—it was all to the good.

The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the staff on the estates and to the secretaries, Messrs. Dickson, Anderson & Co., Ltd.

Kenya's Progressive Movement.

The recently launched Progressive Movement in Kenya has issued a manifesto declaring that control of the funds of the country must be unofficial and located in Kenya; that the elected members should call upon the people of the country for action directed to that end; and that all unofficial residents in Kenya should stand together in support of a policy based on the belief that "the cumulative results of the last six budgets have proved the unsuitability of the present system of financial control."

Barclays Bank (N.C. & O.).

In the summary which appeared in our issue of December 27, 1934, of the balance sheet of Barclays Bank (N.C. & O.) for the year ended September 30, it was stated that the interim dividend paid in July last accounted for £11,077. That, of course, was a misprint, the actual sum disbursed to shareholders at that time being £111,077.

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East African Market Reports. Late Steamship Movements.

Castor Seed—Higher at £10. 10s. per ton. (1934: £9. 10s.; 1933: £11. 10s.)
Cloves—Quiet; Zanzibar spot quoted at 54d. and Dec. Jan. at 54d. per lb.
Coffee—Auctions have not yet been resumed after the Christmas holidays.
Copper—Steady market, standard for cash realising £28 5s. per ton.
Cocoa—Fair sun-dried sold at £9. 0s. per ton. (1934: £9. 5s.; 1933: £13. 7s. 6d.)
Cotton—Moderate business at from 71d. to 81d. per lb.
Cotton Seed—Steady at £4 per ton. (1934: £3 5s. 7 1933: £5.)
Gold—Higher at 141s. per oz.
Groundnuts—Higher at £11. 15s. per ton. (1934: £11.)
Maize—No. 3 white flat East African afloat sold at 23s. per 480 lb.
Sisal—Firm, East African No. 1, Jan. March, sold at £14. 15s. per ton, and buyers; Feb.-April, £14. 7s. 6d., buyers; March-May, £15. 7s. 6d., value; April-June, £15. 10s. value; No. 2, Jan. March, sold at £14. 2s. 6d. buyers; Feb.-April, at £14. 5s., and buyers; No. 3, Jan. March, £13. 5s., buyers, c.f.f., one port.
Tin—Dull, with small sales at £228. 7s. 6d. per ton.

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 15)—Eldoret, 0.97 inches; Eldama, 1.12; Fort Hall, 0.60; Kabete, 0.14; Kericho, 3.01; Kiambu, 0.33; Kilifi, 0.67; Kikkarren, 0.60; Kisumu, 1.82; Kitale, 1.65; Koru, 5.03; Lamu, 0.18; Limuru, 0.16; Lumbwa, 0.65; Machakos, 1.08; Mackinnon Road, 2.35; Makindu, 0.70; Makuyu, 1.22; Malindi, 0.24; Maragua, 0.79; Meru, 3.98; Moiben, 1.19; Nairobi, 0.16; Nanyuki, 0.90; Nakuru, 0.28; Naandi, 2.48; Nanyuki, 1.73; Narok, 0.38; Ngong, 0.13; Njoro, 0.44; Nyeri, 0.60; Rumuruti, 1.55; Ruiri, 0.67; Simba, 0.38; Songhor, 3.01; Thika, 1.00; Thomson's Falls, 1.80; Taveta, 0.11; and Voi, 0.25 inches.

Uganda (Week ended December 16)—Butiaba, 0.47 inch; Entebbe, 2.65; Fort Portal, 0.93; Hoima, 2.03; Jinja, 1.19; Kabale, 0.84; Kololo, 0.91; Lira, 2.46; Masaka, 1.74; Mbale, 0.86; Mbarara, 0.91; Mbende, 2.34; Namasagali, 2.47; Soroti, 1.23; and Tororo, 1.58 inches.

Tanganyika (Week ended December 17)—Amāni, 1.13 inches; Arusha, 0.04; Bagamoyo, 0.04; Biharamulo, 0.81; Bukoba, 3.94; Dodoma, 1.37; Iringa, 0.39; Kigoma, 0.55; Kilosa, 0.23; Kilwa, 3.66; Lindi, 0.83; Lushoto, 0.87; Mbeya, 2.64; Morogoro, 0.33; Moshi, 0.03; Mtwapa, 1.34; Mwanza, 1.60; Njombe, 0.59; Old Shinyanga, 3.57; Songea, 0.23; Tabora, 3.33; Tanga, 0.07; and Tukuyu, 1.51 inches.

BANK'S LATEST TRADE REPORT.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) includes the following items concerning East Africa in its current monthly review:

Kenya—Coffee picking is now in progress, and the latest crop estimate is approximately 10,500 tons. Wheat and maize give promise of satisfactory yields; harvesting has begun.

Uganda—Weather conditions generally have been favourable. The acreage under cotton now slightly exceeds last season's total, but owing to adverse planting conditions, present indications point to a lower yield per acre. The Native tobacco crop has produced a record yield of 1,500,000 lb. of leaf, and increased cultivation has been planned for the future.

Tanganyika—Weather continues to favour the planting of the new crops. Trade generally remains quiet.

Nyasaland—Rains have broken earlier than usual; tobacco planting has begun, and the tea bushes are reported to be flushing well. The quantity of cotton seed which has been issued this year is approximately double that issued in 1933.

Northern Rhodesia—Trade conditions in the Copperbelt have remained active, but business in other parts of the territory has been dull. Good rains have fallen in the agricultural districts, but some anxiety is felt regarding the effect of the locust infestation of next season's crops.

BRITISH SHIPS

"Matiana" psd. Perim homewds., Dec. 20.
 "Maifa" arr. Port Said outwds., Dec. 20.
 "Mantola" arr. Beira outwds., Dec. 25.
 "Tanra" arr. Durban, Jan. 2.
 "Takliwa" arr. Bombay, Dec. 20.
 "Karanja" left Bombay for Mombasa, Dec. 26.
 "Kenya" left Mombasa for Bombay, Jan. 3.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Clan Morrison" left Mombasa homewds., Dec. 24.
 "Clan Macbeth" leaves Mombasa homewds., Jan. 7.
 "City of Bath" left Suez outwds., Dec. 30.
 "Clan Macbeth" leaves Liverpool outwds., Jan. 5.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Springfontein" left Aden homewds., Dec. 21.
 "Klipfontein" left Mombasa outwds., Dec. 22.
 "Randfontein" psd. Las Palmas homewds., Dec. 23.
 "Nijkerk" left Amsterdam outwds., Dec. 25.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Azay le Rideau" left Majunga homewds., Dec. 25.
 "Compiegne" left Port Said homewds., Dec. 27.
 "Lecote de Lisle" arr. Majunga outwds., Dec. 26.
 "Maréchal Joffre" arr. Port Said outwds., Dec. 25.

TIRRENA.

"Giuseppe Mazzini" arr. Zanzibar outwds., Dec. 27.

LONDON-CASTLE.

"Dunbar Castle" arr. Natal homewds., Dec. 30.
 "Dundrum Castle" arr. Hull, Dec. 29.
 "Dantula Castle" left Tangier homewds., Dec. 29.
 "Durham Castle" arr. Cape Town for Beira, Dec. 30.
 "Garth Castle" left Natal homewds., Dec. 29.
 "Llanaff Castle" left Dar-es-Salaam outwds., Dec. 28.
 "Llandover Castle" left Ascension homewds., Dec. 26.
 "Langbough Castle" left London outwds., Dec. 29.

East African Mails.

The new twice-weekly air mail service to East and South Africa began last Sunday. The latest times for posting are now 10.45 a.m. at the G.P.O., London, each Sunday and Wednesday.

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

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on January 3 by the s.s. "Compiegne" and on January 20 by the s.s. "Chantilly."

LATE COMPANY NEWS.

British Ropes, Ltd., a company keenly interested in the East African sisal industry, announces payment of a dividend on the 6% Cumulative Preference shares in respect of the four months from September 1 to December 31, 1934.

At the first meeting of creditors under the winding-up of Durant, Radford & Co., Ltd., it was disclosed that the total liabilities amounted to £91,007, while assets of a book value of £115,622 are expected to produce £51,869, thus leaving a deficiency of approximately £40,000. Action is being taken to obtain a winding-up of the company's interest in Kenya, where sums have been advanced against this season's crops.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Messageries Maritimes are organising a conducted tour to Madagascar, Reunion and Mauritius, leaving Marseilles on July 18, 1935, and arriving back in Marseilles on September 23. Full details will shortly be issued.

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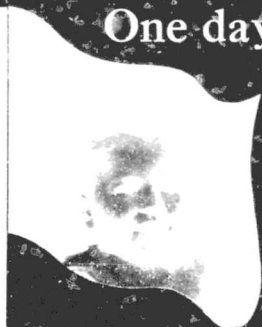
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Vol. II, No. 538.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1935

Annual Subscription
30/- post free

500

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOHNSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
Tel.: Museum 7170 & 7370. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	383	East Africa's Who's Who	389
East African Group in London: Chairman's Report for 1934	385	Personalia	390
Joint East African Board	386	Major Dugmore	392
Letters to the Editor	387	Marketing Kenya Coffee	393
		East Africa's Bookshelf	394
		Latest Mining News	395

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The news received by telegram that Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has declared in his Legislative Council that he agrees with the contention of the elected members of the Territory being represented in London, is not through H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, and that he has discussed the matter with the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is of importance, not merely because it hints that the Northern Rhodesian contribution to the Budget of the London Office may soon be withdrawn, perhaps next year, thereby throwing an added financial burden upon the more northerly Eastern African Dependencies, but because it is another indication of increasing co-operation between the two Rhodesias. Closer liaison between the two British States which bear the name of Rhodes must come, the date of that development depending largely upon the return of prosperity to Northern Rhodesia, which has already made marked advance from the depression of two years ago.

The appointment of Sir Herbert Stanley, former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, as Governor of Southern Rhodesia; the categorical declaration of Mr. Huggins, Southern Rhodesia's present Prime Minister, that he believes that all should work for the formation of a British Central African Federation; and the growing conviction among officials in Northern Rhodesia that that country should be linked with her great southerly neighbour as soon as economic and financial conditions make possible such a union on terms mutually satisfactory—these are all strong pointers, in one direction. That Northern Rhodesia, which for a decade has been

represented in London through the Commissioner to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, should now declare frankly through the voice of her Governor that she believes that she would be better advised to enlist the good offices of the Southern Rhodesian Office in London—for that is what Sir Hubert Young's statement unquestionably means—marks an important step in the progress towards two inevitable groupings, namely, of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika on the one hand, and of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland on the other.

With regard to the creation between the present borders of the Union of South Africa and Tanganyika Territory of a South Central African Dominion, Mr. Amery wrote recently in "Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow": "The proposed Greater Rhodesia, including Nyasaland, would have a very definite character of its own, distinguishing it both from the Union to the south and from East Africa to the north. On the fundamental issue of white and Native policy it would stand between the two. The white element is too small to make the Union Native policy feasible, even if the British tradition, rather than the Dutch, had not already exercised a stronger influence over the whole area. On the other hand, the white population is not only already larger, but destined to grow much more rapidly, than that of East Africa. Southern Rhodesia, with a white population of some 50,000, already enjoys responsible self-government, and the whole area will be feady for some form of it, and on more or less conventional lines, long before East Africa. Another factor in favour of this solution is the desire of the existing settler population in the two Rhodesias to develop in other respects, on distinctively British and

English-speaking rather than on Afrikaner and bilingual lines. From the economic point of view, too, Southern Central Africa will long be mainly a producer of minerals and other primary products, and would not benefit by the more actively protectionist industrial policy which the Union will naturally tend to follow.

** * *

That the ideas outlined in the above paragraphs do not necessarily entail the creation of a barrier between the northern and southern groups is evidenced by the news just to hand that the Governors of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia will attend the Governors' Conference to be held in Entebbe on Tuesday next, January 15. True, the main item on the agenda is air transport, obviously with special reference to the contribution of the territories to the Imperial plan for the great acceleration of Empire air lines, one of the first benefits of which will be to bring Nairobi within two and a half days of London. Air transport is by no means the only common service which arises about a central authority, but it will do a great deal to make it possible. Closer Union will come by stages, starting with two groups, but the amazing progress of civil aviation, road and even rail development, and community of mining and many other interests, to say nothing of financial factors, make total union the ultimate goal—one which may be reached much more rapidly than can to-day be realised. To give some simple examples: extended transport facilities in Nyasaland may attract, indeed, are designed to attract, Tanganyika's traffic, the flourishing little European community in Northern Rhodesia centred on Abercorn already uses the Tanganyika Railways for its imports and exports; tourist traffic throughout Eastern Africa shows signs of rapid expansion. In these and other matters territorial frontiers are not real barriers, and inter-territorial co-operation and co-ordination are essential.

* * *

Another item on the agenda of this forthcoming Governors' Conference is the consideration of the Bushe Report on the administration of the African justice in East Africa. Though that Commission did not study conditions in

Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland, no one can deny that the problems in those territories are similar to those of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and that resolutions reached by those three northern Governments are the very real concern of the two southerly neighbours. Changes adopted in the north would before long be imposed in the south; wherefore the southern territories have a right to express opinions and help in the elucidation of a matter of vital importance to Eastern Africa generally. The united wisdom of Governors and their most experienced advisers is necessary to render our administration of justice as suitable, comprehensible and acceptable as possible to the Native peoples on whom it is imposed. East and Central Africa will look with some hope, if not too hopefully, to this Conference for leadership. We have declared at mausem that the Conference can, in our opinion, not function really satisfactorily until it possesses executive authority, but meantime it can enhance its own prestige by honourable agreement among its members that they will act upon the decisions reached and not merely pigeonhole them, as has too often been done in the past.

Here is the latest example of an East African Government afraid to practise the courage of its convictions. Tanganyika either has need for a Secretary for Native Affairs, or does not need such an officer. Until recently he was a key man in the Administration. When that key man was made Chief Secretary, the post which he had made so important was promptly degraded. Now, in his memorandum on the draft estimates of the Territory, Mr. Mitchell, the Chief Secretary, says: "One of the Assistant Chief Secretaries . . . must act almost continuously as Deputy Chief Secretary during the absence or leave of the Chief Secretary, or the Deputy Chief Secretary." Thus in effect the duties of Secretary for Native Affairs, now nominally vested in the Deputy Chief Secretary, will actually be delegated "almost continuously" to one still more junior. It is intriguing to speculate what Mr. Mitchell would have thought of such an arrangement a year ago.

** * *

Considerable apprehension has been felt for some time in instructed quarters with reference to the spread of tuberculosis among Africans. The work done by Dr. Allen in the Transkei and Ciskei has now been followed up in the Sudan, Zanibar and Tanganyika Territory, thanks to the co-operation of the Medical Services of the Governments, the Colonial Development Fund, and the Carnegie Trustees, by Captain S. M. Burrows, Dr. R. J. Matthews, and Dr. C. Wilcocks, whose reports to the Medical Research Council, edited by Professor S. Lyle Cummings, have just been issued as a supplement to *Tubercle*. They form a document of great value. By undertaking this work those who have shared in it have earned the gratitude of the responsible Governments, of their fellow physicians, and of Africans. The statistics will, moreover, be an eye-opener to the layman, and, apart from humanitarianism, they directly affect the European population which lives in close contact with the Natives.

** * *

The 130th birthday of *The Times* deserves to be saluted in these columns for "The Thunderer," unquestionably "the greatest newspaper in the world, performs two services of real value to Eastern Africa. First, it is frequently the only daily newspaper in this country to publish telegraphic news of importance from East Africa; secondly, it is often the only daily newspaper to open its columns to articles and correspondence on East African subjects. For these two services, and for the general balance of its attitude to their territories, all East Africans should be grateful. A personal word might be added. During the past decade *The Times* has published many news messages and articles about East Africa which should, we felt, be brought to the attention of our readers; on every single occasion on which we have asked to be allowed to quote from our contemporary—of course, with the customary acknowledgment—that permission has been readily granted. *East Africa*, and we believe *East Africa* also, appreciates that spirit of ready co-operation.

East African Group.

Chairman's Report for 1934.

DURING the year 1934 the East African Group of the Over-Seas League so consolidated its position that it is now generally recognised as a body of importance. East Africans at Home and in Africa. Having noted how it has discharged its main aim of circulating genuine information about Eastern Africa, they have within the past year greatly increased both the volume and the quality of support which they have given to the Group.

Quite naturally, it is, and will continue to be, judged mainly by the meetings held at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's St., S.W., on the third Thursday afternoon of each month (except August). Each meeting is addressed by a recognised authority on some subject of special East African interest, and discussion always follows the main speech. "Excluding the luncheon given in honour of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Lady Cunliffe-Lister on their return from East Africa, which was attended by approximately 60 people, the average attendance at the monthly meetings was over 80; evident proof that the Group meets a public need. That fact is further emphasised by the calibre of the speakers who honoured the Group during the year. They were—

January.—Mr. K. L. Hall, on "The Future of Nyasaland."

February.—Mr. H. O. Wellet on "Kenya with Pride."
March.—Mr. Granville Squires, on "The East African Campaign."

April.—Sir Richard Rankine, K.C.M.G., on "Zanzibar Past and Present."

Luncheon to Secretary of State for the Colonies and Lady Cunliffe-Lister.

May.—Mr. D. J. Jardine, C.M.G., O.B.E., on "Tanganyika Territory."

June.—Sir John Sandeman Allen, J.P., M.P., on "Impressions of East Africa."

July.—The Hon. G. Martin Huggins, M.P., F.R.C.S., Prime Minister of S. Rhodesia, on "Southern Rhodesia."

September.—Sir Bernard Bourdillon, K.B.E., C.M.G., on "Uganda."

October.—Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, K.B.E., M.P., on "Our East African Visit."

November.—Colonel J. M. Llewellyn, C.B.E., on "The Lupa Goldfield."

December.—Ten Minute Address by Mr. B. F. Wright, on "Southern Rhodesia."

Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie Kennedy, C.M.G., on "Northern Rhodesia."

Mr. T. J. O'Shea, on "Kenya in the Next Decade."
Mr. E. W. Wain, on "Mining in Uganda."

Every one of the British Eastern African Dependencies except the Sudan was thus the subject of at least one address, and efforts were made more than once to secure an authoritative speaker from the Sudan.

Two Particularly Important Occasions.

The luncheon to the Secretary of State for the Colonies—which was the first public function attended by the Minister after his return from East Africa—made history in that the speeches of the Chairman of the Group, who presided, and of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister were broadcast direct to East Africa, this being the first occasion on which the proceedings of any East African gathering in London had been transmitted by wireless to Africa.

When the Hon. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was on his way to London in the summer in order to consult with the Imperial Government, an invitation was wireless to him to attend a special meeting of the Group on the afternoon of Rhodes Day, in the evening of which Northern Rhodesian pioneers were to gather at dinner in London. The Prime Minister accepted the invitation, and the Group can look back with satisfaction on having been selected by him as the platform for not merely his first, but his only, public speech during his visit. His address was a highly important pronouncement of policy, in which he declared categorically that Southern Rhodesia was and would remain largely an East African State, and that he looked forward to a great British Central African Federation. The Prime Minister, referring to a statement of the Chairman that Southern Rhodesia had not sent observers or delegates to some recent Eastern African official and unofficial conferences, promised that that omission should not be repeated. So impressed was Mr. Huggins with the work of the Group that he voiced the hope that a Southern Rhodesian representative might soon be appointed to its Committee, that hope is shared by the present officers, who have invited nominations from Southern Rhodesia.

At the beginning of 1934 the Group membership totalled 76; at the end of the year it had advanced to exactly 100, and, as will be seen from the full membership list circu-

lated with this report, it now embraces many of the leading East Africans resident in and near London. Still greater membership is essential if the Group's usefulness is to extend, and members individually and collectively are invited to do their best to enrol suitable new members. The Committee also cordially invites co-operation in any matters concerning the affairs of the Group, including suggestions of subjects and speakers for future meetings.

In order to promote the spread of sound knowledge about the territories with which it deals, the Group has established a closer liaison with the Press, representatives of which are invited to all meetings: the result is that one of the leading news agencies in the world now cables to East Africa a report of almost all the meetings, and that newspapers in this country and overseas now devote very greatly increased space to its work.

As regards the expenditure of the Group, despite its greatly increased activities, has been only £77 for the year, and I have no hesitation in stating that excellent value has been obtained for that small outlay.

That is clearly the opinion of the Central Council of the Over-Seas League, for the headquarters grant to the Group was increased from £50 to £60 at a time when many other grants were reduced; indeed, the East African Group was the only one to receive a higher grant. Further evidence of the Central Council's approval is implicit in its intention, once the new headquarters of the League are completed, to establish on the model of the East African Group similar bodies covering other parts of the Empire. The Committee of the Group has learnt with pleasure of these plans, and is proud that East Africa should have led the way. Believing firmly that there is much good work still to be done, the Committee trusts that the Central Council will be able to vote to the Group at least the same sum in 1935 as it received in 1934, especially as the grant is in direct reimbursement of sums which have passed to the Central body through the Group—which, it should here be said, has always received from the parent body the greatest possible measure of support, while being given complete control of its own affairs.

Officers of the Group.

With this report I conclude a period of two years as Chairman of the Group, to the officers and members of which I am indebted for loyal support and much kindness. It was with reluctance, and only under strong pressure from a unanimous Committee, that I consented to stand for re-election in January last, for I felt, as I still feel, that the health of a body of this character is generally promoted by annual changes in the chairmanship.

It will be my privilege at the annual general meeting in January to propose as my successor Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., who was co-opted to membership of our Committee when he retired a few months ago from the post of Director of the Imperial Institute; he is now in East Africa on a visit to a son long settled in Kenya. I confidently recommend his election, believing that under his guidance the Group should go from strength to strength.

Lady Coryndon, our President, who has unfortunately been prevented by illness from attending a number of meetings, maintains undiminished her keen interest in the work; and Mrs. Evelyn Anderson, who has been Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer since the inception of this body—which owes its existence primarily to her initiative—has continued to labour with a zeal which none but the Chairman can fully realise. I am glad that she has been persuaded to relieve herself of the duties of Hon. Treasurer as from January 1935, and that Mr. Barry is willing to accept responsibility for the accounts.

According to our rules, one-third of the members of the Committee retire annually. Mr. Melland and I retire, and he is standing for re-election, but I have decided not to do so, in order to leave an extra vacancy on the Committee, which at present consists of Lady Coryndon, Lady Eleanor Cole, Mr. P. Barry, Mr. J. F. H. Harper, Mr. F. H. Melland, Mrs. S. Murray, Sir William Furse, Mrs. Anderson (Hon. Secretary), and myself.

F. S. JOELSON, Chairman.

Statement of Accounts for the Year 1934.

	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Cash at Bank, Jan. 1	20	9	2	Printing, Stationery, and Clerical Help	28	0	1
Subscriptions	11	2	6	Postages, Cables, &c.	20	4	10
Donations	4	14	6	Expenses of Luncheon and at Home	29	3	4
Magazine Payment	29	15	0	Pay to League for "Magazine"	29	15	0
Grant from Over-Seas League	60	0	0	Cash at Bank	48	17	11
	£126	1	2		£126	1	2

Towards Closer Union.

Joint Board Discusses the Subject

THE resolution of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa demanding "a completely unified system of administration" for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory was considered by the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board at its January meeting, and, on the proposition of the Chairman, it was resolved to inform the Associated Chambers that the expression of their views had been received with sympathy, that the Board strongly favoured closer economic co-ordination, and would study the specific proposals.

The suggested appointment of economic advisers to each of the East African Governments was further considered, and it was unanimously resolved that

"The Board are unanimously of opinion that the appointment of another official as an economic adviser or business manager for each of the East African territories separately is not likely to be of material value, but that, on the other hand, the co-operation of the representatives of organised production and marketing should invariably be sought by the Governments, and especially when any change of policy or commercial agreement is contemplated."

Whereas no one appeared to favour the appointment of economic advisers for individual territories, there was common agreement that this desirability of an economic adviser for Eastern Africa as a whole (attached to the Governors' Conference) should be further examined, but it was felt that the time was not ripe for such an addition, since it was obvious that the Governors' Conference did not now operate as successfully as it could if it were given executive power, absence of which meant that decisions were sometimes not implemented.

Sir Theodore Chambers regarded the existing machinery as most valuable, but felt that it could not operate satisfactorily as long as each territory tried to develop itself for itself, and as long as the Governors' Conference was without central executive power. He strongly favoured an investigation of the financial and economic structure of East Africa as a whole, believing that that would be as fruitful as it was dangerous to undertake such examination by territories.

Sir Humphrey Leggett and Colonel Ponsonby endorsed those views. Mr. Bull thought that the present examination of Kenya's financial position, with special respect to her loan commitments, offered an excellent opportunity of extending the scope to a review of the financial structure of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and Mr. Hamilton suggested that the report of the Economic Development Committee, which would shortly be received from Kenya, might afford valuable guidance.

Major Dale informed the Council that the Crown Agents for the Colonies had furnished him with detailed particulars of the loan commitments of the whole Colonial Empire, which showed that there was a total of £82,500,000 outstanding of loans carrying interest at varying rates between 4% and 6%.

Buy British Goods Campaign.

With the object of increasing the market for British goods in Eastern Africa, arrangements, it was reported, were to be made by practically all the Chambers of Commerce in the territories to hold Empire Shopping Weeks at the time of the King's Jubilee Celebration next May. The Board decided to ask the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries and similar bodies to circularise their members.

Teaching the Young Idea.

Sir Humphrey Leggett drew attention to the fact that the Schoolboys' Exhibition at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, which had been attended by more than 100,000 boys in ten days, had no single exhibit of an Eastern African character, despite the fact that the organisers had months ago offered to stage such exhibits free of charge, provided they were delivered at the hall and removed from it without cost to them. This was to be an annual exhibition, and it was also proposed to hold a similar exhibition in Scotland each year, thus there would be two excellent opportunities of bringing the attractions of Eastern Africa to the notice of boys at a susceptible age, and he hoped that this desirable educational work would receive the attention it deserved.

Other Matters.

The Chairman expressed the regret of the Board at the death of Mr. R. F. Mayer, and proposed a resolution of condolence with Mrs. Mayer.

It was reported that the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association could not see its way to rejoin the Board, and that the Uganda Chamber of Commerce had requested Mr. W. V. Higgins to represent it on the Executive Council, which he was willing to do until some other nominee could be found; since the Eastern Province Chamber, which he represented, might sometimes have views opposed to those of the Uganda Chamber, Mr. Higgins thought it undesirable that he should be the permanent spokesman for both bodies.

The Chairman reported that Mr. Woods Humphrey, managing director of Imperial Airways, had informed him that the present dates of departure of the air mails for East Africa had had to be fixed for operational rather than commercial reasons, and that they had been selected for the departure of the Indian and West African air mail rather than Saturday because the Indian mail had always left on Saturday and the Continental railways could not provide adequate accommodation on that one day for the two Empire air services.

Adapting African Customs.

THE Bishop of Masasi, the Rt. Rev. W. V. Lucas, who has probably done more than any other European to explore the possibility of adapting African songs, dances, and customs to civilised purposes, will speak on that subject to the East African Group in London on Thursday, January 17, at the Overseas Club, Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's Street, S.W.1. Tea will be served from 3.45, and the address begin at 4.15 o'clock.

The annual general meeting of the Group will be held at Vernon House at 3 o'clock that afternoon. Whereas that meeting is naturally restricted to members of the Group, all interested in East Africa, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to the public meeting to be addressed by Bishop Lucas.

Italo-Ethiopian Dispute.

THE Council of the League of Nations will to-morrow consider a request from the Ethiopian Government to intervene in her dispute with Italy.

In a telegram to the League the Ethiopian Government declares that Italian troops are massed before Gerlogubi, where they committed aggression against the Ethiopian garrison on December 28; that Italian aircraft are continually flying over the village, and that tanks have been sent to the district. Rome declares that the Ethiopians were the aggressors at Walwal, and that the Italians are defending not only their own interests, but those of France and Great Britain.

Telegraphing to the League of Nations from Addis Ababa last week, the Ethiopian Government maintained that an act of aggression was committed at Walwal, and that the Italian policy is one of gradual encroachment. Contradicting the Italian statement that Gerlogubi was not bombed, the Ethiopian Government stated that they possess two unexploded bombs out of five dropped by the Italian aeroplane on the west at Gerlogubi, and fragments of the other three. Ethiopia solemnly declares her readiness to satisfy the Italian demands if Ethiopian responsibility is proved.

Last Saturday the King of Italy received the Ethiopian Chargé d'Affaires, and it is reported that the Italian Government is anxious to make it clear to the Ethiopian Government that she has no aggressive intentions. Press cables from Rome report that the Ethiopian Chargé d'Affaires has asserted that his country does not mean to lose a yard of territory.

Importance is attached to the fact that General Emilio di Bono, Italian Minister for the Colonies, and one of Signor Mussolini's right-hand men, has been appointed Governor of the joint Colonies of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, and has at once left to take up his new office. One of his aims is said to be to fortify the Italian Somaliland-Ethiopian frontier.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Lord Cranworth on Sisal.

A Reply to Major C. L. Walsh.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I note in your last issue a letter from my friend, Major Walsh, in which he pilloried no fewer than 24 bodies on the ground that at some time or other they have "ministered" to the interests of the sisal industry. These bodies are so widely distributed as to include the Agricultural Departments of Kenya and Tanganyika, the Amani Institute and the Colonial Development Fund. Yet the gallant Major rightly doubts if the list is complete.

Let me, for instance, add the Post Office, the banks, the railways, the shipping lines, the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Mexico, Holland, U.S.A., and the British Isles. Not only have these also been concerned in some form or another in ministering to the sisal industry, but they have one common factor with the other 24 in that they have incurred at some time or other the displeasure of Major Walsh.

The various bodies that at one time used to do their best to help the East African sisal industry in London in its many troubles were the East African Producers' Organisation, the London Chamber of Commerce, and the Joint East African Board. I entirely agree that there was overlapping, and I for one welcomed the proposal of Major Walsh that the activities of the three should be combined under a branch of the B.E.P.O., himself being Chairman. This new Committee opened with the customary enthusiasm of new organisations, but has of late entirely ceased to function. I learn, however, with satisfaction that its Chairman is calling it again together this week, if only for the purpose of ending this "farce."

For myself I believe that disinterested and constructive help to the sisal industry from any body or person is neither a crime nor a farce, and I shall confidently hope that Major Walsh may be looked to to supply it in the future, as he has often done in the past.

Grundsburgh Hall,
Suffolk.

Yours faithfully,
CRANWORTH.

East African Mining Shares.

The New Stock Exchange Section.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—There has been notable activity in East African gold mining shares during the past week, the pace having been set by Kenya Consolidated, the 5s. shares of which closed last night (Friday) on the London Stock Exchange at 11s. 3d. This morning I turned to my daily paper to see the markings, and found myself thinking not so much of the evident increase of public interest in the shares of this company, as of your own perspicacity in proposing months ago that the Committee of the Stock Exchange should introduce a new Rhodesian and East African section under the heading "Mines," your argument being that public interest well warranted that course, which would be not merely a convenience to investors and speculators, but also a very good advertisement for the Eastern Africa territories.

A cursory glance at to-day's official list un-

doubtedly justified the forecast you made, for I find dealings in no fewer than 39 Rhodesian and East African mining shares, compared with only 25 in the much older established Australian securities; whereas West African, which are not only much older, but have also been the subject of an immense amount of publicity and tipping during the past year, could show only 44 markings in different shares. You have stated that several other East African companies are about to be registered; and the present popularity of Eastern Africa shares is a good omen.

By the way, I see that the shares of the Gabati and Kassala gold mining companies, both of which operated in Rhodesia, are still listed under "Miscellaneous." You have more than once suggested that they shall be transferred to the Rhodesian and East African list, and it is to be hoped that the Committee of the Stock Exchange, which adopted your proposal for the institution of such a section, will act on this supplementary suggestion.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.2.

INVESTOR.

The Capacity of the African.

Mr. H. O. Weller Challenged.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I note from *East Africa* of January 3 that Mr. Weller, in a recent lecture in Nairobi, dismissed Professor Westermann as either (it is not clear which) "a scientific psychologist," or "a super-educationist, writing from London or Columbia University, or even dashing about from one expensive experiment to another in Africa." He may not be aware that Professor Westermann was for many years a missionary in West Africa (Togoland) engaged in very practical educational work, in addition to which he made a thorough study of the Ewe language. He has published an Ewe dictionary and grammar, and, more recently, a handbook of the same language in English.

It is somewhat curious that Mr. Weller should say that "Kenya Africans began their education in 1846." It is quite true that in that year Krapf and Rebmann started a school at Rabai. But to speak as if this small beginning were synonymous with educational opportunities extended to a whole collection of peoples covering a vast territory is scarcely reasonable. Even less reasonable is the comparison with the Japanese, who, even if they began to "study Western Learning" only in 1860, had over a thousand years of intensive culture behind them.

The "dubbing of the brain" after puberty is surely not universal among Africans, and, as has been pointed out by competent observers, may have other causes than racial incapacity.

It is difficult to reconcile Mr. Weller's conclusions with the existence of such men as, on the one hand, Aggrey, Khama, the Jabavus, John Knox Bokwe, and others, who have shown their ability to profit by "Western" education (but why "Western" in relation to Africa?), and, on the other, Moshesh, Cetshwayo, Ndabuko and others less widely known, whose messages and speeches show a knowledge of men and a grasp of such affairs as have come within their purview which are not dependent on reading and writing.

"Inability to appreciate the value of time," is not so much a matter of mental make-up as of living under conditions where time is of minor importance.

and, as to " inability to grasp or use mathematics " there are several questions to be asked though not by those who, like the present writer, suffer from a similar inability.

With regard to the third paragraph of Mr. Weller's lecture, as reported in your columns, I would like to call attention to Professor Hoernle's paper in the volume edited by Dr. Schapera and recently reviewed in *East Africa*. It contains a great deal of sound sense, and, I think, shows that there is less ground for the fear of race-mixture than is sometimes supposed.

Not to conclude on an ungracious note I should like to thank Mr. Weller for his advocacy of the African's right to a chance of education, and to agree with him in "distrusting the value of the so-called " intelligence tests."

Yours faithfully,
WELBYN GARDEN CITY A. WERNER.

What is a Settler?

Searching for a Definition.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Mr. Humphrey Leggett, I see from your report of the recent broadcast debate, described a settler as meaning a European who has taken up land in East Africa " to make a home on it, and to make his living out of farming crops, keeping cattle and sheep, and by planting tea, coffee, sisal, and so on; what we should call living in the country, as distinct from town life."

With the first part of his definition I am sure all East Africans will agree, but I believe that many will not concede that the planting of what are called, for convenience, company crops and settlement are necessarily synonymous. It may be splitting hairs to mention the point, but to many Kenyans it is a real one.

And is it correct to exclude from the settler category all who live in towns? Is a market-gardener, fruit grower, or poultry farmer living on the edge of an up-country township included or excluded? Is the doctor who practises medicine in a town and also runs, and probably lives upon, a farm just outside it, a settler or not? It is interesting to speculate on these varied aspects of an important matter—aspects which could naturally not be dealt with in a broadcast talk, in which only the briefest definition of terms could be attempted.

Yours faithfully,
BIRMINGHAM BRIAN BROWNE.

The Problem of Race.

Abraham Lincoln's Views Recalled.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Apropos your review on November 8 of Dr. J. H. Oldham's "Survey" relating to "Racial Problems," it is interesting to note how little recent thought differs from the views expressed by Abraham Lincoln during his first debate with Douglas, at Ottawa, Illinois, on August 21, 1858. They were as follows:—

"Anything that argues me into his idea of perfect social and political equality with the Negro is but a specious and fantastic arrangement of words, by which a man can prove a horse-chestnut to be a chestnut-horse. I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and the black races. There is a physical difference be-

tween the two, which, in my judgment, will probably forever forbid their living together upon the footing of perfect equality; and in as much as it becomes a necessity that there must be a difference, I as well as Judge Douglas, am in favour of the race to which I belong having the superior position.

"I have never said anything to the contrary, but I hold that, notwithstanding all this, there is no reason in the world why the Negro is not entitled to all the natural rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence—the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. I hold that he is as much entitled to these as the white man. I agree with Judge Douglas that he is not my equal in many respects—certainly not in colour, perhaps not in moral or intellectual endowment. But in the right to eat the bread, with the leave of anybody else, which his own hand earns, and the equal of every living man."

Yours faithfully,
DAR-ES-SALAAM, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. J. C. SHIRCORE.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

Pheasants.

"Have you heard that Major Reynard is bringing out four coops of pheasants to his estate near Naiyasha? We hope the birds will do well—despite his unpropitious name in this connexion?"—*From a friend.*

A Local Leave Idea.

"Wing Commander and Mrs. Erbyn recently flew from Cairo in a Miles Hawk machine to spend a month's local leave flying about Uganda. What would General Gordon and Sir Samuel Baker have thought of this? Anyway you might commend the idea to residents in Egypt and the Sudan."—*From an aviation enthusiast.*

Colonel J. M. Llewellyn.

"I am very glad that the editor of *East Africa*, in his capacity as Chairman of the East African Group in London, invited Colonel J. M. Llewellyn to address the Group on the subject of the Lupa Goldfields. He has done more for the diggings than anyone else, and it was he who put the 'Diggers' Association on a sound footing. I only hope there is truth in a rumour I have just heard that he is returning to the Lupa in March."—*From an old Lupa digger.*

Commandär von Schoenfeld.

"You recently reported a number of questions and answers given in the House of Commons with regard to this gentleman, who is now, I believe, *Fuehrer* of the *Deutscher Bund* for the whole of Tanganyika Territory. What was not mentioned in Parliament—but what is nevertheless interesting—is that he has also been made *Ehrenrichter*, that is, Judge of the Courts of Honour, a kind of arbitration court so to be used in civil suits between Germans."—*From a leading Tanganyika settler.*

Kenya Budget Debate.

"Having read every word of the report of the Budget debates in the Kenya Legislative Council, and your own leading article on the subject, I write to say that I agree with every word you have written. It is a great pity that spokesmen for the elected members should not have realised the harm they do the country to which we all know them to be so devoted by running it down as they did in Council. I know one man of position who was contemplating settling in Kenya, but is now reconsidering the matter as a result of the allegations made during the debate."—*From a well-known East African now in England.*

The Package Tax.

"I can remember never having heard a single individual say a good word for the package tax since the public has seen how it operates, and I am sure that the great majority of Kenyans entirely endorse the condemnations which you have from time to time published from the lips of officials and nonofficials alike. It is therefore rather amusing to find a local paper chiding our Government with having been unwise enough to sacrifice £10,000 of revenue by scrapping the package tax at the behest of neighbouring territories. Uganda and Tanganyika, which put on the tax to please Kenya, have refused to continue it because they have proved how unsatisfactorily it works."—*From an East African business man.*

PERSONALIA.

Major Pratt Barlow is re-visiting Nyasaland.

Dr. and Mrs. Forbes Brown are on leave from Uganda.

The Hon. C. P. Dalal has returned to Uganda from India.

Mr. J. Merle Davis has been paying a brief visit to New York.

Archdeacon Glossop is on his way home from Likoma, Nyasaland.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Stanning are back again in Kenya after their holiday overseas.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Tucker, C.B.E., T.D., has arrived in London from Kenya.

Violet Lady Melchett has left London for Egypt, and will be away until the end of March.

Mr. E. D. Bowman, Principal of the Jeanes Training Centre in Nyasaland, is on leave.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, who left Kenya for England by air on November 6, have reached Algiers.

Mrs. Edye, wife of Captain Maitland Edye, A.D.C. to the Governor of Kenya, has returned to Nairobi.

Mr. J. W. E. Miller, Assistant Financial Secretary in the Sudan, has been appointed Deputy Financial Secretary.

Captain G. T. Howard has been appointed second in command of the 4th Battalion of the King's African Rifles.

Monsieur A. Mosnier has returned to Dar es Salaam, where he is in charge of the French Consular Agency.

Mr. S. M. Langan O'Keefe, Southern Rhodesia's new High Commissioner in London, will leave for England this month.

On his return from leave, Mr. James Griffiths has resumed the management of the Nakuru branch of the National Bank of India.

Mr. A. E. Hamp, Chief Engineer of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has been elected a member of the Institute of Transport.

Colonel Godley, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Police on the Witwatersrand, is to re-organise the Bechuanaland Police Force.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Lucie Smith, and Miss R. Lucie Smith have arrived in England from Kenya, having travelled via South Africa.

Messrs. J. L. Fairclough and H. C. Baxter, Assistant District Officers in Tanganyika, have been promoted to District Officers.

Mr. Van Dijk, manager of the Twentsche Overseas Trading Company, has driven a car from Mombasa to Nairobi in 11 hours 21 minutes.

Mrs. Harris recently won the Kenya Ladies' golf championship on the Kiambu course. Mr. A. Holden has won the Nairobi Golf Club championship.

Sir William Max Muller, a director of the Tanganyika Cordage Co., Ltd., is shortly leaving for Baghdad by air. He will return to London in March.

Mr. W. G. Fairweather, O.B.E., and Mr. L. W. G. Eccles, M.C., have been nominated to be official members of the new Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone, who visited East Africa on their way home from South Africa some time ago, have left on a visit to India, whence they will return in April.

Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon, who is interested in coffee growing in Tanganyika, and Lady Smith-Gordon are expected to arrive back in England from America in a few days.

Mr. E. J. Mardon, of Tonsham, has left on a visit to his estate in Kenya. He will afterwards visit South Africa, and expects to be away from this country for about four months.

Mr. E. K. Figgis, K.C., and Mrs. and Miss Figgis, have returned to Nairobi from England. Miss Figgis, as we announced recently, will shortly be married to Mr. I. C. Horton.

Mr. C. B. Barton, resident manager in East Africa of the South Africa Mutual Life Assurance Society, is back again in Nairobi with his bride, after their honeymoon in the Union.

Lord Luke of Pavenham has joined the board of the Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Company, which has extensive interests through a subsidiary company in wattle growing in Kenya.

Mr. E. V. H. Cresswell George recently travelled by car from Durban to Mbeya via Nyasaland in eight and a half days. He was accompanied by his wife, son, and four-months-old daughter.

Sir Montague Barlow, Chairman of the British Central Africa Company, and Lady Barlow have returned to 71 Princes Gate, London, where they will be in residence until the end of January.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, an ex-Governor of Togoland when it was German, is now in Tanganyika, making a leisurely progress through all the centres of German population.

Sir Edward Denham, who was promoted G.C.M.G. in the New Year Honours List, has been appointed a Knight of Grace in the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

Mr. E. C. Richards, Deputy Chief Secretary in Tanganyika, whose appointment as Resident Commissioner of Basutoland was announced some weeks ago in *East Africa*, will not leave the Territory before May.

Mr. Gordon Russell, second son of Major and Mrs. E. P. Russell, of Kenya, and Miss Nancy Medcalf, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Medcalf, of Crowborough, were recently married in Essex.

The Rev. A. B. Lloyd, who first went to East Africa as a C.M.S. missionary in 1894, and who returned there about twelve months ago to take up the work carried on by Canon Apolo Kivebulaya, has arrived back in this country.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O., who died last week, was on active service in Uganda in 1898. He afterwards served for many years on the West Coast, retiring in 1925 from the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Nigeria.

The Maharajah of Jodhpur and his brother, the Maharaj Ajib, were due to arrive in Kenya last week for a two months' hunting safari, the objects of which were mainly elephant and big game photography. Captain T. Murray Smith is to accompany them.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. D. Jameson of Uganda, son of the late Mr. H. D. Jameson and Mrs. Jameson, of Pilgrims' Hatch, Essex, and Clare Vaughan, daughter of the Rev. G. Crawford and Mrs. Stanley, of Brentwood, Essex.

Mrs. Keith Miller, the first woman to fly from England to Australia, left England last week on a solo flight to East and South Africa. She is taking with her samples of British goods, which she hopes to introduce to outlying townships in Central Africa.

The Hon. G. M. Huggins has been elected a member of the Imperial Service College-Scholarship Selection Committee, the other members of which are Sir Francis Newton, the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Brady, D.S.O., M.P.

Mr. Umberto de Cicca, who formerly served for some years in the Tanganyika Game Department, has returned to the Territory and is staying in Dodoma. His purpose is to collect zoological and entomological specimens for the Trieste Museum of Natural History.

Mr. C. S. Couchman, younger son of the late Mr. W. V. Couchman and Mrs. Couchman, of New York, and Miss Ruth Mathers Balfour, only daughter of Mr. George Balfour, M.P., and Mrs. Balfour, of Elmstead Lodge, Chislehurst, were married in London last week.

Lieutenant C. A. S. Cleaver, A.D.C. of the Governor of Tanganyika, was recently involved in a serious accident when an overhead cable trolley on which he was travelling collapsed and fell 20 ft. Mr. Cleaver was taken to Tabora Hospital suffering from spinal and other injuries.

Mr. S. S. Abrahams, Chief Justice of Tanganyika Territory, recently opened the new St. Anthony's Library, attached to the Catholic Parish of Dar es Salaam. It is, however, a non-sectarian library, any non-Native resident being eligible for membership at a subscription of one shilling monthly.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Parker, who are on a walking tour from South Africa to England, reached Nairobi in the middle of December. They cover an average of 15 miles a day, but when crossing the Kalahari Desert they walk 42 miles in one day. Their kit weighs about 120 lb., and they hope to reach London in May, 1936.

The engagement is announced between Mr. E. H. T. Boileau, of the Sudan Defence Force, eldest son of the late Colonel J. Ridley F. Boileau and Mrs. Spencer-Smith, of Fordlands, Northampton, North Devon, and Miss R. L. Hallows, daughter of the Rev. B. Hallows and Mrs. Hallows, of Langtree, North Devon.

The memorial to the late Mr. Pat Judson, who carried out many pioneer flights in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland before he lost his life in a flying accident just over three years ago, is to take the form of a flying trophy, a replica of which is to be presented annually for the best flying performance in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. W. M. Codrington, M.C., second son of Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Codrington, K.C.B., and Lady Codrington, and Katherine, Theodosia, elder daughter of Mr. John H. Sinclair, C.M.G., former British Resident in Zanzibar, and Mrs. Sinclair, now of Jama'a el Mokhra, Tangier.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies and Lady Cunliffe-Lister are to be entertained at an evening reception, from 9 to 11 p.m., on Thursday, January 31, at the Royal Empire Society's premises in Carlton House Terrace. This has been arranged with a view to giving those connected with the Colonial Empire an opportunity of meeting the Secretary of State.

Mr. Hugo Dumkerley, editor of *The Mombasa Times*, leaves London on January 12 on the completion of his leave. Going to Kenya 14 years ago to grow flax, he afterwards became a coffee grower, and then a journalist—and now he says that he would rather be a journalist than anything else. During the War he served in France in the Royal Air Force.

We are informed by the Royal Veterinary College, London, that Mr. William C. Miller, M.R.C.V.S., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Miller, of Blantyre, Nyasaland, has been appointed Professor of Animal Husbandry and Research, a new chair endowed by the Courtauld family. Mr. Miller was born in Nyasaland in 1898, and has for the past five years been engaged in research work at the Animal Breeding Research Institute, Edinburgh.

Wild Life in Africa.

Major Dugmore's Beautiful Pictures.

"If I could manage it, I should be out there now," said Major Radclyffe Dugmore after a memorable slide lecture at the Royal Society of Arts last week; but he did better than revisit his old haunts, for he brought Africa to London, showing it as they could never have imagined it to the packed and enthusiastic audience of school children, and even as it has never been seen—not in such perfection—by a hardened Africa traveller like *East Africa's* reporter.

Some people say that the day of the magic lantern is over, that the moving film has killed it. Such people should see the wonderfully taken and beautifully coloured slides of Major Dugmore and his son. There has already been quoted in these pages the late Mr. William Heinemann's statement that "Dugmore has done wild game photography for all time: there is no more to do." That might be true if it were not for Dugmore Junior; and, true artist that he is, the father glories only in having his best beaten by his son.

The lecturer's own photographs of giraffe drinking, of impala approaching a waterhole, of hartebeeste by night, of charging rhino and lion at incredibly close quarters, are magnificent; but none of these surpasses or perhaps equals, the perfect composition of the son's photograph of oryx drinking.

Wonderful Photographs.

It was a wonderful show, and the lecture, arresting, straightforward, unassuming, and full of humour, was on a level with the pictures, which, it should be added, were not exclusively devoted to game, but included scenery and Natives. There were forest scenes, glades, sun-scorched desert, Masai, Turkana, and Kikuyu, none posed or "acting." Simply, as with the game, the real thing, lifelike, vivid and beautiful—yes, beautiful, for Major Dugmore proved to us that a Masai warrior's body is, in its way, as beautiful as the graceful impala.

The lecturer holds strong views about shooting, but tried to be moderate in criticism, for, as he said, there is nothing more terrible than a crank—except two cranks together! So he explained his own predilections, and except for righteous indignation against slaughterers, left the sportsman more or less alone.

He also decried all theories of protective coloration, in which many would say he goes too far, and, interspersed with all this, gave some interesting facts. For instance, that Africa is as big as Europe and North America together—which we do not collect having heard put like that before. He described the African buffalo, and the American grizzly as the most dangerous and most to be respected of all animals. His illustrations of the difference between Burchell's and the Grevy zebra, and of the variations in the markings of Grant's gazelle; were very good.

He put a riddle to which some reader of *East Africa* may perhaps supply an answer. How did hippo get into the lake in the Ngorongoro Crater? It is an interesting problem.

A Dodoma correspondent reports that an Indian lorry driver recently encountered four lions on the Iringa road at night. As he could not reverse, he charged the beasts; three escaped, but the fourth was knocked down and killed.

Calling Crocodiles.

The Truth About an Interesting Incident.

A LITTLE while ago newspapers up and down the country reported, on the authority of two news agency telegrams from Nairobi, that Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, had smashed the spine of a charging crocodile, thus freeing a whole district from a cattle thief which had long plagued it.

East Africa is able to state that the story—which struck us as so suspicious that we made no reference to it in the first place—was entirely without foundation so that the "charging" incident is concerned.

The facts are that when His Excellency was recently on safari near Lake Baringo, he heard of an Njemps youth who was reported to be able to call up crocodiles by imitating the call of their young in distress. The youth was brought to the Governor just as he was crossing the River Molo, where an eight-foot crocodile was soon found lying on a sandbank. It promptly bolted. The youth led H.E., the P.C., and the C.N.C. to some cover above the spot where the croc. had disappeared, and then proceeded to give the call "Ee-yu, ee-yu" several times. For eight or nine minutes nothing happened; then the croc. appeared and came quietly towards the Europeans. When it was only five yards away the Governor fired. There was, we are authoritatively assured, absolutely no suggestion of a charge; the brute was presumably merely looking for his mate—or mates.

It is interesting to know that neither the Game Warden nor the Fish Warden of Kenya had ever before heard of the method adopted by this youth. It must, however, have been practised elsewhere, and we should welcome any information which readers can give.

"Eastern Africa Today and Tomorrow."

"The editor of *East Africa* has done well to enlist a great number of experts in his new handbook on 'Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow.'—*Independent*

"The compiler of 'Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow' is to be congratulated. It is an excellent book, deserving of wide interest."—*Financial News*

"'Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow' is an admirably illustrated book, which deals with every aspect of East African life and trade. It is a work of unusual completeness, as instructive and useful as it is interesting. It is a distinctly useful addition to all reference shelves."—*Investor's Review*

"'Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow' is a notable work, in which 45 experts have condensed their knowledge of East African affairs into concise chapters. It is a bonanza of up-to-date knowledge and well-grounded anticipations, a book of outstanding value. The compiler and editor may be complimented on a first-class piece of work."—*South Africa*

"To mark its tenth birthday *East Africa* has just published a valuable compilation, entitled 'Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow.' The editor, Mr. F. S. Jocelyn, has collected an impressive list of expert collaborators, and no part of Africa—or, indeed, of the Colonial Empire—has so far had the benefit of such comprehensive treatment in a single volume. Commercial production and industry have the lion's share of the book, but sport is not forgotten, and sociology and the Native problem are adequately treated by Lord Lugard and others. The architectural photographs will surprise stay-at-home readers."—*Discoveries*

Further particulars of this volume are given on the outside back cover of this issue of *East Africa*.

Kenya-Uganda Trunk Road. Marketing Kenya Coffee.

CRITICISMS have frequently been made against Kenya for failure to maintain in suitable condition her section of the main road to Uganda.

At the last meeting of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce a letter from the Chief Secretary was read announcing that the Government of Kenya has been unable to consider the construction of the trunk road in question, but that the greater part of the money available for roads in the area concerned was actually being spent on the road *via* Malakisi. A persistent *canard* was dealt with in the following remarks—

"With a view to removing any grounds for misapprehension in connexion with the attitude of the Government of Kenya, I am to add that the Uganda Government took over the Melawa Bridge from the Railway Administration without any pledge from the Kenya Government in respect of road construction or maintenance, and that the Kenya Government has invariably shown itself sympathetic, in so far as circumstances have permitted, towards this Government's representations regarding the alignment of the trunk road."

Major J. A. Morrison's Estate.

Major James Archibald Morrison, D.S.O., formerly of the Grenadier Guards, who was regarded during his life as one of the richest men in Great Britain, and who was believed by many East Africans to possess large sums made from his purchases of land in Kenya in the early days, including a large part of the Muthaiga estate, Nairobi, is reported to have left only £5,495, "so far as can at present be ascertained," with net personalty nil. When he died in October his estate was estimated at not less than £2,000,000. In 1909 he inherited £1,300,000 from an uncle, and was later a large beneficiary under other wills. A member of the family has told the Press that no deeds of gift had been made to the children, who are as puzzled as anyone else by the smallness of the estate. Major Morrison left a widow (to whom the residue of his property is left on trust), a son, and two married daughters.

France and Italy in Africa.

Franco-Italian relations in Africa were settled on Monday when Signor Mussolini and M. Laval signed agreements in Rome. A strip of French Somaliland bordering on Eritrea has been ceded to Italy, but is believed not to extend Italy's present frontiers with Ethiopia. Italy is also to be given an opportunity of acquiring some 2,000 shares in the Jibouti-Addis Ababa railway. The purchase will not give her control, but will enable her to make known her views. Italy is also to be given a large area in Southern Libya, including one or two important wells.

Governors' Conference.

The East African Governors' Conference is to meet in Entebbe on Tuesday next, under the chairmanship of Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Governor of Uganda. The subjects to be discussed include civil aviation, Mr. Roger Gibb's report on railway finance, and the Bushe Commission's report on the administration of justice in East Africa.

The Coffee Board of Kenya has begun the issue of monthly bulletins, which, if the present scope and quality are maintained, cannot but be of real value to the industry.

On the subject of marketing, about which there has been a good deal of misunderstanding, we read—

"In view of the strange rumours that are circulating in regard to the Board's proposals for the organisation of marketing, it is desired to recapitulate here the facts of the case, which are as follows: At the Coffee Conference in July 1934, the coffee planters of Kenya instructed the Coffee Conference in its investigations into the proposed marketing organisation and to endeavour to secure therein the active support of the interests."

"On July 18 the London representative of the Board forwarded copies of the Board's suggested organisation to the four merchant firms in London who are considerably interested in the handling of the Kenya coffee crop (Messrs. Arncliffe, Latham & Co., Ltd., Dalgety & Co., Ltd., Durant, Radford & Co., Ltd., and John K. Gilliat & Co., Ltd.). In forwarding the Board's proposals the London representative intimated that he would be pleased to wait upon the merchants to discuss matters in further detail.

"At the beginning of October the merchant bankers convened a round table conference, at which were present representatives of all four merchant houses, and the London representative stated the Board's cause for more economical marketing facilities, stressing at the same time the sincere desire of the coffee planters of Kenya to maintain the friendliest possible relations with all trade interests, without whose support it was realised that no progress could be made. The meeting was most frank and friendly, and at its conclusion the merchants agreed to consider the Board's proposals in detail and in due course to forward to the Board their joint views."

Marketing African Tobacco.

Co-operation between Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in regard to the marketing of tobacco has been carried an important stage further by a visit paid to Salisbury by Mr. T. M. Partridge, President of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association, and Mr. F. M. Withers, the secretary, in order to meet the Prime Minister and representatives of the (Rhodesia Tobacco Association).

The need for common action by Empire producing countries to improve their position in the Empire market was agreed, as was the desirability of establishing a gradually declining quota for all foreign tobaccos imported into Great Britain, it being suggested that this end should be obtained by legislation if agreement with the manufacturers proved impossible. The necessity for regulation of production was admitted, as was the wisdom of asking the Secretary of State to appoint a Commission to examine the whole system of marketing Empire tobaccos.

Southern Rhodesia, which last year called upon every tobacco grower to place 20% of his production in a reserve pool, will this season experiment with a new plan, which is expected to induce growers to reap only good quality leaf. The scheme is to issue to each grower about the end of next month a sales permit, authorising him to dispose of a definite quantity of tobacco, anything over that amount being held on the farm at the disposal of the Council of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association.

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"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

A Prince of Story Tellers.

"Tanganyika Moore's" Reminiscences.

By merit of seven years' scientific exploration, Mr. J. E. S. Moore was once known as "Tanganyika Moore." In those days he showed by his "To the Mountains of the Moon" that he could write; but that was long ago, and many East Africans have forgotten that he was awarded the Huxley Gold Medal and other distinctions for his work. His art, always of a good vintage, has now mellowed—he is, consciously or not, a disciple of Montaigne—and in "The Five Foolish Virgins" (Simpkin, 7s. 6d.), he presents us with a mixture of straight autobiography and fiction, but all connected, and all about himself and the people, he has known from the great ones of the world to his more intimate friends, men and women—decidedly women.

Through all runs a vein of mysticism and inexplicable psychic experiences, concerning which, when he records his own experiences, he is equivocal; at other times, as in the story of Wilkinson, he left me, for one, with a sense of complete unreality. But it is all good, and, luckily for East Africans, it starts off with the random autobiographical reminiscences of people and places.

Here we are shown in a few masterly sentences his visit to Sir Harry Johnston in Zomba. One can positively hear Sir Harry say: "Oh! Mr. White, Mr. White, what are these common fowls doing in my aviary?" Or, we see him with Sir Roger Casement at Delagoa Bay, or with Nassa bin Hassim on the shores of Tanganyika—whom he had "seen" before, when, as a boy, he was nearly drowned in the Medway; and Nassa, knowing this, had come to seek him.

It was with deliberation that I said, it was lucky for East Africans that all this comes in the first eighty pages, for, once started, no one will put down this book; thus the reader will pick up loose threads which seemed at first carelessly introduced and dropped, but which are all definitely part of the somewhat tangled skein the author partially unravels, as he looks back on a well-filled life.

As a boy at Netley he once saw a launch making for the wrong side of a landing stage. Two warning calls went unheeded, and then he shouted out: "Port your helm, or you'll knock your blasted bottom out." The warning was taken. He helped an old lady in black to land, and she "was rather heavy." She asked his name, and when he told her he replied, "Well, I'm Queen Victoria. Thank you for your help, but we cannot congratulate you on your language."

Of women, and there are many more than five in the book, the author writes knowledgeably.

"Women are quite suitable friends for men, and all young women are in a sense blithe and bonny. Their peculiar treasure often consists of all those men who by right of conquest are more specially their own. They raid each other's flocks without a qualm, but woo to them who should change his allegiance or steal away by night."

In Africa, "a place where people laugh," he liked the Natives:—

"Among the strange people of Africa we made eternal friends. Notwithstanding that they had all strong natural gifts, and leanings towards cannibalism, violence, witchcraft, ghosts, and medicine men, we were to learn that a cannibal may be a better man than a Nonconformist."

Then he gives a fine example of that wonderful telepathy, or whatever it is, by which news flashes

through Africa. His friend Nassa bin Hassim came to the camp of an English officer who was near the Congo border, and said to him:—

"Chief, the white men are fighting with the white men in the south."

"You mean they are fighting with the black men."

"No," said the Arab. "Do you think we should have come in all this heat to tell you that?"

"So he wrote in his diary: 'That old fool bin Hassim came to me to say... It was the day of the Jameson Raid! Long afterwards I asked Nassa how he knew this.'

It is simple," he said; "sometimes we put women to sleep; and they chatter. Sometimes what they say is nonsense, sometimes it is not."

Once in the Wemba country he took hurried shelter from a storm in a hut. A woman was there, sitting on the floor, and the thunder made it difficult to hear, so he moved closer. The woman stopped him, pointing to a man asleep.

"It was a great medicine man, she said, whose spirit was then off on private business. If we were to wake him, some other might get in, and he would be unable to come back."

The pedantic may find a flaw in the author's spelling of Native words and names. It is not so really; the form used is merely archaic, and was common enough in the last century. The spelling never jarred on me, and was positively helpful, for it reminded me from time to time how long ago it was that he trod those fields. His English is so up-to-date that one might otherwise slip into forgetting that this is Africa of forty years ago that he describes.

The whole book is wonderfully good reading.

"VIATOR."

Before the White Man Came

MR. W. E. WARD, Senior History Master at Achimota, has done something that wanted doing, and this is doubly welcome because what he has done is only the first of a series. He has written Book I. of Longman's "African Histories," entitled "Africa Before the White Man Came" (9d.), and he has made a very good job of it.

There are so many Africans who cannot dissociate us from our trappings—our houses, trains, cars, aeroplanes, rifles, even clothes, boots, spark-let-syphons and electric torches—that it is good for them to be told that

"there was a time when the white men in Europe were living simple lives as poor hunters and farmers. They had many guns; sometimes they made human sacrifices; they used bows and arrows and spears and hunting, and hoes or spades in their farming. They had no roads, but only bush paths, and they had none of the machines that they use to-day for travelling or sending messages quickly."

In the same simple, economical and effective language we get the story of the early contacts of the outside world with Africa (excluding the Mediterranean littoral): that is to say, the impact of Egypt, Carthage, Rome, Greece and Mecca. It is extremely well told, and should prove a real asset to schools throughout Africa. F. M.

Mr. Owen Letcher has done well to reprint "When Life Was Rusted Through" (African Publications, Johannesburg, 3s.), his dramatic tale of the Copperbelt and the B.M.R., which originally appeared in the Cape Town *Week-End Argus*. It is a well written and dramatic tale, and the local colour is good and accurate, so for those for whom the tale brings back recollections, it is worth having on the shelf.

Latest Mining News.

The Gold Outlook for 1935.

WHAT is the outlook for gold in 1935? Since it is now generally recognised that the whole future of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory may well be dependent on the progress in mining in the next year or two, the answer to the question is manifestly of great importance. Suffice it to say that not one of the authorities whose opinion we have asked has answered in other than optimistic terms. Men prominent in the financial and mining worlds all seem confident that the gold premium will persist for as long a period as can now be envisaged.

Moreover, it is too often overlooked that, even if the premium were to disappear to-morrow, a number of the young properties now being worked in East Africa, and others which will shortly be ranked among producers, give every indication of showing average values which would yield good profits even with gold at 85s. per ounce. Furthermore, there are level-headed men in the City who believe it more likely that gold will go to £8 an ounce than that it will fall, or even stay at the present level of about £7.

In other words, to quote *The Mining World*: "The gold position as regards 1935 is bright, and holders of gold shares should pursue their avocations with a quiet mind and with confidence in the future."

The leading financial newspapers and the financial editors of the leading daily papers appear unanimous in the belief that the gold share market will be active during the year. There can be little doubt that the East African territories will earn and receive their full measure of attention.

Mining Personalities.

Sir Robert Williams is visiting Lisbon.

Mr. O. Ogilvie Boyle, of Nairobi and Kakamega, is at present in London.

Mr. E. H. Windley, recently Assistant District Officer at Kakamega, is now on leave.

Colonel W. H. Franklin, formerly H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa, and now managing director in Kenya of Kenya Development, Ltd., had a fortunate escape when a car which he was driving recently overturned near Lessos. He suffered only very slight head injuries.

Mr. T. H. Bayloun, the well-known Tanganyika mining engineer who has shown so much faith in the Lupa goldfields since he first went to it in 1928 from Northern Rhodesia, has now arranged to leave London by the air mail of January 16, and not that of January 13. Mrs. Bayloun will remain in England for the present.

Mr. Norman Wynne, M. Inst. M.M., who has just returned to London, had an alarming experience during his visit to America, in the course of which he flew across the continent. In a special charter flight from Seattle to Victoria, his machine arrived over the latter city in a dense fog. Unable to locate the landing ground, the pilot flew round and round until his petrol nearly exhausted, he had to decide on a quick landing. Fortunately, in the nick of time they found the field by a slight break in the fog, and a successful landing was effected.

Empire Lead and Zinc.

At the request of the Board of Trade, the Import Duties Advisory Committee is making inquiries into the working of the Ottawa Agreement as regards lead and zinc. While producers ask that the world price be taken to be the price of foreign metal with the addition of import duty, consumers contend that this would be harmful to manufacturers, and claim that there have recently been difficulties in obtaining assured supplies from the Empire at the right price.

Kenya Share Market Prices in 1934.

FOR the following comparison of share prices in Nairobi in 1933 and 1934 we are indebted to Major Charles Gattsek, the Kenya stock and share broker:—

	Lowest	1934	Highest
Blue Reefs (20s.)	15s.	...	15s.
Edzawa-Ridge (5s.)	17s.	...	28s.
Eldoret-Kakamega Mining Ventures (20s.)	Nom.	...	10s.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (5s.)	10s. (new)	...	60s. (old)
Ikoma (Nairobi) (20s.)	...	...	18s.
Kentani (5s.)	8s. 50cts.	...	11s. 55cts.
Kenya Consolidated Mines (5s.)	5s.	...	10s. 25cts.
Kenya Goldmining Syndicates (5s.)	...	...	11s. 50cts.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	12s. 25cts.	...	20s.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals (5s.)	...	...	20s.
Kimbingini (10s.)	14s.	...	21s. 50cts.
Koa Mulumu (20s.)	...	...	35s.
Nyanza Goldfields, Ord. (5s.)	1s. 50cts.	...	4s.
Nyanza Goldfields, Pref. (5s.)	1s. 50cts.	...	5s. 10cts.
Pakamaui (5s.)	...	...	9s. 75cts.
Watende (5s.)	6s.	...	7s. 50cts.

Territorial Outputs.

Mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during November included: Gold, 55,128 oz.; silver, 9,501 oz.; coal, 20,772 tons; chrome ore, 9,530 tons; asbestos, 2,000 tons; and iron pyrites, 876 tons.

Mineral output for Northern Rhodesia during November included: Gold, 81 oz.; copper, 22,303 tons; lead, 115 tons; zinc, 1,720 tons; manganese ore, 166 tons; mica, 300 lb.; and cobalt, 101,405 lb.

Kenya produced 1,207 oz. of gold during November. Of that total North Kavirondo was responsible for 500 oz. of reef and 355 oz. of alluvial gold; South Kavirondo produced 254 oz. of reef gold; while 10 oz. of reef gold came from the Masai Province.

Work on E.P.L. Areas.

During the past year there has been many cases in which little or no work has been done on areas in the Lupa goldfield held under exclusive prospecting licences. declares a correspondent on the spot who has much more than average opportunity of knowing the facts. He complains that whereas large interests which have secured exclusive prospecting licences can with impunity evade their development obligations, a beacons inspector is employed by Government to pull the ears of diggers who have less than the necessary number of Native labourers at work. His letter concludes: "The diggers, who are the pioneers of this goldfield, are being harried and worried all the time, while the speculators carry on much as they please."

Transport to the Lupa.

Under this heading we referred some three months ago to an energetic motor vehicle distributor who, having been established in Iringa for some time, had opened branches in Dodoma, Tabora, Mbeya and on the Lupa itself, who was now reported to be the largest transporter in Tanganyika Territory, and more than half of whose lorries were British-built Bedford's. Special satisfaction with his general use of British lorries was expressed on the ground that he was not of British nationality.

A director of Messrs. Durrheim Bros., Ltd., the headquarters of which company are in Iringa, with an appreciation of the general tenor of our remarks, points out that the clause reading "though he is not of British nationality" was entirely inaccurate, since he, his co-director and their family have been British subjects for nearly a century, their father having been born in Cape Colony, in which their grandfather was an early settler.

We abstain to publish these facts, and to apologise unreservedly to Messrs. F. J. & J. F. Durrheim for the unwitting error in the original paragraph which was devoid of racial bias and was received from a usually well-informed correspondent in Tanganyika.

If pleasure was previously expressed at the fact that Tanganyika's largest motor transport contractor gave a decided preference to British vehicles, we are still more pleased to be able to make it clear that the enterprise is under British management and direction.

East African Share Prices.

London Mining Market Movements.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
Bushick Mines (10s.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Cain & Motor (12s. 6d.)	82s. 6d.	85s. 0d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	46s. 9d.	46s. 3d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	12s. 3d.	12s. 3 1/2d.
Gabbit Goldfields (2s.)	6s. 6d.	8s. 3d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	30s. 3d.	30s. 3d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	13s. 4 1/2d.	14s. 9d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Kentan (10s.)	11s. 4 1/2d.	12s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	10s. 7 1/2d.	13s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	8s. 7 1/2d.	8s. 10 1/2d.
Kimiringini (10s.)	15s. 3d.	15s. 0d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	1s. 10 1/2d.	2s. 2d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 9d.	6s. 0d.
Luiru Gold Areas	8s. 0d.	8s. 3d.
Mashaba (1s.)	1s. 1 1/2d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
Rezende (11s.)	57s. 6d.	62s. 6d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 1 1/2d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia Katanga	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	10s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	8s. 4 1/2d.	10s. 3d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	8s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Rhodania (41)	95s. 0d.	100s. 0d.
Roman Antelope (5s.)	24s. 0d.	26s. 3d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	9s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Sherwood Starr	7s. 3d.	7s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (41)	11s. 6d.	12s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions 10% Pref.	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	6s. 0d.	7s. 6d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	8s. 0d.	410s. 10s.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	23s. 3d.	23s. 3d.
Watende (5s.)	7s. 4 1/2d.	8s. 3d.
Zambesia Exploring	16s. 0d.	16s. 6d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	21s. 0d.	22s. 6d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	24s. 0d.	34s. 1 1/2d.
Imperial Airways	44s. 6d.	47s. 9d.
Kasapa Cotton (1s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Mambré and Garton	56s. 0d.	57s. 9d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	4s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	30s. 9d.	31s. 6d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	2s. 1 1/2d.	2s. 1 1/2d.
Victoria Falls Power	£7 2s. 6d.	£7 2s. 6d.
	Pref.	45s. 3d.
		45s. 10 1/2d.

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Bluebird	15s.	15s.
Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	28s.	28s.
Eldoret-Kakamega Mining Ventures	10s.	10s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	11s. 50cts.	11s. 75cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	9s.	9s. 50cts.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	9s.	8s. 25cts.
Kenya Reefs	20s.	18s.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	40s.	40s.
Koa-Maitimu	52s. 50cts.	52s. 50cts.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	3s. 85cts.	3s. 85cts.
Pakaneusi (5s.)	7s. 75cts.	7s. 50cts.
Pakaneusi Rights	2s. 25cts.	3s.

E.A. Power Shares.

Investors "looking for a rather better yield than is obtainable on leading home undertakings might consider East African Power & Lighting shares," says a writer in the London *Evening Standard*. He adds: "This company enjoys excellent management and has a good record as a profit earner and dividend payer. . . . On the basis of the satisfactory earnings figures and the scope for further expansion of the company's activities, I am confident that the 7% rate will be comfortably maintained on the increased capital. At 34s. the prospective yield is £4 2s. 6d. per cent."

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BUSINESS POINTERS.

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

A new garage is being opened in Mbarara.

Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons have opened a branch in Bulawayo.

A Portuguese Colonial Economic Conference will be held in Lisbon later this year.

A new cotton ginnery has been opened in Kendu Bay, Kenya, by Messrs. Small & Co.

Messrs. A. G. Nourse and Co., Nairobi, have opened a stock and share broking branch.

£300 has been allocated in the Uganda Budget to assist in the development of the beeswax industry.

Customs receipts of the Port of Beira during November amounted to £25,062, compared with £21,828 for November, 1932.

The assets of Colonists, Ltd., of Iringa (in liquidation) have now been realised, and a final dividend at the rate of 2.4 cents in the shilling is to be paid.

Imports into Nyasaland during the first eleven months of 1934 totalled £432,423, compared with £473,004 during the corresponding period of 1933.

Tobacco growing has progressed greatly in the Central Kavirondo area of Kenya, in which an important tobacco-manufacturing company is interested.

Earnings of the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first eleven months of last year amounted to £2,030,212, against an estimated revenue of £1,825,054.

Messrs. McDonald, Scates & Co., who have extensive business connexions with East Africa, announce that they have taken into partnership Mr. G. C. J. Scates and Mr. H. S. Scates.

Returns for the nine months ended September 30 show imports into Northern Rhodesia of £2,113,761, as against £1,339,677, and exports £3,414,352, as against £2,542,054 for the corresponding period of 1933.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika for the first ten months of 1934 totalled £2,112,133, an increase of £87,306, or 4.3%. Imports for the ten months amounted to £1,951,227, an increase of £343,744, or 21.0%.

An extraordinary general meeting of Beira Works, Ltd., is to be held on January 3, to consider a resolution reducing the capital from £600,000 to £435,000 by writing off 5s. 6d. from each of the 600,000 £1 shares.

The report of Professor Dr. H. Scaetta, who some time ago conducted an ecological mission to the Kivu district to collect data concerning the agricultural development of the country, with special reference to the prospects of European settlement, has just been published in Belgium.

Animal ivory, whether whole tusks or sections of tusks, and not cut or treated in any way, is now granted free admission into this country. Rhino horns and hippo teeth, as well as other horns and heads, will continue to be chargeable with duty where a certificate of origin is not produced.

Electricity is to be supplied shortly to Kampala, Entebbe and Jinja. Half the cost being borne by the Colonial Development Fund. The possibilities of the Ripon Falls and of the Murchison Falls for this supply are being considered.

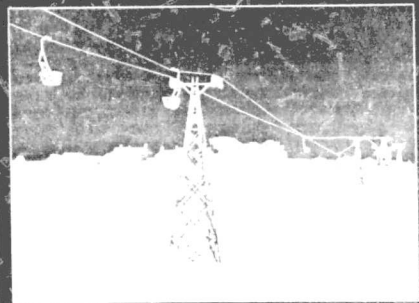
The estimated effective area of flood irrigation cotton (Sakellarides) in the Tokar district of the Sudan this year is from 30,000 to 35,000 feddans. This area, though smaller by 5,000 feddans than last season, is better watered and should result in improved yields. In Kassala there are 33,000 feddans, and the crop is satisfactory.

The opening paper in the current issue of the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute* is of considerable interest to all East African territories, for it is a report on paper-making trials with coniferous woods from Southern Rhodesia, a great deal of which must be applicable to similar woods from neighbouring Dependencies.

The average export of coffee from Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda together during the four years 1930 to 1933 was 28,300 tons, or approximately 1.85% of the world's total output. And yet there are some curious people—coffee growers amongst them!—who advocate the adoption of the policy of restriction by the territories. Mere mention of the above figure should be enough to destroy any such proposals.

European maize growers in the Northern and Tanganyika Provinces of Tanganyika have formed themselves into one Association, and they intend shortly to form a co-operative society in order to enable them to enter the export market in co-operation with the Kenya Farmers' Association. Pending the establishment of this society the K.F.A. has accorded facilities for the export of surplus maize from Tanganyika.

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East African Market Reports. Bank's Latest Trade Report.

Castor Seed.—Firm, with East African offered at £11 5s. per ton.
Cloves.—Quiet, and being quoted at 51d. and sellers of Jan.-March at 51d. per lb. (1934: 51d.; 1933: 5d.)
Coffee.—Private business has been very quiet, and the public auctions had not reopened at the time this issue went to press. Our usual full reports will be resumed next week.

In the Kilimanjaro and Mbeya areas of Tanganyika this season's coffee is reported to be outstandingly good. One of the most experienced British planters in the Moshi district writes us that he has never seen anything approaching such quality in the past.

Copper.—Quietly steady at £38 15s. for standard for cash. Electrolytic is quoted at £32 2s. 6d. (1934: 51d.; 1933: 11s. 3d.; elec. £34 15s.)

Copra.—Firm at £10 10s. per ton. (1934: £0; 1933: £13 12s. 6d.)

Cotton.—Good demand, both home and export, for East African at from 6-12d. to 8-12d. per lb. according to quality. (1934 and 1933: 51d.)

The rain-grown (American) cotton yield in the Kordofan and Upper Nile Provinces of the Sudan is expected to be above the average.

The opening of the cotton season for the Eastern and Northern Provinces of Uganda having been fixed for the nearest Monday to January 7, this year it fell actually on January 7. In Buganda (and the Western Province January 21) has been chosen as the date.

Cotton Seed.—Steady, to higher at £4 2s. 6d. per ton. (1934: £4 5s.; 1933: £3 4s.)

Gold.—Higher at 142s. 1d. per oz. (1934: 126s. 8d.)
Groundnuts.—Improved at £13 15s. per ton. (1934: £8 12s. 6d.; 1933: £12 15s.)

Wool.—Active, East African No. 2 white flat offering at 35s. 6d. and No. 6 round yellow at 22s. 9d. per 480 lb.

Sisal.—Firm, East African No. 1 for Jan.-March selling at £15 2s. 6d. and Feb.-April at £15 7s. 6d. There are buyers of March-May at £15 13s. 6d., and April-June was sold at £16. Buyers of No. 2 for Jan.-March offer £14 10s. and £14 15s. per ton. (No. 1, 1934: £16; 1933: £14 15s.)

Kenya exported 1,897 tons of sisal during October, of which Great Britain took 820 tons.

Tanganyika exported 6,051 tons of sisal during November, of which Great Britain took 2,462 tons, Germany 1,120 tons, and Belgium 1,301 tons.

Tin.—Quiet, standard for cash rising slightly to £228 15s. per ton. (1934: £224 12s. 6d.)

Sisal Committee.

We are informed by Major Walsh that Messrs. Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., and the Usambara Sisal Company, Ltd., have withdrawn their membership from the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association. The directors of these companies find it impossible to keep in touch with the many Associations, Committees, etc., both official and otherwise, which have been formed to deal with various aspects of the sisal industry in East Africa and the United Kingdom, and feel that it is not in the interests of their shareholders that they should be associated with some of the schemes now under consideration.

Good Travel Publicity.

A motor race from Algiers to Johannesburg has been planned to take place next December. The proposed route lies across the Sahara, and via Kano, Stanleyville, Kampala, Nairobi, Dodoma, Blantyre, and Salisbury. Attention is stated to have been keen among various East African territories to ensure that the route shall traverse their territories. Southern Rhodesia offered a prize of £250 and a gold medal if the route ran via the Victoria Falls, with £50 for the first driver to reach the Falls Bridge. Nyasaland countered with £500 for the first car to reach Blantyre, thus obtaining good publicity for the Protectorate and its roads. The course will cover 8,130 miles, and the first prize amounts to £10,000.

The provisional arrangements for the tour of the Stellenbosch Rugby XV in East Africa include one match each against Nakuru, Londiani-Kericho, Kakamega, Uganda, Northern Province of Tanganyika, and Mombasa. Three matches will be played in Eldoret and four in Nairobi, one representative game having been allotted to the former and two to the capital. Mr. D. Craven, the Springbok scrum half, is captain of the tourists.

The Standard Bank of South Africa includes the following items of East African interest in its current monthly review:

Kenya.—The past month has witnessed an active market in Bukoba coffee, shipments of which have been made to South Africa and America. In the import market, piece-goods are quoted downwards in keeping with cotton prices. Japanese goods are being stocked for the Uganda season, and a steady demand is being maintained for them from that territory. There does not appear to be any overstocking in the bazaar, and other bazaars, with the exception of that at Kisumu, are dull.

Uganda.—Trade is quiet but satisfactory. Orders from outside districts are coming in well, due largely to increasing demand for aviation, especially tobacco, the crop from which is expected to exceed the first estimate of 1,000,000 lb.

Tanganyika.—The bazaars are carrying stocks sufficient for requirements only. Business generally is not brisk except in Mwanza, where the effect of the good cotton crop is still apparent.

Nyasaland.—In the Northern Province trade continues dull, but slight improvement is evident in the Southern Province.

Union-Castle Staff Changes.

RECENTLY we referred briefly to staff changes in the Union-Castle Steamship Company. Now we can publish further details.

Mr. A. H. Millbourne, who has been appointed senior secretary, has been closely associated with the higher policy of the company for over 24 years, and has visited South Africa on several occasions. He was appointed an Officer of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in 1927 in recognition of services in connexion with the formation and carrying on of the company.

Mr. D. Storrar, one of the oldest new joint assistant managers, joined the Castle Line in 1897, and after serving for several years in the advertising, secretarial and freight departments, was transferred to the managerial department in 1928 as secretary to the managers, holding that position until November, 1931, when he was appointed local secretary of the Line in Southampton.

Mr. R. Laing, who has also been appointed a joint assistant manager, joined the passenger department of Donald Currie & Co. in 1892, and in 1911, when Mr. Robertson Gibb was made manager of the Company's Southampton office, he was appointed head of the passenger department.

Mr. S. Barr, the third new joint assistant manager, joined the Union-Castle Line in 1904, and has been mainly engaged in the freight department. A year ago he visited the various agencies of the company in East Africa.

Mr. F. G. V. Yarrow, the new local secretary in Southampton, joined the company in 1904. For several years he acted as secretary to Mr. Robertson Gibb, who is now Chairman of the company, and in that capacity he paid several visits to East and South Africa.

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 23).—Eldama Ravine, 4.8 inch; Eldoret, 0.7; Kabete, 0.4; Kakoni, 0.0; Kipkarren, 0.9; Kisumu, 0.9; Kitale, 0.0; Limuru, 0.2; Lumbwa, 0.0; Machakos, 2.5; Mackinnon Road, 0.2; Maluyuy, 0.5; Malindi, 0.7; Naivasha, 0.2; Nanyuki, 0.4; Narok, 0.3; Njoro, 0.1; Nyeri, 0.1; Simba, 1.5; Thomson's Falls, 0.8; Tsavo, 0.35; and Voi, 0.5 inch.

Uganda (Week ended December 23).—Butiaba, 0.04 inch; Entebbe, 0.0; Fort Portal, 1.5; Hoima, 1.0; Jinja, 0.3; Kabele, 0.2; Kololo, 0.2; Lira, 0.2; Masaka, 0.5; Mbale, 0.6; Mbarara, 0.3; Mubande, 0.4; Namasagali, 0.57; and Soroti, 0.21 inch.

New Nairobi Enterprise.

With a nominal capital of £5,000, a paid-up capital of £3,000, and under the title of Ice Cream, Ltd., a company has been registered in Kenya to pioneer the sale of ice cream on modern lines, and has opened its first shop— or rather "parlour"—in Nairobi as "Jack Frost's." The directors are Mr. E. Ogilvie-Boyle (Chairman), Dr. McCaldin, Mr. Stigard Andersen and Mr. P. Bechgaard (managing director).

Passengers for East Africa.

THE s.s. "Llanstephan Castle," which left London for South and East Africa on January 3, continuing its homeward voyage via the Suez Canal, carries the following passengers:—

<i>Beira.</i>	<i>Zanzibar.</i>
Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Bithrey	Miss F. Smith
Mrs. E. B. Brakspear	
Mrs. D. Woodard	<i>Algoa Bay to Tanga.</i>
Mr. C. R. Paine	Mrs. Bigglestone
Mrs. J. Hampton	Miss Bigglestone
Mr. Col. & Mrs. W. F. Haynes	
Master Haynes	<i>Tanga.</i>
Miss H. S. Haynes	Mrs. K. A. Hazell
Mr. R. H. Henderson	
Mr. & Mrs. E. Reed	<i>Mombasa.</i>
Mr. & Mrs. T. Walls	Mr. W. J. Eburn
Mr. J. Ward	Mr. T. P. Middlemass
Mrs. D. Smith	
Master Smith	

<i>Beira to Genoa.</i>	<i>Algoa Bay to Mombasa.</i>
Mr. & Mrs. Atkinson	Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Mackay
	<i>Mombasa to England.</i>
<i>Beira to England.</i>	Mrs. Byrne
Mr. Rochford	Mr. & Mrs. J. Lloyd Davies
Miss Rochford	Lady Gibb

Passengers from East Africa.

THE s.s. "Dunluce Castle," which reached England on Monday, brought the following homeward passengers to:—

<i>Port Said.</i>	Mr. F. Bullock
Mr. C. W. Bridge	Mr. & Mrs. C. H. H. Coleman
Mr. J. Levy-Stein	Mr. C. A. Cornell
Miss K. M. Tangueray	Mr. W. L. W. Freeman
Mr. H. Minton Taylor	Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Greatwood
Mr. W. A. Workman	Miss S. H. Greatwood
	Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Henning
<i>Genoa.</i>	Master R. K. Henning
Rev. A. B. Lloyd	Master P. J. K. Henning
Mr. R. Russell Shaw	Mr. J. R. Henson
Mr. E. H. Windley	Mrs. A. A. M. Inchwood
	Mr. H. G. Lovell
<i>Marseilles.</i>	Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Paine
Mr. N. F. Kennaway	Mr. L. J. Porter
	Mr. S. Rodgers
<i>England.</i>	Mrs. S. Thornton
Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Black	Mr. C. C. Thrapnell
Miss M. Briggs	Lt.-Col. W. K. Tucker
	Mr. J. A. Watson

THE s.s. "Chantilly," which recently reached Marseilles, brought the following passengers from:—

<i>Der es Salaam.</i>	<i>Mombasa.</i>
Mr. and Mrs. Dumont	Mr. Moilin
de Chassart	Mr. Sher Mohamed
Mr. E. J. Colpaert	Mr. Cheikh Nizam Din
Rev. Father E. Fafard	Mr. Damodar Dass

THE s.s. "Usaramo," which arrived at Southampton on January 7, brought the following passengers from:—

<i>Beira.</i>	<i>Tanga.</i>
Mr. & Mrs. H. Booth	Mr. & Mrs. R. Lamey
Mr. G. Perkins	Mrs. M. Reel
Mrs. Elizabeth Lueben	Mrs. M. Zape
Sir G. Fison	

<i>Dar es Salaam.</i>	<i>Mombasa.</i>
Mr. & Mrs. Houray	Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Allen
Mr. A. Reel	Mr. B. Arnold
Mrs. Jenny Sylvester	Mr. & Mrs. Bental
Mrs. L. Weber	Miss G. H. Davies
	Mr. N. Flint, Jr.
	Mr. G. J. Coble
	Mr. & Mrs. McKinder
	Mr. & Mrs. G. Palmer
	Mr. A. Granville Ross
	Mrs. & Mrs. Turner
	Mr. J. H. Wheeler
	Mr. and Mrs. Wold

<i>Zanzibar.</i>
Mr. E. J. Hand
Mrs. M. E. Hand

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the East Africa Mail, H. G. Bibby, which left on January 6 included Mr. Dixon, Mr. H. G. Bibby, to Kisumu; Mr. A. E. Bell, to Entebbe; Mrs. M. Murrough Wilson, the Hon. F. Beattie, Lady B. Parsons, the Hon. Mrs. D. Montagu, and Mr. W. McKenrick, to Nairobi; Major Hodgson, to Dodoma; Mr. O. Chapman, to Salisbury; and Mr. A. Cooper, to Bulawayo.

Passengers on the machine leaving on Sunday, January 7, included Mrs. Robertson, to Khartoum; Bishop Vanuytven and Mr. Collis, to Juba; Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. M. W. Tait, Mr. H. M. Moffat and Major E. S. Grogan, to Nairobi; Mr. Lott, to Broken Hill; and Mrs. Curry and Miss Berry, to Bulawayo.

Inward passengers by the machine which arrived on January 5 included Mrs. F. F. McCabe and Miss McCabe from Salisbury; Dr. J. E. Corson, from Dodoma; Mr. Warren, from Nairobi; Captain C. Dyer, from Khartoum, and Captain and Mrs. A. H. Moreth, from Cairo.

Late Steamship Movements.

BRITISH-INDIA.

- "Malda" arr. Mombasa outwds., Jan. 11.
- "Matiana" arr. Marseilles homewds., Jan. 10.
- "Madura" leaves London for Beira, Jan. 12.
- "Mantola" leaves Mombasa homewds., Jan. 12.
- "Tairae" arr. Beira for E. Africa, Jan. 10.
- "Takilwa" left Bombay for E. Africa, Jan. 6.
- "Kenya" arr. Bombay from E. Africa, Jan. 12.
- "Karaja" arr. Beira from Bombay, Jan. 12.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

- "Springfontein" left Ft. Said homewds., Dec. 28.
- "Heemskerck" left Hamburg-outwds., Jan. 5.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

- "Amboise" left Marseilles outwds., Jan. 3.
- "Amy de Rideau" left Mombasa homewds., Dec. 30.
- "General Metzinger" left Tamatave homewds., Jan. 3.
- "Marechal Joffre" arr. Djibouti outwds., Dec. 30.

TIRRENIA.

- "Giuseppe Mazzini" left Mogadushu homewds., Jan. 3.
- "Eritrea" left Suez outwds., Jan. 3.

UNION-CASTLE.

- "Dunbar Castle" arr. Capetown homewds., Jan. 6.
- "Durham Castle" left Natal for Beira, Jan. 6.
- "Garth Castle" left Capetown homewds., Jan. 1.
- "Llandaff Castle" arr. Natal outwds., Jan. 6.
- "Llandoverly Castle" arr. Southampton, Jan. 7.
- "Langiboy Castle" arr. Genoa outwds., Jan. 7.
- "Llanstephan Castle" left London outwds., Jan. 3.

East African Mails.

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

- January 10 per s.s. "Chitral."
- January 17 per s.s. "Narkunda."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on January 12 by the s.s. "Matiana" and on January 16 by the s.s. "Cathay."

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 10.45 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.

The first of the additional air mails from East Africa is expected to arrive in London on Sunday next. Thereafter air-mails will arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

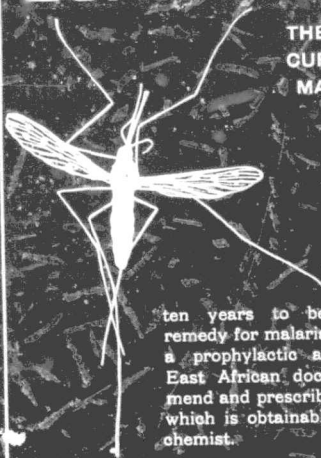
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Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

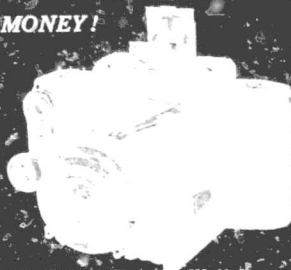
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Vol. 11, No. 539

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1935

Annual Subscription
30/- post free

Sixpence

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOHNSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

95, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	403	East Africa's Who's Who	
Mashapi: Super Diviner	405	Dr. A. W. May	411
Letters to the Editor	406	Personalia	412
Mr. T. Campbell Black	409	Zambezi Bridge Opened	414
Entertained	409	African Conceptions of Law	416
East African Currency	409	East African Mining News	418

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

An official history of the East African Campaign is being compiled by the Historical Section (Military Branch) of the Committee of Imperial Defence, which hopes to have the work completed and ready for publication in about a year's time. It is doubtful whether the story of any of the theatres of war between 1914 and 1918 presents greater difficulties to the military historian, for, as everyone with sufficient experience at General Headquarters in East Africa will know, there are great gaps in the records. Contradictory reports are natural in war, and the compiler of an official history expects that he will often have to weigh in the balance two conflicting sets of statements; that is less disturbing than the total absence of written data with regard to certain events which should be mentioned.

Major H. FitzM. Staake, M.C., of the General Staff, has been entrusted with the compilation of volumes which cannot but be of great interest to the East African territories, is most anxious to receive information from any who, having served in any capacity during the Campaign, can contribute information of value—not merely items of military importance, but also points of general interest, the inclusion of which would tend to alleviate the monotony of the description of military manoeuvres. Those willing to help should write to him at Audit House, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C.4. This suggestion is given the prominence of a Matter of Moment because it is obviously desirable that the Official History shall be as near absolute accuracy in every respect as possible. Such a work will probably not run into more than one edition, and the first print may therefore have to stand permanently. Many men who themselves rendered excellent service, and who have first-

hand knowledge which would be of great value, will be diffident about writing, but we trust that they will overcome such hesitancy in the general interest.

We betray no secret in stating that the records are particularly sketchy from the outbreak of war until the large-scale offensive from Mbuyuni in 1916; and it is especially of that period that many East Africans could contribute documents or recollections which would be very welcome. The Regular units, British and Indian, which served in East Africa kept official war diaries—recording their movements, but the corps raised locally, such as the East African Mounted Rifles, in which so many Kenyans did gallant service, did not in many cases record their operations in any detail, being generally too engrossed in the work of the moment to think of the future historian. Their work and gallantry can be fairly set forth only if those who served will now help out the scanty records which have been officially preserved. Those who served in local forces and who still preserve contemporary accounts or sketch maps of the engagements in which they took part, or whose memories are vivid on certain incidents, can therefore render valuable assistance. Will they volunteer it?—and at once.

In this issue we give what we believe to be the first detailed account yet published anywhere of the doings of a man called Mashapi, who has been touring Northern Rhodesia, and probably also Tanganyika, detecting witches, and who seems to be at any rate one of the originators, if not the sole founder, of the *uchape* or *inchape* form of witch-finding of which news has come to us during recent months from Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, and Tanganyika Territory. The Govern-

ment of Northern Rhodesia has, it must be assumed, a fairly complete dossier of this man and his peregrinations across their territory, and we know that officials in Southern Tanganyika have had evidence laid before them of similar occurrences in their districts. Action, where it has been taken, has apparently been by way of unofficial admonition, no doubt because District Officers have to maintain the official attitude that bewitching, or causing harm by spells, is impossible. Nevertheless, it would be extremely interesting to hear what officialdom has to say about the news we publish. In the letter which we have been privileged to see, and from which we quote by permission—it may be as well to state at once that it was not written by any official—the names of officials and the missionary are mentioned, but for obvious reasons we suppress them.

Italy's intentions towards Ethiopia have in recent weeks seemed definitely aggressive. It has been known that the Italian Air Force units in Eritrea and Somaliland were considerable, and some little time ago we learnt from an indisputable source that heavy Italian buying of mules was being undertaken. That fact has, so far as we are aware, not been chronicled in the Press anywhere, but to those who know the character of the country in which the Italians would have had to operate, if hostilities had broken out, it was significant. Not less important as a pointer seemed the nomination of General de Bonò, a leading Fascist and successful soldier, as High Commissioner for the Italian Colonies in Eastern Africa immediately the French Somaliland frontier had been rectified in favour of Italy. That General de Bonò, a close friend of Signor Mussolini, should resign the office of Minister of the Colonies to take personal charge of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland naturally gave rise to misgivings, and it is therefore most satisfactory to learn that Il Duce granted an audience last week to the Ethiopian Chargé d'Affaires in Rome, and assured him that Italy desired to live on terms of peace and friendly co-operation with Ethiopia. This conciliatory declaration particularly as it was made only a few hours before the Council of the League of Nations would have had to deal with the Italo-Ethiopian border dispute, has been universally welcomed; as consequence of its direct negotiations between the two Governments can take the place of intervention by the League. If the two States act in accordance with the spirit of the declarations which both have made, a mutually satisfactory accommodation should soon be reached. A solution will be welcomed by British East Africans, many of whom must have viewed with anxiety the prospect of war between a European Rower and a vast and still largely unexplored country, the borders of which march with those of three British Dependencies, the Sudan, Uganda, and Kenya, and whose inhabitants are of a notably warlike disposition.

It is not often that we quote so freely from a lengthy contribution to a specialist review as we do in this issue from Mr. J. H. THOU SHALT V. Driberg's valuable paper on Native THOU SHALT NOT. law, and having drawn so extensively upon it on account of its importance, we have no intention of borrowing its thunder editorially, though we cannot let slip the opportunity of mentioning that this experienced administrator and acute student is in agreement with the point of view we have repeatedly enunciated.

All who are interested in the controversy which centres on the Report of the Bushe Commission, and particularly those who support the recommendations of that Commission, should read very carefully, and ponder deeply, the words of Mr. Driberg, who certainly appears to have made out a good *prima facie* case that there is something in African law inherently good and suitable, which it is dangerous to attempt arrogantly and too quickly to uproot simply because it is foreign to Western ideas.

Before the directors of a young gold mining company can decide upon the best plant to instal for the treatment of the ore, it is usually necessary for bulk samples to be sent to Great Britain for test by experts with experience of gold formation in other parts of the world.

We know several properties in East Africa which are about to be equipped with more machinery, and plant, and which for that purpose have just sent, or are about to send, bulk samples of the ore to London. The directors of one such company have shown us an official statement that the cost of rail-ing auriferous quartz from Kisumu to Kilindini is 318s. 98 cts. per ton, which high sum must be added 9s. 25 cts. for port dues and 5s. for coast agency charges, bringing the total to £16 13s. per ton in round figures. Ocean freight varies according to the ascertained value of the quartz, ranging from 30s. if it be less than £10 per ton, to 52s. 6d. if it be between £50 and £1,000 per ton. Thus the railway freight within the Colony is from six to eleven times the cost involved in carrying the quartz from Mombasa to London. This appears to be a clear case for drastic reduction in the internal railway freight. The declared policy of the Kenya Government is to assist the development of gold mining in every possible way; and it must be freely admitted that the Government has given proof of its determination to put that promise into practice. In this matter of freight, however, there has evidently been an oversight, which we hope will be rectified, so that the railway may carry at a low rate bulk samples of ore declared to be shipped for the purpose of deciding upon the best type of machinery to be installed.

In these early stages of development it is to the public interest that gold mining companies or syndicates, which are often very modestly capitalised at the outset, should spend their money upon actual development, and should not be penalised by unnecessary charges, particularly by a Government which already levies a 5% royalty on all gold produced, whether at a profit or not. One man keenly interested in the possibilities of East African gold development spoke airily to us recently of having a 20 lb. to 10 lb. bulk sample of ore sent from a certain property to London for examination. When he discovers that the cost of freight alone will be £18 or so per ton, it is practically certain that he will promptly reduce the intended quantity by 50%, 75% or even 90%. The result will be loss of revenue to haulage contractors, railway, and shipping company, and, more important still, the possible risk that the advice he receives on the purchase of plant may be based on too small an experiment. We call attention to this matter in the belief that the authorities have not been made aware of the handicap which the present rate imposes upon a young and most promising industry.

Mashapi: Super-Diviner.

Remarkable Story from N. Rhodesia.

A CORRESPONDENT has kindly placed at the disposal of *East Africa* a letter from a friend of his in the Fort Rosebery district of Northern Rhodesia, who gives a detailed and most interesting account of the activities of a Native diviner whom he calls Mashapi. The similarity of this name to *nchape* or *mchape*—both of which have been used lately, particularly in Nyasaland and the southern parts of Tanganyika Territory, as a generic name for a new form of witch-divining and anti-witch medicine vending—is apparent, and the evidence which follows suggests that this man may possibly be the founder of the new cult.

A few explanatory remarks have been added to the statements sent to us, so as to make them more intelligible to those who have not closely followed the previous, and rather vague, allusions to *nchape*, or who are not familiar with Wemba or Lunda words.

"You were interested," runs the letter, "in the clairvoyant *muntu* Mashapi. He has been and still is the great topic here. Natives all over the country talk about nothing else. Frankly, I cannot say what he is, but it certainly is not merely clap-trap. He definitely does get the *wanga* (things used for bewitchment) out of the Natives. (It is this *wanga* which Natives fear so much, no matter what its form, for by it they believe a man can kill his enemies.)

"I recently saw the Father Superior of the X Mission (White Fathers), who considers that Mashapi and his followers are a real devil organisation. He had interviewed Mashapi, and he definitely vouched for the fact that Mashapi has the power to force Natives to surrender their *wanga*."

"At Ngumbo Mashapi had pointed out people when the whole village was assembled, saying: 'You have such and such *wanga*, and it is hidden in such and such a place. Go and find it, or dig it up.' In every case the person charged admitted the truth of the accusation, and, doing as directed, produced the *wanga*. Father told me that among other things thus produced were preserved pieces of human stomachs, human fingers, toes, intestines, eyes, and the navels of new-born babies.

How Charms are Discovered.

"It appears that with a mirror Mashapi is able to find the place where the *wanga* is concealed. The mirror shows him the way to the *wanga*. He turns it at different angles, before and behind him, and if the glass is dark he knows he is on the wrong road; but when he is on the right track, the glass clearly indicates the fact. Hence at V four men and five women were detected as possessors of *wanga*, much to the surprise and disgust of the other inhabitants.

"Mashapi has been fined at Kasama for denouncing people as killers. In one case he accused a man of having killed thirty people by bewitching, and the man admitted it. In every case the accused admit the charge. There was a very big case at Ngumbo tried at Manisa (Fort Rosebery), in which the accused was actually imprisoned. Whatever may be the merits of *wanga*, there is no doubt that every Native believes in it, and that the possessor can, through its power, harm his enemies, or cause their death. Mashapi has now been forbidden to indicate persons as having killed, in Fort Rosebery he was forbidden by the D.O. from working, but after the prohibition he actually conducted a search in

the messengers' lines, and right down by the Malisa stream among the rocks produced a horn, to which a messenger's wife was in the habit of taking daily a ration of *wali* (porridge). This was considered a most virulent *wanga*."

"[It would be. It might, either be the human-headed snake, *Mulombe*, or the dreaded two-headed crab, *Nkala*, during an inanimate period; or it might be a person, changed by *whori* into a horn until it suited the bewitcher to restore him to his natural shape.—Ed. "E.A."]

"Mashapi goes through a whole village, gets all the *wanga* out, makes a heap of it, which he either burns or sprinkles with a powder to render it harmless. On payment of threepence a man can get a little of this powder to render himself immune from maginations. Sometimes the threepences roll in well, but at other times he sells none; that, however, does not interfere with his zeal in divining, collecting and destroying *wanga*."

"This man has now worked all through the Wemba country, the Bangwenlu swamps, Chihuwe, and Ngumbo, besides this area, where he is still operating."

"One result, which the *boma* does not seem to have anticipated, is that an unusual amount of strife is being stirred up all over the country, for people detected of having possessed *wanga* are being set upon by others."

The Government Attitude.

"I asked a D.O. why, if a man admitted that he had killed people with his *wanga*, he could not be dealt with, and he replied that the *boma* could not recognise *wanga*—this despite the fact that it is a matter of universal belief that deaths are caused in this way. The D.O. said that this campaign of Mashapi's was harmless, that he could not be stopped, and that it must run its course like an epidemic. The Father Superior tells me that, though he does not believe in the powers of *wanga*, he does believe that Mashapi has the power, through the devil, to detect and produce the alleged *wanga*."

"Personally, I do not know what to make of it, but it is something more than a seven days' wonder. I do know that there have been several imitators, trading on the fear and credulity of the people, and it is a singular fact that these, except by threats and chancing their arms, have proved unable to detect. Mashapi is certain every time. He hails, I believe, from Tanganyika."

Brief comment is made under Matters of Moment.

Seychelles Currency Change.

THE GOVERNOR of the Seychelles has announced that he is preparing legislation for the purpose of linking the Colony's currency with sterling by means of a sterling exchange system.

Instead of notes being issued as promises to pay coin and being exchangeable for Indian rupees, the Treasurer will be obliged to issue notes in exchange for payment in sterling in London at the rate of 1s. 6d. a rupee and redeem them by paying sterling in London in exchange for notes in the Colony.

It is emphasised that this procedure will not cure the short supply of cash due to the trade depression, but it will facilitate the obtaining of cash in Seychelles for funds held abroad.

The holding of coin and notes in the currency reserve fund will now be unnecessary, and the whole of it will be invested with profit to the Government. It will be necessary to return to India the notes and coins now held, and to terminate the legal tender of Indian currency in Seychelles. The Mauritius Ordinance of last March has been accepted as a model for the new procedure.

The change is interesting in view of the currency discussions in Zanzibar, where, it is expected, the rupee will be abandoned in favour of the African shilling at an early date.—*Times* telegram.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Sisal Industry Survives

Thanks Partly to 21 Doctors!

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Major Conrad Walsh sometimes takes an impish delight in throwing a bone into the arena for the dogs to worry. I do not know whether his recent letter in your column was intended in that way or for more serious purposes: if the former, I am quite prepared to be one of the dogs; if the latter, I am afraid his letter is liable to be very misleading without a good deal of further elaboration.

Whilst the actual sisal growing is in various parts of East Africa, many of the head offices (i.e., the control) are in the United Kingdom, and it has, therefore, been found essential to have Committees both in London and in East Africa.

Major Walsh's list—in which he has really duplicated some of the Committees—shows that there are nine of these bodies in East Africa and fifteen in the U.K. Dealing with the functions of these Committees, I find that they arrange themselves as follows:—

The Organised East African Sisal Producers.

The Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association and the Kenya Sisal Association, which handle all questions affecting sisal in East Africa, and are regarded by the Governments as the mouthpiece of the industry.

Fundamental Research in East Africa.

The Amani Research Institute.—Engaged in long range research.

The Agricultural Departments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, all studying immediate research problems. I cannot imagine any of these countries agreeing that their Agricultural Department should not interest itself in sisal research.

Industrial Research.

Thanks very largely to the efforts of Major Walsh himself, Tanganyika and Kenya agreed to pool their resources (to a great extent) for the purpose of undertaking increased research work, both agricultural and industrial, and it was therefore necessary to form a Joint Committee to deal with the funds collected. I can well imagine the reply which would have been made if it had been suggested that the funds from one territory should have been administered by the other without the former having any say.

I have dealt with six of the nine bodies in East Africa, showing that there is no overlapping. Now for the remaining three.

Industrial Research.

The Kenya-Tanganyika Joint Sisal Committee consists of the Kenya Sisal Industry Committee and the Tanganyika Sisal Industry Committee. It deals with joint expenditure, and again there is no overlapping.

Taking the London end I find the Hard Fibres Section of the British Empire Producers' Organisation. This is really the London end of the Sisal Growers' Associations of Kenya and Tanganyika.

There is also the Sisal Grading Sub-Committee appointed by the Hard Fibres Section to try and arrive at an agreed scheme for grading, with instructions to report to the Hard Fibres Section. (This Committee disappears when its work is accomplished.)

The Customers of Sisal Growers.

The Rope, Twine & Net Manufacturers' Federation, and the Joint Committee of the Hard Fibres Section of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, and the Rope,

Twine & Net Manufacturers' Federation. Obviously it is a most sensible arrangement for producers to discuss questions concerning sisal with their customers.

Industrial Research in the United Kingdom.

London Sisal Cess Committee. (I believe this Committee is really called the Board of Trustees for Sisal Research.) It was formed at the request of the two Sisal Associations of Tanganyika and Kenya, to handle in the U.K. the funds sent over from East Africa for industrial research in the U.K. Someone must be responsible for this work.

The Sisal Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was very largely formed of the merchants handling sisal to act as a sub-committee dealing with freight questions raised with the Shipping Conference. "The Sisal Freight Committee" mentioned by Major Walsh is the same, unless he refers to the Sub-Committee appointed by the Section to go as delegates to the Conference Lines, owing to the fact that the Section itself is far too big; but the Sub-Committee has to report to the Section.

The Vegetable Fibres (not Hard Fibres) Committee of the Imperial Institute is a very large Committee considering all vegetable fibres from a scientific point of view, with all sorts of Government Departments represented on it. This Committee could hardly refuse to discuss sisal questions it brought before it by such bodies as the Admiralty.

I have now dealt with 17 of these Committees without coming across any overlapping.

This leaves:—

The Tanganyika Development Committee, which was, I believe, appointed by the Tanganyika Government to consider development in Tanganyika. It could hardly avoid including sisal in its work.

The Colonial Development Fund—the dispensers of money to assist Colonial development. Most producers are only too anxious to get applications before this body.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, one of the functions of which is to advise the gentlemen controlling the Colonial Development Fund of the suitability of granting money for schemes put before them.

The Joint East African Board, which, I understand, deals with sisal questions only at the request of their East African constituents. If the Board has interested itself in sisal it is presumably for that reason.

How the London Hemp Association and the Wool Research Association have interested themselves in sisal I do not know.

International Hard Fibres Committee.—I did not know there was such a Committee in definite being. I have read that it was proposed to form such a body, but have not heard of such action actually being taken.

I think I have written enough to show that, far from the first 21 of these Committees being "excessences," they go to show that the sisal industry of East Africa has really thoroughly organised itself in a way that other East African industries might well follow.

The remaining three are the ones last dealt with in this letter, about the actual interest in sisal (of two of which) I am very doubtful.

Horshearn,

Sussex.

Yours faithfully,

CAMPBELL B. HAUSBURG.

[As Major Walsh will have left London by air for East Africa before the above letter appears in print, a proof was sent to him by permission of Mr. Hausburg. Major Walsh has replied:—

"With that charm of old-world courtesy which comes so easily to him Mr. Campbell B. Hausburg, aware of the fact that I am leaving by air this week for East Africa, has done me the honour of permitting me to study in advance a copy of the above letter. To him I readily acknowledge this act of civility, and to you, sir, may I express my keen appreciation of the kindly hospitality you offer us in your tiller-ward!

"Before the ink is dry on this issue I shall have left for East Africa, and in the limited interval I have not the time for a detailed examination of the deification of the various suckers now battenning on the sisal industry.

"In brief, the only outstanding issue is this—and let there be no confusion on this subject: Do these various and numerous Committees overlap, or do they not? Lord Cranworth, in his letter, definitely agrees as to overlapping.

Mr. Hausburg on the other hand, takes the opposite view when he states: 'I have now dealt with seventeen of these Committees without coming across any overlapping.'"

Major Walsh Replies

To Lord Cranworth.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I am exceedingly sorry to see from your issue to-day that I have inadvertently bruised Lord Cranworth.

Whatever views one may hold on the excessive committee-mongering now so much the vogue, none can deny the ready assistance Lord Cranworth has always given in helping to adjust any genuine East African grievance, and whilst he sits in his watch tower we are very confident that he will see to it that the mesh-work of Committees and Sub-Committees, etc., will not be permitted to obscure the real issue in so far as it is concerned.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.3.

CONRAD L. WALSH.

Protecting African Game.

Views of a N. Rhodesian Farmer.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—May I reply to "Zambezia"?

Yes, most of the crop raiders can be scared off with shot; but they never give warning as to what night they are coming along to raid, and even farmers want to sleep at night.

The heifer was killed in daylight and the calves were mauled in daylight; one cheetah was shot, the others got away.

People of little experience, by talking of properly guarding crops, prove their want of experience. But that is not the point, which is: why protect outside the game reserves or zoos the animals that do the damage? That policy only adds to the risks and cost of production. The animals I mentioned are of no use, except that the land is good eating and the cheetah has a pretty skin.

I can assure "Zambezia" that I do not make a mistake between a cheetah and a leopard. I have spooed and tracked too much.

Yours faithfully,

Northern Rhodesia.

H. O. G.

Marks Made by Biting Snakes

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In answer to the query of "Rufiji" contained in *East Africa* for November 8, 1934, p. 169, might I say that no African non-poisonous snake has movable fangs?

When a non-venomous species strikes, there are, therefore, no isolated pairs of punctures, but neither would there be when a person got a full bite from a very large, venomous boomslang (*Dispholidus typus*) whose venom-conducting teeth are situated posteriorly in the maxillary series. It is comparatively rarely that even a venomous snake has the opportunity to make a good pattern on a human being; either clothing on the leg or a hurriedly withdrawn hand results in laceration of the skin.

For good diagrams of the patterns of ideal bites by various types of poisonous and harmless snakes, I would refer "Rufiji" to figure 7 on p. 10 of the English translation of Calmette's "Venoms, Venomous Animals and Antivenomous Serum-Therapeutics" (John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, London, 1908).

Cambridge,

Yours faithfully,

Massachusetts, U.S.A. ARTHUR LOVERIDGE.

The East African Group.

A Reader's Interesting Survey.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The Chairman of the East African Group in London must have created something like a record by issuing his report on the work of the Group during the year 1934 so promptly that *East Africa* was able to print it in its issue of January 10.

That precedent might be followed by other bodies, so many of which seem to overlook the value of a speedy rendering of account of their work. Practically all your subscribers will have read a report which is so absolutely up-to-date; many would skip it or skim lightly through it if it had been delayed for a few months. For that reason I can never understand why public bodies and Government Departments are so often dilatory in this matter.

The Group has done well, and has evidently great powers for good. Moreover, the calibre of the speakers who address the Group month by month shows that those powers are recognised.

To me one of the most striking facts mentioned in the report is that attendance of the monthly meetings averaged more than 80, whereas the membership at the close of that period was exactly 100. I know that non-members are invited to meetings, but it is nevertheless an achievement that the average monthly attendance should represent 80% of the membership.

It is good to learn that Sir William Furse has consented to stand for election as Chairman. The willingness of the late Director of the Imperial Institute to undertake the duties of that office is a compliment to the Group, and an earnest to East Africans that an enduring edifice will be built upon the foundations which have been so soundly laid.

St. James's St.,

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1.

"OBSERVER."

Naboth's Vineyard.

A Comparison for Uganda.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Discussing the resolution in favour of Closer Union passed by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa—on which Uganda is not represented—a writer in *Uganda* has made an unfortunate comparison between that Protectorate and Naboth's vineyard. Naboth, it will be remembered, did not score by standing aloof, although this does not justify the royal acquisition of his vineyard.

But since the comparison has been made, how does Uganda think it can gain by standing aloof from the Associated Chambers? Deliberate abstinence from participation in such a round-table conference, where it would always be free, after debate, to vote against what it did not like, seems to be courting disaster. Moreover, it means that Uganda's business men—among whom are some of unquestionable capacity, demanding to be bracketed with the best in the neighbouring territories—are withholding their contribution from the common stocks. They must know that Closer Union is inevitable. Then let them begin without further delay to make their contribution to it.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1.

"EX AFRICA."

Joint East African Board.

To whom is it Responsible?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—To what extent is the Joint East African Board advisory to the Colonial Office?

Several times I have noticed such a claim in the Press, and our local paper, when recently reporting an address to the Sussex Branch of the Royal Empire Society by Sir John Sandeman-Allen, Chairman of the Board, stated that he claimed to have returned only recently "from a semi-official visit as chairman of the Joint East African Advisory Board to the Colonial Office, to East Africa." The ordinary reader would gather from such words that the Colonial Office looks to the Joint East African Board as its main source, or at least one of its main sources of guidance on East African affairs.

Surely that cannot be so. I have followed the Board's work for years through the monthly reports in your own columns, and while it is obvious that the Executive Council constantly forward suggestions and resolutions to the Colonial Secretary, and occasionally (perhaps once a year) meets the Minister and his senior officials in conference, it does not seem to me that this obviously useful organisation can be fairly described as "The Joint East African Advisory Board to the Colonial Office."

If the Colonial Office wants guidance on matters of which the Board has special knowledge, it would perhaps invite an expression of opinion. But I suppose that the Office would be no more and no less ready to ask the guidance of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, or any other reputable body.

It is important to East Africans to know whether the Board considers that its first function is to advise the Colonial Office, or to sift and co-ordinate East African views. In other words, to whom does the Board consider itself primarily responsible? Is it to the Colonial Office or to the unofficial public of East Africa? I had thought from the happenings of the past year or two that the first attachment was to the territories. Now comes this claim to be advisory to the Colonial Office. East Africans should know exactly where they stand.

Yours faithfully,

Brighton.

R. WATTS.

Justice for Kenya Africans.

Will Kenya's Critics Please Note?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—We read in some sections of the Press a good deal about the so-called farce of justice where Africans come up against Kenya settlers. None of those papers has, I think, noticed the recent case of the five Samburu, who were charged with the brutal and unprovoked murder in Laikipia in 1931 of Mr. T. C. Powys, a young settler.

The accused were prosecuted by the Crown, of course, and the Crown case was carefully and ably presented. The Judge sat with European assessors, and the conclusion reached at the end was that there was a doubt as to the guilt of the Natives, and of that doubt they enjoyed the benefit.

If they, or any of them, really were guilty, their discharge will be taken by the Natives as a sign of incomprehensible weakness—for the tribe most certainly knows whether they were responsible or not. Still, the Judge was unquestionably right to take that risk. My point is that the case stands

out as a magnificent example of judicial justice at its best. It shows that if the law is applied as often as it needs must, from being subjected to any frequently unsuitable law, they also benefit by it when our ideas so ordain, and that vindictiveness simply does not enter into our administration of justice.

Some of those who delight to suggest that British African administration is tantamount to oppression might ponder this case. Better, they might be honest enough to speak and write about it.

Stratham,
London, S.W.

Yours faithfully,

JNO. B. EVANS.

"Stampeding" Elephants.

Mr. John Boyes Explains.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Some little time ago you published a letter from me on the subject of elephants, but unfortunately the use of the word "charging" instead of "stampeding" altered the meaning of my argument.

What I meant was that there was very little danger from stampeding elephants, but a great deal in a charging elephant. In the case of the former, elephants (or any other game for that matter) get in a panic to get away from some coming danger; in the case of the latter, a charging elephant has made up his mind to get you, and if you don't get him, he will get you.

Nairobi,

Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN BOYES.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

Kisumu Aerodrome.

"Kisumu possesses the finest landing ground in Africa."
—From a well-known Kakamega prospector.

Kenya's Invisible Exports.

"Why should Lord Francis Scott have laid such emphasis in his speech in the Kenya Legislative Council on the claim that the £2,000,000 of agricultural exports from the Colony represent its sole income to pay for the £3,000,000 Budget expenditure? He must know that there is an invisible export in connection with mining developments alone which is now at the rate of well over £1,000,000 per annum. Capital is being imported into Kenya for mining at that rate at least—and mainly expended in the country on salaries, wages, local produce of all kinds, railway and Customs duties, etc. That is a very important economic (and budgetary) factor, which surely demanded mention in the speech of the unofficial leader."—From an ex-official member of the Kenya Legislative Council.

Trade and Professional Licences.

"Let us in Kenya preserve our sense of proportion in discussing the Budget. I think every non-official in the Colony agrees with you that the Government has been very foolish to provide for greater expenditure of public money in 1935 than in 1934. Far worse than the financial factor—which after all involves only a small additional amount—is the psychological effect of this evidence that the authorities still do not understand the temper of the country. A reduction, even if small, would have been accepted as proof of a determination to face facts. The old truth that a man who spends 10s. 6d. out of a pound which he has earned is solvent, whereas he who budgets for an outlay of 20s. 6d. must come to grief, is still ignored by our Government—which, of course, means the Colonial Office, since it is there that the final decisions are made. Though I agree, therefore, that the Budget must be resisted, I think it absurd to clamour, as is being done in certain circles here at present, against the plan to raise £50,000 in 1935 under the Trade and Professional Licences Ordinance. That tax was proposed by the commercial community; and the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce then estimated that it would yield £112,000 in a full year! That is much more than double the amount which the Government now calls upon the tax to provide."—From an old settler.

Mr. T. Campbell Black

As a Speech-Maker.

MR. T. CAMPBELL BLACK, the Kenya settler and aviator, who partnered Mr. C. W. A. Scott in winning the air race to Australia, was, with Mr. Scott, the guest of honour of the Royal Empire Society at luncheon on Thursday last.

Sir John Chancellor, Acting Chairman of Council, of the Society, who presided, said that Mr. Black had crammed a wonderful measure of adventure into his short life. While in his teens he had served in the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Air Force; after demobilisation he went to Kenya to shoot and farm; he had started Wilson Airways, for whom he made many record flights, and had fourteen times flown between London and East Africa; he was pilot to the Prince of Wales during his 1930 visit to East Africa; and in two successive years had won the Mansfield Robinson flying trophy awarded in East Africa for the most meritorious flight of the twelve months. Then, to crown all, Mr. Scott and he had down the 11,300 miles between Suffolk and Melbourne in 70 hrs. 30 mins.

Though briefer than any other speaker, Mr. Black certainly made the speech of the day, skilfully blending humour with appeal, while all he said was permeated with modesty. The speech would have done credit to one who had behind him a long experience of such functions, and was a real achievement for a man who had practically never spoken in public until a few weeks ago.

The duty of a major speaker, he said, was to carry the main burden, and he was glad Mr. Scott had made the chief speech and told the Royal Empire Society exactly what its duty was. (Laughter.)

He was very glad to see some of his Kenya friends present, for what had been said regarding the need for swifter air services to Australia applied with equal force to Africa. The trouble with his partner was that he would put Australia first. He (Mr. Black), knowing Africa pretty well, was sure that it needed at least as good a service as Australia. Africa demanded quicker communications, quicker than those now foreshadowed by the Government. Nothing could contribute more potently to Empire unity than the acceleration of air services.

The Need for Speed.

It was no good for England to sit back and say: "Well, the fastest machine won the Australia air race; British designers and operators are better than anyone else. In two years"—think of it, the speedy time of two years!—"communications will be speeded up to—what? To a pace slower than can now be achieved!"

We must do better than that. This must not be a freak flight, but regarded as an indication of the sort of regular flight which could be done to Australia, and every Dominion and Colony. It was absurd to think that in two years the Empire air man would take a week to Australia—double the time some of the competitors in this air race took. Great Britain was already ten years behind in civil aviation. If she waited two years, she might be 30 years behind. (Laughter.)

"On the ship on the way back we read the comments on the flight by people in high places and by the British Press. Almost all said that it was not as a result of the race, but as part of previous policy, that the transit time from England to Australia was to be reduced from the ridiculous time of 14 days to the equally ridiculous time in two years of a week. It was absurd that the race should have taught nothing. The right thing would be to plan to get to Australia in a day, and to do it regularly in two days. (Laughter and applause.)

"My partner, Charles Scott," concluded Mr. Black, "made a brilliant speech; but he does not speak half as well as he can fly." (Loud applause.)

Colonel F. C. Shelmardine, Director-General of Civil Aviation, said that the Mother Country must look to the Colonies for assistance in the organisation of Empire air routes, and was not looking in vain. Mr. Black always made provocative speeches on the subject of speed (laughter), but he knew perfectly well that drastic changes could not be made offhand, and that the authorities were as impressed as he with the necessity of speed; but they remembered that the Australia air race was fixed for the best month in the whole year, taking the route as a whole; that there was a limit to what passengers would stand in air transport; that ground organisation must be improved to permit night flying and make possible travel during 20 hours of the 24; and that meteorological services must be extended.

East African Currency

Official Repudiation of Devaluation.

SIR JOSEPH BYRNE, Governor of Kenya, in a speech last week at the Mombasa Trade Exhibition, read a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which said:—

"I am given to understand from responsible quarters that rumours are abroad in Kenya to the effect that proposals for a devaluation of the East African currency are being seriously considered. There is also, I understand, some evidence that these rumours are having the effect of discouraging investment in Kenya, and in view of this I suggest that you take a suitable opportunity of giving a definite contradiction.

"In any public statement you wish to make I think you should say that His Majesty's Government would not contemplate having recourse to any step of this kind without attaching too much importance to the result. You should make it clear that the information comes from me, and that I have repeated it to you in view of the reported discouraging effect on investment."

The Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed:—

"This announcement has somewhat surprised the country, as, apart from spasmodic correspondence in the Press, there has been no evidence that the protagonists of devaluation are more active, or that they are increasing in number, though it is believed that the minority report of the Economic Development Committee, which has not yet been published, suggests an unbiased examination of the currency problem in relation to improved commodity prices."

In the same speech Sir Joseph Byrne contested the view that the country was "down and out." On the contrary, he said, he was sufficiently an optimist to believe that far from being in a parlous condition, Kenya was on the threshold of a slow and certain economic advance. What was wanted was quiet faith in the Colony's recuperative capacity. The Governor considered that the trend of trade was moving in the direction of recovery, and pointed out that statistics in respect of the imports and exports of Kenya and Uganda showed a substantial favourable balance of trade amounting in 1933 to £2,600,000, while the Customs revenue for the past year was likely to show that the Government's conservative estimate of £600,000 had been exceeded, and that the 1933 receipts had been increased by £25,000.

Italo-France Boundary Agreement.

An important *communiqué* setting out details of the agreement reached between Signor Mussolini and M. Laval, Minister for Foreign Affairs in France, has been issued by the Italian Government.

The statement says that the rectifications of the French frontiers in Libya and Eritrea are as follows: "The frontier separating Libya from French West Africa is determined with a line which, starting from Tummo, joins the western frontier of the Sudan. The area of this new Italian territory is about 54,000 square miles.

In the case of the Eritrean boundary, the new frontier will be rectified by a line running between Der Elous, on the coast of the Red Sea, and Daadato, on the Wehme Torrent. This rectification gives to Italy a tract of coast fronting the Straits of Bah el Mandeb. France also recognises Italian sovereignty over the Island of Doumerah.

The two Governments have also agreed that Italy shall participate in the work of the Jibouti-Addis Ababa railway. Italy has acquired 2,300 shares in the undertaking, and although these shares will not give her control, they will enable her to have a share in its administration.

It is anticipated that the Government Office buildings in Lusaka will be ready for occupation by May.

Good Educational Work.

Great Progress in Uganda.

PEOPLE in other territories in East Africa who are interested in Native education will read the latest Uganda Education Report (Government Printer, Entebbe, ss.) with envy, for that Protectorate has advanced further than they, but they will also read it with profit.

Credit is given, of course, to the missionaries for having started education and for having been responsible for most of it up to the present day. It is not, however, so generally recognised that credit must be given to the Phelps Stokes Commission of 1924 for convincing Government that it must take a direct part in the difficult problem and task of education. That fact is clearly stated in this report.

The arguments of that Commission led to the registration of trained teachers who have passed certain Government tests. There were none in 1924 or a year later; 21 were registered in 1926, 21 in 1927, and so on until 1933, when 685 were registered, bringing the total on the register to 2,172.

See what this has made possible: besides 5,620 sub-grade schools, with 229,582 pupils, there are 105 elementary schools, with 18,012 pupils, 27 schools with 1,521 pupils, and eight junior secondary schools, with 263 pupils. On top of this is Makerere College, which has 17 pupils, and 4,600 pupils attending special, normal and technical schools. These could not be efficiently conducted without the teachers. There are five grant-aided mission normal schools for the training of Grade A female teachers.

The Financial Factor.

Another important factor is finance. The estimated Government expenditure was £74,314, representing 5.45% of the total estimated revenue. There is also a very considerable sum accruing from Native administrations, some of which impose a special education tax, and a great unspecified sum from mission funds. In these three ways, some of which the Natives are themselves, of course, substantial contributors, the people of Uganda are receiving a remarkably generous quota of education. It should be noted that these figures include the comparatively small amounts allotted to the education of the European, Indian and Goan children.

Growing out of the technical, agricultural and other practical education which is now provided arises the following:—

It is becoming more and more evident that a successful system of African education can only be evolved if all Departments concerned with the general advance and welfare of the African are working in the very closest co-operation. The Department of Education may fairly be compared to a wireless transmitting station for which the programme is supplied by the technical Departments; its efficiency will be judged by the quality of the reception and its effects in producing results.

In Uganda excellent co-operation exists between the Department of Education and all Departments, those brought into the closest contact being the Provincial Administration, the Departments of Agriculture and Veterinary Services and the Medical Department. It is pleasing to place on record how much the Department owes not only to the heads of those Departments, but to individual officers who have ungrudgingly given all the assistance in their power to the cause of education. The success which has followed the formation of a special educational division of the Agricultural Department with a Superintendent of Agricultural Education may, it is hoped, lead to similar developments in regard to the veterinary and other services.

The agricultural courses for teachers at the Agricultural Department training centres continue to be most popular. Great credit is due to the officers in charge, who not only make the courses of great interest, but have

spared no pains to provide games and amusements for the students when not occupied in class work, in practical work.

Co-education, which has proved so successful at Achimota, has been started, and a few young girls have been accepted at King's College, Bugo, an experiment which appears to be developing satisfactorily, and which will be watched with interest.

It is unfortunate that lack of funds precludes the development of the use of the cinema as an aid to educational effort. Projectors are in use in a few schools, but plans for a much-needed inter-territorial film library have not materialised.

The arrangements for the education of European children are not yet adequate, but are slowly improving; those for the Indian and Goan children are more satisfactory.

The diagrams and graphs with which this report is illustrated are exceedingly helpful.

Forestry in Kenya.

OWING to drought and economic depression, 1933 was the worst year in the history of the Kenya Forest Department, but 3,650 acres of new plantations were nevertheless successfully established, including 990 acres of pencil cedar, 274 of other indigenous trees, 1,040 of exotic softwoods, 281 of exotic hardwoods, and 1,063 of fuel plantations. The Department's plantations now total 41,000 acres.

Drought considerably increased fire hazard; there were 116 outbreaks, as compared with 20 in 1932. Of these 15 were due to railway engines, 25 to honey hunters and the like, and 96 to contractors and saw-millers of Departmental employes; the origin of the remainder was not discovered.

Owing to the continued economic depression many of the saw-mills remained closed or partially so, but there was, nevertheless, a slight improvement to 643,864 cubic feet in the amount of round timber sold from Forest Reserves. Organisation in the timber trade is stated to be badly needed, in order that the public may obtain a reliable supply in standard sizes and grades and in uniform condition at steady prices; the Co-operative Society should prove a powerful factor in attaining this end. Moreover, only through some such central organisation can permanent export be developed.

Some progress was made in the export trade. Shipments of pencil cedar slats slightly increased, and promising investigations by the Forest Products Research Laboratory in England are expected to assist this trade. With the camphor (*Ocotea usambarensis*) sent home the previous year the Laboratory conducted further tests, and arranged some commercial trials, including the interior fittings of a post office in Kensington.

Arrangements were made for the shipment in 1934 of a further large experimental consignment of East African olive (*Olea hochstetteri*, or *misharagi*) for conversion to strip and block flooring, and, as East Africa has recorded, this wood has since been used in the new London Chamber of Commerce building. It is also used in the new Law Courts in Nairobi, and there are hopes of establishing a firm market for this fine, though rather refractory timber. Preliminary tests are also being made on three species of *Podocarpus*.

Besides fires caused by drought, and the economic depression, there are also the old enemies of living animals, from elephants to rats. Buffalo have been a particular nuisance in cypress plantations in some places, and bushbuck, waterbuck and duikers have been a serious hindrance to planting of *mulubi*, *muiri*, blackwood and *mulgalla*.

An Addis Ababa correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes: "Officers on a merchantman which called recently at Mogadishu informed me that they saw tanks, guns, and cases of rifles and ammunition landed at the wharf, while French merchants who visited Massawa, in Eritrea, a few weeks ago tell of similar military preparations there. They further assert that the size of the air force at Massawa is surprising. Abyssinian spies state that roads are being built in both the Italian territories to the Abyssinian borders."

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"Successful experiments have been carried out in radio telephony between England and Kenya."—*Sir Kingsley Wood, Postmaster-General, in a New Year's message.*

"Abide with me—General Gordon's favourite hymn—always precedes the National Anthem at official ceremonies in Khartoum."—*A correspondent writing in the "Birmingham Post."*

"The prevention of soil erosion is now recognised as being one of the most important agricultural problems in many parts of the world."—*Mr. F. A. Stockdale, writing in the "Empire Cotton Growing Review."*

"It is one of life's mysteries why Empire tobacco growers, subsidised by 2s. a lb. preference, still have to accept 6d. or 7d. a lb. for our leaf ex warehouse in Great Britain."—*The Hon. T. M. Partridge, addressing the Nyasaland Tobacco Growers' Association in Blantyre.*

"The idea underlying the design of the Church of the African Martyrs in Ndola was a construction which would not fall below the fast-developing standards of the town-dwelling African, but which for its decoration should draw upon the best expression of African culture as we see it round us."—*From "Central Africa."*

"I do not want the boys of this college to be clerks, or policemen, or whatever it may be, for six days in the week and Catholics on the seventh, but to be Christians every day, and all the better clerks, etc., on that account."—*The Rev. Father Hughes, speaking on Speech Day at St. Mary's College, Kisubi, Uganda.*

"A Thomson's gazelle can maintain a burst of 30 m.p.h. for a considerable time; giraffe, buffalo and ostrich become winded after a comparatively short period of travel, at 35 m.p.h.; an elephant's normal gait is at 3.5 m.p.h., but when charging they may travel at 20 m.p.h."—*Mr. E. G. Boulenger, writing in the "Observer."*

"I recently received from the District Commissioner at Malindi a letter stamped with his office seal which bore the impression, 'British East Africa Company, Malindi.' I suggest that that seal might be relegated to the Coryndon Museum, and a new one issued."—*Major Robertson-Eustace, addressing the Kenya Legislative Council.*

"Just about five years ago I stood before a great congregation of Africans in Northern Rhodesia, and spoke to them through four different interpreters, successively. If you think you have the gift of simple, direct, lucid speech, you should try that experience! It is very self-revealing and humbling."—*The Rev. W. J. Noble, in a broadcast address.*

"The advances which have been made in our knowledge of tropical diseases are hailed with jubilation, but there is a tendency to exaggerate their practical value. It is undoubtedly true that preventive and therapeutic measures have made the tropics far safer for the white man, but our success in dealing with the health of the indigenous population has not progressed in an equal ratio."—*Dr. J. H. Sequeira, writing in "The East African Medical Journal."*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

235.—Dr. Aylmer William May, C.M.G., M.A., M.D.



Copyright "East Africa."

Dr. May, who has become almost a tradition in the two Rhodesias, was born in County Kilkenny, and his speech still bears upon him. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and after a year in the Transvaal as Government Bacteriologist, became in 1908 Principal Medical Officer in Northern Rhodesia, a post which he held with distinction for twenty years, in that period endearing himself to the community, both official and unofficial. His language, if occasionally unorthodox, was ever direct, and it may truly be said that he has "a wobby with him."

On his retirement from Northern Rhodesia, he was quickly snapped up by the Rhodesia Railways to be their Principal Medical Officer, a tribute to his reputation. Although now residing in Bulawayo, he pays periodical visits to his old haunts, for they too are served by the railway system which he now adorns. Thus he keeps touch with his many old friends, few of whom can have known a more popular medico. He is still an ardent golfer.

His war service has been extensive, including South Africa from 1900 to 1902, and the Great War from the outbreak to the Armistice. In the latter he was summoned from Northern Rhodesia to the Western Front for special work on wound infection.

PERSONALIA.

Lady Evelyn Cobbold has left for East Africa.

Sir Lionel and Lady Smith-Gordon have arrived home from America.

Mr. S. M. H. Tilbrook has left Kampala for Cape Town on a short holiday.

Mr. W. S. Kingsford is, we hear, leaving England again for Kenya next month.

Mr. Mervyn Ray and his daughter have returned to Kenya from their visit to England.

Dr. F. Charlesworth will leave London in a few days for a month's holiday in Estoril.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Robbins, of the Police, are back again in Uganda after their leave.

Sir Miles Lampson, High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, has arrived back in Cairo.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden have just concluded a brief visit to Addis Ababa.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Wright, of the Survey Department, will leave Uganda early in February.

Mr. W. H. Hale has been appointed District Officer of the Trans-Nzoia district of Kenya.

Sir Harold Kittermaster, the Governor, has become Patron of the Nyasaland Golf Union.

Mr. C. McMahon, Deputy Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika Territory, is now on leave.

Mr. J. S. Crossley has been appointed an assistant general manager of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

Mr. Leslie Tester, M.C., has been appointed Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs in Zanzibar.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hilton, well-known residents in Tanganyika, have celebrated their silver wedding.

Mr. A. J. Findlay, Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar, left England last week on his return from leave.

Mr. R. Ryken, Consul-General for the Netherlands, is back again in Kampala after his leave overseas.

Mr. L. E. Hough, who was with Imperial Airways in Uganda, is now their station superintendent in Alexandria.

On his return from leave Mr. Dauncey Tongue has proceeded to Hoima, where he has relieved Mr. Crosse Crosse.

Major F. A. B. Nicholl, O.B.E., Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika, left London last week for Dar es Salaam.

Sir Wallis Budge, the Egyptologist, who died recently, left estate of the gross value of £43,856, with net personality of £43,451.

Mr. W. J. Searles, the Southern Rhodesian tobacco leaf expert, is sailing for South Africa on January 25.

We regret to learn of the death in Hospital last week of Mrs. Mackay, wife of Dr. A. G. Mackay, of Gulu, Uganda.

Sir Edward Cook, Governor of the National Bank of Egypt, recently paid a visit to Khartoum from Cairo, travelling both ways by air.

Sir Donald Cameron recently left England to return to Nigeria. The eye trouble from which he has suffered has yielded to treatment.

Mrs. J. E. P. Robertson lectured to the East of Scotland Beekeepers' Association in Edinburgh last week on "Native Bee-Keeping in Kenya."

Mr. W. E. Jenkins, the popular London partner of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co., and Mrs. Jenkins are outward-bound on a visit to East Africa.

Mr. S. M. Langan O'Keefe, the new High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, left Cape Town on Monday to take up his new appointment.

Colonel Denys Reitz, author of one of the best books on the East African Campaign, has been appointed Minister for Agriculture in the Union of South Africa.

Lady Codrington, flying from Cashel to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, dropped a handbag containing money. It fell on farm lands, and she recovered it within 24 hours.

Mr. Ernest Wright, addressing a recent public meeting in Nakuru, appealed to his audience when he described the Budget as "guesstimates" rather than "estimates."

Sir Edward Grigg, former Governor of Kenya, is to preside at the annual festival of the United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants' Association on March 22.

Mr. Alexander MacIntyre, managing director of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., accompanied by Miss MacIntyre, is making one of his periodic visits to the Sudan.

Mrs. H. W. D. Pollock, wife of Mr. Pollock, the Tanganyika District Officer, and daughter of Sir Philip and Lady Reckett, gave birth to a daughter last week in Chichester.

Major-General Robert Augustus Carew Hunt, who died in Sidmouth last week, served in the Ethiopian Expedition of 1867, arriving just after the capture of Magdala.

Sir Harry McGowan, Chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, who has long been interested in East Africa, and Lady McGowan left England last week for South Africa.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. J. A. T. Walters, of Mukweli Farm, Southern Rhodesia, who was formerly Land Settlement Officer in the High Commissioner's Office in London.

Mr. Justice H. Hearne, who served for so many years in Uganda, and who is now a Puisne Judge in Tanganyika, left England last week for Dar es Salaam, accompanied by Mrs. Hearne.

Major C. L. Walsh, who left Croydon yesterday by air for East Africa, expects to return about the end of February. He is accompanied by Mr. Landale, also of Messrs. Matheson & Co.

Mr. W. T. Storm, Postmaster-General in Northern Rhodesia, has returned from leave, and Mr. T. R. Jenkinson, Assistant Postmaster-General, has been acting in his absence, has gone on leave.

Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika, and Mrs. Mitchell reached London on Monday. Mr. Mitchell is suffering from bilharzia, and will have to undergo treatment.

The death of General Gordon in Khartoum fifty years ago will be commemorated in Westminster Abbey by a special service and sermon on Sunday next, January 20, at 3 p.m. Dr. Dearnley will preach.

Mr. C. A. Bartlett, secretary-manager of the Zanzibar Clove Growers' Association, has arrived in this country to discuss the re-organisation of the clove industry with the Colonial Office and other interested parties.

Mr. C. P. Lewis, a Rhodesian Rhodes scholar, who has gone up to Oxford this week, is the first Rhodes scholar to be also the son of a Rhodes scholar. His father is Minister for Justice in Southern Rhodesia.

Captain H. E. Schwartz, the elected member of the Kenya Legislative Council, will leave England on January 30, and Genoa a week later, to return to Nairobi. His friends will be glad to hear that he is in greatly improved health.

We regret to hear of the death in Salisbury Hospital at the age of 78 of Mr. John Eastwood, who was well known to Cecil Rhodes, and was formerly manager of Rhodes's estate, "Macfarlane," near Kimberley. He saw service in the Boer War.

Lady Byrne recently presented the prizes at the Girls' Secondary School in Nairobi. The Governor made a speech, saying that the modern ailment, boredom, must be fought against by removing the causes—insufficient interests and insufficient work.

The Hon. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has been visiting Livingstone, where he stayed at Government House, and had opportunities for meeting the leading officials and the unofficial members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

Mr. J. P. Caddick presided at the Old Kentonian Dinner held in London last week. Letters of good wishes were read from Mr. W. Jesse, founder and late headmaster of the School, and from Mr. Cramb, the present headmaster. Mr. Caddick proposed the toast of "The School," and Mr. P. J. Gill that of "Kenya Colony."

Mr. D. Brumage, the Kenya Agricultural Officer, who did such good work while in charge over the Lumbwa district last year, is expected to leave in South Africa.

When Major Cavendish-Bentinck went to Mombasa recently to address a public meeting on the financial position, Mr. Atkinson, who took the chair, referring to the speaker's criticism in the Legislative Council of the Treasurer of the Colony, said "Mr. Walsh is held in high esteem in Mombasa as a very honourable gentleman."

Among the outward-bound passengers for Kenya by the s.s. "Madura" are Archdeacon H. Bowers, Mr. P. J. H. Coldham, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. G. Dunkerley, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McD. Elliott, Archdeacon Owen, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Playfair, Lady Pyers Mostyn, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Rowsell, Mr. E. Pakenham Walsh, and Mr. H. P. Pakenham Walsh.

The death is announced of Dr. K. G. Fraser, who for the past 14 years had served as a medical missionary at Lui, in the Southern Sudan. After retiring from the Army in 1919, he joined the C.M.S., and with his wife left for Lui, in which area he did excellent work, opening out schools and dispensaries, including a leper colony. Widespread sympathy will be felt for his wife, who was with him in Lui when he died.

Mr. Arthur Francis Procter, C.A., son of the late Sir Henry Procter and Lady Procter, of 30 Princes Gardens, S.W.7, and Miss Adria Margaret Acland, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Acland, of Devonshire, were yesterday married in London. The first part of the honeymoon will be spent in Italy, and on January 25 the bride and bridegroom (who is a director of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd.) will leave Brindisi by Imperial Airways for East Africa. They will visit Uganda, Kenya, Zanzibar and Tanganyika, and return to England early in March.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Vivian Oury, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Libert Oury of Weybridge, to Miss Mary Cecelia Vincent, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarke Vincent, also of Weybridge. Mr. Oury, Snr., has been primarily responsible for the development of the territory of the Mozambique Company, for the port works at Beira, railway progress in her hinterland, and the building of the Zambezi Bridge, and his son, who has likewise travelled widely in Portuguese East Africa and Nyasaland, is devoting himself to the service of the same territories.

When Mr. J. L. Bruce, M.L.C., for North-Eastern Rhodesia, recently met his constituents at a meeting in Fort Jameson over which Major G. R. Jeffrey presided, he urged representation in London by a good business in order to push Northern Rhodesian tobacco, which was not making the progress in the Mother Country which it deserved, simply because it was nobody's business to bring it to the public and trade notice. A resolution proposed by Mr. H. L. Goodhart, the late Legislative Councillor for the area, "that there should be no partition of Northern Rhodesia" was carried unanimously.

Death of Mr. F. R. Cana:

In common with the rest of the continent, East Africa has lost a loyal and devoted friend in Mr. Frank Richardson Cana, who died last week at the age of 69. He was for eighteen years on *The Times*, to the Foreign and Imperial Department of which he was attached, his special sphere being matters African, on which he was a recognised authority. A great deal of the help which *The Times* has given to Eastern Africa, to which we made editorial reference only last week, came from the inspiration of Mr. Cana.

He was for 34 years a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; a Past President of and leading influence in the Kosmos Club; a walking Who's Who on African and general exploration personalities; and he never seemed at a loss to place any man who had done anything, in however humble a sphere. His brain was a wonderful storehouse of accurate information, and even in his last years personal details seemed to be always instantaneously available. He will be much missed.

Memorial to Two Gallant Pilots.

A memorial to Lieutenant-Commander Glen Kidston and Captain "Topy" Gladstone is being erected on the Tantsiesberg Mountains in South Africa, where both pilots lost their lives nearly four years ago. The memorial will take the form of a large pillar of granite, surmounted by a sun-reflector which will be visible for many miles, and which will serve as a warning to other pilots to avoid the spot on which they crashed. Around the reflector a large shape of an aeroplane will be picked out in granite and painted white.

Helping German Missionaries.

Dr. J. H. Oldham, secretary of the International Missionary Council, made an appeal to the Missionary Council of the Church of England last week on behalf of German missions abroad, which, he said, were facing catastrophe as a result of the restrictions on exchange whereby the export of currency from Germany had been curtailed. The total sum raised for German missions annually was £330,000, of which £230,000 was spent on salaries, which had now been cut by 50%. Since July there had been a considerable restriction in monies sent to the missions; in November only £700 had been sent out, and as far as they knew nothing had been sent in December. It was quite clear that it was impossible to look for collective support for German missions from outside their country, but it had been suggested that missionary societies might contribute towards an emergency fund to mitigate the immediate hardship by means of loans, the first to cover an emergency period of six or twelve months. The approach so far had only been to the larger societies, whose response had been encouraging.

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 December—

N. Rhodesia.—Medical Officer, Mr. A. J. Board, M.B., Ch.B.
Zanzibar.—Assistant Administrator General, Mr. J. Bennetts

Recent transfers and promotions include—
Mr. S. W. T. Lee, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., Senior Health Officer, Uganda, to be Senior Medical Officer, Zanzibar.

Miss B. G. Allardes, Senior Health Visitor, to be Matron, Medical Department, Tanganyika.

Mr. W. F. Baldock, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to be Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tanganyika.

Mr. H. G. Beverton, Assistant Inspector of Police, to be Inspector of Police, Kenya Colony.

Mr. C. B. Bisset, Assistant Geologist, Nyasaland, to be Field Geologist, Uganda.

Miss H. M. Cheshire, Staff Nurse, Bermuda, to be Nursing Sister, Zanzibar.

Mr. D. P. Cousin, Chief Storekeeper, Tanganyika Railways, to be Stores Superintendent, Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Mr. G. V. Curtis, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tanganyika, to be Superintendent of Police, Zanzibar.

Mr. G. L. R. Hancock, Assistant Entomologist, Agricultural Department, to be Biologist, Makerere College, Uganda.

Miss M. H. S. Hanna, Assistant Mistress, Education Department, to be Headmistress of Tabora African Girls' School, Tanganyika.

Mr. A. E. Hooper, Sub-Inspector, Port Police, Ceylon, to be Assistant Inspector of Police, Tanganyika.

Mr. W. W. L. Jones, Assistant Master, Queen's College, British Guiana, to be Education Officer for African Education, Kenya Colony.

Mr. H. W. Lane, Assistant Engineer, to be Senior Assistant Engineer, Kenya Colony.

Mr. E. F. Peck, Veterinary Officer, Nigeria, to be Veterinary and Agricultural Officer, Somaliland.

Mr. T. A. Slatter, Assistant Inspector of Police, and Grade, to be Assistant Inspector of Police, Kenya Colony.

Mr. Smartt, Assistant Auditor, Northern Rhodesia, to be Assistant Auditor, Tanganyika.

Mr. R. H. Thomas, late Sanitary Superintendent, Gold Coast, to be Health Inspector, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Senior Agricultural Officer, to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika.

Mr. B. Wardel, Superintendent of Police, Zanzibar, to be Superintendent of Police, Tanganyika.

MARRIAGE.

LORD SMITH.—On January 9, 1935, at Bristol, EDWARD LEON, Kenya and Uganda Customs Service, to Norma, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Smith "Southme," Walton-on-Thames.

ENGAGEMENT.

OURY VINCENT.—The engagement is announced between YVANN VINCENT, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Oury, of Finlart House, Weybridge, and MARY CECILIA, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vincent, of Little Hill, St. George's Hill, Weybridge.

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In centre of British settled area, on Great North Road, 6 miles from railway.

4,000 acres (750 arable, 1,200 fenced into 4 paddocks with good water). Approximately 600 head of cattle, mostly improved stock. Principal crop, Maize. Complete set excellent implements. Fully furnished dwelling. Horses. Good buildings. Trading store, great asset. Good market.

PRICE as going concern, £7,500 cash (Terms could be arranged).

The above is one of the best Farms in N. Rhodesia, and is in a healthy situation. Big game and duck-shooting can be obtained. For further particulars write Box 289, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Company Progress Reports.

Good Prospecting and Crushing Results.

Wanderer Consolidated.—December crushed, 16,000 tons; yield, 2,957 oz.; value £20,699.

African Prospectors, Ltd., has increased its nominal capital to £7,000 by the addition of 5,000 new £1 shares.

Rhodesian Corporation.—Fred Mine's Output for December, 2,300 tons; working profit (including estimated premium), £2,680.

London & Rhodesian Land & Mining Co. announces that in regard to dividends Nos. 9 and 10 payable to shareholders registered on December 31st, 1934, will be deducted at the rate of 4d. in the £ after following 4s. 2d. in the £ for relief in respect of Dominion income tax.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.—December return: Milling, 136 oz. bullion. Cyaniding (November and December) 86 oz. bullion. The purchase of the property of the Kisumu Prospecting Syndicate by the company (situated three miles from the company's property) was completed at end of December.

Kassala (Sudan) Gold.—Machinery and equipment for development are now installed at Wady Oyo, Ragahindeb, and Macruff. From November 20 to December 26, 133 tons of development ore crushed produced 321 oz. At Ragahindeb the air shaft east was deepened 14 ft. and shows values of 30 dwt. on a 3 ft. reef, and 8 ft. drive therefrom at No. 1 level gives 20 dwt. on a 2 ft. reef. Shafts Nos. 1 and 2 sunk 16 ft. and 6 ft. on 2 in. and 30 in. reefs respectively—both giving variable results, the former up to 18 dwt. and the latter poor. At Wady Oyo development work continues on 3 ft. reef, which shows an average value of 30 dwt.

Livri Gold Areas, Ltd.—Report for quarter ended December 31 states that the results of borcholes on the Matala Hill Mine continue to be satisfactory, whilst sampling of the second level for a distance of 223 ft.

gives an average assay value of 6.2 dwt. per ton. The first borehole put down on the Dundreth reef has intersected an ore body having an estimated true thickness of no less than 20 ft., carrying the satisfactory value of 10 dwt. per ton. As both boreholes and underground development indicate the existence of ore bodies of great width carrying payable values, the future of the company appears to be distinctly promising.

Watende.—Properties are now completely staffed and organised, and various power units operating or about to be installed will speed-up development very considerably. Principal features of mining developments recently include the sinking of the main shaft in the Carlos east section to 154 ft., 40 ft. of sampling yielding on average 12.8 dwt. gold over 30 ins. A shaft sunk 40 ft. on the Simba reef intersected three leaders assaying respectively 225 dwt. gold over 4 ins., 27 dwt. and 20.5 dwt. each over 6 ins. The Nerero reef in the Nyamongo area gave in the central incline shaft from samples taken at 5 ft. intervals for a depth of 45 ft. an average assay of 77.5 dwt. gold over 13 in., the reef looking well in the bottom and increasing in width. Similar sampling on the Kumbiero reef for 55 ft. averaged 3 dwt. over 65 ins.

Recommended Kenya Shares.

Investors in East-African gold mining shares will be interested in the following paragraph from *The Mining World*.

"Although speculative, we recommend the following Kenya shares for 1935: Kamtan, which has a valuable property in the Star Comet, the lode showing a strike length of 1,700 ft., with an average width of 201 ft., carrying 54 dwt. or 1,201 in. dwt.; Kimingini, where mining work is proceeding apace; Tanami, so largely interested in the Rosterman claims; and Watende. The last-named, according to Kenya correspondents not connected with the company, has an exceptionally promising property; in fact, a geologist states: 'one of the best, if not the best, in the country.'"

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OXFORD STREET, W.1

upon the south side of the street, between North Audley Street and Park Street, and Orchard Street and Portman Street.

A Removal Sale of surplus books withdrawn from our stock is being held during January.

BUSINESS POINTERS.

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

£398 is allowed in the Nyasaland estimates for a new stamp issue.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & Co.) has opened a branch in Bindura, Southern Rhodesia.

The public examination in bankruptcy of Mr. Dimitri Keramidas, of Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, has taken place.

Kenya and Uganda exports for January to October, 1934, amounted to £5,062,409, as against £5,283,254 for the corresponding period of 1933.

Out of 251,437 lbs. of cheese manufactured in Southern Rhodesia in the first nine months of 1934, 202,780 lbs. were Cheddar, and 48,657 lbs. of Gouda type.

Building activity is still well maintained in Southern Rhodesia. In Salisbury plans to the value of over £46,000 were passed in the five months from July to November.

Provision has been made in the Tanganyika Budget for a Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, a post which has been in abeyance as a measure of economy.

A general meeting of Mount Severn Estates, Ltd. (Kenya), in voluntary liquidation, is to be held in the offices of Messrs. Barber, Bellhouse and Co., Nakuru, on January 25.

The Sagana Valley of Kenya is considered by the local Government capable of producing large quantities of tobacco of a good quality, similar in type to leaf now exported from Nyasaland and Uganda.

The Rhodesias produce an average of about 2,500 tons of groundnuts from about 9,000 acres, more than five-sixths of which are in Southern Rhodesia, which exports about 500 tons a year to its northern neighbour.

The hardware business of Messrs. Husein Suleman Virjee, in Government Road, Nairobi, has been acquired by Hardware and Ironmongery, Ltd., of Mombasa, of which the Hon. J. B. Pandya is chairman.

Between January and September, 1934, Japan supplied 11,079,201 out of 12,751,050 yards of unbleached cotton piece goods imported into Kenya and Uganda, and 2,169,156 yards out of 2,784,044 yards of bleached.

Kilindini harbour tonnages of general cargo from January to August, 1934, showed an increase in imports of 3.48% and 13.09% over 1933 and 1932 respectively, while exports were 23.78% down on 1933, but 19.26% up on 1932.

Exports from Tanganyika during the first ten months of 1934 amounted to £2,112,133, compared with £2,024,827 during the corresponding period of 1933. Imports over the same period amounted to £1,951,227 and £1,607,483 respectively.

A Maize Growers' Co-operative Association formed in Moshi envisages affiliation with the Kenya Farmers' Association. Mr. W. Nicol is the first Chairman of the Committee, of which the other members are Messrs. Emmanuel, Bellairs, Meimariades and Papadopoulos.

Messrs. Wrights, Ltd., of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, the well-known makers of biscuits, wafers and sweets, are erecting a new factory, which will be equipped with all-British machinery operated by electricity. This will be for the development of the sweet manufactures, and will also include space for making the necessary containers.

The Sudan Government has just issued a special series of postage stamps commemorating the death of General Gordon. The stamps are of three different designs, one being a replica of a painting of Gordon now hanging in the Governor-General's Palace. Other denominations show the Gordon Memorial College and a scene representing the first memorial service after the battle of Omdurman, the central figure of the stamp being the late Lord Kitchener.

Milk production in Southern Rhodesia increased steadily from 4,400,000 gallons in 1924 to 5,000,000 in 1927, and after a setback in 1928, continued to increase until 1932, when it reached 6,800,000 gallons. In 1933 it decreased to 5,800,000 gallons. Butter production rose from 1,297,000 lb. in 1924 to 1,712,000 in 1927, falling the following year, but then rising steadily to a peak of 2,004,000 lb. in 1932. In 1933, owing to droughty conditions, it fell to 1,573,000 lb.

The new Nyasaland Tourist Handbook will be published very shortly.

Over 5,000 Natives recently attended a Native sports meeting at Morogwa, Kenya.

The annual meeting of the British Union of Tanganyika was held in Arusha last Friday.

The Legislative Council of Tanganyika has voted £500 to celebrate His Majesty's Jubilee next year.

The 1st Battalion, The Royal Berkshire Regiment, is expected to reach England from Khartoum very shortly.

A fête is to be held in Arusha in a few weeks in order to raise funds for the British Union of Tanganyika.

The next annual exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club is to be devoted to the Art of Primitive Peoples.

Livingstone golf links are reported as being all fairway now, the rough having been completely cleared by locusts.

Locusts prefer the leaves of lemon trees to those of grapefruit. They will not touch the leaves of the naartje, according to a South African report.

Pheasants have been added to Schedule III of the Nyasaland Game Ordinance. They may not be hunted, killed, or captured except under a Governor's licence.

The annual report of Livingstone College, at which medical training is given to missionaries working overseas, show that the deficit of £1,438 has been reduced to £951.

The Carnegie Corporation has now voted funds to the International Missionary Council to carry out an African educative cinema project. The headquarters of this Council will be moved from Geneva to London at the end of this month.

As public married quarters are not available in the Sudan, the wife and family of an officer or airman of the R.A.F. are not permitted to join him there except under certain conditions which are described in a new order just issued by the Air Ministry.

Passengers for East Africa.

The s.s. "Madira" which left London on January 12, carries the following passengers for:—

Mombasa.

Mrs. F. Alcock
Mr. A. C. Anstey
Mrs. Colet Birch
The Ven. Archdeacon and
Mrs. H. Bowers
Miss R. M. E. Bowers
Mr. & Mrs. T. C. Braine
Cmdr. J. O. Buckler
Mrs. F. J. H. Coldham
Mr. & Mrs. L. Collins
Miss B. E. Cooper
Mr. W. Cox
Miss H. W. Dalton
Mr. C. C. Dawson
Mr. & Mrs. D. Dewar
Mr. B. Driscoll
Mr. & Mrs. A. H. G.
Dunkerley
Mrs. J. E. Dyson
Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Elliott
Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Fisher
Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Francis
Mr. M. D. Galbraith
Mr. W. R. Gibson
Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Giles
Major A. F. W. Gossage
Mrs. K. M. Hayley
Mrs. & B. Hayley
Mr. & Mrs. Henderson
Mrs. Hemshaw
Mr. P. S. Hunt
Dr. H. F. S. Irwin
Mr. & Mrs. W. F.

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Miss M. A. J. Kluka
Mr. & Mrs. R. Lambert
Mrs. D. E. Ladbury
Mr. E. E. Lord
Major A. O. Lyon
Miss J. MacLeod
Mr. C. E. Markby
Mr. A. McDougall
Miss D. M. McLean
Mr. K. Mellanby
Miss M. Millson
Miss A. H. Moffatt
Mrs. J. Morgan
Mrs. P. B. Morgan
Miss Morley
Master H. M. D. Norton
Master G. F. Norton
Miss A. Norton
The Ven. Archdeacon

Owen

Mrs. A. M. Perry

Passengers marked † join at Marseilles.

Passengers marked ‡ join at Port Said.

The s.s. "Bernardin de St. Pierre," which leaves Marseilles for East Africa to-day, carries the following passengers for:—

Mombasa.

Mrs. R. M. Abbot
Miss M. J. Abbot
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Buchanan
Mr. & Mrs. G. A. J. Grieve
Mr. W. A. Hunter
Mr. D. G. Mihne

Passengers from East Africa.

The s.s. "Compiègne," which arrived in Marseilles last week, brought the following passengers from:—

Dar es Salaam.

Mr. & Mrs. van Lens
Mr. F. J. Lemoine

Mrs. O. Monier

Mr. Andre Braun

Mr. P. V. Anson

Mombasa.

Mr. H. F. Flint
Mr. J. Meradou

Messrs. Bullard, King & Co., Ltd. (Natal Direct Line) have ordered a new twin-screw passenger and cargo liner to augment their service between England and East and South Africa.

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the East African air mail which left on January 13 included Mr. Thorpe and Mr. L. Harvey, to Kisumu; Mr. Ruot and Mr. Bromley, to Entebbe; Mr. and Mrs. Pettit and Miss Albert, Paris to Juba; Dr. and Mrs. W. Wettstein, Cairo to Nairobi; and Sir Hubert Young, Entebbe to Broken Hill.

Passengers by the machine which left on January 10 included Mr. Harvey, to Salisbury; Mr. Bolt, Mr. W. Downes, Mr. Landale, and Major Walsh, to Nairobi; Mr. H. F. Grenfell and Mr. Keene, to Mbeya; Sir Joseph Byrne, Entebbe to Nairobi; Sir Harold Kittermaster, Entebbe to Salisbury; Mr. T. E. Sachak, Athens to Nairobi; Lady Cobbold, and Mr. A. J. Sladen, Assuan to Nairobi.

Inward passengers on January 10 included Mr. B. E. Pollard, from Mbeya; Mr. W. H. Potts, from Dodoma; Mr. L. G. Nash, from Nairobi; Mr. E. L. Day from Kisumu. Mr. T. Ullens travelled from Dodoma to Paris on the machine which arrived on January 13.

Late Steamship Movements.

BRITISH-INDIA.

"Tairea" arr. Mombasa from Durban, Jan. 16.
"Kaliwa" arr. Mombasa from Bombay, Jan. 18.
"Kenya" arr. Bombay, Jan. 12.
"Karanja" arr. Durban, Jan. 10.
"Matania" left Marseilles homewds., Jan. 11.
"Mantola" arr. Mombasa homewds., Jan. 9.
"Maida" arr. Mombasa outwds., Jan. 12.
"Madura" leaves Marseilles outwds., Jan. 20.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Clan Murray" left Pt. Said homewds., Jan. 5.
"Discoverer" left Mombasa homewds., Jan. 7.
"City of Bath" left Aden outwds., Jan. 11.
"Clan Macbeth" left Liverpool outwds., Jan. 5.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Heemskerk" left Amsterdam outwds., Jan. 8.
"Klipfontein" left Durban for E. Africa, Jan. 5.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Amboise" arr. Pt. Said outwds., Jan. 8.
"Azay le Rideau" left Pt. Said homewds., Jan. 11.
"General Metairie" left Zanzibar homewds., Jan. 11.
"Leonie de Lisle" arr. Reunion homewds., Jan. 7.

TIRRENIAN LINE.

"Francesco Crispi" left Messina outwds., Jan. 8.
"Giuseppe Mazzini" left Massawah outwds., Jan. 11.
"Somalia" left Zanzibar homewds., Jan. 10.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Bunbar Castle" left Capetown homewds., Jan. 8.
"Durham Castle" left Beira homewds., Jan. 12.
"GloUCESTER Castle" arr. Capetown homewds., Jan. 13.
"Grantly Castle" left London outwds., Jan. 17.
"Llandaff Castle" arr. Capetown homewds., Jan. 13.
"Llandevny Castle" arr. London, Jan. 11.
"Longby Castle" left Suva outwds., Jan. 12.
"Llanstephan Castle" left Tenerife outwds., Jan. 9.

East African Mails.

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

January 17 per s.s. "Narkunda."

January 24 per s.s. "Carthage."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on

January 16 by the s.s. "Cathay."

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 10.45

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CAWNPORE	NUWARA ELIYA	ENTEBBE
CHITTAGONG	RAJGOON	JINJA
COCHIN (S. India)	TUTICORIN	KAMPALA
COLOMBO	ZANZIBAR	DAR ES SALAAM
DELHI		TANGA

Kenya
Colony

Uganda

Tanganyika
Territory

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When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and ensure Special Attention.

Little has been published in the British Press regarding the Courts of Honour instituted by the Nazis, some of whom, we learn **GERMAN COURTS OF HONOUR IN TANGANYIKA.** from sources usually very well informed, are anxious to develop the system in Tanganyika that they can make it obligatory on all German residents in the Territory to submit their suits to the jurisdiction of these courts, instead of to the legally constituted organs of justice. The Courts of Honour have been started ostensibly for the promotion of arbitration between Germans, and provided their activities are confined to such a legitimate purpose, everyone will wish them well. It would be folly, however, not to recognise the possibility that the system may be so applied as to develop into a definite form of flouting British rule and British legal institutions. In a territory of so mixed a population as Tanganyika the Government must be properly jealous of its jurisdiction, and it might be well for the authorities to make clear at the outset to the people primarily concerned—some at least of whom know that the possibility of deportation hangs above their heads—that any such misuse of the Courts of Honour will lead to their prompt suppression. We have long been aware that a Nazi emissary who was sent to East Africa post-haste some time ago held several of these courts, but only as between military officers who had long been notoriously at loggerheads; they were told bluntly that, in the national interest, their quarrelling had to cease, and were compelled to shake hands—a proceeding with which none could quarrel. Only because we have reason to fear that an attempt is now to be made to extend them to quite other, and dubious, purposes, do we direct attention to these Nazi organs in the Mandated Territory.

** ** **

In our last issue we quoted criticisms from the City columns of *The Times* of the financial policy of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, the management of which was accused **UNFAIRLY** of increasing rates when the Colony **CRITICISED.** was suffering distress, thus hastening the depletion of the working cash resources of the producing and trading elements. This charge was based on the announcement that the receipts of the Railways for the first eleven months of 1934 were £97,523 greater than in the corresponding period of the previous year, though for the first ten months the export traffic railed to the country was 66,510 tons less, the import traffic railed to the country from Mombasa was 6,915 tons less, and the train mileage showed a decrease of 312,127. The writer obviously overlooked the fact that, without rates having been increased at all, a lower tonnage may produce a higher revenue by the total tonnage embracing a large proportion of more valuable commodities, which are normally more highly rated for freight purposes than cheaper articles. As a matter of fact, there was little material alteration in freight rates on the Railways last year, and the drop in total tonnage is less than that in cottonseed and maize, both of which are carried at very low rates; indeed, during the first ten months of the year cottonseed was down by 49,329 tons and maize by 23,574 tons, compared with 1933, giving a total of 72,903 tons, or 12,128 tons in excess of the total reduction in public traffic. Much more important from the standpoint of the Railways was the fact that there were substantial increases in the inward tonnages of motor-cars, petrol, oils, kerosene, iron and steel, cotton cloths

and cotton blankets, and outwards in coffee, all of which commodities pay high freight rates.

* * *

We have frequently noted in these columns how realistically the K. U. R. Administration has faced the period of depression. Between 1929 **THE TRUTH OF** and 1933 the annual working **THE MATTER.** expenditure was reduced by no less than £548,418, or approximately 30%, and in the last named year the percentage of ordinary working expenditure to earnings, the so-called operating ratio, was down to 46.21%, a figure equaled by very few railway undertakings anywhere in the world. Despite the strenuous efforts of which these achievements are an index, the deficit account at the end of 1933 stood at £317,946; moreover, there is no general reserve fund. The idea that the railway makes large profits appears as widespread as it is erroneous. In fact, profits go back into the undertaking, and since the General Manager has repeatedly declared that his policy is not to seek to grant increased facilities to the public in these difficult times, they would be applied to reduction of rates. With a State-owned railway of this kind there can be only one of two policies: either to make and keep the system self-supporting, or to run it at a deficit, which must be discharged by the Governments of the two Dependencies served. The advantages of a solvent system are manifest; the attractions of one deliberately operated at a loss would be less frequently sung if those who advocated such a course themselves realised, or told the public, that any shortfall would have to be met by the same taxpayers through another channel.

** ** **

Southern Rhodesian Native policy and the work done for the Natives has been well above the average for Africa as a whole, but the Prime **NATIVE POLICY** Minister is not inclined to **IN S. RHODESIA.** complacency on the subject. He has just said bluntly that the record is nothing of which to boast, adding that for 43 years the white race has used the Native for its own purposes and has done the African no particular good. Some may think that too sweeping an assertion, even allowing for the poetic licence sometimes necessary in politics in order to secure action. It is, at any rate, a sign that the new Government means to take Native affairs very seriously, and it is therefore fair to anticipate some important reforms, and the launching of new policies of considerable moment. Their nature may be gauged with reasonable accuracy by those who heard or read the address given a few months ago by the Prime Minister of the Colony to the East African Group in London. It should be added that Mr. Huggins, an eminently fair-minded debater, has made it clear that it is the broad lines of policy which he believes to have been inadequate in the past, and not the officials of the Native Affairs Department, to whom, indeed, he paid tribute. If a similar attitude had been adopted in some of the other Eastern African legislatures recently feelings would have been less inflamed.

In the National Interest!

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

Awemba a man who was not really entitled to that position. They did their best to inquire fully into his history, but not fully enough. The chief who really should have been the chief refused to perform the rain-making ceremony, and there was a very bad drought for two years. His action was a protest against what was considered to be a miscarriage of justice; but you would very rarely find that a rite of that sort was used purely for the personal advantage of the chief.

"Other functions I think I can illustrate better from the Baganda, because I tried to obtain information on their system in pre-European days. The country was organised under chiefs appointed by the king and responsible to him. He was theoretically the owner of the land and the people living on it. Any Native will tell you that about their present king, although now they own the freehold of the land, which they can sell.

"As regards the chief's economic functions, it does look at first as though he was in a position of pure privilege, but that is not so. The Baganda chiefs were appointed by the king to administer certain areas, and every man who wished to cultivate land had to apply to the chief for permission, and in return to give certain services. But they were not expected to give anything but should have land without giving anything in return. It is true that the chief was allowed to evict people from their land, not only for failing to carry out these obligations, but if he was displeased with them for any other reason. You frequently find people talk as though the ordinary person never knew when he might be turned out, but it is certainly not the case that the population lived in constant terror of being turned out of their land. The common thing was for the man to live on his own homestead, and for the son and his sons to live there. If a family had remained in possession for two or three generations it was regarded as utterly unthinkable that they should be turned out, even in a case where the chief would be quite justified in taking action.

"There were also other privileges which both the king and the chiefs possessed. After a war the cattle which were taken were driven to the king's capital, where some were taken by him; then the chiefs had their share, and after that the common people had the remainder. The fact that the chiefs were expected to be generous of considerable importance in the distribution of wealth. They were expected to reward their followers by giving them cattle, slaves, etc. But, above all, the common people were perfectly free to leave their own chief for another any time they liked. The result was that it did not pay the chiefs to abuse their privileges. The king had to be the son of a king; any son might be chosen, and while the king was alive all his sons had to behave in the manner approved by their elders in the hope of being selected, the selection being made by the senior chiefs.

Hereditary Chiefs.

"This analysis shows that Native governments were not obeyed simply because the person in authority was the son of his predecessor. That is very important when you consider Indirect Rule, because so many people think that if you appoint and recognise a chief, and give him powers under a Native Authorities Ordinance, you have on the one hand as a servant of the Government a person whose word you could expect to be obeyed, and on the other have fully recognised all Native rights.

"It is true that hereditary chiefs continue to be obeyed to an extent which is surprising in circumstances where the subjects do not appear to get any advantage from it. That is a fact which I do not think has been sufficiently explained. It is due, of course, to the fact that once a tradition of obedience is built up, it continues for a long time to dominate people who do not think for themselves. But people who are interested in making Indirect Rule a system which will work have got to be prepared to take into account the very large number of ways in which this relationship between chiefs and people has been altered.

"What are the most serious changes? In the first place, the chief does not now organise wars. Where individual systems of land tenure have been introduced, the people do not depend on him for their land. Where Christianity has been widely adopted, people believe less and less in his importance as regards his religious functions, and once Christianity becomes the official religion as it is with the Baganda, such rites would not be allowed to be performed.

"Another very important change in the economic situation is that where the tribute consisted of maize, or millet or cattle or beer, you would never find a man with an insatiable desire to acquire more and more of these commodities. Where it is money you have a very different situation. There are far more reasons why your modern chief should want to put the screw on his people; he will desire one European-made article after another

and the tribute he receives in these circumstances is not redistributed among the tribe but goes into the pocket of the European trader. I do not say that that has happened, because usually the amount of tribute which the chief can have is limited. But in some cases chiefs receive salaries which enable them to be enormously richer than their subjects.

"In saying all these things I am not trying to suggest that Indirect Rule is no good, or that the position of the chief has changed so much. You might as well do away with him altogether and put something else in his place. To do that would be to destroy an element of continuity which is very valuable. Loyalty to the chiefs is very important in the process of Europeanising, the position of the chiefs will have to be watched very carefully. While they have lost many functions, new ones are attributed to them by European Governments. Some of these functions make no difference one way or the other. If the chief is made responsible for locust destruction and other such duties that will not affect his relations with the people very much. It does not involve any great effort, but if his authority is used to put pressure on the Natives in order to make them undertake unwelcome activities at the instigation of the European Government, this is bound to distort his relationship with his people. In Colonies where conscription is in force the chief is used as an agent for recruiting men for the Army. In those Colonies he is also used to force Natives to cultivate export crops, and everywhere there is put upon him the duty of collecting taxes, which however much they may be returned in the way of social services, the Natives dislike paying.

"I could sum it up by saying that I myself believe that some system of Indirect Rule is an utterly indispensable in Africa if Native societies are not going to fall to pieces altogether and become completely chaotic. They must be welded together by some form of leadership which they are prepared to follow, but in making that leadership effective it is absolutely necessary to understand the type of relationship on which it rests.

Weaknesses of Indirect Rule.

Mr. F. H. Melland said he felt like an anthropological schoolboy in the presence of a master. Anthropologists were not always popular. Governments or missions because they were like gadiies keeping both awake, and at times spoke like that unpolished and awkward; still, small voice.

Officials and missionaries were prone to look at problems from their own point of view as they affect administration, jurisdiction, conversion, economics. It might be urged that anthropologists viewed them from the standpoint of anthropology, but as that only meant the study of mankind, it really was an independent position. As like the lecturer, he favoured Indirect Rule, but there were dangers still unsurmounted. In England we had grown accustomed to our worthy J.P.'s, chosen for their standing in county or borough, and relying for their law on the Clerk of the Court. It looked in some parts of Africa—as if we were following similar lines, having the chiefs rule and administer justice, not with the advice of the elders, but relying on educated young Native clerks to see that they did things in the way they thought the white man wanted them done. This could not truly be called an evolution of Native rule, it was a change over, and he thought Governments were trying to hunt with the hounds and run with the hare. He hoped that anthropologists would help find a way out of this unsatisfactory tendency. Dr. Mair's valuable address showed that such help was already becoming available.

"Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow."

"This admirably illustrated book deals with every aspect of East African life and trade. Its contributors include many acknowledged authorities, each dealing with the subject and the territory specially his own. The result is a work of unusual completeness, as instructive and useful as it is interesting.

"For instance, we learn that there is every prospect of the cultivation of pyrethrum in Kenya—an industry only started in 1928—soon being developed to such an extent as to drive both the Japanese and the Dalmatian production from the world market, the Kenya powdered flowers being of much higher quality and far more economically grown than those on which farmers have, hitherto, had to depend. Mineral products in Kenya, Rhodesia, etc., are dealt with as fully as are the agricultural possibilities.

"The book is a distinctly useful addition to all reference shelves.—*The Investors' Review.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Protective Colouration.

Major Radclyffe Dugmore's Views.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In the January 10 issue of *East Africa* you print a very kindly worded report of a lecture I gave recently at the Royal Society of Arts; for this I thank you sincerely. I should, however, like to clear myself from the suggestion that I have gone too far in denying the truth of the theory of protective colouration. This would infer that my objection was to this theory in connexion with all forms of life, whereas my only contention is that it certainly does not apply to mammals and perhaps not to birds. I know that this is somewhat revolutionary, but I can assure you that my statement is the result of much study in the field and a fair amount of experience.

Like most people who are interested in natural history, I was brought up to believe, implicitly in protective colouring, and I have even written quite a lot on the subject. It is so easy to accept such a fascinating theory, and there is so much that makes it easy to prove that it is really true; in fact, one can almost convince oneself that the arguments for it are water-tight.

If we, actually and honestly, examine critically the many arguments, what do we find? Our water-tight case is like a sieve: few of the arguments hold water.

Take, for example, the fact that the Arctic hare turns white in winter, the supposed reason being that he is thus protected from his enemies. Sounds very nice, but, unfortunately, his enemies also turn white. Thus one thing defeats the other, which is not according to the ways of nature. White being a protection against cold is probably the explanation; and it is a natural one.

The ridiculous idea that the leopard has a spotted coat in order to give the effect of broken sunlight and shadow! For what purpose, may I ask? The leopard is a night prowler.

To say, as I have often heard people say, that the zebra is striped so that he will not be seen in deep grass is absurd. What about the various antelope that live with the zebra? They have no stripes; usually they are soft grey, like the oryx, or yellowish, like the hartebeest, or with the addition of conspicuous white and black, like the Grant's gazelle. Yet I have examined groups of these animals in various lights and with coloured lenses and the visibility of the different animals was all about the same.

In forest country what is more difficult to see than an elephant or a buffalo? Yet they are free from markings of any sort. Animals rely on immobility as their greatest protection; especially is this true of the young. So long as animals have a sense of smell and leave a trail of scent, the value of protective colouring must be almost negligible.

Regarding birds, I think we have always put the cart before the horse. Birds know colour, and I believe they select nesting sites which coincide with their own colours and markings. They are keenly intelligent, so why should they not show it in this way?

Christchurch,
Hants.

Yours, faithfully,
A. RADCLYFFE-DUGMORE.

A New African Order.

Jubilee Year Offers Fine Opportunity.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—You have passed the New Year Honours List without editorial comment. Are you holding up the artillery for May and June, or have you given up trying? Seriously, I hope the latter is not the explanation; if the former, is it wise to hold back your fire?

Can I congratulate Mr. Biggenoyze on his C.M.G., or Miss Wurfard on her M.B.E., but what about the Legion, past as well as present, who have never had, and never look like having any recognition at all?

I look back on half a century. I can remember minor satisfactions—, for instance, when So-and-So got a C.B. We never see that now in the Colonies. Later, the Order of the British Empire removed an unmerited stigma from that of St. Michael and St. George... but just look at the Haves and the Have Nots. It is like seeing the Possibles in a trial match swamp the Probables. I have heard a C.M.G. say to a colleague: "When I meet you, I am ashamed to be wearing this." Such a man knows!

Standing out in relief, I look back on Lord Lugard's peerage—not for his sake: his honour lay in work admirably done. But look at it from the Colonies' standpoint. It was an honour to the Service he adorned, and was appreciated as such.

You have pleaded eloquently for an African Order, when a fresh start might be made—"without prejudice," as the saying now goes. There will be a Jubilee Honours List, so it is said. That will provide a magnificent opportunity for the creation of the new Order.

Jesmond Dene,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Yours faithfully,
O. B. DENNISON.

The Race Problem.

Views of Dr. Norman Leys.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In the recent correspondence in your columns on this subject there was no mention of the policy of the Labour Party. I am sure your readers will agree that their natural dislike of it is no reason for ignoring it, especially as the Party generally is expected in its next term of office to behave with a good deal more resolution than hitherto, and especially since its policy is so often misunderstood.

For example, Dr. J. H. Oldham, in a speech you reported last November, said that no doctrine is more pernicious "than that all men are equal." "Idiotic" would surely have been a better epithet than "pernicious" for a doctrine that, so far as I know, nobody holds. What the Labour Party does stand for, and will, I believe, enforce, is the doctrine of the equal status for all, of equal rights and obligations before the laws, and, as rapidly and completely as possible, of equal opportunities for all. This doctrine is neither new nor untried. Times were when Norman had a higher status than Saxon in England, Protestants a position superior to that of Catholics, men rights in law that were denied to women.

Nor is it true, as some will aver, that the solution suitable for differences of creed or sex is imprac-

ticable when applied to the difference of race. On the contrary, in Jamaica white and black live together in amity and in prosperity unknown in South or East Africa, though in no single particular do Europeans enjoy the exclusive privileges they so jealously guard and fear to share in Africans' own countries. In Brazil and elsewhere the policy of equal rights has had equally happy results.

In conclusion, may I comment on a recent letter in *East Africa* from my old friend Mr. Cullen Young? He quotes the words: "There shall be one flock." The problem before all Christian missions is, I would suggest, whether this unity of "Jew and Greek, bond and free, male and female" is the right aim for all life, or whether it ought to be confined to religious exercises. There can be no doubt of what would be the answer of the man who first used the words just quoted. But the fact ought to be faced that the great majority of European Christians in Africa give the other answer. If the Churches continue to allow that attitude and behaviour to be followed by their members, they will increasingly be repudiated by African opinion. In modern times, in Europe as well as in Africa, a Church with a creed and a code that are not intended for common life and are not binding on its members, soon, and some think deservedly, loses its hold on men's consciences.

Brailsford,

Yours faithfully,

Near Derby

NORMAN LEYS.

Cairns of Stones.

To the Editor of "*East Africa*."

SIR—I remember that the late Henry Tarleton of Nairobi spoke to me more than once about a fight to the death that took place between a European, whose name I have since forgotten, and a large party of Masai, in the vicinity of Ngong.

The European put up a splendid single-handed fight but was eventually speared when his ammunition was exhausted. It was said that all Masai passing the spot add a stone to a cairn in tribute to his bravery. Perhaps someone can confirm this?

Yours faithfully,

London, N.W.9.

J. GRANVILLE SQUIERS.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"*East Africa's* value as an open forum is so great."
—From a well-known missionary.

African Jasmine.

"If anyone can beat the scent of Native jasmine, will he tell me his secret?"—From a well-known public man now visiting Kenya Colony.

Muslims.

"I see that it is proposed to form a nudist colony at Cape Town. There has been one in Kavirondo for ages past."
—From a Kakamega cynic.

Not Pessimistic.

"With some improvement in world affairs and commodity prices, Kenya will make a rapid advance, and I for one am very far from pessimistic regarding the outlook at any time next year."
—From an old Kenya settler.

What Mining will Mean.

"The mining industry is going to exert colossal influence on the whole economic future of Kenya, but it is important to see that Government does not hide behind a screen until such time as it can milk the mining industry to maintain a top-heavy machine."
—From a well-known Kenya public man.

Do Elephants Notice Roads?

"A herd of elephant seems to have made a home for itself at a certain spot on the Kasama-Abercorn road in Northern Rhodesia. There was a herd there thirty years ago. Probably elephants do not notice roads much."
—From an old Northern Rhodesian.

Guinea Fowl Surprise.

"On the Serengeti Plain a friend and I who were travelling by car recently saw a big dust-cloud, for which we made, only to discover to our astonishment that it was caused by several hundred guinea fowl scratching for ants! It was the strangest sight I had seen for quite a time."
—From a Tanganyika correspondent.

"East Africa" Instigates a Film.

"A well-known film producer came to see me some little time ago to ask what prospects I felt there were for good East African pictures; so I showed him page 744 of *East Africa* of May 31. That satisfied him completely, and he has determined to produce a picture in East Africa as a direct result."
—From an old East African.

Lions.

"Here's another true story from Ndola of lions, or rather of one lioness. Mrs. J. B. Stewart and Miss J. C. Stewart, both unarmed, were returning by car from Nkana the other night, the former at the wheel. She thought she saw another car coming the other way with bright red headlights, so slowed down—and then discovered it was a lioness. The latter had a look at the car and moved off. Who's afraid of the big yellow cat?"
—From "*Mtala*."

"A Doctor Looks Ahead."

"The plans for Native development outlined in your issue of December 27 by Dr. A. D. J. B. Williams, Director of Medical Services in Nyasaland, should be studied by all thoughtful East Africans, wherever they are, for the proposals are by no means a matter of concern merely, or even chiefly, to medical officers and Secretariats; they touch—or would touch—settlers, miners, merchants and missionaries equally strongly."
—From an East African planter.

Which is the Better Polloy?

"Rest camps to encourage tourists are to be built on the Serengeti Plains by the Game Department of Tanganyika Territory. Though this decision will certainly be appreciated by tourists, it will be distasteful to many old-timers, who will prefer the plains in their wild state, arguing that the best way to attract the right type of visitor is not to attempt to provide too many facilities, but to leave the country in its pristine condition."
—From an old Tanganyika shikari.

The Tobacco Problem.

"I have just read a complaint in a local paper that although the quantity of Empire tobacco consumed in Great Britain is increasing, it is not increasing proportionately to the total consumption. If I remember aright, you have repeatedly emphasised the fact that the increased British consumption is in cigarette tobacco, and that the Empire does not produce enough acceptable cigarette leaf. The market for pipe tobacco is stationary, and the Empire proportion is about as high as it can ever get. Increased production of pipe tobacco would only bring prices down, and not raise consumption figures. The salvation lies in capturing more of the expanding cigarette market in which we are still poorly represented."
—From "*Fodya*."

Atmosphere Electrical.

"During the Budget session of the Kenya Legislative Council, the atmosphere was at times absolutely electrical. If Government had not at the last moment abandoned its attitude of stubbornness, and had not appointed a Committee with power to recommend reductions in expenditure up to £100,000, the elected members would certainly have resigned from Council. By presenting a completely united front, they caused Government to propose the Committee, which many of us think to be the greatest victory for white settlement for many a year. Government has been forced to realise that the unofficial Europeans of the country must be listened to. It is to be hoped that the Committee's work will result in a complete overhaul of the Colony's financial position."
—From a leading unofficial in Kenya.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"Government regards religion as a means to an end, whereby morals may be instilled. To the Mission religion is life."—*The Archdeacon of Uganda, at Budo Speech Day.*

"Salisbury is a small but beautiful modern town, clean, slumless and well-planned."—*A. M. Lyons, K.C., M.P., addressing a Nottingham meeting after his visit to S. Rhodesia.*

"To the horse-lover life in Kenya is particularly attractive. There is no other country—except China, perhaps—where racing can be carried on so cheaply."—*Colonel C. F. Knaggs, speaking in Bournemouth.*

"I fully realise the desirability of encouraging co-operation between the two Rhodesias. That is my policy, but you cannot move too fast in matters of this kind."—*The Governor of Northern Rhodesia, speaking in the Legislative Council.*

"As devised by men of the type of Cromer and Lugard, Wingate and Slatin, and developed by Cameron and Gowers, Indirect Rule was a fine conception. But to use it as an excuse for closing down educational development is to pervert it, and this is what is occurring in the Sudan."—*Sir James Currie, in the "Journal of the African Society."*

"The idea that Native Society can be reconstituted on an improved Native model is a pure delusion. The country over which the breath of the West, heavily charged with scientific thought, has once passed, and has in passing left an enduring mark, can never be the same as it was before. The new foundations must be of the Western, not of the Eastern type."—*Lord Cromer, in "Ancient and Modern Imperialism."*

"We have got to realise that the work of 43 years in the Native areas is not anything to be particularly proud of. We have used the Native for our own purposes and have done him no particular good, and we are in danger of creating a system which will endanger our own civilisation."—*The Hon. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, at the inauguration meeting of the S. Rhodesian United Party.*

"Agriculturists in many parts of the Empire have been, and are, abandoning the traditional methods of agriculture in their countries for the extended cultivation of economic crops. Such efforts are responsible for a greater waste of soil from erosion than was formerly the case, and in certain areas may lead to ruination unless protective measures are taken."—*Mr. F. A. Stockdale, writing in "The Empire Colton Growing Review."*

"The Rhodesian and Bechuanaland Railways were built by one firm of contractors, and their construction will always be linked with the name of the founder of the firm, George Pauling. Rhodes told Sir Robert Coryndon that George Pauling was one of the three finest characters he had ever known, and on top of this, he appeared to have been a kind of Homeric figure, Homeric in stature, Homeric in strength, and tales are still told of his appetite. As late as 1925 the capital expenditure of the whole system was under £7,000 a mile; at that date, with the exception of the Nyasaland railways, the capital cost of every British railway system in Africa was over £10,000 a mile."—*Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond, addressing the Royal Empire Society.*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

236.—Dr. Clifford V. Braimbridge, M.V.O., B.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.



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Dr. C. V. Braimbridge, who is widely known in Kenya both as doctor and sportsman, was educated at Taunton School and Downing College, Cambridge, served in the R.A.M.C. from 1916 to 1920, most of the time as M.O. to the 2nd King's African Rifles, and after the War transferred to the Kenya Medical Service. He was first stationed in Kakamega and then posted to Nairobi, where he was appointed surgical specialist in 1933. For some years he has devoted himself entirely to surgical work, and during the 1920 visit of the Prince of Wales he was in professional charge of His Royal Highness during his illness, while in 1934 he attended the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the throat affection which marred his tour.

Dr. Braimbridge takes an active interest in all forms of sport, particularly cricket. He is Hon. Secretary of the Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club and of the Nairobi Gymkhana Cricket Club; formerly played "Rugger" for the Nondescripts, and hockey for the Gymkhana Club; is a keen tennis player and golfer; and has served on numerous committees, including those of the Oxford and Cambridge Society and of the Kenya Lawn Tennis Association.

He represented the Kenya Branch of the British Medical Association at its annual meeting in Bournemouth in 1934.

PERSONALIA.

Major Gee is back again in Uganda.

The late Earl Buxton left estate of the value of £153,004.

Countess Borromeo and her son have been visiting the Sudan.

The Princess Hanjeri has been visiting Kenya and Kenya.

Mr. W. E. Nash, a Johannesburg journalist, has been visiting Uganda.

We regret to learn of the sudden death in Nairobi of Mr. W. R. M. Fowler.

Mr. K. Edmundson, the Tanganyika M.O., has resumed duty after his leave.

Mr. L. S. D'Souza recently scored a century against Kampala Sports Club.

Mr. J. Parham has been appointed manager of the Limbe Country Club, Nyasaland.

The Governor of Uganda recently made a *safari* through the Northern Province.

Captain P. R. Wardoper, O.B.E., of the Northern Rhodesia Police, has arrived home.

Dr. P. C. C. Garnham and Dr. J. C. J. Callanan are among Kenya officials on leave.

Mr. C. A. G. Lane has been appointed an Acting Judge of the Supreme Court in Kenya.

Mr. J. Jenkinson has been appointed Acting Superintendent of Police in Tanganyika.

Mr. W. H. McLuckie has been gazetted Deputy Director of Public Works in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. and Mrs. Jamie Aitchison, the well-known Mlanje settlers, are coming to England for a holiday.

Sir J. C. Macgregor, formerly Resident Commissioner of Bechuanaland, has died in Cape Town.

Lady Cunliffe Lister will return to London at the end of the month from Swinton, Masham, Yorkshire.

Captain J. B. Vans Agnew is Acting Officer Commanding the 6th Battalion of the King's African Rifles.

Mr. A. E. Temple Perkins, District Officer, has been gazetted Acting Deputy Chief Secretary in Uganda.

In a cricket match between Ndola and the Roan, Mr. Davidson scored 164, including five sixes and 27 fours.

Mr. Justice R. J. Hudson is reported to be convalescing in Bulawayo after an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. D. S. Trobop, Assistant District Officer, has been appointed to act as Resident Magistrate in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. B. F. Macdona has been appointed a member of the Kampala Licensing Authority, in the place of Mr. P. L. Fenton.

The Rev. W. S. Flynn, who will be remembered by many of our Kenya readers, is spending a holiday in Switzerland.

Sir Samuel Roberts, M.P., and Lady Roberts are shortly leaving by air for Kenya, where they will remain for about a month.

Mr. W. B. Hall, of Buchanan's Estates, and Mrs. Hall have left Uganda for short leave in the Kenya Highlands and at Mombasa.

During the absence on leave of Dr. J. D. Reynolds, the European Hospital in Kampala will be in charge of Dr. Roberts.

Prince and Princess Schwarzenberg are paying another visit to the Sudan, Uganda, the Belgian Congo, Kenya and Tanganyika.

Mrs. Harris has won the ladies' golf championship of Kenya, defeating Miss Gorst in the final over the course of the Kiambu Golf Club.

Mr. William Henry Watson has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Nakuru district of Kenya, *vice* Major J. M. Rayner, resigned.

We regret to hear of the death in Zanzibar of Mrs. Yusufali Karimje, wife of the head of the well-known firm of Karimje, Jivanjee and Co.

Brigadier-General The Hon. Sir Charles Crewe, who commanded a brigade during the East African Campaign, celebrated his 77th birthday last week.

Commander Sharp is back again at his old command, the s.s. "Liamba" on Lake Tanganyika, and Commander Lane has returned to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. P. Ingleson, M.B.E., M.C., has been appointed Governor of the Bahr el Ghazal in succession to Major R. G. C. Brook, O.B.E., retired.

Captain Donald Simson, Hon. Secretary of the British Empire Service League, which has active branches in Eastern Africa, has arrived back in England from Australia.

Mr. J. G. Phillips, of the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, and Miss Nessie Miller, daughter of Mr. James Miller, of Luanshya, have been married in Bulawayo.

Colonel M. M. Hartigan, whose interest in East African and Rhodesian affairs is scarcely less keen than that in South Africa, has returned to London from a tour of the Union.

Lieutenant-Commander E. Billyard Leake, R.N. (ret'd.), and Miss Betty Chester, the actress and film star, were married in Nairobi at the beginning of the week. Commander Leake is a director of Watende Mines (Kenya), Ltd.

Personalia (continued).

Mr. E. C. Richards, Acting Chief Secretary in Tanganyika, was appointed Governor's Deputy during the absence of the Governor from the seat of Government in December.

The engagement is announced between Mr. W. Wenban Smith, of the Zanzibar Administrative Service, only son of the late Mr. Wenban Smith and Mrs. Wenban Smith, of West Tarring, Worthing, and Miss Ruth Orme McElderry, eldest daughter of Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Chief Secretary of Zanzibar, and Mrs. McElderry.

Mr. W. A. Workman, general manager of the Legal and General Assurance Society, Ltd., and managing director of the Gresham Life and the Gresham Fire and Accident Societies, and Mr. G. W. Bridge, agency manager of the Legal and General, have arrived back in London from their visit to the society's connexions in Eastern Africa.

Sir Said Shoukair Pasha, Financial Adviser in Cairo to the Sudan Government, who died recently, was one of the last of "Kitchener's men." On the re-occupation of the Sudan he was placed in charge of its finances by Lord Kitchener, and was knighted and made a Pasha in 1907. On his retirement from the Sudan he was given the appointment at the Sudan Agency in Cairo, which he held until his death.

Lieutenant C. A. S. Cleaver, A.D.C. to Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika, has died in Tabora following the injuries he received in an overhead ropeway accident near that Tanganyika township. He was the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Cleaver and Mrs. Cleaver, and was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College. He joined the Grenadier Guards in 1920, and was seconded to the King's African Rifles in 1932.

Mr. J. W. Duggan, one of H.M. Trade Commissioners in Southern Africa, whose territory embraces the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, will sail again at the end of January to resume his duties. He served in East Africa during the War, and will be well remembered by many of our readers for the efficient way in which he discharged his duties as Acting Commissioner for H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London in its early days.

Mr. Heban Carpenter, a farm manager-employed in Nyeri, has been killed by a rhinoceros. According to a *Times* telegram from Nairobi, he went out on horseback, and as he did not return in the evening, a search was organised. A riderless horse was found, with its saddle underneath, and later the mutilated and almost unrecognisable body of Mr. Carpenter was discovered in a grassy glade on the edge of the forest, stripped of all clothing except boots and socks. The tracks of a rhinoceros were discovered leading from the forest. Along the trail were parts of Carpenter's clothing hanging from trees. It is assumed that the horse shied and threw its rider, who was attacked on the ground by the rhinoceros, which impaled him, carried him through the forest until it reached a clearing, and there deposited the body.

*Press Visit to Africa.**How East Africa May Benefit.*

SOME, but not many, of the delegates to the Fifth Imperial Press Conference, which is shortly to assemble in South Africa, will visit East Africa before returning home, among the number being Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P., President of the Empire Press Union and Chairman of *The Times*, who heads the delegation from Great Britain. He will stay for a short time in Kenya with his brother-in-law, Lord Francis Scott.

But if the East African territories have not so direct a concern with this Conference as might have been wished—and might have been arranged if the territories had invited some of the delegates to visit them on their way back, as was the case when the British Association met in South Africa a couple of years ago—the indirect effect may not be unimportant.

The visit to South Africa of many of the leading Press personalities of the Empire must result in a great deal of newspaper publicity of the right kind about that Dominion, especially its scenic beauties, tourist attractions, and gold-mining prospects. Thus the thoughts of many readers will be turned to East Africa's charms and potentialities; and many who decide, as a result of articles arising from this Press Conference, to visit South Africa, may be persuaded to continue their travels into the Rhodesias and further north.

Hereditary Chiefs.

The delegates from the United Kingdom and Canada left Southampton on Friday last in the "Warwick Castle," and they and a number of other guests of the Union-Castle Steamship Company were entertained at luncheon just before the vessel sailed. Amongst the guests with East African interests were Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Mr. Lionel Curtis, Mrs. Robertson Gibb, Captain and Mrs. Graham Gibb, Mr. A. C. Grandison, Mr. J. A. Gray, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Sir Roderick Jones, Mr. A. T. Penman, Sir John Reith, Sir Campbell Stuart, and Mr. B. F. Wright (Acting High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia) and Mrs. Wright.

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Chairman of the Company, who presided, said that whereas Sir John Reith, who had recently returned from South Africa, was inclined to criticise the way in which the Union-Castle Company conducted its business. (Laughter.) Sir Campbell Stuart, who had circumnavigated Africa in its ships, had returned with a glowing account of Union-Castle efficiency (Applause). Under Captain W. M. Betts, Commodore of the Line, and commander of that ship, he was sure the passengers would be happy. They were going to a wonderful country, full of sunshine, filled with natural beauty, extremely hospitable, and basking in prosperity resulting from gold mines. He was confident that such a visit by distinguished members of the Press would greatly strengthen the bonds of Empire.

Major Astor said that that vessel showed that the Union-Castle Line's reputation was based on solid foundations. The ship suggested that team spirit that was possible only when the right personnel was given the right conditions in which to do its best. On such factors, the greatest traditions of British seafaring were based.

For years the Union-Castle Company had carried thousands of pedigree cattle and sheep entirely free of cost as their contribution towards farming development in British Africa, and had brought back maize and other commodities at a scarcely economic cost. Even now six new ships were being built, two of which would be even larger than the "Warwick Castle." In that way the Line was contributing towards the solution of the unemployment problem. The delegates thanked the Company cordially for its courtesy and hospitality, and wished it well-deserved success.

A verdict of "Death by Misadventure" has been returned by the Coroner at Dar-es-Salaam in respect of the death of 35 schoolgirls in southern Tanganyika two months ago. It will be recalled that the girls were given by mistake medicine containing arsenic.

Gordon's Death in Khartoum East African Share Prices.

Was He Slain in the Palace?

At a service held in Westminster Abbey last Sunday to commemorate the death of General Gordon in Khartoum fifty years ago, Dr. Percy Dearmer, who preached the sermon, said that Gordon had been attacked in two ways, by a lie and by a mistake. The lie had been fabricated by a man who had a grievance, and the mistake was an allegation that Gordon was a man who exceeded his instructions and could not be controlled. That had been proved to be untrue.

"To others," Dr. Dearmer continued, "Gordon was a hero and a saint. In his nearness to God and in his intense desire for service, he was, as Laurence Oliphant said, the most Christ-like man he knew. To himself Gordon was a tool in the hand of God. He said: 'I am a chisel; when the edge gets blunt the Carpenter must sharpen it, and if it becomes useless, He must put it aside. He could do His work with a straw if He willed.'"

Thus viewed, the martyrdom of Gordon in Khartoum fifty years ago was not a tragedy; it was the first act of a great drama. The second was when Kitchener built the long railway and destroyed the Dervish rule of terror. The third act began when the British rule abolished slavery, torture and the chaos of misrule, which from time immemorial had been the lot of the Sudan.

A special correspondent, writing to *The Observer* on Sunday, said:—

"Exactly how Gordon died is not so certainly known as we have been led to think. The story of his having been slain on the stairs of his palace is so generally accepted that it was surprising to hear from his nephew, who knows everything there is to be known about his famous uncle, that there is another version which he thinks equally credible. According to this Gordon was shot as he was making his way to the mission house he had prepared for a last stand. The evidence for this is just as strong as for the more usual version," said Sir Louis Jackson, "and I think it much more likely that Gordon would try to put up a fight than wait in his palace to be killed."

Rhodesia Railways Payments.

Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., and the Mashonaland Railway Company, Ltd., announce that the following payments are to be made on February 1:—

(1) A payment of 1s. 5d. per cent., less tax, the balance of the half-yearly interest of £3 per cent., plus 1d. per cent. in respect of interest at the rate of 6½ per annum on such payment from February 1, 1934, to February 1, 1935. Payment of this amount will be made against surrender of the relative "certificates for outstanding interest" issued in August. (2) A payment of £3 1s. 10d. per cent., less tax, representing the half-yearly interest of £3 per cent., (which would otherwise have been due on August 1, 1934) plus 1s. 10d. per cent. in respect of interest at the rate of 6½ per annum on such payment from August 1, 1934, to February 1, 1935, in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme. Payment of this amount will be made against surrender of Coupon No. 14, dated August 1, 1934. (3) A payment of £3 per cent., less tax, representing the half-yearly interest due February 1, 1935. Payment of this amount will be made against surrender of Coupon No. 15, dated February 1, 1935.

The Mashonaland Railway Company, Ltd., announces that payment of £2 11s. 0d. per cent., less tax, will be made on February 1, representing the full half-yearly interest of £2 10s. per cent. (which would otherwise have been due on October 1, 1934) plus 1s. per cent. in respect of interest at the rate of 6½ per annum on such payment from October 1, 1934, to February 1, 1935.

A French Somaliland official, M. Bernard, and his whole party of 16 *askari* were killed on Friday last by Ethiopian raiders, who had killed 80 Natives of the Issas tribe, from which M. Bernard received an appeal for help. The raiders are thought to have numbered 800.

London Mining Market Movements.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Bushika Mines (10s.)	8s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	87s. 6d.	85s. 0d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	46s. 3d.	47s. 6d.
East African Goldfield (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 9d.
Eldoret Mining Synd.	12s. 3d.	12s. 10d.
Fanti Consolidated	7s. 9d.	7s. 7½d.
Gabaft Goldfields (2s.)	30s. 3d.	32s. 3d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	15s. 7½d.	15s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields	4s. 9d.	4s. 7½d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	12s. 0d.	11s. 6d.
Kenton (10s.)	12s. 0d.	11s. 9d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	9s. 9d.	11s. 9d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	15s. 0d.	14s. 6d.
Kimingini (10s.)	7s. 11d.	7s. 10d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	7s. 11d.	7s. 9d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	6s. 11d.	6s. 10d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	3s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Luri Gold Areas	1s. 11d.	1s. 11d.
Mashaba (1s.)	67s. 6d.	67s. 6d.
Rezende (11s.)	11s. 5d.	11s. 4½d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	8s. 3d.	8s. 3d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	10s. 11d.	9s. 3d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Rhokana (41)	90s. 9d.	26s. 3d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	25s. 6d.	25s. 6d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	7s. 9d.	10s. 0d.
Sherwood Starr	12s. 6d.	12s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions (11)	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	6s. 6d.	7s. 7½d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6½ Bds.	£106 10s.	£107 10s.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	22s. 9d.	23s. 0d.
Watenes (5s.)	9s. 3d.	8s. 7½d.
Zambesia Exploring	16s. 9d.	16s. 6d.

GENERAL.

British South Africa (15s.)	22s. 6d.	23s. 0d.
East African Sisal Plantations (41)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	32s. 6d.	35s. 0d.
Imperial Airways	46s. 6d.	46s. 3d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Manbre and Garton	57s. 0d.	57s. 0d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
North Chartered Land Exploration (5s.)	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	35s. 0d.	36s. 6d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Victoria Falls Power	£7 5s. 0d.	£7 10s. 0d.
Prof.	46s. 6d.	48s. 0d.

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Bdzawa Ridge (5s.)	34s.	34s.
Eldoret-Kakamega Mining Ventures	10s.	9s. 50cts.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	42s.	42s. 50cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	10s. 75cts.	10s. 60cts.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	12s.	12s. 75cts.
Kenya Reefs	16s.	16s. 40cts.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	16s.	16s. 40cts.
Koa-Mulim (5s.)	51s. 50cts.	51s.
Nyanga Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	2s. 75cts.	2s. 50cts.
Pakameusi (5s.)	10s. 75cts.	10s. 75cts.
Pakameusi Rights	3s. 50cts.	3s. 75cts.

Licensing Trades and Professions.

Standing Orders being suspended so that non-members could join in the discussion and vote a special meeting convened by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce to discuss the Bill for the Licensing of certain professions, businesses and trades became an effect, a general meeting of the commercial community of the capital of Kenya. After protracted discussion a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Chadwell, Newmark, H. J. Norrie, H. B. Hamilton, and D. D. Puri, was appointed to make representations on behalf of the business community, it being urged that the Ordinance should be regarded as a temporary measure, which should expire on December 31, 1935.

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LATEST MINING NEWS.

East Africa's Goldfields.**Fimsy Fictions and Solid Facts.**

MANY ridiculous articles have been published during the past year or two about gold mining and gold prospecting in East Africa, but it was very surprising to find last week in *The Financial News* one of the worst examples:

The contribution, to which a double-column heading was given, was a tissue of absurdities from beginning to end. Some of it was so ambiguous that it was difficult to know to what part of Eastern Africa the writer was referring at any particular time; here and there half-truths were inserted with an air of knowledge. The result was what newspapermen call "tripe." The pity is that it was given space in a reputable financial journal, most of the readers of which will have accepted it at face value—very likely deducing from it that there are far better mining areas in which to invest.

To give some idea of the character of the article, a few points may be taken. It was alleged—

(a) That the big mining groups are gradually withdrawing.

The exact contrary is the truth. *East Africa* has shown that a number of the leading mining groups in the Empire are heavily committed in East Africa already, and that several are actively seeking to extend their interests in the territories.

(b) That the chances for the small man in Kakamega are excellent.

The individual prospector and the small syndicate have their real uses, of course, but the experience of the last couple of years has shown clearly that mining can be carried on successfully and permanently only by large capital, and that the place of the small man is in the great majority of cases that of the prospector, not the miner.

(c) "The Lupa is very well known as a district where a man without capital can make good."

Colonel J. M. Llewellyn, until recently Chairman of the Lupa Diggers' Association, and for five years a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika for that part of the Territory, said recently when addressing the East African Group in London: "Every digger needs some working capital, say, at least £200; those who have enough capital to gamble are still making money, but those with only a small sum are not in such a good position. I think the future of the small digger very problematical."

(d) "Miners are flocking to the new area from all parts of the world in the hope of making a fortune." That suggestion of a large-scale rush is definitely untrue.

Unadulterated Nonsense.

(e) "This new Eldorado is beset with more than ordinary difficulties. There are no roads; the thick forest country and swampy ground make it impassable for heavy transport. It is infested with wild beasts and repulsive reptiles, while fever of a most virulent type is prevalent, and to crown all, the tropical sun breeds myriads of insects, which add enormously to one's personal discomfort."

To the average East African the discomfort of living in Kakamega is not likely to exceed that resulting from the reading of such unadulterated nonsense. Kakamega roads are not at all bad, all things considered, the "repulsive reptiles" will hinder progress a good deal less than scaremongering scribblers, and Kakamega, far from being doomed to but spasmodic exploration by "most virulent type of fever," is unusually favoured from the health standpoint among tropical goldfields.

"The Southern Highlands," concludes the writer, "has been set apart by the Tanganyika Administration as a desirable area for white occupation, so that the usual form of white settlement seen in East Africa is applicable here, whereby a living is assured from a combination of farming, mining, and hunting, the sort of thing which appeals to very many people in the Union and elsewhere; and, given a reasonably healthy climate for family life, the advantages offered are sufficiently favourable to commend the area to the more hardy and adventurous of the pioneers of South Africa and Rhodesia."

The sweeping generalisation that the Southern Highlands have been set apart for white occupation is dangerously far from the truth, and the statement that a living is assured for the white man by a combination of farming, mining

and hunting cannot be taken at its face value. It would, of course, be easy to name a number of Europeans who have made some sort of a living in that way; but the idea is, as it seems to be, to induce a number of married men to bring their wives and families to Southern Tanganyika with the intention of leading a life of that character, it is a disservice both to the individuals who might be misguided enough to succumb to such blandishments, and to Tanganyika itself.

When articles of this kind appear in reputable newspapers, we should like to see prompt and explicit official denials addressed to the editors concerned, not only for the sake of East Africa and East Africans, but in order that the uninitiated may not be misled into tearing up their roots in the hope of transplanting themselves in a more fruitful country, in which they will find that conditions bear no sort of resemblance to the picture which has been painted.

Gold mining in Eastern Africa will certainly develop immensely in the next year or two, after the white settler with vision to see and the energy to seize his opportunities will benefit in his turn. That promise, however, is far removed from the prospects held out by this unfortunate *Financial News* article.

Any reader who wants to compare its flimsy unreliabilities with the real truth should read the chapters on mining in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika contributed by Sir Albert Kitson, Mr. E. J. Wayland and Dr. E. O. Teale to "Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow," published last month by *East Africa* (8s. 6d. post free).

5. Rhodesian Mining Activity.

Over two thousand Europeans are now employed on the gold mines of Southern Rhodesia.

Rhodesian Corporations, Ltd.

An interim dividend of 7d. less tax, for the year ending July 31, 1935, will be paid to shareholders on February 21, 1935.

Immense Reserves.

The estimate of the copper reserves in the Mufulira mine, Northern Rhodesia, is 160,000,000 short tons, with an average copper content of 4.14%.

Rich Strikes in S. Rhodesia.

A rich strike is reported on the Glandarra mine in the Hartley district of Mashonaland. Mr. G. F. Baren, driving at 140 ft., ran into a reef averaging 2 ft. wide and "panning from one to ten ounces." He drove at 250 ft. and found the reef again, this time 2 ft. wide and panning 20 dwts.

Gold discoveries are reported to have been made near Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia. It is reported that the reef so far discovered extends to 1,500 ft.

NR Rhodesian Gold.

Although not too hopeful of success where his predecessors had failed in negotiations with the concession companies, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia has expressed his willingness to "have another whack at them," with the object of obtaining openings for small prospectors in the concession areas.

Tanganyika E.P.'s.

The following exclusive prospecting licences have been issued in Tanganyika Territory: To Mr. M. L. Daly, for precious metals in the Masoma district; to Kenya Development, Ltd., for alluvial gold in the Kilwa district, and to Major Conrad Walsh, for minerals (other than building materials and salt) in the Maswa district.

Belgian Congo Progress Reports.

Kilomato.—October output, 574 kilos. of gold, as against 505 in 1933. For the first ten months of 1934, 3,387 kilos., as against 4,038.

Mitumba's Grand Lac.—For the first ten months the gold output was 1,287 kilos., which show little change from the 1933 figures.

Belgikoor.—For the ten months, 352 kilos., as against 210. **Symelkain.**—Ten months, 862 tons of cassiterite, compared with 300 tons in the same period of 1933.

Tanganyika Minerals, Ltd.

New £75,000 Mining Company Registered.

TANGANYIKA MINERALS, LTD., has been registered to acquire, develop and work mining properties in Tanganyika and elsewhere.

The authorised and issued capital is £75,000 in 300,000 shares of 5s, all fully paid, of which 80,000 have been issued to Mr. D. McDonald Browne, the promoter of the company, in consideration of his transferring to it his options (1) upon the Discum Mine and Menzi's Kunguta's Reef, both on the Lupa, (2) Vynona's Reef, adjoining the Sanza Concession of Kenton Gold Areas to the west of Mwanza, and (3) upon the Mrangi Mine, near Musoma, owned by Major and Mrs. Napier Clark of Dar es Salaam.

Ore from Kunguta's Reef is to be transported (at 4s per ton) to the Discum mill, the capacity of which will be doubled, bringing it to 1,000 tons monthly. A profit of £1,500 per month, or 25% on the company's capital, is expected to result. We are able to state that a well-known mining engineer left by air for Tanganyika on Sunday, and that his report on the Mrangi Mine is expected by about the end of next month. It is then proposed to float a separate company to acquire and operate the mine. Tanganyika Minerals shareholders are to be given preferential rights to subscribe, and the company, of course, will make a vending profit.

The directors of Tanganyika Minerals, Ltd., are the Hon. Lionel Holland (Chairman), Mr. D. McDonald Browne, Mr. R. Greyson Williams, and the Hon. Hugh Fletcher Moulton. The secretaries are Messrs D. McDonald Browne & Co.

Company Progress Reports.

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd. have embarked on an intensive development programme in its Concession area and Lolgorien. The Kitere-Kuje section of the Concession area has provided such a number of important reef occurrences which promise quick returns from their natural setting, which facilitates rapid development, that a series of shafts is being put down to prove these occurrences at depth.

On the Magor Syndicate claims at Lolgorien developments in the four shafts fully confirm the original estimates of the property. Close sampling is in progress, and excellent values are being maintained. Arrangements have been made to instal developing plant capable of establishing levels down to 400 ft. Part of the necessary plant and machinery, including diamond drills, is now on its way to Kenya, while the remainder of the extensive development machinery is being ordered personally by the company's consulting engineer, Mr. R. Murray-Hughes, who is at present in England.

The company's technical staff has been largely augmented by the appointment of a number of additional geologists and other senior technical officers.

Rhomina, Ltd.—Glowing Royal Mine, December output: 1,522 tons yield, 191 oz. from mill and 88 oz. from cyanide, value, £1,660; profit, approximately £1,250.

Air Service with Mining Areas.

A bi-weekly service between Nairobi, Eldoret, Kakamega, and Kisumu is on the point of being started by East Africa Airways, Ltd., which will, it is believed, also carry mail. It is to be hoped that that will be the case, for such a development would be a great convenience to the public, particularly to Nairobi business houses, which now sometimes have to wait a week to get a reply to a letter sent to Eldoret or Kakamega.

Tanganyika's Mineral Output.

The exports of minerals from Tanganyika Territory during November amounted to £23,822, of which the following were the principal items: Gold.—Mbeya alluvial, £12,406; Musoma reef, £4,157; Malakama reef, £2,829; Morogoro alluvial, £195. Total gold, £19,765. Tin ore totalled £2,280; salt, £1,448; diamonds, £146; and mica, £128.

Mining Personalities.

Mr. Forbes-Mangan has arrived in England with Mrs. Forbes-Mangan in connexion with the flotation of the new company to work the Rosterman Mine at Kakamega.

Mr. A. N. Francombe, piloting a Wilson Airways machine, flew the other day with the Acting Commissioner of Mines from Mbeya to Dar es Salaam in 4 hours 10 minutes.

Uganda Geological Survey.

If there is any young Geological Survey Department in Africa which has justified its existence, it is that of Uganda, which, it should never be forgotten, was primarily responsible for the discovery of the Kakamega Goldfield in Kenya; for it was Mr. Wayland, the Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, who, when lent to Kenya for quite another purpose, made a quick passage through Kakamega, and, at once struck by its gold-bearing properties, alluded to it in a report which was published. Thus he drew the attention of Messrs. Johnson and Stames, the "fathers" of Kakamega, to the field; and on their prompt work all subsequent developments have been built. As a result of the adoption of the Budget by the Legislative Council, the Uganda Geological Department is to be increased by two new officials. The Director had applied for double that number.

Copperbelt Constituency.

Early this year a by-election will be necessary in the old Ndola constituency of Northern Rhodesia, which will henceforth return two members to the Legislative Council. A Select Committee appointed on the initiative of Hon. C. Chad Norris has recommended that Livingstone and the Western Electoral Area should henceforth return one member, instead of two, and that the Ndola constituency should be split into two, one member being returned by Ndola, Luanshya, Bwana Mkubwa, and areas to the north-east, while a second would be returned by Nkana, Mufulira, and districts to the north-west.

Tanganyika Central Allotments.

Allotment letters and separate letters of right in connexion with the recent issue to shareholders of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd., of 300,000 new shares of 3s. 6d. each at par have been posted.

Mining Share Prices.

Our usual list of mining share prices appears on page 438.


An extra game has been allotted to Kakamega in the Rugby football tour of the Stellenbosch team.

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East African Market Reports.

COFFEE.

GOOD fine qualities continue in demand at the auctions at firm prices. Some of the other qualities were retired.

Kenya:

"A" sizes	...	30s. od. to 127s. od.
"B" "	...	45s. od. to 89s. od.
"C" "	...	41s. od. to 49s. od.
Peaberry	...	74s. od. to 130s. od.

Tanganyika:

"A" sizes	...	60s. od. to 66s. od.
"B" "	...	40s. od. to 49s. od.
"C" "	...	44s. od. to 50s. od.
Peaberry	...	60s. od. to 66s. od.
London cleaned:	...	...
First sizes	...	71s. od. to 85s. 6d.
Second sizes	...	52s. od. to 61s. 6d.
Third sizes	...	43s. 6d. to 50s. 9d.
Peaberry	...	70s. od. to 94s. 6d.

Mbeya:

London graded:	...	...
First size	...	92s. od.
Second size	...	55s. od.
London cleaned:	...	...
First sizes	...	60s. od. to 102s. od.
Second sizes	...	45s. od. to 63s. od.
Third sizes	...	33s. 6d. to 44s. od.
Peaberry	...	100s. od. to 104s. od.
London stocks:	48,567 bags (1934)	90,623 bags.

Imports of coffee from British East Africa for 1934 are given as 6,033 tons against 13,041 for 1933. Shortage of labour is said to have interfered with the picking of record coffee crops in Toro. The total quantity of Brazil coffee destroyed to the end of November, 1934, is estimated at 331 million bags.

OTHER MARKETS.

Caster Seed.—Higher at £12 per ton. (1934: £9 5s.; 1933: £11 5s.)

Cloves.—Quiet, Zanzibar spot quoted 34d. and Jan-March at 54d. per lb. (1934: 51d.; 1933: 5d.)

Copper.—Good business has been done at £28 6s. 3d. per ton in standard for cash, and £31 10s. for electrolytic. (1934: std. £33 5s.; elec. £36.)

Copra.—Firm, at the improved figure of £13 5s. per ton. (1934: £9; 1933: £13.)

Cotton.—Good business in the lower qualities has been done at from 6d. to 7d. per lb. (1934: 54d.; 1933: 51d.)

Cotton Seed.—Steady at £4 5s. per ton. (1934: £3 5s.; 1933: £5 5s.)

Gold.—Steady at 142s. 91d. (1934: 132s. 91d.)

Gum arabic.—The Sudan exported 10,676 tons of gum arabic during the first eleven months of 1934, as against 15,580 tons in the same period of 1933.

Maize.—Quietly steady, with No. 2 white flat East Africa quoted at 22s. 3d., No. 3 at 22s., No. 4 flat yellow at 22s., and No. 5 and yellow at 21s. 6d. per 480 lb. The area under maize in Northern Rhodesia is greatly

increased this year, and it is expected that, unless the locusts take heavy toll, there will be a considerable export surplus.

Simsim.—White and/or yellow is offered at £14 15s. per ton.

Sisal.—Quiet, East African No. 1 for Jan-March quoted £15 per ton, value; Feb-April, £15 2s. 6d., value; March-May, £15 5s., value; April-June, £15 12s. 6d., value; No. 2, Jan-March, £14 7s. 6d., value; Feb-April, £14 10s., value; No. 3, Jan-March, £13 5s., value; No. 4, one port. (No. 1, 10; No. 2, 10; No. 3, 10; No. 4, 10s.)

Kenya exported 2,228 tons of shal during November. **Tea.**—Messrs. Dickson and Sons report that Kenya teas are showing improvement in quality and consequently in price. Prices paid last week, according to quality, were from 10d. to 11d. per lb. (1934: 7s. 14d.)

Stocks of tea in the U.K. are still regarded as too large, in spite of nearly two years of regulation of exports from producing countries. Moreover, home and foreign consumptions are not expanding. The International Tea Restriction Committee's announcement of a 3% cut in exports from April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936, which will amount approximately to a total of 40,000,000 lb., promises improvement in the statistical position.

Tin.—Firm at the better price of £232 12s. 6d. per ton. (1934: £227 15s.)

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 January 9.)—Eldama, 6.05 inch; Kaimosi, 0.44; Kericho, 0.10; Kiambu, 0.15; Kisumu, 1.06; Keru, 0.27; Limuru, 0.20; Machakos, 0.03; Makuru, 6.15; Malen, 0.07; Nairobi, 0.07; Nakacha, 0.16; Nakuru, 0.21; Nandi, 0.17; Nanyuki, 0.17; Ngong, 0.14; Nyeri, 0.34; Rumuruti, 0.22; Ruiru, 0.07; Thika, 0.10; and Thomson's Falls, 0.03 inch.

Uganda (Week ended January 6.)—Entebbe, 0.46 inch; Fort Portal, 0.04; Kololo, 0.03; Masaka, 0.25; Mbarara, 0.10; Mubende, 0.05; and Tororo, 0.01 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended January 7.)—Bagamoyo, 0.37 inch; Biharamulo, 0.34; Bukoba, 0.60; Dar es Salaam, 0.00; Dodoma, 0.33; Ifinga, 1.37; Kilima, 0.88; Kilwa, 0.65; Kibwa, 4.52; Lindi, 2.46; Lushoto, 0.05; Mafinga, 3.72; Mbeya, 1.57; Morogoro, 0.01; Mushi, 0.01; Mtwapa, 0.44; Njombe, 3.88; Old Shinyanga, 2.44; Songea, 2.45; Tabora, 2.05; Tukuyu, 6.50; and Uteje, 1.03 inches.

Marketing Kenya Coffee.

Following joint representations by London coffee merchants handling East African coffee to the Coffee Board of Kenya concerning the Board's proposals for the marketing of Kenya coffee, the Board has given its assurance that its London representative has never considered that the sale of Kenya coffee in London should be undertaken by him. The merchants have now been asked whether they are prepared to co-operate with the Board in seeking improvement in the marketing of Kenya coffee, and particularly whether they would be willing to combine to form one unified agency for the handling, distribution and sale of the coffee crop.

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The only British hotel in the Usambaras. 500 acres of grounds for residents. Orchards, vegetable gardens, excellent walks, lawns and playing fields for children, mountain, riverside and woodland scenery.

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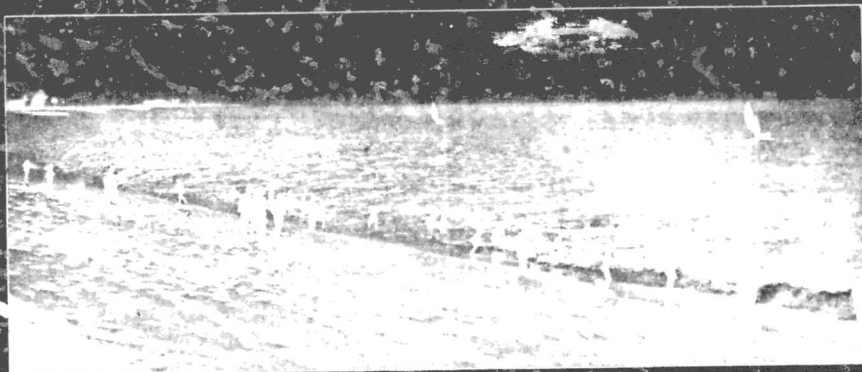
Terms: 3 gns. (7s. per day) and 3½ gns. (10s. 6d. per day), or 10s. and 12s. for short stays. Proprietors: Dr. & Mrs. G.A. Williams.

LUSHOTO, via Mombasa, Tanganyika Territory

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ONE OF THE BEACHES

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The winter season — from May to October — offers a sunny, healthy, bracing and happy holiday unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

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Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, 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.



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The Port of Beira is not only the outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two Rhodesias, Nyasaland and Katanga. It enjoys the monopoly of the import and export traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Over 30 Steamship Lines call regularly at the Port, which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

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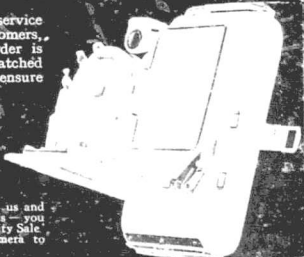
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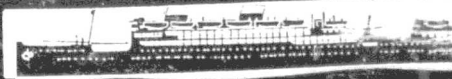
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HIGH-COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA
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We regret to record the death in Nairobi at the age of 55 of Mr. Meyer Rosenblum, founder of the business of Rosenblum, Bullows and Roy, Ltd. He first arrived in Kenya in 1911.

The Rev. W. A. Cross, of Aldershot, has been appointed to the Kilimanjaro chaplaincy in the Diocese of Central Tanganyika. He will leave England for Tanga on February 21.

Mr. A. F. Barron, the well-known Nyasaland tobacco planter and merchant, left London last week on his return to Limbe, accompanied by Mrs. Barron and their son and daughter.

Mr. F. B. Ballenden, Assistant Surveyor General in Kenya, and Mrs. Ballenden have left the Colony for South Africa, where they intend to spend some time before proceeding to England.

Jewellery belonging to Major R. G. C. Bröck, Governor of the Bahr el Ghazel Province in the Sudan, was stolen just before the boat in which he was travelling home left Alexandria.

Mr. W. H. Timcke has been appointed an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, *vice* the Hon. W. Tait Bowie. Mr. Timcke has previously served on the Council.

We regret to hear of the death in the European Hospital, Dar es Salaam, of Mr. Ivan Gade, of the Tanganyika Cotton Company. He was only 25, but had been in Tanganyika for thirteen years.

Mr. A. J. Moffat, whose death in Basutoland is reported, served during the East African Campaign with the 2nd Rhodesian Regiment, and was awarded the D.C.M. for gallantry in action with a machine gun.

Prince Seyyid Abdulla, son of the Sultan of Zanzibar, accompanied the British Resident on his recent visit to Pemba. Sir Richard Rankine stated publicly that H.H. the Sultan hoped to visit the island in 1935.

Sir Godfrey Rhodes recently made a presentation to Mr. A. E. R. Mayne, on his retirement from the post of Chief Accountant to the Kenya and Uganda Railways after more than twenty years' service. The General Manager said his judgment and foresight had been invaluable.

Sir Philip Wigham Richardson, and Mr. George Wigham Richardson and Sir Alan Cobham are directors of Airspeed, Ltd., which has published an issue on Monday of 500,000 Preference ordinary shares of 5s. at 1s. premium.

The Rt. Rev. J. J. Willis, lately Bishop of Uganda, will take up his appointment as Assistant Bishop to the Bishop of Leicester on February 1. Thereafter his address will be Uplands, Market Harborough, Leicestershire.

The marriage will take place in Mombasa in February between Mr. J. H. B. Murphy, of the Kenya Administration, and Miss Elizabeth Mary Rose, daughter of Dr. W. G. and Mrs. Rose, of Melsetter, Southern Rhodesia.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. M. Hartigan, C.M.G., D.S.O., who will be known to many East Africans as Secretary of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, was married last week to Mrs. Violet May Exley (formerly Jervis), of Ealing.

Mr. John St. Maur Ramsden, eldest son of Sir John Ramsden, Bt., who has been adopted as National Conservative candidate for Darwin, lived for two years on his father's estate in Kenya. He returned to this country last year.

Leading Aircraftsman J. R. Harfey, of No. 47 (Bomber) Squadron of the R.A.F., fell from a Gordon aircraft near Kolani Springs, Khartoum, last week. He was killed instantly, and was later buried with military honours at El Fasher.

Mr. H. G. ("Bunker") Willis, the former Northern Rhodesian District Officer, and now H.B.M. Consul for Katanga, is responsible for the lay-out of the new golf links in Elisabethville. He first went to Northern Rhodesia in 1902.

The latest list of subscribers to the Royal Empire Society's building fund include Sir James McDonald and Mr. John Mack, of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. B. R. Peters, of Nyasaland, and Mrs. S. H. French, of Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. G. A. S. Northcote, Governor-Designate of British Guiana, who will be remembered by many friends in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, sails in the "Ingoma" on February 8 to take up his new appointment, accompanied by Mrs. Northcote.

The Rev. C. F. Andrews, who has several times visited East Africa, broadcast his views on the India Report last week. He said that the Government's recommendations were wholly unacceptable to Indians, whose racial equality we should recognise.

Lieutenant-Commander E. B. Leake, R.N. (Retd.), whose marriage in Nairobi to Miss Betty Chester we announced last week, commanded the "Iphigenia" in the attack on Zebbrugge. He has the D.S.O., the Legion of Honour, and the Croix de Guerre (with palm).

Mr. Donald Ker and Mr. Ben Fourie have returned to Nairobi at the conclusion of their work with Mr. George Vanderbilt's expedition across Africa to the West Coast. The natural history collections are said to be the most successful ever undertaken in Africa.

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

Get a tube of Koly nos from your Chemist or Store to-day

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The Antiseptic Germicidal and Cleansing TOOTH PASTE

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Loangwa Concessions.—A cablegram received from Dr. Bancroft, the consulting geologist, states that at Liteta, about 30 miles south-west of Broken Hill, trenching has delimited gold-bearing quartz veins 250 ft. long with an average width of about 3 in. Within two of the trenches this vein carries several ounces of gold per ton. Sampling at the Rhine Mine has corroborated results of previous work, and to date about 200 ft. of driving has been done on the 60 ft. level. The London office of the company adds that no opinion can be formed as to the value of the discovery until considerably more work, including systematic sampling, has been done upon it.

Rhodesia Minerals Concession.—Cablegram: Trenches 6 ft. deep at the original Chakwenga discovery have delimited an irregular lenticular body of schistose conglomerate 85 ft. long, averaging 40 in. wide and assaying an average of 15 dwt. It seems probable that other ore shoots will be found along strikes of this conglomerate. At Molya a large quartz vein now exposed for length of 100 ft. carries visible gold in places. Within trenches 10 to 15 ft. deep at Chaiyinda a band of ironstone, possibly averaging 4 ft. true width, has been exposed for length of 800 ft. with both ends open, and inadequate sampling suggests average grade of 4 dwt. to 5 dwt., while in "L" trench ironstone contains considerable visible gold and pans out more than 1 oz. a ton.

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.—An attractive brochure issued on Tuesday reveals the progress made by the company.

A striking feature of the development is the opening up of eight distinct series of reefs in the Kitero-Kuis area of their Concession. Reefs with payable values, ranging from 16 dwt. over 10 in. to 27 dwt. over 30 in., have been exposed, and intensive development is being conducted; ten shafts are being sunk in this section, in addition to adits and other development. These strikes are in a relatively small zone, no more than about 2 sq. miles in extent, on the highly mineralised ground at the contact of the young granite, a mineralisation which extends for a further 20 miles in the Concession at an average width of about 2 miles. This additional area is to be actively explored by the large geological staff which has now been engaged.

At Lolgorien developments on the Magor property and the McMillan Mine are so advanced that it is anticipated that these two properties will be the first producing mines among the company's large interests. Development machinery capable of establishing levels down to 200 ft. on the Magor have been ordered, and it is hoped that the production stage will be reached before the end of the year. The aggregate strike of reef amounts to approximately 10,000 ft., of which some 3,100 ft. have been sampled at 5 ft. intervals, showing some 2,000 ft. of profitable ore.

The company is in a sound financial position.

Nyanza Goldfields, Ltd.—The first progress issued by this company states: On Tungstall's Prospect, in close proximity to the Kisingini Gold Mining Company, it is anticipated that the company will shortly be in a position to report the proving of the reef over a large area. Rich float is being encountered in several of the workings, and that there is little doubt that these claims will prove of great value. On the Elongo Prospect, which is situated on the western and northern boundaries of the Kia Ora Syndicate claims, shafts are being sunk on the lines of the discoveries, which indicate that the enormously rich strike of the Kia Ora Syndicate continues through these claims. On the Helen Reef Prospect, which

is situated close to the Muchang claims of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., it is now almost certain that the very important reef recently discovered by the Harries Bros. on adjacent claims will continue through Nyanza Goldfields' property. A very rich float has been found carrying visible gold, and a shaft is being sunk on the line of strike. Intensive prospecting is being carried out with every indication of important developments.

Globe and Phoenix Gold.—Ore reserves at December 31 are estimated at 100,700 tons, containing 137,100 oz. of gold, the average value being 22.55 dwt.

Mining Personnel.

Mr. A. R. ("Wankie") Thomson, M.P., has been visiting Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. A. Murray, Inspector of Mines in Tanganyika Territory, has been appointed Acting Commissioner of Mines.

Mr. T. J. O'Shea, Chairman of the Eldoret Mining Syndicate, is due to leave England almost immediately for Kenya.

A European prospector, Mr. William Sort Durrant, was found severely wounded in Bulawayo and died in hospital on Christmas Day. A coloured man has been detained.

Sir Robert Williams was present at a luncheon given last week by the British Ambassador in Lisbon as a send-off to Colonel Lopez Matheus, the newly appointed Governor-General of Angola.

Mr. D. S. Broadhurst, Chairman of the Kakamega Ore Reduction Company, who recently returned to Kenya after conducting certain negotiations in England, made the last stage of his journey by air from Nairobi to Kisumu. He was accompanied by Mrs. Broadhurst.


Mr. C. R. Wraith, who was in charge of the smelter operations on the Roan mine in Northern Rhodesia, has died after an operation. He had been in charge of the smelters for three years, and will be much missed, for he was as popular as he was efficient.

Mr. A. G. Doyle, the well-known mining engineer, who recently returned to Tanganyika Territory after his visit to England, will henceforth make his headquarters in Mwanza, where he is on the point of opening a branch of his company, the East African Engineering and Trading Co., Ltd.

Mr. A. C. Hoey, Chairman of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., an elected member of the Kenya Legislative Council, and one of the best known and most popular settlers in the Colony, has been suffering from pneumonia. For days he was in a most serious condition, but we are glad to learn that he is now making good progress.

Mr. F. A. Macquisten, Chairman of the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Company, has arrived back from Southern Rhodesia. It is expected that a new company will be floated to take over the Prince of Wales's mine, on which Globe and Phoenix recently exercised an option to purchase. The new mine is understood to have over 200,000 tons of 10 dwt. ore.

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handles large water-power resources

Our power is available in many areas throughout Kenya. For site visits and estimates, we offer special facilities for large concerns.

STATIONS: 3 phase 4 wire 50-cycles AC and 240 volts

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BUSINESS POINTERS.

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

The annual general meeting of the Kenya Rifle Association was held in Nairobi on Monday.

Customs duties on cigarettes, tea and cloths imported into Zanzibar have been reduced.

Mr. G. R. Parsons, of the Nicholson File Company, of Rhode Island, U.S.A., is visiting East Africa on business.

A Sentinel car service is being substituted on the Tanga line for certain train services, the fares being about 25% below the ordinary rate.

Last year there were 142 omnibuses running on the roads in Zanzibar, mostly carrying thirteen passengers besides the driver. Fares are very low.

Mr. Damodar Jinabhai, head of a well-known mining firm in the Eastern Province of Uganda, died at sea when returning to East Africa from India.

From Northern Rhodesia it is reported that swarms of locusts have been discovered dead, virtually mummified, and still clinging to the trees and grass where they landed.

Considerable activity is reported in the tea-growing areas of Nyasaland: the Chisambo and Limbini estates have new factories, while alterations and additions are being carried out at Mini Mini, Ruo and Likanga.

There were 191 unofficial immigrants into Tanganyika during September. Great Britain and Germany each provided 29, there were 11 each from Italy and Switzerland, 9 were French, 2 Dutch, 76 Indian and 14 Goans, with 10 other non-Natives.

Stead and Simpson, Ltd., the Leicester boot manufacturers, of which Mr. C. D. Gee is a director, report a net profit of £45,432 for 1934. Mr. Gee, who owns tea estates in Tanganyika and Kenya, is at present on a visit to the territories.

A Fort Hall farm of 187 acres, part of the Maraga coffee area, was sold recently in Nairobi by Messrs. Richardson, Tyson and Martin, Ltd., but six other farms offered at the same time failed to reach the reserve prices.

Japan accounted for 2,808,202 yards of artificial silk goods imported into Kenya and Uganda in the first nine months of 1934, out of a total of 2,951,365 yards. China's proportion increased from 5,567 in the previous year to 96,306 yards.

The Board of Inland Revenue has intimated its willingness to regard the Tanganyika non-Native poll tax as a "Dominion income tax" for the purpose of claims under section 27 of the Finance Act 1920, and to give relief in respect thereof on due claim being made.

Five Indians who were accused of firing a house in Canal Road, Nairobi, have been acquitted after a trial lasting over five weeks. The Chief Justice of Kenya, Sir Joseph Sheridan, in the course of his judgment, commented on the absence of any proof of motive in the case for the prosecution, and on certain discrepancies of evidence between Crown witnesses.

East African Share Prices

London Mining Market Movements.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate	5s. 0d.	5s. 11d.
Bushick Mines (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	85s. 0d.	86s. 0d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	47s. 6d.	47s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	10s. 0d.	11s. 6d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate		11s. 0d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 10d.	12s. 9d.
Gabait Goldfields (2s.)	7s. 7 1/2d.	7s. 9d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	32s. 3d.	35s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	15s. 6d.	15s. 3d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	4s. 7 1/2d.	4s. 6d.
Kenton (10s.)	41s. 6d.	11s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	11s. 9d.	12s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	11s. 0d.	10s. 9d.
Kimingi (10s.)	14s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	1s. 10 1/2d.	2s. 10 1/2d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 4d.
London and Ebbesdian (5s.)	5s. 10 1/2d.	6s. 0d.
Lairi Gold Areas	10s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Mashaba (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
Rezende (1s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 4 1/2d.
Rhodesia Katanga	8s. 3d.	8s. 1 1/2d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 3d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	9s. 3d.	9s. 3d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 3d.
Rhokana (1s.)	9s. 0d.	9s. 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	26s. 3d.	26s. 3d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	9s. 9d.	9s. 3d.
Sherwood Starr	10s. 0d.	7s. 4 1/2d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s. 6d.)	12s. 9d.	12s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions 10% Pref.	7s. 7 1/2d.	7s. 9d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	£107 10s.	£107 10s.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	23s. 0d.	23s. 0d.
Walende (5s.)	8s. 7 1/2d.	9s. 3d.
Zambesia Exploring	16s. 6d.	16s. 3d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	23s. 0d.	22s. 6d.
East African Sisal Plantations (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	35s. 0d.	34s. 9d.
Imperial Airways	46s. 3d.	46s. 6d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Manbre and Garton	57s. 0d.	58s. 0d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 3d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	4s. 0d.	1s. 3d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	3s. 6d.	3s. 3d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Victoria Falls Power	£7 10s. 0d.	£7 9s. 3d.
" " " "	48s. 0d.	47s. 10 1/2d.

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	31s.	35s.
Eldoret-Kakamega Mining Ventures	2s. 2 1/2d.	2s. 2 1/2d.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	12s. 50cts.	11s. 75cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	13s. 6cts.	11s. 50cts.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	9s. 6cts.	10s.
Kenya Reefs	16s. 75cts.	19s.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	16s.	18s.
Koa-Mulimu	51s.	48s. 50cts.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	3s. 50cts.	3s. 40cts.
Pakaneval (5s.)	10s. 75cts.	14s. 15cts.

* Ex rights.

Luiri Developments.

Recent developments on the Luiri Company's properties in Southern Rhodesia have greatly raised market hopes, and the ss. shares are now around os. od. Messrs. Bewick Morring & Co. are interested in the company.

London Australian & General.

Several readers have inquired the exactness of the holding of London Australian & General Exploration Co., Ltd.—the shares of which we recommended some weeks ago when they were obtainable around 2s. 0d. to 2s. 10 1/2d.—in the Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., the total issued capital of which is 2,000,000 shares. Of that number L.A.G. hold 700,240 or rather more than one-third. The Tanami Syndicate holds a 50% interest in the Rosterman Mine, Kakamega, in connexion with which a flotation may be expected in the early future.

"EASTERN AFRICA TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW"

● See *Outside Back Cover of this issue.*

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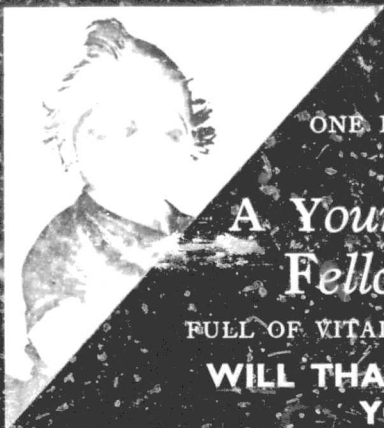
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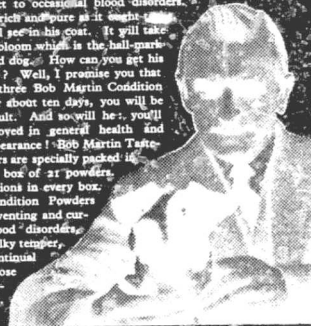
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PERSONALIA.

Canon Lawrence has been appointed a Visiting Justice for Kitgum-prison.

Dr. J. C. St. John Earl has been promoted a Senior Medical Officer in Uganda.

Dr. W. M. Keatinge is staying in Torquay. He will return to Kenya early in May.

Mr. H. A. B. Fowler has been appointed an Agricultural Assistant in Tanganyika.

The Rev. A. J. M. Sharpe has left Zanzibar to be Chaplain at the English Church in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. J. R. Fairclough and Mr. H. C. Baxter have been promoted to be District Officers in Tanganyika Territory.

Playing for Nairobi Gymkhana against Magadi, in a match won by the former, Mr. A. H. Kneller scored 125 runs.

Mr. J. H. Archibald has been appointed Assistant Secretary-Manager of the Clove Growers' Association of Zanzibar.

Mr. B. V. Shaw and Mr. C. F. G. Doran have been gazetted Resident Magistrates in Mombasa and Nairobi respectively.

The Duke of Norfolk is on a 'six-weeks' safari in Kenya, accompanied by Mr. Bernard Howard, his cousin, as white hunter.

The Hon. S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe, Southern Rhodesia's new High Commissioner in England, reached London on Monday.

The Rev. J. B. McLoone, chaplain of the Leper Camp, at Nyenga, near Jinja, will shortly celebrate his silver jubilee in that office.

Sir Montague and Lady Barlow have left London for Knapp Orchard, Farnwick, where they will remain until the end of April.

The Rev. Angelo Negri, of the Sons of the Sacred Heart, of Verona, has been named Vicar-Apostolic of the Equatorial Nile, Uganda.

At the end of January the British Const. General in the Belgian Congo and Mrs. Swan started on a long circular tour of the Colony.

Major G. V. Bennett has been appointed O.C. Somaliland Camel Corps, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. East, who is now on leave.

Many East Africans attended an evening reception to Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister and Lady Cunliffe-Lister last week at the Royal Empire Society.

Miss Emerald Stone, who won four titles in the Salisbury Club tennis tournament, is engaged to be married to Mr. Cyril Wigg, of Salisbury.

Mr. J. W. Downie, until recently High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in England, reached London last week from New York.

The Segrave Trophy for 1934 has been awarded to Mr. Kenneth Waller for his flights to and from the Belgian Congo and to and from Australia.

Mr. T. Donovan, D.C.M., is now in charge of the Erigavo district in British Somaliland, and Mr. R. H. Smith, O.B.E., has taken over the Burao district.

Colonel C. F. Knaggs, Government Agent in London, last week addressed a meeting in Manor Park on the attractions of settlement in Kenya Colony.

Mr. R. C. Royston has been appointed a Trout Warden in Kenya. Captain E. D. A. Gooch has resigned his appointment as an Honorary Trout Warden.

Sir Fraser Russell, Chief Justice, who has been for several months Acting Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Russell, are on their way home to England and Trinidad.

Mr. G. E. F. Atwell, manager of the Standard Bank in Beira, recently motored up from East London to Beira on the expiration of his leave, which he spent in England.

Mr. Duncan MacGregor, manager of the Kampala branch of the National Bank of India, has been appointed a temporary unofficial member of the Uganda Legislative Council.

Mr. C. S. Cree, of the Uganda Forestry Department, and Miss Marjorie Burnett, daughter of the late Sir Napier Burnett, are to be married in Uganda towards the end of February.

Mr. A. C. Bartlett, who recently flew home from Zanzibar to discuss clove questions with the Colonial Office and trade interests, expects to leave again for East-Africa by Sunday's air mail.

Major C. H. Bowen Davies, M.C., has been appointed to act as Auditor General in Southern Rhodesia in the place of Mr. Oscar Cartwright, whose death we recently reported.

Mr. Duncan Elliott, who retired from the Public Works Department of Nigeria a few years ago, and who died recently, served with the Nigeria Regiment during the East African Campaign.

Mr. J. L. Woodhouse, who has been acting as Resident Magistrate in Dar es Salaam, is being transferred to the Northern Province, his place being taken by Mr. L. A. W. Vickers-Haviland.

Captain and Mrs. G. A. Grieve, of the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, are on their way back to Kenya from Scotland. Mr. F. H. Crittenden, of the same school, is on his way home on leave.

Miss Doris Patricia Jobson, daughter of Mr. T. B. Jobson, of Blackrock, Ireland, is engaged to Sir William Graham Moon, Bt., of Thomson's Falls, Kenya, and Forest Lodge, Lynton, Hants.

Death of Mr. H. W. Martin.

Brave Fight of a Pioneer.

WITH deep regret we record the death on February 1st at Vaucluse, in the South of France, of Mr. H. W. Martin, one of the fast-dwindling band of real pioneers of the Rhodesias and the East African territories to the north and east.

Landing at Delagoa Bay in 1889, Martin went on almost immediately to Sofala, where he became interested in the history of early Portuguese colonisation in those parts, an interest which he maintained to the end. Sportsman, prospector, trader, he was a venturesome life, which took him roaming from the Portuguese East African coast as far inland as Lake Bangweulu. He turned his hand to everything, and knew everyone in the early days of the development of those countries.

He was for a time engaged on the building of the Beira Railway, took part in the fighting in Rhodesia in 1893 and 1896, served in the Boer War, and was on the Western Front in the Great War. Badly gassed, he was invalided out and sent to live in the South of France, where he battled manfully year after year against the resultant asthma and bronchitis, until last week he got his final discharge.

Forced to live on a small pension paid in a depreciated £, he carried on uncomplainingly, aided and nursed by his devoted wife, often compelled to keep to bed, he still typed away, recording experiences from the storehouse of his memory, and turning out really good copy, which found a home in many magazines and journals.

A Valued Contributor to "East Africa."

He was also a frequent contributor to the pages of *East Africa*, which loses in him a reader with an almost unrivalled recollection of pioneer happenings in the areas in which he spent so many years. His letters to the editor usually appeared as from "Zambezia," and under that pseudonym he had related many interesting facts of big game life, and had pleaded strongly for the preservation and domestication of the eland, which, he maintained, could be utilised more successfully than are reindeer as pack and draught animals.

These last years were for Mr. Martin a constant desperate fight against physical suffering and financial stress, but he refused to lose heart, facing unflinchingly and always with a smile his gas-produced illness as he had faced the dangers of the wilds. A brave spirit has passed; for his sake there cannot be regrets, but to his widow we offer sincere sympathy in her bereavement, in which it may be some

consolation to know that East Africans realise how much they owe to men like H. W. Martin.

He was a Freemason, being an old member of the Lotus Lodge, Cairo.

Breeder of "Salisbury White" Maize

WE regret to hear of the death of Salisbury of the Agricultural Botanist, Mr. J. A. T. Walters, founder of the hybridisation work at the Salisbury Experimental Station, who will always be remembered as the breeder of the famous maize, "Salisbury White." He was born in Carmarthenshire, 54 years ago, and received his agricultural education at Aberystwyth. After four years in South Africa he joined the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture in 1912, and served continuously in it until his death, except for a year spent as Land Officer in the High Commissioner's Office in London. A keen Freemason, he was a P.M. of the Salisbury Kilwinning Lodge, and a member of the Monomotapa Chapter. He leaves a widow and three children, to whom we tender our sympathy.

WE regret to hear of the death in Muizenberg of Mr. Marcus Grill, one of the pioneers of Livingstone.

The death is announced of Mr. F. J. Willson, who served for several years in the Northern Rhodesia Police Force.

WE regret to hear of the death in Murraysfield, Cape Province, of Mr. T. E. Overton, a well-known figure on the Zambesi. He served for some time in the Nyasaland Postal Department.

Dr. Michael Grabham, the Grand Old Man of Madeira, who died last week at the age of 95 in the island in which he had spent over 70 years, was the father of the present Government Geologist in the Sudan.

Viscount Melville, who served as an Assistant District Officer in Nyasaland in 1896, was later transferred to Zanzibar, and from 1898 to 1902 acted as H.M. Vice-Consul in Dar es-Salaam, died at Melville Castle, near Dalkeith, last week at the age of 61.

Mr. Thomas Stevens, who died in London last week, was a close friend of the late Sir H. M. Stanley, and in 1888 was sent by the *New York World* to Central Africa to find that famous explorer, who had previously gone to the rescue of Emin Pasha. Stevens eventually found them, and relieved the outside world by his cabled news.



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East Africa in the House.

Northern Rhodesia's New Capital.

That the ceremonial inauguration of the new capital of Northern Rhodesia would take place in Lusaka, from May 28 to June 3, ending on the occasion of the King's birthday, was announced by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister in the course of a reply to Dr. O'Donovan. He said:—

"Rapid progress is being made with buildings in Lusaka, and preparations are being made for the removal to the new capital of the Governor and his staff, the Secretariat, the Attorney-General's Department, the Treasury, the Medical and Health Department, the Commissioner of Police and his staff (but not the police depot or the Criminal Investigation Department), and the Audit and Printing Departments. The Postmaster-General's Department and the Provincial Commissioner of the Kafue and Batoka Provinces, who are at present stationed in Lusaka, will return to Livingstone. The question of the future headquarters of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment and the Department of European Education, new at Lusaka, is under consideration.

"It is not proposed that any further Departments of Government should be moved to Lusaka during the next five years. Thus Livingstone will continue to be the seat of certain Departments. Moreover, the Governor contemplates, with the approval of the Secretary of State, that the Northern Rhodesia Government should assist the Livingstone Municipality, financially or otherwise, in measures designed to compensate for the reduction of the European population caused by the removal of the seat of Government to Lusaka, by improving the amenities and adding to the attractions of the town."

Mr. Parkinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that in Northern Rhodesia, in consequence of the depression, with many persons out of employment, voluntary assistance was organised, but proved insufficient, and the Governor provided additional assistance in the form of food and shelter on the strict condition that the value of such assistance should be repaid, and that as a result many families were not able to pay, even although they may have been able to find employment.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that provision for Government relief to unemployed and destitute Europeans in Northern Rhodesia existed prior to the organisation of voluntary assistance. Since March, 1933, such persons had been afforded relief by Government without stipulation for repayment. The undertakings given prior to that date to repay the value of the relief granted had not been and would not be enforced save in exceptional cases in which recovery was fully justified. For all practical purposes these claims had been waived, and there could therefore be no question of families being faced with a load of debt on that account. He was glad to be able to add that the number of Europeans and their dependants in receipt of relief from Government, which stood at 428 in February, 1933, had dropped to below 100 in December, 1934.

Major-General Sir Alfred Knox asked whether the Minister would appoint a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the circumstances leading to the death of Mr. Theodore Powys in Kenya, the delay in bringing the alleged murderers to trial, and the conduct of the subsequent trial.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that he received in May last a full report of the case, which he would place in the library of the House. Inquiries were continued after that date, and as a result five Natives were charged

with the murder of Mr. Powys. The trial resulted in their acquittal. He (Sir Philip) had now asked the Governor for a comprehensive report giving full information of the later investigations, of the action taken by Government, and of the measures taken to maintain law and order in the Samburu territory. It would be most improper for the executive to interfere or comment on the conduct of the trial, but he had asked for a record of the proceedings. He could not express any opinion as to whether any inquiry was called for into any aspect of the matter until he had received a full report from the Governor.

Mr. Chorlton asked whether, in order to accelerate the progress of many Colonies, with benefit to the export trade of this country, the Government would arrange for Colonial loans to be made available at a reduced rate of interest, specifically to improve the trade of the United Kingdom.

The Secretary of State replied that Colonial loans were trustee securities, and Colonies were therefore able to take full advantage of the fall in interest rates in any new borrowing. In addition, the Colonial Development Fund was available to assist either by direct loan or by grant of interest in approved cases of development.

Replying to Mrs. Copeland, Sir Philip added that the Colonial Development Act provided that all orders placed as a result of advances made by the Treasury should be placed in the United Kingdom.

New Kenya Publicity Brochure.

An attractive and well-illustrated little brochure entitled "Kenya: The Land Where Life is Still Worth Living" has been issued by Colonel C. F. Knaggs, Kenya Agent in London. Copies can be obtained from him at Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2, or from the Kenya Association, Box 825, Nairobi, Kenya.

The booklet is of eight pages and cover, and is obviously designed for distribution to and through tourist and similar agencies; in other words, its purpose is to attract the eye and attention of people who want to travel, but have not made up their minds where to go. It should serve that end quite satisfactorily, and induce many who read it to seek more detailed information about the Colony.

In any reprint mention might perhaps be made of other free literature obtainable on request from the London Office.

The Annual Report of the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Zanzibar in 1933 has just been published. It is useful for reference, but hardly topical or suitable for review in these columns.

"How Africans Educate Themselves" is to be the subject of an address by the Rev. E. W. Smith to the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society on February 14. On March 14 the subject will be "African Music," and on April 11 a meeting has been arranged to meet Directors of Education and other educationists from overseas.

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Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd. Seychelles Produce Co., Ltd.

During the twelve months ended June 30 last Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., lost £14,100, according to the fourteenth annual report and statement of accounts. The debit balance forward is now £73,928.

The net trading profit was £14,783, and the net income from house and office properties and agency fees £1,221, from which had to be deducted £19,926 for depreciation on buildings, machinery, areas, etc., £7,000 for debenture interest, £2,378 for bank interest, and £800 for directors' fees.

The production of sisal totalled 4,804 tons, an increase of 321 tons on the previous year's output. A replanting programme of 1,500 acres was carried out, and the estates, buildings, machinery and plant are stated to be in good condition.

The issued capital of the company is £180,000 in £1 shares and there is an amount of £100,000 in 7% first mortgage convertible debenture stock. The bank overdraft (secured on house properties in Tanganyika and on sisal afloat) is £43,420. Freehold and leasehold lands and buildings are taken at their 1924 valuation, with additions at cost, less depreciation on buildings, and appear in the balance sheet at £80,518. Development and cultivation, also at the 1924 valuation, plus expenditure to date, less amounts written off, total £80,976; plant and machinery, likewise valued, £32,081; house and office properties in Tanganyika, £33,790; and furniture and fittings, £2,886.

East African Sisal Plantations.

EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LTD., report a net loss, after providing for depreciation of plant and machinery, of £2,197 for the year ended June 30 last, thus bringing the total debit balance to £68,822. The directors—Messrs. T. Harman, W. A. Long, and G. R. S. Doyle—have waived their fees for the year.

The company's output of sisal was 1,848 tons, against 972 during the previous year, 1,125 tons being from the Kilosa estate, which produced an average yield of 42 tons per acre. The Ngerengere factory has been rebuilt and equipped, the output for the year from that estate being 723 tons, or 68 tons per acre.

In view of reduced costs the board considers that the rate of an amortisation on immature areas over the period of production should be reduced to £2 per ton on production, and that figure has been adopted in the present accounts.

The authorised and issued capital of the company is £190,000, and properties, buildings, plant and machinery appear in the balance sheet at £147,321, which the auditors regard as too high a valuation.

New N. Rhodesian Provinces.

The old provinces in Northern Rhodesia have disappeared and in their place the following have been gazetted: (1) Barotse, (2) Northern, (3) Eastern, (4) Central, and (5) Southern. The last two are of most interest to Europeans and their constituent districts may therefore be enumerated, viz.: Central—Ndola, Broken Hill, Mkushi, Kasempa, Solwezi, Mwinungu; Southern—Livingstone, Kalomo, Namwala, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Mumbwa.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of shareholders of the Seychelles Produce Co., Ltd., was held yesterday at the registered offices, Regis House, King William Street, London, E.C.4.

The report and statement of accounts for the year ended September 30 last show that the total area of the company's estates is now approximately 4,500 acres, about 2,000 acres being under coconuts and 1,500 acres under cinnamon. Rather more than 1,030,000 coconuts were gathered, being sold locally at an average price of Rs. 11.22 per thousand. The amount of cinnamon oil distilled was 2,683 litres, which realised an average price of Rs. 3.28 per litre, and 641 lbs. of patchouli oil distilled, realised an average price of Rs. 1.10 per lb. London landed equivalent. The estimated outputs for the current year are 1,030,000 coconuts, 6,500 litres of cinnamon oil, and 550 lb. of patchouli oil.

The loss for the year, after charging debenture interest and trustees' fees, was £666, and the debit balance carried forward is now £3,426. The issued share capital is £28,485; £4,300 of 7% first mortgage convertible debentures are outstanding. The estates appear in the balance sheet at £26,787, and distilleries at £2,648.

Mr. R. E. Bruce retired by rotation and offered himself for re-election. The other directors are Messrs. H. J. Coghlan (Chairman), and A. H. Doherty.

Sudan Cotton Growing.

Sir William Himbury, Chairman and managing director of the British Cotton Growing Association, left Marseilles last Friday in the s.s. "Strathaird" for Port Sudan, to revisit a country in the cotton-growing areas of which he has made many tours of inspection during the past 20 years. It is three years since his last visit, and as many changes have taken place in that time, Sir William is anxious to keep touch with improvements. From Port Sudan Sir William will go to Khartoum, the Gezira, Kassala, and possibly Gebel Aulia, where the new dam is nearing completion.

Sir Bernard Eckstein is a fellow passenger in the "Strathaird"; General Asquith left a week earlier for the Sudan; and, as *East Africa* has already reported, Mr. Alexander MacIntyre has been in that country for some weeks. Thus three of the leaders of the Sudan cotton-growing industry will be available for consultation at the same time—surely no mere coincidence.

Sir William Himbury expects to be back in England at the beginning of April.

New Standard Bank Company.

Standard Bank Nominees, Ltd., has been registered in London as a private company with a nominal capital of £100 in £1 shares, with the object of acting as nominees or agents, etc. Directors are Mr. Bertram Lowles, The Meadows, Oxted, Surrey; Mr. Ralph Gibson, of Highwood, Peaks Hill, Purley; Mr. Lewis L. Baker, of "Herondene", Villiers Avenue, Surbiton Hill, Surrey; and Mr. F. W. Singleton, 16, Kenton Road, Harrow. No person is to be appointed a director unless he is either a director or member of the staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

Nakuru Lake Flies.

Dr. F. W. Edwards, of the British Museum Expedition now in Uganda, has found that the fly from Lake Nakuru which has been such a pest lately is quite distinct from the well-known lake-fly of Lakes Victoria and Nyasa.

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LATEST MINING NEWS.

Kenya Consolidated.

The Company's Present Position.

An interesting and useful booklet regarding the properties of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., has just been issued to shareholders, to whom it will give a better appreciation of future progress reports as they are published.

The aggregate strike of reef already amounts to some 10,500 ft., the company's total area being about 1,050 sq. miles in the Kakamega, Lolgorien, Gori River, and Southern Kavirondo districts of Kenya, 1,026 sq. miles being in one block in Concession Areas 3 and 4.

The *Guy Fawkes* claims at Kakamega adjoin the mine of Risks, Ltd., who have already opened up two important reefs close to the Guy Fawkes boundary. In the expectation that these reefs run into their own claims, Kenya Consolidated are sinking a three-compartment shaft, which is expected to penetrate one of the reefs at about 200 ft. The shaft is now within 30 or 40 ft. of that depth.

In the *Kitere-Kuja* section of its concession area the Wayland Reef, which has been exposed at three widely separated points, has been shown by close sampling to carry a very high gold content over 185 ft. Eight shafts are being sunk on this occurrence with a view to establishing the continuity of the body over the whole distance of 3,500 ft., as well as ascertaining values at depth. Sampling over significant occurrences at 5 ft. intervals has yielded from 160 inch-dwts., or 16 dwts. over 10 in., to 818 inch-dwts., or 25 dwts. over a stopping width of 30 in.

A new discovery within the Wayland-Kuja mineralised zone, known as the Curwen Reef, is being trenches, and over 360 ft. of the exposed portion yields 14 dwts. over 30 in. There is every indication that this reef continues strongly to the west.

To the north a further discovery, Harold No. 2, has just been exposed, and has disclosed highly payable values where sampled. Two miles to the west three other series of reefs are in process of examination, and sampling has provided most encouraging results.

Concentration on Kitere-Kuja.

"The Kitere-Kuja section of the concession has provided such a number of important exposures which promise quick returns, due to their natural setting facilitating rapid development that it has been considered advisable to concentrate in this area and transfer the field headquarters from Kakamega to Kitere," says the report, adding: "A most important factor in connexion with these discoveries is that the Kuja River passes over rapids where it traverses the area covered by the reefs, and it is estimated that at least 60 h.p. can be readily developed in the very centre of activity."

The company's properties in the Gori River district adjoin the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate holdings, which has produced gold from three reefs for some years.

In the Lolgorien area, practically on the Tanganyika border, Kenya Consolidated own the McMillan Mine, on which four shafts are being sunk. An adit driven at the western end of the property has shown that the vein tends to widen in depth, and a strike from the adit level has yielded for the first 45 ft. 7.1 dwts. over 30 in.

Close at hand are the Magor Syndicate claims, on which a very rich strike of reef has been opened up for several hundred feet and four shafts sunk. On the 60 ft. level close sampling has shown 30 dwts. over 30 in. and 15.6 dwts. over 30 in. Orders have been given for the necessary plant and machinery to establish levels down to 100 ft., and further development is being vigorously pushed on with a view to bringing the property to the producing stage at an early date.

The McMillan and Magor Mines are expected to be the first producing properties of the company.

Of the aggregate strike of reef totalling 10,500 ft., some 3,100 ft. have been groove-sampled at intervals of 5 ft., and show 2,000 ft. of profitable ore, a figure which is expected to be doubled in the next quarter. These figures represent merely the results at Lolgorien and in the relatively small zone in the Kitere-Kuja section so far opened up, this being no more than 2 sq. miles in extent of the mineralised ground at the contact of the young granite, which extends a further 120 miles in the concession area at average width of about two miles. The function of the considerably augmented

geological staff which has been engaged in recent weeks is to investigate the remaining portion of this vast and seemingly important zone.

A geophysical survey of the Kitere-Kuja and Lolgorien areas has been arranged, and it is to be followed by an intensive diamond-drilling programme, drills for which have already been shipped.

Reference is made in the brochure to the fact already known to our readers that Mr. R. Murray-Hughes, M.Inst.M.M., F.G.S., who was Government Geologist and Mining Engineer in Kenya, has joined the company as its consulting engineer.

Three useful sketch maps are attached to the letter press.

Progress During January.

On Monday, the Company issued its consulting engineer's report on progress during January.

At Magor shaft No. 2 Drive East was continued to 160 ft., of which 80 ft. was on reef. A parallel reef 9 ft. south of the principal reef was disclosed and driven on for 20 ft. Samples cut at 5 ft. intervals on this fresh body assay as follows: 8 dwts. over 22 ins., 9.75 dwts. over 28 ins., 87.75 dwts. over 18 ins., 24 dwts. over 18 ins., 3 dwts. over 20 ins.

The company's chief mechanical engineer is leaving England shortly to prepare the foundations and general layout of the plant that has recently been ordered for the Lolgorien properties.

Work on the eight shafts designed to intersect the Wayland Reef at depth continues satisfactorily.

An additional length of 100 ft. on the Curwen Reef has now been sampled at 5 ft. intervals, and yields an average of 18.4 dwts. over 10 ins. The total length of reef now exposed is 800 ft., of which 600 ft. has been sampled, yielding an average of 310 inch-dwts., or 10.3 dwts. over a stopping width of 30 inches.

Work on the Wilburn series continues, but progress is slow pending the arrival of the compressors, which are in process of shipment.

The experts from the Swedish Electric Prospecting Company are now in the country, and the first survey by geophysical methods will be made over the Lolgorien properties. It is anticipated that sufficient information will be available by the time the diamond drills arrive to begin a directed programme of drilling on the recently acquired Magor Claims.

Guy Fawkes Claims.—Information has been received that a reef has been cut in the present workings during the month.

Company Progress Reports.

Kilo-Moto gold mines produced 6,586.5 kilogrammes gold in 1934.

Géomines produced 2,000 tons of cassiterite in 1934, as against 1,453 and 573 tons in 1933 and 1932.

Kenya-Uganda Minerals Exploration.—Output for week ending January 12: 23,553 oz. for Bmuti area.

Kassala (Sudan) Gold.—During December 64 tons of ore from stopping and 112 tons from development were treated for a recovery of 125 oz. of gold, averaging 15 dwts. per ton, tailing values not being determined.

Rosan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd.—The report for the three months ended December 31 gives the following estimated revenue and expenditure: Gross revenues, £467,508; operating expenditure, £344,516; estimated savings over working expenditure, £122,992. After deducting provision for Debenture stock interest, premium on redemption, and reserve for depreciation, the net profit works out at £62,501, subject to taxation.

Rhokana Corporation, Ltd.—Progress report for the six months ended December 31 states: Smelter production amounted to 35,385 long tons, of which 29,059 long tons were cast and tailed as blister copper, and 6,326 long tons were transferred to the anode furnace. The furnace was started in August last, and at the end of the year the tank house was in normal operation. The refinery furnace has recently been started, and the first shipment of wire bars is expected to be made in February. At the recent annual meeting profits for the quarter ended September 30 were estimated to be in the neighbourhood of £50,000. Estimated profits for the half year ended December 31, 1934, on the same basis are £128,000. In arriving at this figure stocks of metals on December 31 have been valued at cost. These stocks include an unusually large tonnage of anodes and other copper in process necessitated by the starting up of the electrolytic refinery.

"There is every indication that the price of gold will remain at its present level, and it might even go higher."
—Sir Abe Bailey.

The Future Course of Gold.

Mr. F. A. SZARVASY, Chairman of the Anglo-French Banking Corporation, believes that gold will rise, rather than fall, in price. He told his shareholders the other day:

"I look to stabilisation of world currencies as one of the first essentials to all-round recovery, and I hold the view that by the mere act of stabilisation and a return to the gold standard, possibly based on 1905, or thereabouts per oz. of gold, such a measure of inflation could be produced as would gladden the hearts even of American Congressmen.

"If we consider that the value of the world's gold supply, measured in terms of the two chief international currencies, is now about twice what it was at the beginning of the depression, it is surprising that gold prices have not risen. The reason seems to be that gold is hoarded in large quantities as it is a safe speculation to do so: in countries still on the gold standard because of the fear of devaluation of their currencies, and in the non-gold countries because of the hope of a further rise in the paper price of gold.

"Thus a vast amount of purchasing power remains dormant in subterranean vaults instead of working its effect in stimulating trade. But once stabilisation were an accomplished fact, all hoarded gold would be disgorged, and central banks being then the only purchasers of the metal, any increased supply of monetary gold would work its influence on the price level, to the benefit of producers all the world over.

"Debtors would then be able to discharge their liabilities, and world commerce could start afresh with confidence, unencumbered by the manifold hindrances which are now stifling it. Under such conditions there might again be some semblance of a 'fair trade' between nations—a long-forgotten, but none the less the most desirable form of commerce."

Rosterman Syndicate and Tanami.

The Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., has issued the following announcement:—

"With reference to the notice, recently advertised in compliance with the Regulations of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for the purpose of giving information to the public with regard to the company, it is now announced that the contract dated June 30, 1933, between Gordon Julian Frederick Forbes-Mangan, Harold William Foster, Nathaniel Allan Ross, and George Wilberton Ross, carrying on business as the Rosterman Mining Syndicate of the first part, Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd. (under its then title of Tanami (Australia) Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd.), of the second part, Charles Algernon Moreing, Algernon Henry Moreing, Edward Amos Loring, and Adrian Charles Moreing, carrying on business as Bewick, Moreing & Co. of the third part, and the said Nathaniel Allan Ross and Harold William Foster of the fourth part has been varied.

"The Rosterman Mining Syndicate, by one of its members, Gordon Julian Frederick Forbes-Mangan, duly authorised, have waived their right to an allotment of 30% of any increase of capital during a period of five years of the company to be formed to acquire the Rosterman claims, in consideration of the right for a period of five years to subscribe at par for 30% of any such increased capital. In addition they have also agreed to the variation of the new company's articles of association of provision that any director may be removed by extraordinary resolution.

"The balance of 42,000 shares of 1s. each have been issued for cash at par and are fully paid."

Territorial Output.

During 1934 Uganda produced 275,041 Troy oz. of fine gold; 60 oz. of unrefined gold; and 47,207 long tons of tin ore.

For the first eleven months of 1934 the gold output from Tanganyika amounted to 50,207 ozs. valued at £79,372. The total mineral exports from the Territory during that period were valued at £524,110.

Mineral production for Northern Rhodesia during 1934 was as follows: Gold, 2,113 oz.; copper, 137,807 tons; lead, 184 tons; zinc, 10,540 tons; vanadium, 7,320 lb.; manganese ore, 2,041 tons; mica, 2,170 lb.; and copalt, 1,280,602 lb.

Kenya produced 1,281 oz. of gold during December. Of this amount 906 oz. (320 oz. of reef, and 377 oz. of alluvial) came from North Kavirondo; 48 oz. of reef and 13 oz. of alluvial from Central Kavirondo; and 209 oz. from South Kavirondo.

Ropeways for Mining.

The immense development of mining in East Africa must lead to increased use of aerial ropeways for transport purposes, for, apart from the aeroplane, they represent the only form of transport which can follow a straight line between two points whatever the nature of the intervening ground. Other advantages are that growing crops are not disturbed, that no expensive tracks are required, and that steep gradients can be negotiated with ease.



There have been ropeways in operation in both Southern Rhodesia and Tanganyika Territory for some years, and there can be little doubt that Kenya will soon have to follow suit. A two-mile ropeway is now being supplied by Ropeways, Ltd., 152 Great Portland St., London, W. 1, for the Rezende Mines, Southern Rhodesia, and a second ropeway manufactured by the same company is being constructed for a Portuguese East African sisal property of Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd. A further ropeway of about two miles is to be erected between the Musgrave and Kimingini properties of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., at Kakamega, in order that ore from the Musgrave Reef may be treated at the Kimingini mill.

Operating costs vary very widely according to the length of haul, the hourly capacity, and local wage and other conditions. On light capacity plant, say from 5 to 10 tons per hour, over short hauls in difficult country, costs may run as high as 3d. per ton mile; in Canada, with high wages, a ropeway just under four miles, carrying 135 tons per hour, is operating at under 2d. per ton mile, and a six-mile ropeway in India, carrying 50 tons per hour, operates at a cost of just over 1d. per ton mile, including rope and all other mechanical renewals, labour, supervision, stores and power.

These facts may prove of value to those engaged in mining who are faced with transport problems.

New Grants and Abandonments.

Kenya Development, Ltd., and the Sood Syndicate are officially stated to have voluntarily abandoned certain lode claims in the Kakamega area.

An exclusive prospecting licence over 2.2 sq. miles in the Kakamega district has been granted to Kenya Reefs, Ltd. The new area adjoins the company's Amohira claims.

Further applications for exclusive prospecting licences in the Mbeya district of Tanganyika are announced in the *Tanganyika Gazette*. One is for 3 sq. miles and another for 2 sq. miles.

Snap Claims.

The Snap Claims, formerly known as the Agnes Mine, in Southern Rhodesia, which had been dormant for many years, have had a five-stamp mill installed by Mr. "Patsy" Triggs. Between 1913 and 1916 the old Agnes Mine produced over 3,000 oz. of gold. The mine is only a mile and a half from the centre of Gatooma.

Petrographer Needed.

In the Standing Finance Committee in Kenya, Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentley urged the appointment of a petrographer to the Department of Mines.

Gold Mining in Kenya. East African Share Prices.

MR. R. MURRAY-HUGHES, M.Inst.M.M., F.G.S., who is on the point of retiring from the position of Government Geologist and Mining Engineer in Kenya to take up a consulting engineership in the Colony, will address the East African Group in London on Thursday, February 21, at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's Street, S.W.1, on "Gold Mining in Kenya."

All interested in East Africa, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to attend. Tea will be served from 3.45 p.m. and the address begin at 4.15 o'clock. It would be a convenience if those who expect to be present would notify the Hon. Secretary of the Group by postcard at the above address.

Mining Personalia.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. H. J. Starling at the Catholic Mission Hospital, Kakamega.

Mr. G. W. Craddock, assistant general manager of Kagera (Uganda) Pinfields, Ltd., arrived home by air last week on leave.

Mr. L. Harvey, the newly appointed manager of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, reached Kisumu on January 18, and forthwith entered upon his duties.

Colonel W. K. Tucker, C.B.E., T.D., a director of Kenya Reefs, Ltd., and interested in other East African gold mining ventures, left London last Friday on his way back to East Africa.

His many old friends will greatly regret to hear that Major Walter Howard, D.S.O., J.P., who first went to Southern Rhodesia with the Pioneer Column, and who was cycling through Africa to Cairo when, on the outbreak of the War, he was arrested in what was then German East Africa and interned, has been seriously ill in Southern Rhodesia, to which Colony he returned about 1920. He had cycled out to inspect some mining claims when he collapsed, and had to be taken to hospital. The last mail brings better news of this Greatheart of Central Africa.

London Mining Market Movements.

	Last week	This week
Audara Syndicate	5s. 14d.	5s. 3d.
Bushick Mines (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 3d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	86s. 9d.	84s. 3d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	47s. 6d.	46s. 9d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	11s. 6d.	11s. 9d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	11s. 0d.	11s. 3d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 9d.	13s. 14d.
Gabait Goldfields (2s.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 4d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	33s. 6d.	34s. 6d.
Goldfields of East Africa (10s.)	15s. 3d.	14s. 9d.
Kakamega Pinfields	4s. 6d.	4s. 3d.
Kagera (Uganda) Gold (2s.)	11s. 6d.	11s. 3d.
Kenton (10s.)	12s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	14s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Kimingini (10s.)	2s. 10 1/2d.	2s. 9d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	3s. 4 1/2d.	3s. 4 1/2d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	9s. 0d.	8s. 9d.
Luiru Gold Areas	1s. 1 1/2d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
Mashaba (1s.)	65s. 0d.	65s. 0d.
Reverie (11s.)	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 3 1/2d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	8s. 1 1/2d.	8s. 1 1/2d.
Rhodesia Katanga	10s. 3d.	11s. 3d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	9s. 3d.	9s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	9s. 3d.	9s. 3d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	92s. 6d.	93s. 9d.
Rhokana (51)	25s. 9d.	25s. 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	9s. 3d.	9s. 3d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	7s. 3d.	8s. 6d.
Sherwood Starr	12s. 0d.	12s. 3d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 4d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1)	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions 10% Pref.	7s. 9d.	7s. 4d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	£107 10s.	£107 15s.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	23s. 0d.	24s. 0d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	9s. 3d.	9s. 0d.
Watende (5s.)	16s. 3d.	16s. 6d.
Zambesia Exploring		

GENERAL.

British South Africa (15s.)	22s. 6d.	22s. 3d.
East African Sisal Plantations (1)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	34s. 9d.	34s. 10 1/2d.
Imperial Airways	46s. 6d.	46s. 9d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Manbre and Garton	58s. 0d.	58s. 6d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 3d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	35s. 9d.	35s. 6d.
Tanganyika Gorge (1s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Victoria Falls Power	£7 9s. 3d.	£7 6s. 9d.
	47s. 10 1/2d.	46s. 3d.

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Blue Reefs	15s.	8s.
Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	35s.	32s. 50cts.
Eldoret-Kakamega Mining Ventures	12s. 25cts.	14s. 75cts.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	11s. 75cts.	11s. 50cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	10s.	12s. 25cts.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	10s.	11s.
Kenya Reefs (cum. Rights)	19s.	15s.
Kenya Reefs (Ex Rights)	—	14s.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	18s.	15s.
Koa-Mulimu	45s. 50cts.	47s. 50cts.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	3s. 40cts.	3s. 25cts.
Pakaneusi (5s.)	14s. 15cts.	13s.

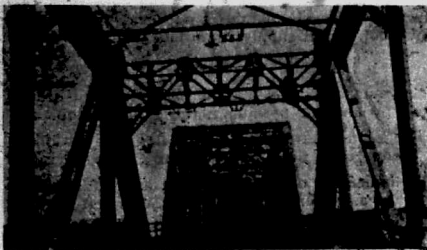
Ex rights.

Kenya E.P.L. Applications Invited.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 7 (j) of the Mining Ordinance, 1933, the Governor of Kenya has declared the areas named below to be excluded from the operation of the said Ordinance. Applications for exclusive prospecting licences in respect of the areas so excluded may be lodged from time to time with the Commissioner of Mines—

Water areas Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, comprising the area of Victoria Nyanza which lies within the Nyanza Province to which reference is made in the last paragraph of Government Notices No. 410 of June 20, 1933. A plan thereof may be seen in the offices of the Commissioner of Mines, Provincial Commissioner, Nyanza, and the Warden of Mines, Kakamega.

TORBAY—the perfect protective paint for all climates



THE White Nile Bridge, Khartoum, is one of the most outstanding of African engineering achievements. TORBAY Paint is employed to protect the enormous expanse of steelwork from destroying rust and corrosion. TORBAY Paint is world-famous for its exceptional protective qualities, its large covering power, its staunch resistance against the destructive elements of the tropics, and may be confidently specified on all contracts—large or small. Further particulars will gladly be sent on request.

THE TORBAY PAINT CO.
4, CARLTON GARDENS, LONDON, ENG., S.W. 1.

BUSINESS POINTERS.

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

Telephone rates have been reduced in the Sudan.

Mr. R. T. Seal, of Smith Mackenzie and Co., has been transferred from Mombasa to Dar es Salaam.

There are 17,000 tons of steelwork in the Lower Zambesi Bridge, excluding the weight of the track.

Mrs. W. F. Page has been appointed a member of the Cinematograph Licensing Board for Tanganyika.

Between 1930 and 1933 the value of Uganda's exports increased by £1,400,000, totalling £3,464,610 in the year last mentioned.

12,931 lbs. of elephant ivory, 1,394 lbs. of hippo teeth, and 870 lbs. of rhino horn were obtained in Tanganyika Territory in 1933.

The proposed increase in freights on coffee shipped homewards from East Africa came into operation at the beginning of February.

Nyasaland imported merchandise to the value of £40,821 in November, as against £37,195 in November, 1933, an increase of 9.7%.

In the pre-War quinquennium Egypt took 76% of the groundnuts exported from the Sudan. In the period 1924-33 she took 53%.

The Coffee Board of Kenya contemplates the engagement of an expert liquorer whose services will be at the disposal of members.

The Hon. S. H. Shah, Mr. J. Scott Barrett and Mr. G. B. Craddock have been appointed members of the Uganda Factories Board for 1935.

Exports from Southern Rhodesia for the first ten months of 1934 showed an increase over the same period of 1933 of £801,806, from £3,752,712 to £4,554,518.

The Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association announces that the British Post Office, after extended trials of sisal twine, is arranging to use it in preference to juté twine for tying bundles of letters.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika for the first eleven months of 1934 amounted to £2,384,835, compared with £2,301,628 for the same period of 1933. Imports amounted to £2,140,672, as against £1,801,153.

A Hut Tax Amendment Decree which has been passed by the Legislative Council in Zanzibar makes the Native hut tax a first charge upon a hut, and authorises the Government to sell a hut in cases of non-payment of tax.

Additional duties on the following imports from the Union of South Africa have been gazetted in Northern Rhodesia: tea, agricultural machinery, underclothing, woollen socks, fencing material, refrigerators, motor-cars and accessories.

In cotton blankets imported into Kenya and Uganda, Czecho-Slovakia led up to the end of September, 1934, with 368,871, as against 247,839 from Germany, 217,983 from Holland, 131,279 from Japan and only 2,951 from Great Britain.

Non-official immigrants into Tanganyika during October totalled 194, of whom 29 were British and 29 German.

Export traffic sailed to the Coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first eleven months of 1934 amounted to 249,554 tons, compared with 308,030 tons during the corresponding period of 1933. Import traffic handled over the same period was 71,334 tons and 79,401 tons respectively.

That Southern Rhodesia might find a good market in Great Britain for the export of asparagus was suggested by Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe at a public meeting in Bulawayo just before he left the Colony to take up his appointment as High Commissioner in London. Attar of roses was another suggested new export.

The Nairobi Municipal Council debating the Ruira water supply scheme, which calls for a total expenditure of £112,000, has decided to recommend spending £50,000 out of moneys standing to the credit of the Waterworks Reserve Fund, and to obtain authorisation for raising the balance by loans as and when required.

The London Chamber of Commerce invites applications from members wishing to take up membership of the newly formed Homeward Shippers Sub-Section of the East African Section of the Chamber. No additional subscription is involved, and it is hoped that the sub-section will be as representative as possible of all commodities.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd., is to be held on February 8 to consider a resolution reducing the capital from £102,823 to £69,558 by writing off 2s. 6d. from each of the 266,116 issued shares. Upon the reduction taking effect, the capital is to be restored to £102,823 by creating 266,116 shares of 2s. 6d. each.

In a letter to his constituents Major the Hon. R. B. Robertson Eustace recommends that the Kenya Government should buy a steamer similar to that recently purchased by the Government of Zanzibar. His idea is that there should be monthly trips up and down the coast, and he recalls that Zanzibar formerly obtained its meat from Lamu, which could still supply requirements.

A young African python has been crushed to death by another python in the London Zoo.

The unofficial members of the Legislative Council of Kenya cost the Colony about £2,600 a year.

An indication of the growth of air traffic in East Africa was given when six machines left Nairobi Aerodrome between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. one day recently.

An exhibition of African Art is open at the Adams Gallery, 2 Pall Mall Place, until February 16. Although confined to examples from West Africa, it may interest some of our readers in London.

Arising out of the Pan-African Locust Conference held a few months ago, a Southern African Locust Bureau has been established, with headquarters in Pretoria, to co-ordinate the work of the different States.

H.M.S. "Hawkins," flagship of the East Indies Squadron, and well-known in East African waters, left Bombay last week for England, where she is due on March 1. H.M.S. "Emerald" will fly the flag of Vice-Admiral F. F. Rose until the arrival of the "Norfolk" in the spring.

East African Market Reports.

Mining Benefits Trade.

COFFEE.

GOOD to fine qualities continue in demand, with other descriptions slow. Prices remain steady.

Kenya

"A" sizes	...	60s. od. to 132s. od.
"B" "	...	46s. od. to 80s. od.
"C" "	...	44s. od. to 56s. 6d.
Peaberry	...	55s. od. to 123s. od.
Old Crop:—		
"B" sizes	...	46s. 6d. to 50s. od.

Uganda

Bugisu

First size greenish	...	56s. od.
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Tanganyika

"C" size	...	45s. od.
Pale brownish green	...	47s. od.

Mbeya

London cleaned:—		
First sizes	...	93s. od. to 102s. 6d.
Second sizes	...	50s. od. to 67s. od.
Third sizes	...	38s. od. to 41s. od.
Peaberry	...	70s. od. to 96s. od.

Kilimanjaro

London cleaned:—		
First size	...	75s. 6d.
Second size	...	53s. od. to 59s. od.
Third sizes	...	40s. 6d.

Nyasaland

London cleaned:—	...	41s. od.
London stocks: 48,800 bags (1934: 93,521 bags).		

OTHER MARKETS.

Castor Seed.—Higher at £12 12s. 6d. per ton. (1934: £9 12s. 6d.; 1933: £12.)

Cloves.—Quiet, Zanzibar spot quoted at 5½ per lb. (1934: 5½d.; 1933: 6½d.)

Exports of cloves from Zanzibar in November, 1934, were 7,071 cwts., as against 21,207 cwts. in November, 1933.

Copper.—Dull, standard for cash quoted at £27 11s. 3d. per ton, electrolytic at £30 10s. (1934: std. £34; elect. £37.)

Cobra.—Fair sun-dried is higher at £11 15s. per ton. (1934: £8 17s. 6d.; 1933: £12 10s.)

Cotton.—Moderate business with some export sales of East African at from 6½d. to 7½d. per lb. according to quality. (1934: 6d.; 1933: 5d.)

This year's Uganda cotton crop is estimated at 250,000 bales.

Cotton Seed.—Dull at £4 7s. 6d. per ton. (1934: £3; 1933: £5.)

Gold.—Higher at 142s. 1d. per oz. (1934: 140s.)

Groundnuts.—Steady at £14 15s. per ton. (1934: £8 10s.; 1933: £12 15s.)

Maize.—No. 2 white flat East African is quoted at 2½s. 6d., No. 3 at 2½s. 3d., and No. 6 round yellow at 26s. 6d. per 480 lb.

Simsim.—White and/or yellow is higher at £15 5s. per ton.

Sisal.—Steady, with buyers of No. 1 Feb.-April at £15 5s.; March-May, £15 7s. 6d., value; April-June, £15 10s., value; No. 2, Feb.-April, £14 5s., value; March-May, £14 10s., value; No. 3, Feb.-April, £13 7s. 6d., buyers, c.i.f., one port. (1934: £16 5s.)

During 1934 the United Kingdom imported 25,440 tons of sisal from East Africa, a considerable increase on the 16,846 tons imported in 1933. The total quantity imported during 1933 and 1934 was 67,522 and 85,051 tons respectively. Exports of cordage and twine under ½ inch in diameter from the U.K. in 1934 totalled 11,235 tons, while the quantity of cordage and ropes over ½ inch in diameter amounted to 8,021 tons.

Tea.—Nyasaland good grades have sold from 10½d. to 1½d. and Kenya at 8½d. per lb.

Tin.—Quiet, standard for cash selling at £233 10s. per ton. (1934: £227 7s. 6d.)

Tobacco.—Nyasaland exported 1,000 lb. of dark-fired leaf during December. In the same month 3,211 lb. of blue-cured strips were exported.

Messrs. Frank Watson & Co. Ltd., who handle considerable quantities of Nyasaland and Rhodesian tobacco, have closed their Liverpool office, and will henceforth conduct their business from 7 Seething Lane, London, E.C.3.

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

Kenya.—Some trade activity may shortly be expected with the advent of the Uganda cotton season: Uganda merchants are buying sufficient for present demands only, and stocks in bond in Mombasa will, it is thought, be sufficient to meet their requirements. In Kisumu the bazaar has experienced a brisk month of trading, due to the local cotton season having begun. Optimistic reports have been received from the Kakamega area, and an increasing interest is being taken in the district.

Tanganyika.—With the exception of the Moshi district, which since a brisk period has been experienced, business generally is reported to be very slack.

Northern Rhodesia.—Business is gradually improving in the mining areas, but elsewhere it remains quiet, and apart from constructive operations in the new capital site at Lusaka, the building trades continue dull. The locust menace has caused a slight hardening of the maize market, while wheat has shown a weaker tendency owing to foot and mouth disease restrictions. Copper production at the principal mines is proceeding satisfactorily, and it is expected that large consignments of machinery are being imported, much of which is for Muflira.

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 January 22).—Nil.
Tanganyika (Week ended January 21).—Bagamoyo, 0.03 inch; Bukoba, 0.20; Dar es Salaam, 0.02; Iringa, 2.51; Kigoma, 0.25; Kilwa, 0.26; Lindi, 0.61; Mahenge, 0.20; Mbeya, 1.12; Morogoro, 0.06; Njombe, 2.42; Songea, 1.55; Tabora, 0.35; Tanga, 0.04; Tukuyu, 1.03; and Utete, 1.34 inches.

Uganda (Week ended January 20).—Entebbe, 0.01 inch.

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Passengers from East Africa. Late Steamship Movements

THE s.s. "General Meitzinger" which arrived in Marseilles on January 29, brought the following passengers from East Africa:

<i>Dar es Salaam.</i>	Sister St. Denis
Mr. & Mrs. Duilier	Mombasa.
Mr. Laoureux	Mrs. Michel
Mr. de Schryver	Major J. J. Drought
Mrs. Tilleman	Mr. Luigi Vergnano
Rev. Father Verfut	Mr. & Mrs. Le Petit
Rev. Father van Gorschoot	

Passengers for East Africa

THE s.s. "Tanganyika," which left Southampton on Jan. 27, carries the following passengers for East Africa:

<i>Mombasa.</i>	Mrs. F. W. Knightly
Mr. C. Aitkenhead	Mrs. M. P. MacGregor
Miss B. Allen	Mr. D. E. O'Donoghue
Mrs. E. M. Bennet	Mr. M. O'Neill
Mr. F. O. Brice-Bennet	Mr. & Mrs. E. Podley
Mrs. E. Bilby	Mrs. M. Rutherford
Miss M. Burnett	Mr. & Mrs. H. Schofield
Mrs. N. E. Chater	Capt. The Hon. H. E. Schwarze
Mrs. E. Crisp	Mrs. L. van Someren
Mrs. O. Davidson	Mrs. H. Sannum
Mrs. J. M. Duirs	Mrs. E. M. Thornton
Mr. A. Durran	Mrs. L. M. Tryon
Mrs. A. E. Favell	Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Wetherill
Mrs. J. P. Freeman	Mr. J. A. Whitworth
Mr. E. Hansen	Mr. A. R. Wilson
Ms. E. F. Hall	
Mr. R. C. Hardman	<i>Dar es Salaam.</i>
Miss H. A. Hill-Williams	Mrs. E. Kastner
Mrs. A. Hitchins	Mrs. M. Wurholtz
Mr. E. D. Hill	Miss M. Basse
Miss H. Hoyer	Mr. J. Schumacher
Mr. & Mrs. Hyde	Mrs. H. Brown
Mrs. G. M. Kempton	

East African Mails.

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

February 7 per s.s. "Ranpura,"
February 14 per s.s. "Msoltan."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on February 7 per s.s. "Durham 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 10.45 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the East African air mail which left on February 3 included Miss R. Rodger, to Entebbe; Major J. V. Wynter, to Kisumu; and Captain and Mrs. de Havilland and Mrs. Rattray, to Nairobi. Passengers travelling by the air mail which left Croydron yesterday included Mr. Hugo, for Juba; Mr. and Mrs. Spaas; and Mr. Schwegler, Paris to Juba; Major C. E. V. Buxton, Lady Buxton, and Mrs. Weber, to Nairobi; the Hon. Mrs. Winn, Mrs. Winn, and Mrs. Lewisham, Cairo to Nairobi; and Miss R. Rodger, Entebbe to Mbeya.

Inward passengers arriving at Croydron on January 31 included Mr. G. W. Craduck and Mr. P. C. H. Boswell, from Entebbe; and Mr. Lawrence, from Khartoum; Captain N. A. Hodgkinson reached London from Khartoum, by the machine, arriving in Croydron on February 3.

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Services of children's nurse if required
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BRITISH-INDIA.

"Mantola" left Marseilles homewds, Feb. 4.
"Malda" left Beira homewds, Jan. 30.
"Madawa" arr. Perim outwds, Feb. 2.
"Tareq" left Bombay for East Africa, Feb. 6.
"Takliwa" leaves Mozambique for Bombay, Feb. 8.
"Kenya" leaves Beira outwds, Feb. 9.
"Karanja" arr. Bombay, Feb. 9.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Discoverer" arr. Liverpool homewds, Feb. 4.
"City of Batavia" left Mombasa homewds, Feb. 5.
"Clan Macbeth" arr. Mombasa outwds, Jan. 30.
"Gibraltar" psd. Gibraltar outwds, Jan. 31.
"City of Hereford" leaves Glasgow outwds, Feb. 9.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Randfontein" left Hamburg for E. Africa, Feb. 2.
"Heemskerk" left Pt. Sudap outwds, Jan. 28.
"Nijkerk" left Mozambique outwds, Jan. 28.
"Kliftonstein" left Zanzibar homewds, Jan. 26.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Bernardin de St. Pierre" arr. Djibouti outwds, Jan. 27.
"Compiegne" left Marseilles outwds, Jan. 31.
"Leconte de Lisle" left Djibouti homewds, Feb. 1.
"Marchal Joffre" left Tamatave homewds, Jan. 30.

TIRRENIJA.

"Francesco Crispi" left Mombasa homewds, Jan. 31.
"Eritrea" left Suez outwds, Jan. 31.
"Cagliari" left Massowah outwds, Jan. 30.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Dunbar Castle" arr. London, Jan. 29.
"Dunluce Castle" left London outwds, Jan. 31.
"Durham Castle" left Pt. Said homewds, Jan. 31.
"Gloicester Castle" left Mauritius homewds, Feb. 1.
"Llandaff Castle" arr. Southampton homewds, Feb. 4.
"Llandoverly Castle" left Genoa outwds, Feb. 3.
"Llangibby Castle" arr. Natal outwds, Feb. 3.
"Llanstephan Castle" left Lourenço Marques for Beira, Feb. 4.

Union-Castle Staff Changes.

Mr. E. D. Eastaway has been appointed head of the Passenger Department of the Union-Castle Line in succession to Mr. R. Laing, whose appointment as assistant manager was recently announced. Mr. Eastaway joined the Union Steamship Company in 1899, and after the amalgamation with the Castle Company, he was, after a few months in the Stores Department, transferred to the Passenger Department, being made assistant to the passenger manager in 1912. He has been succeeded in that position by Mr. V. D. Cox, who since 1925 has been head of the company's Passenger Department in Southampton. Mr. A. R. Steele has now been appointed to take charge of that Department.

K.U.R. Cheap Fares.

In addition to the reduced return tickets at a quarter on the Kenya and Uganda Railways, books of 50 coupons, covering 25 return journeys between any two stations or ports, are being issued at 10% discount, and books of coupons representing 1,000 miles of travel are also obtainable at the rate of Shs. 284/40 for first-class or Shs. 180 for second-class.

BUILDING MATERIALS

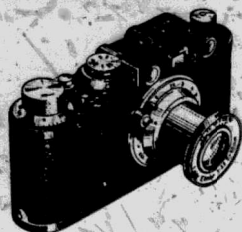
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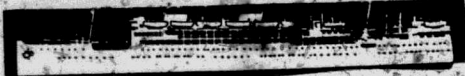
Arusha	Morogoro
Bukoba	Moshi
Dares Salaam	Mwanza
Eldoret	Nairobi
Ilinja	Nakuru
Kakamega	Nanyuki (Agency)
Kampala	Nyeri
Kisumu	Tabora
Kitale	Tanga
Lindi	Zanzibar
Mombasa	

TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA. The Bank is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

The STANDARD BANK MONTHLY REVIEW is sent post free on application. It gives the latest information on all South, East and Central African matters of Trade and Commercial Interest.

BERTRAM LOWNDES, London Manager.



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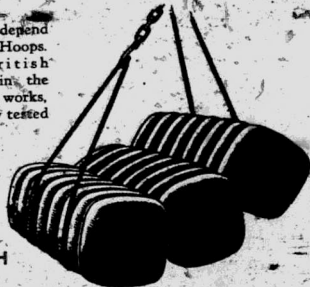
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