

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.
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The radio-telephonic luncheon held in London and South Africa last week is of historic importance, and it must surely have made upon those who were present a wonderful impression not only of the efficiency of Imperial communications but of the new era just dawning. It brought vividly to our mind the astonishing progress achieved in the past few years in bringing British Africa and the Mother Country into closer touch. But yesterday, liaison committees in London were essential to keep the East African point of view before the Government and the public. To-day, though such committees still have their very definite uses, the aeroplane can, and does, in five days bring delegates from the heart of Africa to the heart of the Empire to plead their own cause in any matter of prime importance. To-morrow the development of this latest wonder, radio-telephony which is certain to be extended to East Africa at an early date—will, with the aid of amplifiers, make it possible for the accredited representatives of Government, production or trade to gather in a room in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Ndola, Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, Kampala, or some other suitable centre while their opposite numbers are likewise assembled in London, and, as though they were all sitting in one and the same place, debate the points at issue. Even to-day the sole deprivation between London and South Africa is that of sight of the speakers—and with the coming of television, that further marvel will be added.

The practical application of radio-telephony to the discussion of urgent East African problems can already be envisaged. Suppose, for instance, that a Secretary of State desires a year or two hence to listen to the discussion by some Governors' Conference of some

topic which is exercising his mind; or that the board of a mining company with headquarters in London wishes not merely to receive the written advice of its general manager in Kenya or Tanganyika upon a property over which it must forthwith decide either to exercise or to surrender an option, but to allow that senior representative on the spot to hear the discussion of the directors, some of whose points can be answered authoritatively and immediately only if the general manager is a participant in the meeting, though 5,000 miles or more removed from it. Once East Africa is given the boon which has been extended to South Africa, there will be no bar to such communications. Indeed, they may be expected to become increasingly frequent and to precede many decisions of moment. Expenses, of course, at first restrict such communications to urgent occasions, but it is unlikely to be a bar to the relatively free use of this latest marvel of science. To-day a highly paid employee of a Government or a private concern is frequently brought to London, usually by air, to confer with the Colonial Office or with his board of directors before a step of great importance is taken. A greater consideration than the cost of his passages and other travelling expenses is that of his absence from his seat of action at what may be a crucial moment. Radio-telephony would drastically reduce the number of such urgent visits to England, thus justifying abundantly whatever outlay may be incurred in the use of it.

Mr. Alex Holm, until recently Director of Agriculture in Kenya, called attention the other day to the fact that the plant and animal sections of the Department of Agriculture in that Colony come under one head, with two Deputy Directors. In Northern Rhodesia, during the many years that Captain John Smith was there, although the two

WHAT EAST AFRICA
WILL GAIN FROM
RADIO-TELEPHONY.

Departments were theoretically separate, they were in practice under the one head. Since he retired they have become separate entities under Directors who are equal and independent. In Uganda and Tanganyika the Departments are likewise separate. As we said when discussing the problems whether there should or should not be a Secretary for Native Affairs in the East African Dependencies, and whether there should be separate Directors for European and Native education, one of these divergent policies must be preferable to the other. Again we say that it cannot be right to have one sort of allocation of posts in one territory and an entirely different one in a neighbouring country in which conditions are, for all relevant purposes, closely similar. If present divergencies do not afford another argument for Closer Union, as they may, they at least afford one for wise direction from the controlling power in Downing Street.

** ** **

Rumour may often be a lying jade, but not infrequently she is as like as a twin to Truth. We hear that, acting against its own **KAFUE SHOW**, convictions, the Committee of the Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Society has decided to abandon the time-honoured dates in July for its annual show at Kafue, and to hold it instead during Jubilee Week, at the end of May, within a few days of which the new capital in Lusaka is to be ceremonially opened. Poor Kafue! Last year, no cattle, owing to foot and mouth restrictions—and foot and mouth disease seems no better to-day; and at the date selected for this year's Show surely the maize exhibits will not be ready. Kafue has held its own for years as one of the great agricultural events of the two Rhodesias. It has been an important annual occasion in the agricultural and pastoral world, a social gathering, and a platform for political speeches. If it is to be reduced to jams and needle-work, to tennis, hockey and fancy dress, it must necessarily forfeit its status—with loss to Northern Rhodesia. There is such a thing as tradition—even in a young country, and the men who have built it up deserve consideration from those who have more recently arrived in their midst.

** ** **

The question of self-government for Kenya has not been raised of late, but from two statements made during a recent public meeting in Eldoret it would seem that it again bulks considerably in the minds of settler leaders. Mr. A. C. Hoey, the Legislative Councillor for that constituency, said that he did not think self-government feasible at present, but that he believed it must be the ultimate goal of every true settler. Lord Francis Scott, Leader of the European Elected Members, who declared that the only real solution of Kenya's difficulties was self-government, continued: "But we must remember that at the moment we are hardly strong enough to get it." Southern Rhodesia was the last Colony to obtain it, but they were in a different position from the start. They were never under the Colonial Office, but under the Chartered Company. They have practically no Indian problem. In the case of Kenya the time is not yet ripe for full self-government, but let us hope that with the advent of the mines, we shall in a few years be in a very much stronger position."

It is good news that, after their return from the Governors' Conference in Entebbe, the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were to visit Salisbury to confer with the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and, presumably, with the Prime Minister. Coming straight from Entebbe, they should have been able to effect a more than ordinarily useful liaison with the Colony south of the Zambezi, which is as much interested in the development of the air route as any of its neighbours to the north, and which also shares many of their other problems. We trust that the Salisbury meeting is the prelude to an invitation being extended to Southern Rhodesia to send observers to future conferences of the Colonial Office Governments. In my case, we welcome it as a step in the right direction.

** ** **

Elsewhere appear some extracts from an article by Dr. Bruno Gutmann, an authority on the Chagga of Kilimanjaro, among whom he has for long worked as a missionary. Deploping the confusion which exists between civilisation and culture, his main contention is that the introduction of money into Africa, and the resulting decay of real values, has been a catastrophe, for which reason he condemns the further encouragement of co-operative movements and thrift societies. Granted his premises—and there is, of course, another side to the picture—it is not clear what he would have us do. According to him, the damage is done, and the steps taken cannot be retraced; the poison of the money standard has got a firm hold of the Native, and its disintegrating effect on communal life and service could not now be eradicated. Can it, should it, be checked, or should it be encouraged and guided on the lines advocated by Mr. Strickland and Mr. Wakefield?—to name two who have, from his own territory, largely contributed to the discussion of this problem.

* * *

While admitting considerable sympathy with the underlying truth in Dr. Gutmann's indictment, we doubt the value of attempting to shut the stable door after the horse has escaped—or after the lion has entered, if he prefers that metaphor. His article, however, does emphasise the need for deep thinking as to our next steps. Dr. Gutmann, in a metaphor of his own, says: "The house in which a man is living begins to fall down. He is advised to use the beams which are still sound to make tools . . . which will not help him, but will make the trouble permanent. What the poor man needs is help in rebuilding his home, so that he may once more have a good roof over his head." But can that home ever be rebuilt on the old model, and if it could, would it satisfy the African? If not, what sort of home are we to teach him to build? Surely that is the problem, and one which many people are honestly trying to solve. In putting down many of the curses of primitive life—and they were very real—we have admittedly destroyed many of its indubitable blessings, partly because that result was inevitable and partly through sheer ignorant blundering. The aim of civilised Governments must be to protect through the transition stage the best of the good that remains, and to design a new structure in which the blessings of civilisation will outweigh its curses.

KENYA LOOKS TO SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Amalgamate the Railways.

Joint Board Urges Action.

The urgent desirability of closer co-ordination of common services in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory was emphasised by the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board at its February meeting.

The Chairman, Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., said that he considered the term "Closer Union" was too identified in the public mind with the purely political issue, which had been rejected by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament, the report of which had been adopted as the policy of the British Government and so reported to the League of Nations. That Committee—which might well have reported in other terms if it had had before it evidence of the position as it stands to-day—had regarded it as premature to investigate seriously the political issue—which, as a matter of fact, Kenya settlers witnessed did not then favour. Since it was generally admitted that the real need was co-ordination of services, he felt it desirable to use that term.

Mr. C. E. Lane, of Dar es Salaam, said that there were many unofficials in Tanganyika Territory who now favoured Closer Union, though they agreed that it must be achieved step by step. The Dar es Salaam Chamber had been largely responsible for reviving the demand for East African co-ordination; that ideal was supported by the great majority of the British European subjects in the Territory, and it was viewed by the Indians with a good deal less antipathy than formerly.

Thus the psychological moment to press for action was at hand, particularly from the standpoint of the complete amalgamation of the Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika railway systems, for the general manager, chief engineer, and traffic manager of the Tanganyika Railways were all on the point of retirement. Thus from the personal point of view difficulties would remove themselves—and railway amalgamation would be the greatest step towards complete co-ordination of services.

Safeguarding Territorial Interests.

Tanganyika interests from the railway and other stand-points must, of course, be fairly safeguarded. Traffic from the Mesh and Arusha districts was finding its way to the world markets via Mombasa; the increasingly important traffic of Tanganyika's share of the basin of Lake Victoria was being carried by the Kenya and Uganda Railway Marine; and now the opening of the Zambesi bridge seriously threatened to divert to Beira and the Nyasaland system some of the inward traffic to the Lupa goldfield.

There was Mr. Lane concluded in reply to a question from Colonel Ponsby, no serious demand that the capital of the *B.C.C.* should be in Tanganyika. It was realised that Dar es Salaam was out of the question, and that communications with Arusha, otherwise a suitable central point, were not sufficiently developed, and that Nairobi must be the headquarters of administration for the time being at any rate.

Sir Humphrey Leggett drew attention to the fact that that morning's issue of *East Africa* announced that the Governor of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika had been constituted an East African Transport Policy Board, the instructions to which were to ensure the maximum of co-operation between the three territories, the avoidance of interterritorial competition, and the furthering of the economic interests of East Africa as a whole by effecting all possible economies of working without impairing initiative.

Sir Sydney Henn recalled that at one time it was very difficult to find any public support in East Africa for the idea of Closer Union, and that it was very gratifying to mark the recent growth of the demand for complete unity. He was glad that the Press was fulfilling its function of educating the public in this great East African need.

Mr. Alex Holm, who said that as Director of Agriculture in Kenya he had served as an official member of the Inter-Colonial Railway Council from 1921 to 1933, was confident that no influential quarter in East Africa doubted the desirability of railway amalgamation, the way for which had been prepared in the last three or four years by the standardisation and equalisation of rates, by the introduction of uniform methods of administration and the same regulations, by purchase of the same types of rolling stock, etc. There had been the closest co-ordination, and this latest use of the Governors' Conference as a Transport Policy Board marked a great advantage.

Sir Humphrey Leggett reminded the Board that the late Sir Sidney Armitage-Smith, whose inquiry had been confined to Tanganyika, had noted the developments men-

tioned by Mr. Holm, and had suggested that the proper remedy for competition between the two British East African systems was that of the pooling of traffic and the resultant revenue, thus bringing about the greatest possible economy in the carriage of goods. The great point was that every penny saved in transport was tantamount to an enhanced price to the actual producer and the public. He proposed that the Secretary of State should be requested to instruct the new Transport Policy Board to investigate this highly important economic matter of the amalgamated working of the system, and of a pooling or other suitable arrangement which would be fair to each country concerned.

After further discussion Sir Humphrey Leggett and Mr. Henn were asked to prepare a memorandum for submission to the Colonial Office in support of the principle of unifying railway administration and working in order to promote economies.

Broadcast Programmes Criticised.

Sir Humphrey Leggett called attention to a series of twelve broadcast lectures announced to be given by Professor Rowe, whose first two addresses, which were on coffee and sugar respectively, had been astonishingly contrary to the whole spirit of Ottawa, and a direct criticism of the policy of Imperial preference established throughout the Empire. The talk on coffee had been a "puff" for Brazil, with scarcely any mention of Empire production, while that on sugar dealt mainly with Cuba, and suggested that the housewife should ask herself why she should be called upon to pay twice as much for the product as she would pay if it were purchased in the cheapest market, and if Imperial Preference did not exist. In short, it had been a blatant political propaganda for a certain school of thought. The British Empire Producers' Organisation had already addressed a strong protest to the B.B.C., which, he believed, would shortly receive similar representations from other authoritative bodies.

Major Dale reported that the Coffee Section of the B.E.F.O. had protested to Sir John Reith, and suggested to Professor Rowe that he should advocate the purchase of British rather than foreign products. Mr. Bull said that the sugar broadcast might have been one sponsored by the Cuban Government.

It was resolved to record upon the minutes, and to communicate the resolution to the Director-General of the B.B.C., that the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board notes with surprise and deep regret that recent broadcast talks of Professor Rowe were contrary to the principle adopted at Ottawa and put into force by the Governments of the whole Empire; and that such talks are detrimental to the East African Dependencies which this Board represents.

The resolution was proposed by Sir Humphrey Leggett and seconded by Lord Cranworth. Sir Sydney Henn, who, while not less anxious than any other member of the Council to see the sale of East African products fostered, did not vote in favour of the motion because he believed it to be the settled policy of the B.B.C. to allow opportunities for the expression of all shades of political opinion.

Colonel Sandeman Allen, M.P., undertook to raise the issue in the House of Commons.

More Serious Blunders Averted.

Mr. F. S. Joelson said that few people sitting at that table were aware that other blunders, which might well have been much more serious from the East African standpoint, had been averted only by those who happened to learn that tentative arrangements had been made by the B.B.C. to entrust certain East African talks to most unsuitable people, who, if the plans had not been modified, might have given talks which would have done real harm to the territories.

The B.B.C., of course, would not surrender its independent judgment, but perhaps the Board might offer its good offices if at any time the Corporation was in doubt about the suitability of any individual as an East African topic; or intended to invite to speak any East African topic; or perhaps the Board might say that it would always be willing to suggest one or more names of men who could be relied upon to deal fairly and with knowledge with any East African subject which the authorities wished to have discussed.

Sir Humphrey Leggett said that an offer of that kind had been made some little time ago by the British Empire Producers' Organisation, but without tangible results. He had knowledge of certain circumstances which were undoubtedly in the mind of Mr. Joelson, who, he also knew, had been primarily responsible for securing the abandonment of arrangements which the B.B.C. had made, and which, if adhered to, would almost certainly have been very detrimental to East Africa.

Dissatisfied with Secretary of State's Reply.

A few months ago the Executive Council recommended the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry into the financial and economic position of Uganda. A reply was read from the Secretary of State, who declared his agreement with the view of the Governor that such a Commission would be an unnecessary expense to the local taxpayer, and that the present state of the finances of the Protectorate did not warrant any such emergency measure. He was satisfied that none of the existing services could be cut down without retarding development, or without prejudice to the maintenance of law and order; indeed, certain services must be increased.

Mr. Higgin described the reply as very unsatisfactory, since it had nothing to do with the case for which the Board had pleaded. The demand had been two-fold: (1) that the public of Uganda should be shown the necessity of additional taxation; and (2) that only when that necessity had been established should further taxation be imposed.

Mr. Chandler added that Mr. Craddock, the retiring President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, had told the Executive Council that commercial and landed opinion desired first to be shown the need for additional taxation, which they could not understand, and then to be consulted as to the way in which any necessary new revenue should be raised.

The Chairman stated that the results of separate investigations into the finances of the various territories had not proved quite satisfactory, and he believed that the solution was an inquiry into the financial and economic position of the East African territories as a whole.

Amalgamation of Tanganyika Departments.

It was stated that the amalgamation of the Mines, Geological Survey, Lands, and Survey Department of Tanganyika would take place on the return to Tanganyika in March of Mr. Lindsay Allen, Director-designate of the new creation.

Mr. Lane stated that, as often in the past, the decision had been made without consulting local opinion. He feared that the amalgamation might frighten away capital at the very moment when it was most needed to develop gold mining, and considered that the existing Gold Mining Committee which was to be dissolved upon the introduction of amalgamation, though a purely official body, was doing quite efficiently what the amalgamation was said to be intended to achieve, namely, advise Government of mining developments and its requirements in such matters as transport, water boring, and administrative arrangements.

As to whether the head of the Department should be a technical man or not, he had found considerable disagreement in Johannesburg, where technical men objected to a technical department being placed under a non-technical head, whereas certain big mining men on the financial and commercial side preferred to see an administrator, and not a technical man, in control.

Sir Humphrey Leggett emphasised the desirability that the mining consultant should be directly under the Governor, with ready access to him, and not under the head of the Mines Department, who would then be in a position to reject the advice of his technical colleague, and, if he thought fit, not even report it to the Government.

Mr. Lane thought it had been arranged that the consultant should be under the Director of the new joint Department, and not directly under the Governor.

Sir Philip Richardson's Resignation.

A letter was read from Sir Philip Richardson resigning his seat as an elected member of the Executive Council.

On the proposition of Sir Sydney Henn, it was resolved to defer consideration of the matter until Sir Philip's return in March. The Chairman stated that, apart altogether from this question, he had been considering the desirability of considering the appointment to the Council of one or two more M.P.s.

Other Matters.

The Secretary, who had interviewed the traffic manager of Imperial Airways, had been told by him that the only complaint received against the departure of the East African air mail on Sunday had been that of the Board. He had produced statistics showing that the Sunday mail was now practically of the same size as that which left each Wednesday. The Board's suggestion that a Sunday departure was a handicap to trade did not therefore seem justified.

Mr. Chandler reported that Mr. Schluter had a few days previously addressed a gathering of some 270 people in

the City on his recent visit to Eastern Africa, had shown some excellent films, and had referred most sympathetically to coffee planters and their problems. The meeting had been arranged by the London Coffee Trade Association, and most of the leading firms had arranged for almost the whole of their staff to be present. This had therefore been excellent publicity from the East African coffee standpoint.

The meeting was attended by Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P. (Chairman), Colonel J. Sandeman Allen, M.P., Major H. Blake Taylor, Mr. H. C. H. Bull, Mr. F. P. Chandler, Lord Cranworth, Major C. H. Dale, Mr. A. Hamilton, Mr. Alex. Holm, Sir Sydney Henn, Mr. W. W. Higgin, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. C. E. Lane, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. J. Pettipierre, Colonel C. Ponsoby, and the Secretary.

Italy and Ethiopia.

SERIOUS tension exists between Italy and Ethiopia, and although no ultimatum has been presented by the Italian Government, as had been suggested in certain newspapers, there is cause for anxiety that the recent agreement between the two countries to settle their frontier disputes on a friendly basis may be disturbed.

An official *communiqué* issued in Rome at the beginning of the week stated: "The Ethiopian pressure which, with the continuous massing of armed men, has been made manifest recently in the zone of the Walwal wells and in the localities near by, has provoked lately a new incident. On the morning of January 29 a group of armed Ethiopians attacked our guard post at Afduh (south of Walwal). The exchange of rifle shots which followed occasioned some losses on both sides. Of our *dubat* five men were killed and six men were wounded. The Ethiopian losses are heavier. The Royal Legation in Addis Ababa has received instructions to present to the Ethiopian Government formal protests against the new incident."

On Tuesday it became known that two divisions, comprising six infantry regiments and a total strength of about 30,000 conscripts, had been mobilised, and were being concentrated in Sicily. Both divisions are highly mechanised. Some Press messages state that an Italian expeditionary force is on the point of being dispatched to Italian Somaliland. An Italian Government spokesman has declared that action will be promptly taken unless immediate satisfaction is received.

On the other hand, Count Vingt, the Italian Minister in Addis Ababa, who recently returned to the Ethiopian capital, is stated to be still engaged in negotiations for the settlement of outstanding questions.

According to Italian estimates armed Ethiopian troops on the Italian Somaliland frontier number 30,000.

East African Currency Board.

IMPROVEMENT in East Africa's trade balance has contributed to a further expansion of currency in the territories from £3,822,433 on June 30, 1933, to £4,151,668 on June 30, 1934, according to the annual report of the East African Currency Board.

The circulation of central coins showed a remarkable increase, and indents were received for 3,400,000 five-cent and 7,700,000 ten-cent pieces, of which 6,400,000 five-cent and 6,200,000 ten-cent pieces were minted and shipped to East Africa during the year. The demand has been attributed to the growing popularity of coins of the lower denominations, associated with an increase in small trading transactions among the Natives.

The following quantities of notes were shipped to East Africa during the year: Twenty-shillings, £120,000; ten-shillings, £260,000; and five-shillings, £140,000. The cost of printing new notes amounted to £2,046. The number of notes withdrawn from circulation as unserviceable totalled 1,764,420, representing a total face value of £1,022,598.

The report states that during the year a skillful gang of coiners of Sikh extraction were detected and sentenced to terms of imprisonment with hard labour.

No investments were sold during the year, but in consequence of the issues of currency the Board was able to repay the balance of the amount borrowed temporarily and to invest £240,827 during the year.

Mr. Lanigan O'Keeffe.

S. Rhodesia's New High Commissioner.

VITALITY and geniality radiate from Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe, Southern Rhodesia's new High Commissioner in London, who arrived last week to enter upon his duties, and who was good enough to spare time very shortly afterwards to give *East Africa* some indication of his intentions. In his presence it is almost impossible to believe the truth for which our files vouch that he has spent forty years in the two Rhodesias.

Arriving in Beira from Ireland in 1895, he was engaged for a time on construction work on the railway from Beira to Umtali, and then transferred to the Public Works Department of the Southern Rhodesian Administration. In the Boer War, he served as a trooper, and on his discharge in 1900 transferred to the Administration of North-Western Rhodesia, of which he was in the following year appointed Secretary, an office which he resigned in 1909 to undertake farming in Southern Rhodesia.

Keen to see agriculture develop on sound lines, he has always borne his share of public work, having been at different times President of the Rhodesia Agricultural Union, the Bulawayo Landowners' and Farmers' Association, the Bembezi Farmers' Association, the Bubi Farmers' Association, and the Insiza Farmers' Association—of the last body for three successive years from 1931.

Elected a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Insiza constituency in 1928, he was made Minister of Internal Affairs and Minister of Justice in September, 1933.

The Personal Factor.

Thus Mr. O'Keeffe brings to his new duties a wide experience which enables him to look at every subject through the dual eyes of an ex-official turned farmer who has again accepted official responsibilities. That faculty should prove very valuable to Southern Rhodesia, and certainly so to the business man, intending settlers and others who will seek his guidance in London.

It seems safe to say that the personal factor will never be under-valued by Mr. O'Keeffe, whose own friendly personality will quickly attract a sympathetic response in England. Indeed, while *East Africa's* representative was talking to him, his telephone rang, and, picking up the receiver, he at once said: "I know that voice, though I have not heard it for years. Who's speaking?" It proved to be a voice which he had not heard for almost thirty years, but which he had recognised instantly. That little incident revealed a man who remembers his friends.

Two of the High Commissioner's chief intentions are to secure greater publicity of the right kind for Southern Rhodesia, and to seek new markets for her goods.

Mrs. O'Keeffe, who is anxious to do all in her power to assist on the social side, intends to devote special attention to Southern Rhodesians studying in England or on leave in this country. She has consented to act as special representative in Great Britain of the Federation of Women's Institutes of Southern Rhodesia, and in that capacity to attend the International Congress of Scientific Management which is to be held in London in July.

Delegates to the Empire Press Conference left Cape Town on Sunday for the Rhodesias.

Radio Telephonic Luncheon Held Simultaneously in London & Africa.

THOUGH the first radio-telephonic luncheon between Africa and London—organised by the enterprise of the Over-Sea League and made possible by the courtesy of the Postmaster-General—affected primarily South Africa, the occasion, as is suggested in a leading article in this issue, is a real matter of moment for British East Africa.

More than 350 people gathered at luncheon in the Hyde Park Hotel under the chairmanship of Sir Evelyn Wrench heard one speaker after another talk not merely to those assembled in the room, but to delegates in South Africa of the Fifth Imperial Press Conference then inspecting the radio telephone transmitting station at Klipheuwel, Cape Province. As promptly and clearly as though all were within the same four walls came the replies across 6,000 miles of sea.

Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., the Postmaster-General, opened this historic exchange of greetings, mentioning incidentally that last year's growth of the air mail by over 100% had permitted the Postal Departments of Great Britain and South Africa to make two aeroplanes fly where one flew before. Senator the Hon. C. F. Clarkson, Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Public Works in the Union, replied.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions, remarked that the nations of the British Commonwealth had placed in the hands of the Press a freedom which confers great powers and imposes equally great responsibilities, and General Hertzog asked the Press visitors to South Africa to visualise the Dominion "in a brotherhood of common human weakness and strength, subject to the same failings but also inspired by the same high ideals as the rest of the people of the Commonwealth, trying to work out our own salvation according to our own peculiar requirements, and battling with problems which with us, no less than with you, at times tax our limited intellectual and spiritual resources to the utmost."

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth said that he regarded the Victoria Falls as the most magnificent natural spectacle in the world; Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, President of the Press Conference, made a happy reply, and Sir Evelyn Wrench, founder and general secretary of the Over-Sea League, recalled the visit he paid 22 years ago to Southern Africa, in which he travelled from the Cape to the Zambesi.

Among others present with East African interests were Sir Harry Brittan, Professor J. Copeman, Mr. F. G. Deverill, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. T. Korda, Mr. Moir Mackenzie, Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe, Sir Eugene Ramsden, Mr. Eric Rice, Mr. W. E. Rootes, Mr. William Soper, Sir Ronald and Lady Storrs, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Stephen Tallents, and Sir John Tilley.

"Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow."

"Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow" is a remarkable collection of informed views relating to Eastern Africa. The work has been very well done."—*The National Review*.

"Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow" is a first-rate journalistic achievement and service to Eastern Africa, and the man who reads it will, in some degree—however well informed he may be already about our territories in that part of Africa—increase his appreciation of their economic and political importance. The book is a complete and satisfying survey of the ten territories with which it deals."—*Modern Transport*.

"In 'Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow' the editor of *East Africa* has brought together a remarkable collection of essays and articles dealing with a great many aspects of East Africa as it now is and as it may become. . . . The book has no dull page, and all interested in East Africa in particular or Colonial problems in general will be able to learn much from the 45 contributors to this enchanting volume. They, and Mr. Joelson, who sketched the ground-plan, are to be congratulated on an excellent piece of book-making."—*From "Empire Production and Export," the monthly journal of the British Empire Producers Organisation*.

The book is obtainable at 8s. 6d. post free from *East Africa*, 91 Great Titchfield St., London W.1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

What is a Settler?**Permanency the Deciding Factor.***To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,—Mr. Brian Browne, searching for a definition of the word "settler," asked in your columns the other day: "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 practices medicine in a town, and also runs, and probably lives upon, a farm just outside it, a settler or not?"

May I suggest that the essential is not so much the occupation of the individual, or, as Sir Humphrey Leggett suggested in his broadcast debate, that of living in the country, as distinct from town life; but that the deciding factor is one of permanency?

In the broad sense I would include the town-dwelling business man who has definitely thrown in his lot with the country, means to live and die in it, and bring up his children as Kenyans; on the other hand, taking the word in its true sense, I would exclude the man who owns one or two estates, comes out each winter for three or four months, and leaves affairs through the rest of the year to the attention of a manager.

By seeking to make the distinction that of country as against town life, residential settlers would be excluded, and their number seems certain to increase, as it deserves to do.

Glasgow.

Yours faithfully,

A. McDONALD.

Bushe Report & Native Crime**A Criticism from Uganda.***To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,—In the Bushe Report there is a statement that "the average Native who commits a crime is not a criminal at all, and consequently the idea of imposing heavy so-called deterrent sentences of imprisonment does not appeal to me at all."

Have the members not allowed themselves to be led astray by a few exceptional cases, like the Kamba witch murder? When these people were in their pre-European state there was probably little crime within the tribe, but plenty of across-the-border plundering, the reason being that their wants and possessions were small, communications almost non-existent, and a market for stolen property unobtainable.

But these conditions have changed; and the proportion of criminals amongst Africans—these days is probably just as high as amongst more advanced races. The amount of thieving that goes on amongst Natives is very great. Any planter can tell you that his men constantly come and ask for an advance of wages on the ground that whilst they were at work and the wife away digging, somebody entered their house and stole their blankets, clothing, and anything else easily transportable. This is very common indeed, the thieves being very clever.

This sort of crime is, of course, entirely outside the purview of the Protectorate Police. It is only when thieves break into an Indian *duka* or a European house that the police are allowed to do anything.

Hoima,

Uganda.

Yours faithfully,

D. N. STAFFORD.

Lord Rothermere Forgets.**His Attitude to Tanganyika.***To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,—In his Sunday newspaper Viscount Rothermere, in an article under the heading "If we were Portuguese," writes:—

"Other countries like Germany and Italy are steadily and solidly reconstructing themselves on a purely national basis. . . . They do not intend their country to be coaxed, cajoled or coerced out of any of their rights or possessions."

How many months ago is it that Lord Rothermere was advocating the return of Tanganyika Territory to Germany?

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.2.

H. J. SCALES.

East Africa House in London.**A Reader's Suggestion.***To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,—With reference to your comments on the proposed change of representation of Northern Rhodesia in London in the near future, why should not the representation of the whole of the East African Dependencies be housed in Rhodesia House after the lease of the present quarters in Grand Buildings expires, as it does this year.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has rooms to let in the new building, and will not necessarily require all the five windows on the ground floor, so that some could be placed at the disposal of other East African tenants for publicity purposes. I can think of no more suitable arrangement in view of the *rapprochement* taking place throughout the British bloc in East and Central Africa.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1.

"ZAMBEZI VETERAN."

Mr. T. A. Barns's Elephant.**The Natural History Museum Specimen.***To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,—In your issue of February 7 there is a short letter from "Kiboko," who queries some mention in *Blackwood's Magazine* (which I have not seen) of the Natural History Museum's elephant.

This animal was shot in the Fort Manning district of central Angoniand (Nyasaaland) by the late T. Alexander Barns (not "Barnes," as "Kiboko" writes); the tusks in the mounted specimen were imitation ones made of wood, while the tusks which were supposed to belong to it used to be on the floor underneath. I believe Barns shot it near Mponda's village, a favoured haunt of elephants in those days; I met Barns soon afterwards, and he told me all about it after he had dispatched the skin to Chinde. It took some forty carriers to transport the remains, and I have a photograph Barns gave me of the carriers with skin, as well as another of the skin being dried out over a bonfire he had made so that the air could reach both sides.

For a time Barns had I had farms near one another some 30 miles south of Fort Jameson near the old Fete road, and within a few miles of the farm owned by Mr. Purchase, the husband of the Mrs. Purchase mentioned in your recent quotation. Barns's farm near Lamabali I'll was later taken over by Mr. Page. Mrs. Purchase's brother, I believe,

Comrie,

Scotland.

Yours faithfully,

DENIS D. LYELL.

Do Elephants Notice Roads?

Destination of their Paths.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Referring to the above heading under Points from Letters please allow me to re-quote in order to make my point.

"In your issue of January 24 a Northern Rhodesia correspondent said that elephants probably do not notice roads much. Be that as it may, road engineers notice elephants, and there are many roads in East and Central Africa which to-day follow old elephant tracks. The elephant, in fact, seems to have a wonderful engineering sense, especially in the matter of gradients."

I would say that your Northern Rhodesia correspondent was perfectly correct. I would go further and amplify his "not much" by "not at all."

I wonder where the "roads which to-day follow old elephant tracks" mentioned by "Ex-Settler" lead to? In my experience elephant tracks have only two objectives—to food and water, to a nice succulent forest, to extensive gardens, and to big rivers and lakes. These are the termini.

To stress the point that elephants do not notice roads "much"! When I was stationed in 1917-18 at Chiengi, on the north-east end of Lake Mweru, it was part of my job to endeavour to keep passable a raised embankment path, made of sods from the swampy ground, running for some miles north and south, parallel and near to the lake. Jumbo's habitat was in the Game Reserve, inland, to the east. Consequently, when he and his family wanted to come to the lake to water and bathe, they had to bisect my unfortunate embankment and would ruthlessly make wide gaps in it, in their stride and indignation—but much to my sorrow, and the detriment of the road vote!

I admit they "have a wonderful engineering sense in the matter of gradients." So would "Ex-Settler" have were he as bulky! But his "following" roads would lead him only to maize or to water—a liquid which a peppery old Anglo-Indian Colonel once described as the "stuff you use to brush your teeth with."

Yours faithfully,

VERNON R. ANLEY.

Chichester.

—Tourists for Zanzibar.

East Africa's Coastal Playground.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In noting with approval the offer of the Government of Zanzibar to allot the site of the old palace at Chikwani for the building of a good modern hotel which would encourage tourist traffic, you wrote that a better introduction to East Africa than Zanzibar, the cradle of the hinterland, could scarcely be imagined.

The great attraction is that Zanzibar is much more Oriental in character than any other place on the East African coast, and entirely different in every way from any place up-country. That ought to attract to Zanzibar, once hotel accommodation on modern lines has been provided, a steady stream of settlers, officials, mining men, merchants, and missionaries from the interior, whose holiday in Zanzibar would be a complete change of scene and altitude.

Hitherto transport difficulties have been the difficulty; for though Zanzibar is within easy distance of Dar es Salaam and Tanga, and reasonably accessible from Mombasa, quite considerable waits have been

experienced by the intending visitor wishing to embark from any of those ports. Now, however, thanks to the local air services, the island is but a short flight from the mainland coast.

It has a charm all its own, splendid bathing and fishing, excellent motor roads, and an atmosphere of which the great majority of East Africans have no real conception. Mombasa has already developed very considerably as a holiday resort, and will doubtless draw increasing numbers of up-country people; Zanzibar, if her attractions were exploited as they deserve to be, could and should easily surpass Mombasa as the coastal playground of the territories.

Yours faithfully,

Glasgow.

"ZANZIBARBARIAN."

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"I simply could not get away from *East Africa*, even in the Near East."—From a correspondent who has recently travelled widely in Eastern Europe, the Near East, and North Africa.

Dr. May.

"That was a delightful cartoon of Dr. May in your issue of January 17, and a very apt appreciation of his merits."—From an old N. Rhodesian.

Restraint Optimism from Kenya.

"I do not think the Colony is in such a bad way as many people declare. On the contrary, speaking from an experience which goes back to the beginning of the century, I am confident that we should be quite prosperous again if we had only one or two normal years."—From a well-known Kenya settler.

Economy in Kenya.

"It is not going to be an easy matter for the Economy Committee appointed by the Governor to effect a saving of £100,000 on the 1935 Budget. Large economies can certainly be made by reorganisation and reconstruction spread over a period of years, but these things cannot be done all at once."—From one of Kenya's best-known public men.

Those Kenya Loans.

"East Africa is heartily to be congratulated on its exposure of the history of Kenya's major loan commitments. The facts which you have published—and which explode the pleasant theories advanced ad nauseam from public platforms in the Colony—make sorry reading, but some settlers, and many business men have suspected something of the sort for some time, for they could hardly conceive that the Imperial Government would have been quite so childlike as has been suggested."—From one of Kenya's leading coffee planters.

A Considered Colonial Policy.

"Your plea for the enunciation of a considered Colonial policy by the National Government is timely, and I hope that the suggestion may be adopted. Political circles are apparently convinced that there must be a reconstruction of the present Cabinet in the autumn, if not at an earlier date, and that a General Election is to be expected either in the late autumn or early next year. It seems to be taken for granted by the House itself that the present Secretary of State for the Colonies will not continue to hold that office when reconstruction does take place, though scarcely any two Members of Parliament whose opinion I have invited have suggested the same name as that of this probable successor."—From "A Student of Politics."

Kenya and Income Tax.

"At a large public meeting in Nairobi, last week, Major Cavendish-Bentinck talked very well, and made a good impression by his non-committal attitude on income tax, on which matter quite a number of settlers are coming round to East Africa's way of thinking. Mr. Riddell, the ex-Mayor, held a very good meeting a few days later in support of income tax, and would have had still more support but for the fact that many of us who believe that you and he are right nevertheless hesitate to come out into the open lest such a movement should be taken by Government to indicate a division of forces in the fight for administrative economy. Government must realise the need for reduced expenditure. Once that battle is won, those who stampeaded the country a couple of years ago into opposition to income tax will get a severe shock."—From a Kenya business man and settler.

Kenya's Bright Outlook.

Mr. Alex Holm's Confidence.

"Now, when prices are low, is a favourable opportunity to acquire undeveloped land in Kenya, or estates and farms, wholly or partly developed. For the retired man the attractions which the Colony offers can hardly be surpassed in any country. Courage and confidence, co-operation stimulated in periods of adversity, energy and enterprise have sustained our kith and kin in Kenya during these years of depression, and when that lifts the Colony will surely become established as an important unit in the Empire."

Those were the concluding words of an interesting survey which Mr. Alex Holm gave to the Planters' Circle of the Royal Empire Society last week. He said:

"No other country presents a similar combination of latitude, altitude and climate; even within the Colony the diversity of conditions from district to district is extreme." (In this instance he was quoting from the Report of Sir Daniel Hall's Agricultural Commission.)

Fertile Native Reserves.

"As statements to the contrary have been made, it should be said that the Native Reserves include enormous areas of highly productive land; it is entirely a mistake to suppose that European settlement has ousted the Natives from the best land."

"During the last decade East Africa has become self-supporting in respect of many requirements formerly imported, due in a large measure to Kenya enterprise. This applies to sugar, tea, coffee, dairy produce, bacon and bacon products, vegetables."

"The average area cultivated per occupier is about 300 acres, and the total area beneficially occupied, including that used for stock farming, is about 1,400 acres per occupier."

"The percentage increase shown by the main crops from 1920 to 1930 were: maize 540; wheat, 1,400; coffee, 250; sisal, 350; sugar cane, 1,600; while during the past five years the area of tea has increased by 50% and production by 600%. In addition 2,000 acres have been planted with essential oils, and there are about 1,000 acres under pyrethrum."

"The easiest and most practical solution of the overstocking problem would be the consumption by the Natives themselves of their own surplus stock. It is paradoxical that a tribe may be suffering poverty, and that numbers may even die from hunger, while their stock are walking about. It has been calculated in one tribe that if meat were consumed to the extent of only 1 lb. per person per week the number of cattle so consumed would be equivalent to that which could be handled through a meat factory of reasonable size."

"The research officers of the Department of Agriculture have made marked progress in determining the most effective means of control (in coffee diseases). In some cases these measures are new to agricultural science."

There exists a great need for the scientific study of the physiology of the coffee plant, about which comparatively little is known in any country."

"The yield of maize (about 26 bushels to the acre) is approximately equivalent to that in the Argentine and U.S.A., and more than double that in the Union of S. Africa."

"The dominant factor controlling wheat production is rust. An enormous amount of work has been done as regards this by the plant breeder and his staff, and a great achievement stands to their credit. Not only have new varieties resistant to more than one of the physiological forms been bred and multiplied, but also varieties resistant to both black stem and yellow rust, an achievement that has not been recorded elsewhere; and it may happen that Kenyan bred wheats will be found the most suitable for other countries where rust is the major problem."

Hope for Flax.

"Although flax went out of cultivation in 1922, I mention it because present information points to the removal from the world's markets of their chief source of supply, from Soviet Russia, and coupled with a reduction in costs of production through new methods of retting and decortication, a situation may arise when consideration should again be given to its cultivation."

"The Department of Agriculture is organised in two main divisions, Plant Industry and Animal Industry, each with its own Deputy Director. The scientific staff of the former are centred upon the Scott Agricultural Laboratories, and the Veterinary Research Institute is the second largest of its kind in the Empire, and is, in fact, doing most of the work which should be carried out at a Central Institute for East Africa. There is also a well-equipped Plant Breeding Station at Njoro, and a small experimental station for Coastal Agriculture."

"It may be predicted that Kenya will emerge from the present depression comparatively soon after the recovery of market prices to normality, and that the individual, the community as a whole, and the State will be all the better for the amount of the experience gained during this period of trial."

After Mr. Holm had shown some 50 slides illustrating many phases in the different industries he had described, Mr. H. C. H. Bull gave particulars of the work being done by the Coffee Board to improve and extend marketing, and by fostering co-operative marketing to reduce the costs of overheads and finance.

Mr. H. C. Sampson, Economic Botanist at Kew, said he was greatly impressed by the enormous amount of energy displayed by the settlers in this young Colony. He also enlarged upon the work done on coffee diseases, and called attention to the value of pyrethrum, which had proved itself so drought-resistant. He stated that the geranium sent from Kew and now growing in Kenya was producing the highest known quality of oil.

Colonel C. F. Knaggs, proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that there was one thing to which he had naturally not referred, and that was the great and lasting debt the Colony owed to Mr. Holm. Much of the progress, and many of the achievements recorded, were due to his inspiration, guidance and work."

Coffee Merchant's Sympathy

For East African Planters.

A most interesting film of a journey through East Africa was shown to the London Coffee Trade Association last week by Mr. Gerald Schluter, head of the coffee merchandising firm of that name. Many of the "shots" were worthy of a professional cinematographer, particularly those of the Murchison Falls and of the snowfields on Kilimanjaro.

Mr. Schluter's tour began in Nairobi, embraced the Northern Province of Tanganyika, the highlands of Kenya, Uganda, Lake Kiwa, the eastern Belgian Congo, and the Nile route homewards.

He established personal contact with many coffee planters, whose problems he urged the London Coffee Trade Association to consider. "The planters work from six in the morning to six at night," he said. "Some are fortunate in the prices realised for their crops, but others are not so lucky; indeed, some have had to broken even over the last couple of years. When the hammer falls at the sales in Mincing Lane it settles his fate after twelve months of work. To that planter your verdict of the price you will pay is everything in the world, for he lives for making his crop."

"Maybe he sends his coffee to London, or perhaps to the local market, where there are no charges; in times of prospering those things did not matter, but now every little economy is important. He compares results with his neighbours, who may have done better than he has. And he may become critical of the London market."

"It would be foolish for us to ignore such critics of London methods. We cannot blame him for he naturally wants to get a return for his labour. There is a strong element in favour of marketing locally or directly. They probably do not know the first thing of what it means to market direct. They have no knowledge of the technique of marketing, just as we know nothing of the growing. But the poor prices realised and the ignorance of coffee marketing may perhaps be at the root of the trouble. That is why we should sympathise and try to understand the other side of the picture."

Members of the Colonial Office staff visited the studios of the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation and the British International Pictures Corporation last week-end.

Study of Tropical Crops.

The Help Given by Kew.

MR. H. C. SAMPSON, economic botanist at Kew Gardens, who recently visited Kenya on behalf of the Colonial Office to report on irrigation possibilities of the Tana River, and who spent some years in Nyasaland for the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, addressed the Royal Society of Arts recently on the services of Kew to Empire agriculture.

"As a basis for the improvement of any crop," he said, "it is essential that a fundamental knowledge of the different races of that crop should be made available.

A beginning was made with the sorghum crop, probably the most important dry land cereal in the tropics and sub-tropics, the staple cereal of 240,000,000 of the world's inhabitants. This work was begun by Kew Gardens in 1927, and between 2,000 and 3,000 specimens have now been collected and classified into 31 types. It is hoped that the result of this crop study will shortly be published, and Kew is indebted to the Betham-Moxon Trustees for enabling Mr. Snowdon, formerly economic botanist in Uganda, to spend some two years in critically examining the material and preparing the memoir, which should prove of the greatest value in Africa and India.

"A beginning has been made with the study of the cow-pea, probably the most important and widely-grown pulse crop in Africa." The Research Station at Amass, the Imperial College in Trinidad, and Pusa in India have been asked to cooperate. So far 200 races of this crop have been collected.

"Another activity which has entailed an immense amount of work is an inventory of the cultivated crop plants in the tropical and sub-tropical parts of the Empire. This work has been undertaken at the request of the Colonial Office, based on a resolution passed at the last Conference of Colonial Directors of Agriculture. Such an inventory will enable workers in the Empire to ascertain in what countries particular crops are grown, and where they can obtain seeds and plant material of crops in which they are interested."

Parasitism of Locusts.

Very Limited Destructive Value.

A STATEMENT issued by the Secretary for Agriculture and Forestry in the Union of South Africa gives the most complete summary of the locust position in Africa that has appeared since the International Conference sat in London, and covers the latest information available from all over the continent as regards the different varieties of locust.

In view of the optimistic remarks sometimes made about parasitism, the following statement is worthy of attention:—

"Parasites of flyes have been reported from almost all over the country, but it would appear that the percentage parasitised was low and of an erratic nature. Although the parasites of flyes have been much more numerous than during the previous year, it can safely be said that so far this agent has not acted as an important method in the destruction of flyes. Large numbers of flyes have certainly been destroyed, but the mortality has not been on a scale sufficiently large to make an appreciable difference to the egg-laying.

"Egg parasites have also been reported from a wide area, but here again it has been found that the incidence is of a very patchy nature. In certain localities effective egg destruction is taking place, but this is by no means general. It would, therefore, appear that although an appreciable amount of egg-parasitism occurs in localised spots, the general activities of the egg parasites will not be on such a scale as even to clean up certain localised areas."

The Borstal system is to be established in Kenya, and Lieutenant-Commander W. H. L. Harrison, R.N. (retd.), who has latterly been in charge of the Borstal Institution at Poffiland, has been appointed to Kabeto for that purpose.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

239.—Mr. Charles Lamb Bruton.



Copyright "East Africa."

Mr. C. L. Bruton, one of Uganda's most popular officials, is as modest as he is able, and his keenness on his work is combined with a faculty for seeing the point of view of the other fellow, whether he be European, Indian, or African.

From 1914 to 1918 he was retained for administrative duties in Buganda; then at the end of the War he spent about a year in the Secretariat, before returning to district work on the West Nile for four years. After another spell in Entebbe he was sent to the Eastern Province, in which he has remained, being made District Commissioner in 1924, and acting as Provincial Commissioner for half of 1932, in the development of Native cotton growing in Busoga and coffee growing in Bugishu he has thus played a prominent part. In 1921 he brought home the Uganda Native witnesses selected to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Parliament appointed to consider the question of Closer Union.

A very keen sportsman, a member of the M.C.C., who played cricket for Gloucestershire when on leave in 1922, Mr. Bruton has captained the Jinja team for years, and has done much to encourage the game in Uganda, where he has also played a great deal of tennis, hockey, and "Soccer."

PERSONALIA.

Archdeacon Mathers is back again in Uganda after his holiday.

Sir Oliver Lambart has arrived back in Ireland from East Africa.

Lieutenant F. Stephens, of the Somaliland Camel Corps, is on leave.

Major F. H. le Breton is expected to arrive home shortly from Kitale.

Sir Gerald and Lady Chadwyck-Healey are visiting East Africa.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland are spending a month in the Sudan.

Captain H. P. Forshaw is practising in Fort Jameson as an advocate.

Mrs. Patrick Ness is visiting the West Indies, and will return early in March.

Mr. Oswald Bentley, the Kitale settler, is spending a holiday away from Kenya.

The Rev. William Wynn-Jones has been made a Visiting Justice for Arusha prison.

In the Nanyuki tennis tournament the Randall Cup was won by Mr. F. A. G. de Weck.

Prince and Princess Karl di Loewenstein Wertheim Rosenberg are touring in the Sudan.

Sir Stewart Symes, Governor-General of the Sudan, has been on tour in the Gezira.

Mr. B. Gaillard scored 110 not out when playing for Nairobi Gymkhana against the Civil Service.

Captain T. W. Hodkin, principal of the Coast Secondary School, Kenya, is staying in Blackpool.

The Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan; the Rt. Rev. L. H. Gwynne, has been on his annual visit to Port Sudan.

Lady Maffey, wife of the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is on a visit to Italy.

We regret to hear of the death in Nairobi of Mrs. Florence Mackay, wife of Dr. A. G. Mackay of Uganda.

Mr. A. H. Cox, Provincial Commissioner in Buganda, has returned from leave, accompanied by Mrs. Cox and their son.

Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, general manager of the Tanganyika Railways, is coming home on leave towards the end of April.

Dr. James William Thirtle, who died not long ago in Stratford, Essex, at the age of 80, was a trustee of the Zambezi Industrial Mission.

Lord Howard de Walden and the Hon. Priscilla and the Hon. Margaret Scott-Ellis, all of whom are well-known in Kenya, have left for Jamaica.

Mr. A. Filby, travelling from the Cape *via* Kenya, and Mr. and Mrs. Perkins of Kenya are among the latest to come home by car across the Sahara.

The Kenya Board of Land Surveyors for 1935 consists of Mr. W. Woods, Mr. H. C. Long, Captain W. T. Webber, and Mr. W. N. Low.

In the first match played by the Stellenbosch tourists, against Dar es Salaam, Gonin converted six out of the eight tries scored by the South Africans.

The South Africa Club is to give a luncheon on February 27 in honour of Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia.

The Rt. Rev. Vincent Lucas, Bishop of Masasi, is shortly to visit Shepton Beauchamp, near Ilminster, where he was curate for three years before becoming a missionary.

Major-General Frederick W. B. Koe, C.B., C.M.G., who died in Tipperary last week, was Commissioner of Salvage in East Africa during the Campaign.

Dr. E. H. Thorold, Chaplain-General to the Forces, left England last week on a tour of inspection of the chaplaincy services in Egypt and the Sudan.

Sir Percival Marling, V.C., who is now revisiting Egypt, served in 1883 at Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir, and in 1884 in the Suakin campaign, gaining his V.C. at Tamanib.

Sir Miles Lampson, High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, is visiting the latter country, accompanied by Lady Lampson. They travelled from Cairo by air.

Sir William Brass, M.P., former Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. L. S. Amery, gave a cinematograph picture in Sheffield last week on "Travels in Egypt and the Sudan."

General Sir Felix F. Ready, who has completed his tenure at the War Office as Quartermaster-General to the Forces, was present at the battles of Khartoum and Atbara in 1898.

Mr. A. F. Campbell, who will be remembered by many of our readers as the former agent in Mombasa of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., arrived in England last week from South Africa.

Mr. W. B. Cowling, who for the past fifteen years had been growing tobacco in Nyasaland; has been appointed manager of the Brighton branch of the Anglo-Rhodesian Tobacco Company, Ltd.

The Royal Aero Club has awarded the Britannia Trophy for 1934 to Mr. C. W. A. Scott and Mr. T. Campbell Black for their flight to Australia. The Club has also awarded gold medals to the two airmen.

Sir William Gowers, Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, was due to arrive back in London yesterday from his visit to Iraq, Palestine, and Syria.

Dr. and Mrs. R. Y. Stones are outward-bound for Mombasa by the Messageries steamer "Compiegne," which also carried Mr. D. L. Moorghen for Mauritius and Mr. and Mrs. G. Bhyssenne for Majunga.

The Native Marketing Advisory Council of Kenya for 1935 consists of the Acting C.N.C., the Director of Agriculture, the P.C. of the Central Province, and Messrs. H. B. Hamilton, J. S. Wilkinson, and J. B. Pandya.

Mr. A. T. L. Lennox-Boyd, M.P., one of the six members of the Parliamentary Delegation recently in East Africa, is contributing to *The Bedfordshire Times* a series of articles giving his impressions of the territories.

Among the latest victims of the economy axe in the Seychelles are Mr. H. L. Alton, postmaster and wireless officer, Mr. de B. Edwardes, of the Law Department, and Mr. E. N. de Lestang, Inspector of Plantations.

A luncheon was given in Leicester last week to welcome Bishop J. J. Willis, the new Assistant Bishop of Leicester. Mr. Cecil Gee, a relative of Mr. C. D. Gee, who is now visiting his estates in East Africa, was in the chair.

Captain E. C. Mills, the Northern Rhodesian hunter, reports that the Heir Apparent of Bikaner travelled from Dodoma to Northern Rhodesia to get kudu, sitatunga, roan and sable, all of which he secured within three weeks.

Mr. Gillett (Snr.) has won the Hemsted Cup of the Naivasha Yacht Club. The Monthly Handicap Races Cup, awarded to the yacht winning the most points in the monthly handicaps throughout the year, was won by Mr. Dyer's "Osprey."

Charterhouse, represented by Messrs. R. D. and J. England, beat Winchester at golf in the final of the Grigg Public Schools Cup competition. Major J. D. Leonard, a Past President of the Kenya Golfing Society, presented the cup and replicas to the winners.

A United Communion Service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday for the friends of the Dioceses of Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, and the Upper Nile. The Bishop of Central Tanganyika was the celebrant, and Bishop Willis gave a short address.

The late Sir Sefton Brancker's son, Mr. W. Brancker, who is the East African area manager of Imperial Airways, was in Entebbe during the sitting of the recent Governor's Conference, which was so largely concerned with the future of civil aviation.

Major-General Lord Edward Gleichen, who frequently attends African gatherings in London and who was present at the unsuccessful attempts to relieve General Gordon in Khartoum in the eighties—recently underwent an operation in a London nursing home.

Mr. Goodhind, resident director in Mombasa of Messrs. Leslie and Anderson, Ltd., has been on a business visit to Uganda.

Commander L. R. Venn, who commanded H.M.S. "Severn" during the East African Campaign, has been adopted as National Conservative candidate by the Rother Valley Conservative Association.

Mrs. Frank Worthington, wife of the former Northern Rhodesian pioneer and administrator, has been performing for charity by the two matinee performances she gave at the Adelphi Theatre in November. H.M. The Queen was present at the second performance.

Rear-Admiral Beamish, brother of Mr. H. H. Beamish, of Tanganyika, Southern Rhodesia and the Seychelles, has returned to 31 Wood Street, Westminster, his permanent address. In Parliament Admiral Beamish has shown much interest in East African affairs.

Captain E. A. S. Evans, of Nyeri, has been married in the Cathedral, Nairobi, to Miss E. K. Joy Smith, who has been a nursing sister at the Maia Carberry Nursing Home for three years. Captain Evans served with the K.A.R. during the War, and has been in Kenya for 22 years.

Mr. G. G. Ainslie, of Tanga, has been elected President for 1935 of the Mkussu Flyfishers' Club, of which Dr. G. A. Williams is the very active Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, the two other members of the Committee being Mr. J. E. F. Wilkins, of Mazinde, and Mr. R. von Dechend, of Mkussu.

Mr. Herbert Weld, who died in Dorset last week, was a well-known explorer who had travelled extensively in Eastern Africa. In the latter part of the last century he travelled through Somaliland and Ethiopia to the Sudan, mapping, collecting and big game hunting, while in 1905 he again visited Ethiopia, exploring and mapping the hitherto unknown course of the Blue Nile below Tsana. In 1923 he published "The Royal Chronicle" of Abyssinia, 1769-1840.

Some excellent pictures taken in East Africa by Mr. Martin Johnson have been published by the *Illustrated London News*. In one was shown a dummy man set up outside a lion's cage; strings were attached to its arms and legs, which moved as the string was pulled. A lion appeared, sprang upon the dummy, and, realising that it was not a human being, walked off. Another picture showed a rhinoceros, frightened by the landing of an aeroplane on a dry lake-bed, beating a hasty retreat.

We regret to announce the death of Sir Henry Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B., who retired in 1932 after a long career in the Colonial Office and as Senior Crown Agent. Entering the Colonial Office in 1892, he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State in 1916, and it was anticipated that he would be appointed when the post of Permanent Under-Secretary became vacant in 1921; but Mr. Churchill, then Colonial Secretary, decided to appoint Sir James Masterton-Smith, and so Sir Henry Lambert became Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies. He had a remarkable memory, a wide knowledge of affairs and a well-founded reputation for the zealous discharge of his duties.

East Africa in the House.

Colonial Loan Problems.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR EVANS asked the Minister if a Commission could be set up to inquire into the outstanding Crown Colony loans and the general financial position of the Colonies. Sir Philip did not think such a Commission would serve any useful purpose.

Replying to a supplementary question by Mr. Lennox-Boyd, who asked that the position of Kenya should be borne in mind, Sir Philip said that the difficulty in regard to Kenya was that there was no option for conversion in regard to the loans. If there were such option, advantage would immediately be taken of such power.

Captain Peter MacDonald having asked if the Colonial Secretary could not get the power to convert, Sir Philip replied that that would mean a complete breach of the contract on which the money was raised.

Captain MacDonald: "Other contracts have been broken and other conversions have been carried out."

Mr. Chorlton suggested that the possibility of greatly increasing the loans should not be overlooked, because so much trade for this country and employment for our people would result from them.

Sir Philip replied that in every case where under the contract there was a right to convert they were converting. Breaking contracts would have the worst possible effect on Colonial credit. As regards the other point, where there was sound development to be done, there would be no hesitation in borrowing.

Mr. McEntee asked why no rights to convert obtained in regard to the Kenya loans. The Minister replied that the loan terms of issue gave the earliest power to convert as 1946. He was considering whether it was possible to make any offer which would not be unduly onerous on posterity and of which advantage might be taken by the holders.

In the course of a reply to Mr. McEntee, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said: "I am informed by the High Commissioner for Transport in Kenya that 163 artisans in the lowest paid grades were given due notice of termination of their agreements, and were offered and accepted re-engagement at daily rates of pay, with privilege of travel concessions and free medical attention in case of injury sustained on duty or attributable to the nature or locality of their employment. All these 163 artisans had been locally engaged except seven, who will be granted return passages to India when required. In addition to the 163 artisans referred to, 387 artisans had been engaged for the first time on the same conditions as those above mentioned. It was not intended to revert to the terms of service previously applicable to such servants because (a) such conditions could not economically be justified; (b) all artisans required could now be engaged locally on the present terms; (c) the present conditions were in line with those extended to corresponding labour employed by the Government; (d) the principle of employing such labour on daily rates of pay was that current on other large Colonial railways."

Asked by Dr. O'Donovan whether consideration had been given to the report of Dr. Allan, Captain Burrows and Drs. Matthews and Wilcocks, and presented to the Medical Research Council, on tuberculosis in Africans, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that the general report did not relate to territories dealt with by the Colonial Office.

The report by Dr. Matthews on tuberculosis in Zanzibar was presented in 1932 following his recommendations a tuberculosis clinic was established in Zanzibar township,

two new tuberculosis wards were built at Welozo infirmary, and special accommodation was provided at the general hospital. Deaths from tuberculosis fell from 185 in 1923 to 52 in 1943. Dr. Wilcocks' report was in the nature of an interim report on an investigation financed from the Colonial Development Fund which began in 1931.

An application has been submitted by the Tanganyika Government for the grant of further assistance from the fund to enable the investigation to be continued until May, 1947. The Tanganyika Government was fully alive to the importance of taking measures against the disease, and special instructions have been issued to all schools, missions and Native authorities in order to check its spread and bring home to all concerned the danger which it presents.

Sir Philip was informed by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister of the apprehension of the seven Kenya Natives against their sentence of death for the murder of Mr. Semini had been dismissed, and that the executions had taken place on January 12.

Causes of Kenya's Discontent.

"It is realised by all communities in Kenya that the root cause of Kenya's financial plight is the high cost of its administration. One of the chief causes which has led to the present position has been the grossly exaggerated ideas of land values held by many of its pre-War pioneers, post-War settlers, and certain ambitious politicians. The prices realised for Kenya products during the boom period, together with the extravagant example set by Government in the spending of loan funds, set a standard of living and created a feeling of undisciplined optimism which was never justified, and could not be maintained when price levels began to fall. These facts are very unpleasant for our responsible unofficial leaders to swallow, and they have only recently been grudgingly admitted by some of them. They are the underlying cause of much of the discontent and hostility to Government which prevail to-day."

Captain W. Kirton, J.P., speaking recently in Nairobi at a meeting of the Progressive Party.

Circumventing the Ordinance.

The latest bulletin of the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways gives some interesting facts as regards the working of the Carriage of Goods by Motor (Prohibition) Ordinance, 1937, which is stated to have been generally satisfactory.

But it is, we read, "a matter of some surprise that cars have been assembled at Mombasa and driven to Nairobi, and that purchasers have been willing to take as new cars which for the first 500 miles of their life have been driven over a road which cannot be considered good. It is also alleged that certain high rated goods have been imported via Lamu and brought to Nairobi at rates just below that charged by the railway. It is difficult to see how this can be a profitable undertaking, but as the traffic passes over roads not scheduled in the Ordinance, the law is not infringed. It may be necessary to ask for assistance to prevent the intention of the Ordinance being evaded in this manner."

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East African Service Appointments.

THE following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during January:—

Kenya Colony.—*Crown Counsel*, Mr. T. A. Dennison; *Education Officer, African Education*, Mr. C. R. V. Bell; *Nursing Sister*, Miss S. MacLennan.

Tanganyika.—*Crown Counsel*, Mr. I. R. Greene.

Recent transfers and promotions include:—
Mr. G. H. C. Boulderson, District Officer, to be Provincial Commissioner, Kenya.

Mr. W. Hood-Dye, Medical Officer, Tanganyika, to be Senior Medical Officer, Uganda.

Mr. J. de Meza, Veterinary Bacteriologist, to be Chief Veterinary Officer, Nyasaland.

Mr. G. W. Hutchinson, Engineer, Public Works Department, Nigeria, to be Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Zanzibar.

Mr. J. H. McQuade, Deputy Controller of Customs, to be Comptroller of Customs, Tanganyika.

Mr. C. E. Rooke, General Manager, Cyprus Government Railway, to be Traffic Manager, Tanganyika Railways.

Mr. C. B. Thompson, District Officer, to be Senior District Commissioner, Kenya.

Mr. H. Thompson, Postmaster, N. Rhodesia, to be Surveyor, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Nyasaland.

Mr. M. R. R. Vidal, District Officer, to be Senior District Commissioner, Kenya.

Mr. R. P. Walker, Deputy Accountant, Federated Malay States Railways, to be Chief Accountant, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

Black Motor Trade.

The motor trade of Southern Rhodesia is enjoying a period of prosperity unknown to it since 1930. The following figures for the last three years tell their own tale:—

	1932	1933	1934
New cars registered	752	1,172	1,575
New lorries registered	256	375	590
Cars imported	598	937	1,381
Trucks imported	121	250	496

Excavation in the Sudan.

Valuable finds of remains of a race living in Nubia during the fifth and sixth centuries have been made by members of an Oxford University Expedition now in the northern Sudan. Mr. L. P. Kirwan, who is leading the expedition, is concentrating on the burial mounds of the Byzantine age to be found near the village of Firka, nearly a hundred miles south of Wadi Halfa.

Seychelles Finances.

The Governor of the Seychelles has informed his Legislative Council that the Secretary of State has agreed to the formation of an Agricultural Bank and to an agricultural loan being arranged through the Crown Agents, but that he has refused to sanction a loan of Rs. 500,000 from the Colonial Development Fund, as recommended by the Financial Commission (Mr. Reid) and himself (Mr. Lethem). His Excellency hopes that the 1935 Budget may be balanced.

E.E.S.L. Progress.

Reference to the progress of the Rhodesian and Nyasaland branches of the British Empire Service League is contained in the seventh biennial report of the League.

In the Rhodesian Branch special endeavours have been made to foster Empire trade, and to counteract the sale of foreign goods whenever and wherever possible. Another outstanding activity is in endeavouring to find positions for young boys and girls leaving school. There is a thriving Women's Auxiliary, which renders valuable assistance in connexion with hospital visitation, Poppy Day, and lectures. Mr. H. F. McCullough, of P.O. Box 317, Bulawayo, is Hon. Secretary of the branch.

In regard to Nyasaland it is stated that Sir Harold Rittermaster, the Governor, has agreed to accept the office of Patron. A representative Central Council has been formed, and though the youngest member organisation, it is very active and will soon make its influence felt. Mr. H. J. P. Mathews is the Hon. Secretary.

Livingstone Library.

13,024 books were exchanged by the librarian of the Livingstone Library during 1934, which shows how much this institution is appreciated. An average of 32 books a month were added to the shelves, a large proportion being non-fiction works for which there is an increasing demand. Superfluous books were presented by the Library to the European gaol and to the Railway Institute.

French Colonial Museum.

France now has a "Musée des Colonies," which, judging from the photographs in *Le Monde Colonial Illustré*, appears to be similar to the galleries at the Imperial Institute. It may be remembered that when Mr. de Meza was entertained in London as Colonial Minister he paid a visit to the Imperial Institute and showed great interest in it.

Silver Jubilee Stamps.

To commemorate the King's Silver Jubilee a special series of stamps will be issued throughout the Colonial Empire. The name of the issuing territory will be shown, but only one design will be used, and the issue will be restricted to four stamps of denominations in common use in each Territory. The issue will be placed on sale on May 6 and will continue in use until December 31, 1935, when stocks remaining on hand will be withdrawn and destroyed. During this period the sale of the corresponding denominations in the permanent series of stamps in use will be discontinued.

Learning by Doing.

The Namusamba Farm School in Uganda, which owes its existence to the efforts of Canon Grace, and has adopted the slogan of "learning by doing," has just issued its first annual report. There is practical teaching in animal husbandry, coffee pulping, poultry management, forestry, besides the cultivation of various crops, and class-room tuition includes such subjects as soils, botany, crops, veterinary science, poultry, dairying and forestry. A good start appears to have been made in this young institution, which is on the right lines as an instrument of education in a land that is primarily agricultural.

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EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.

The African Standpoint.

THE latest issue of *Africa*, the Journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, gives pride of place to an article by Dr. Bruno Gutman, entitled "The African Standpoint," on which comment is made editorially in this issue, and from which the following quotations are given:—

"As the alternation of frost and heat will crumple stone, so African peoples crumble under the action of a money economy with its alternation of stimulus and pressure.

"Money is the most dangerous of all substitutes for real goods and values. Long habit has blinded us to its fatal working. The African, who has passed through in a day the change in men's lives wrought by money, sees more clearly. He sums up the process 'The shilling takes the place of the brother.'

"Money dissolves the organic relations between men. As soon as money comes in, as a medium of exchange which will buy things of purely material value, we see the destruction of the vital independence of man. It is the most harmful of substitutes, and leads to the loosening of the vital bonds of kinship and to the progressive breaking up of society into small families.

"The danger of money, which lies in the destruction of all genuine community life, comes to light when it helps to build up that substitute for community life which consists in organisation. Here financial contribution takes the place of human service.

"The European teaches the African the evil art of letting money work by itself. He encourages him to invest money in shares of a co-operative store. He institutes which started the store goes on to form thrift and loan societies... apparently without any realisation that thereby the worst side of money, usury, a parasite upon the life of the community, is actually encouraged.

"A still greater evil results from this supervisory influence. To those who have thus been reduced to a uniform level the State becomes a mechanism. As the African learns to operate the most complicated machine without having the slightest idea of the intellectual achievement which it embodies, so he believes it the simplest thing in the world to fill a leading position in the State. It is therefore inevitable that political aspirations, the desire to secure influence in the State, should gain a foothold in these economic organisations, and if this process takes too long to develop when left to the people themselves, agitators from without will hasten it.

"The relation in which the dominant white races stand to the Natives is wrongly conceived if the Native forms of society are regarded as temporary expedients which must give place to forms of society adapted to purposes which accord with European ideas. This means nothing less than that the community life of African tribes is in liquidation, and that all that can be done is to save from the bankrupt estate such remnants as can be used to build up a new business."

The above being extracted from a seventeen-page article are meant only to give a clue to it, not a summary.

In the same number Dr. Audrey I. Richards, after her second stay among the Wemba of Northern Rhodesia, sheds some light on some of the methods employed by her in her investigations.

The Very Height of Fashion.

THOUGH *East Africa's* readers do not look to it for fashion notes, we think they will read with interest the following extracts from *The Uganda Guardian's* description of the marriage of Princess June Mary Kagere, second daughter of H.H. the Kabaka, to Om. Erisa Ndalua Kibuka, for the report affords striking testimony to the way in which European influences operate among well-to-do Natives of Uganda.

"The bride looked very charming in a gown of white satin beautifully trimmed with diamanté, with a long train. Her veil, of fine net and lace, was adorned with orange blossom, and she carried a bouquet of beautiful white roses. The two bridesmaids looked dainty in powder blue taffeta gowns, and pink hats trimmed with blue. When the pair left for their honeymoon the bride wore a Lido blue crepe regal frock with hat and shoes to match."

Nyasaland's Late Bishop.

A FURTHER tribute to the late Bishop of Nyasaland has been paid in *The Times* by a correspondent who recalled that the Bishop was Captain of the School at Eton in 1893-94, and wrote:—

"Remarkable was the success he achieved in the mastery of Native languages. In his first years in Africa, from 1890 onwards, he spoke Swahili fluently, but when he was appointed Bishop of Nyasaland he had to learn a new language, Chinyanja. In the few months before he went to Nyasaland as Bishop in 1930 he learnt this new language so quickly that he was able to address the Natives in their own language, to his enlightenment without using either interpreters or notes. A letter of that time speaks of the prolonged 'Ah' of astonishment among the Natives when their new Bishop, who had only arrived that day, spoke to the congregation in their own language. No doubt he did this with a little difficulty, but in a few months he had become fluent in Chinyanja, and the care he took in the matter arose from his conviction that to speak to the soul of that nation you must speak in their own tongue. I think that a notice of this much-loved and deeply admired man would not be complete without mention of this achievement of his truly apostolic work in Central Africa."

Another friend wrote:—

"He was *semper idem*, one of those rare souls whose life seemed never to have experienced any break, but to have been all of one piece, a quiet continuous passing on from strength to strength, without doubts, without anxieties, without hesitations. At least, if he had them, he never showed them to his friends. Never have I met a simpler, more transparent character. But with the simplicity there went a shrewd vein of humour, a zest in life, and a sturdy practical common sense. He had a ready touch at the piano, and many of his friends will look back with pleasure to the hours we used to spend in 'Sticky' Douglas's rooms at King's while he played us our favourites from Gilbert and Sullivan. Music, like all his gifts, he would not have valued if it had been unshared.

"That he should go out to the mission field seemed almost a foregone conclusion, and there was a deep fitness in his becoming Bishop of Nyasaland, where his brother Arthur, whom he so closely resembled, had laid down his life as a martyr for one of the Natives whom they both loved and served so faithfully."

Africa 1,000,000 Years Ago.

IN view of Dr. Leakey's discoveries of early man in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory, and Mr. Wayland's in Uganda, the following extracts from an article in *The Morning Post* are of interest to East Africans:—

"Some time, somewhere, there was a first man. A second man, a million or so years later, discovered fire. A third man found that the seeds of wild grasses could be eaten, and that by sowing them himself he could make two blades grow where only one grew before. These are the three most important dates in human history."

"Now it is recognised that men of substantially modern type lived in Africa a million years ago, and no earlier remains which can be placed in the direct ancestry of modern man have yet been discovered. Proof of human evolution is by analogy only.

"It is not even certain which continent can claim the honour of having nourished the first man. According to orthodox chronology Piltown man (Sussex), Kanam man (East Africa) and Peking man (China) were all approximately contemporary, although Kanam man is the most modern in type. Peking man is now pictured as a relatively ape-like survivor, and Piltown man comes between and between. Honours in respect of 'ancient modernity' have therefore swung from China to Africa."

"One thing, at any rate, is certain. Both Piltown man and Peking man had the use of fire, while there is no evidence at present that their African contemporary had so far advanced along the road of progress."

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LATEST MINING NEWS.

Rosterman Registration.**New £400,000 Kenya Company.**

ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES, LTD., has been registered in England as a public company with a nominal capital of £400,000, divided into 1,600,000 shares of 5s. each. The file at Somerset House states that no person has yet consented to act as a director of the company, which is to enter into an agreement with the Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., and will operate the Rosterman mine in Kakamega.

The solicitors to the Company are Messrs. Birkbeck, Julius, Edwards & Company, of 49 Moorgate, E.C., and the registered offices are at 20 Gopthall Avenue, E.C., the address of Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Co.

New £60,000 Kenya Co.

East Africa is able to make the exclusive announcement that a company with a nominal and issued capital of £60,000 in shares of 5s. each is on the point of being registered to prospect and develop what appears to be an unusually promising area in the Kakamega district of Kenya. The whole of the capital is being found privately.

Territorial Outputs.

The mineral production of Northern Rhodesia for 1934 was as follows: Gold, 2,113 oz.; copper, 137,807 tons; lead, 184 tons; zinc, 10,540 tons; vanadium, 7,120 lb.; manganese ore, 2,041 tons; mica, 2,179 lb.; cobalt, 1,280,002 lb.

The mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during December was as follows: Gold, 57,803 oz.; silver, 14,553 oz.; coal, 65,774 tons; chrome ore, 31,119 tons; asbestos, 2,083 tons; mica, 17 lb.; iron pyrites, 686 tons. The total gold output for 1934 amounted to £4,695,747, compared with £4,014,034 in 1933, and £3,366,222 in 1932.

Details of mineral production in Tanganyika during 1934 are as follows: Gold: 54,541 oz. (£295,690); diamonds, 1,154 carats (£4,608); mica, 10,566 lb. (£1,366); tin ore, 141 long tons (£23,040); and salt, 2,847 long tons (£170,180). Gold production was from the following districts: Mbeya (alluvial), 33,400 oz.; Musoma (reef), 11,573 oz.; Mwanza (reef), 351 oz.; Mkalama (reef), 9,022 oz.; Morogoro, 102 oz.; and Kilwa, 11 oz.

Company Progress Reports.

Lonely Reef.—January output: 12,451 tons crushed, yielding 1,405 oz. gold; profit, £2,428.

Sherwood Starr.—Ore milled in January, 5,800 tons; yield, 1,400 oz. gold; net profit, £2,207.

Resende Mines.—Tons treated during January, 6,560; total gold recovered, 1,468 oz.; profit, £5,525.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development.—Zinc output, January, 1,813 tons; vanadium concentrates, 90 tons.

Cam and Motor.—Output for January: 25,800 tons milled, yielding 9,195 oz. gold, value £64,827. Net profit, £37,440.

Wanderer Consolidated Gold.—Tons crushed during January: 16,800 tons; total recovery, 2,975 oz. gold; profit, £8,900.

Rhodesian Corporation.—Fred Mine. Output for January, 2,300 tons; working profit (including estimated premium), £3,680; actual profit for December, £2,925.

Lupa Gold Areas.—The latest report from the mine manager states: Matala Hill Mine.—East drive has been advanced and sampled for 30 ft., giving average of 6.47 dwt. over width of 39.2 in.

Thistle/Etna Gold (S. Rhodes).—A reef exposed on the Thistle shaft gave average width of 8 in. and average assay of 12.9 dwt., while a reef near by gave an average value of 78.2 dwt. per ton over 8 in. The Etna shaft was sunk 55 ft., and the reef for this distance averaged 8 in. in width and gave 11 dwt. a ton by assay.

Catering for the Lupa.**New £60,000 Road from Itigi Urged.**

ADDRESSING the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, just returned from his visit to Nyasaland, made some interesting remarks about the Nyasaland Railways' bid for the traffic to and from the Lupa goldfields.

He advocated the building of a road from Itigi, stating that "not to build this road might mean the loss of the very large volume of traffic to this Territory. Not only would we lose the traffic to the Railways, but there would be a great loss to the commercial community of Dar es Salaam." In the early days, he said, when no one knew how far the Lupa would develop, it was natural that the Tabora route should have been chosen owing to its established conveniences, and because a road as far as Kitunda would be kept open in any case. Now it was necessary to find the best, cheapest and quickest route.

"If we take Tabora as 525 miles from Dar es Salaam, and Itigi as 390, from the railhead, the present route Itigi must be the cheaper, and even by the present route Itigi is 17 miles nearer Kitunda than is Tabora, so there is a net saving of 135 miles by rail and at least 17 by road, which is a grave consideration when the Nyasaland Railways are all out for the Lupa traffic. As regards that Nyasaland service, Dar es Salaam to the Lupa by Itigi would be about 630 miles, whereas from Beira to the Lupa via Nyasaland would be 940 miles, of which 492 would be by rail, 312 by water, and 136 by road."

Colonel Maxwell described the watershed route from Itigi which he considered should be followed, and stated that he had recommended to Government that a survey party be put on to this at the earliest possible moment. If this road were made he did not see how the Nyasaland Railways could economically compete for the Lupa traffic. He thought £60,000 would suffice to make the road, which would be of inestimable value in retaining over the Tanganyika Railways and through Dar es Salaam the valuable Lupa traffic.

Edzawa Ridge Progress.

The Edzawa Ridge Mining Company, Ltd., operating in Kakamega, announces a net profit to November 30 last of £1,662. It is proposed that, subject to production being maintained, an interim dividend shall be declared when the account at the bank and gold in transit total £2,000. The directors of the company, which has a paid up capital of £4,000, are Mr. Percy Wheelock (Chairman), Mr. A. R. Dresser (managing director), Captain E. Hutchison, Mr. B. F. Dresser, and Mr. R. G. Hamilton-Gordon.

Dividend Declarations.

Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Company have declared an interim dividend of 5% to be paid on March 14. Last year an interim dividend of 5% was paid in May.

Wankie Colliery Company announce the payment of an interim dividend of 5% payable on February 26. Last year two interim dividends, each of 5%, were paid—one in April and the other in August.

Kakamega Goldfields.

Kakamega Goldfields, Ltd., an ill-starred local venture, is being wound up. Mr. D. H. Genower has been appointed liquidator, and any claims against the company should be submitted to him immediately at P.O. Box 388, Nairobi. The late Mr. R. F. Mayer was Chairman of the company.

Tanganyika E.P.L.'s.

The following applications for exclusive prospecting licences are notified in the *Tanganyika Gazette*, no names of applicants being given: Musoma district, for 2, 6, 7, 1, 3, 4, and 4 sq. miles; Mbeya district, for 3, 2, and 5 sq. miles; Masai district, for 3 sq. miles; and Shinyanga district, for 2 sq. miles.

Gold Fields Group not Involved.

Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa have published a statement denying rumours that that company, or any of the companies in the Gold Fields group, were involved directly or indirectly in the difficulties which have arisen in the London commodity markets.

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4,000 acres (750 arable, 1,200 fenced into 4 Paddock with good water). Approximately 600 head of cattle, mostly improved stock. Principal crop, Maize. Complete set excellent implements. Fully furnished dwelling House. Good buildings. Trading store, great asset. Good markets.

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 269, "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

EXPORTERS 9, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Exporters of Wattlebark, Native-Grown Coffees, Groundnuts—Chillies, Cloves, Hides, Goatskins, etc.

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Importers of Hardware and Building Materials, Gunnies, Wines and Spirits. Specialists in Cotton piece goods for Native trade.

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THIS BOOKSHOP has now moved to its new home at 477 Oxford Street. It will remain faithful to its traditions, offering an unequalled stock of good books and a complete literary service. The Children's Room, and the departments for Foreign Books, Bound Books and Scarce Books, continue at the new shop.

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WHITER TEETH

Kolynos Gives Results You Can See

The problem—Whiteness without Abrasion—is solved by Kolynos Dental Cream, the proved antiseptic, germicidal and cleansing Tooth Paste.

Kolynos is a scientific product which performs to perfection every service in the toilet of the mouth.

It is absolutely free from gritty abrasives or harmful bleaching action, and can be used twice or thrice daily for a life-time without eroding or injuring the delicate structure of the teeth.

Best results are obtained from Kolynos Dental Cream when used on a DRY toothbrush.

Kolynos removes disgusting deposits and maintains the natural whiteness and lustre of the teeth without abrasion.

Kolynos is distinctly economical in use—half-an-inch only being quite sufficient to effect a thorough cleansing of the teeth and mouth.

Get a tube of Kolynos from your Chemist or Store today

MADE IN ENGLAND
KOLYNOS, CHENIES ST., LONDON, W.C.1, ENGLAND.



KOLYNOS lasts TWICE the usual time, because you use HALF as much

KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM

The Antiseptic, Germicidal and Cleansing TOOTH PASTE

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and ensure Special Attention.

Invalids and delicate children thrive on VIROL

Virol contains all the vitamins together with other important nutritive elements in a perfectly balanced form which can be easily absorbed by the most delicate digestions. Thus, for 30 years Virol has been the means of saving the lives of countless infants, delicate children and invalids.

In cases of illness and debilitation due to heat, Virol is specially valuable for its power to increase strength and vitality.

For Nerves and Sleeplessness

Virol & Milk, a combination of Virol and pure full-cream Devonshire milk, is by far the most successful food for exhausted nerves. No added milk required—simply add hot water to the golden powder.

VIROL & MILK

ALL STORES STOCK BOTH.

Virol Ltd., London, W.5, England.

Gold Mining in Kenya.

MR. R. MURRAY-HUGHES, M.Inst.M.M., F.C.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.

Mr. Pringle-Smith has joined the staff of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., at Kileleshwa, Uganda.

Mr. T. J. O'Shea, Chairman of the Eldoret Mining Syndicate, is on his way back to Kenya.

Mr. D. ("Mack") Ogilvie has left the Wanderer Mine to take up an appointment at the Bulawayo power station.

Mr. Ferrari, who was recently on the Lupa, and then returned to Bukoba, has had to go to Kampala for medical treatment.

Mr. D. Christopherson has been elected a director, and appointed Chairman, of the Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Company.

Mr. H. W. Foster, managing director of Utanka Explorations, Ltd., recently visited Kakamega on his way from Uganda to the coast.

Captain R. A. Stuart, M.C., manager of the Sekenke Mine in central Tanganyika, has been visiting the Maji Moto property in the Musoma area.

Mr. Percy Brunt has joined the staff of the Mabuki Mine, which is one of the properties of the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Company.

Mr. Oliver V. G. Hoare has resigned his seat on the boards of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, the New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., and Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Company.

Sir Neville Pearson, Chairman of the London Committee of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., has consented to accept the festival chairmanship for 1935 of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution.

Mr. A. C. Hoey, M.L.C., Chairman of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., has recovered from the attack of pneumonia which recently struck him, down, and is leaving Kenya almost at once for a sea trip, probably to the Dutch East Indies. *Bon voyage!*

Nyasaland Prospecting.

Eleven prospecting licences were issued in Nyasaland during November.

Tungsten.

Southern Rhodesia produced 16 tons of tungsten in November, valued at £2,100.

Diamonds.

Diamonds were discovered in the Southern Rhodesian mineral returns after many months of absence. Somabula produced 22 carats in October.

Kakamega Indian School.

An Indian School has been opened in Kakamega. Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. B. Anderson, D.S.O., the District Commissioner, performing the opening ceremony and presenting a framed portrait of His Majesty the King.

Union Minière Progress.

The copper tonnage from the Union Minière for 1934 is stated to have been not far short of the total for 1932 and 1933 combined, and 140 more white men have been taken on since, the middle of 1933, two-thirds being unemployed from the Katanga itself.

"Kageinega!"

Miss Pictou-Turberville, former M.P. for the Wrekin Division of Shropshire, who visited Kenya some little time ago, has written for a Birmingham newspaper a column article in the course of which she is made to refer eight times to the "Kageinega" goldfield.

Kenya Mining Claims.

Mining claims were "alive" on the records of the Kenya Mines Department at the end of 1934, during the course of which 11,702 lode and 1,067 alluvial claims were registered. The total gold output from the Colony for the year is expected to be about £80,000. That it will be greatly increased during 1935 is certain.

Southern Rhodesian Activity.

Southern Rhodesia has great hopes of considerably increasing its gold mining areas this year, although only one-fifth of the total area of the Colony is already under option or being prospected for precious minerals. Last year 45 new companies, with capital exceeding £1,500,000, were registered, and the number of claim licences issued broke all records.

Publicity for the Copperbelt.

The design for Southern Rhodesia's jubilee stamp, a view of the Victoria Falls with animals in the foreground, has been approved by the King. There will be the new Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika issue, and new stamps from Nyasaland, but so far no news of an issue for Northern Rhodesia. It seems a fine opportunity to put the Copperfields on the philatelic map.

By Air to the Goldfields.

Regular air services from Eldoret to Kakamega and Kisumu are now being operated by East African Airways, Ltd., the fares being 36s. and 56s. respectively. There are two services a week in each direction, namely on Mondays and Fridays, while on Tuesdays and Thursdays there is a service from Eldoret to Nairobi and Nairobi to Eldoret, the fare on that route being £6.

Pakangusi.

The drop in the Nairobi price of Pakangusi shares recorded in another column is due to public knowledge that a large block of shares had been purchased by a local syndicate, which, it was feared, might throw them on the market. As we have reason to believe that the syndicate bought to hold, and in confidence of a continued appreciation in the value of the shares, we look for an early recovery in the price.

New Congo Discovery.

The Société des Recherches Minières du Sud Katanga, an off-shoot of the Union Minière, has reported to the *Lloyd Amersois* a new discovery of what appears to be auriferous formation, similar to the Kilo Moto formation, close to the Lualaba river and the Tenke-Dilolo railway. Although the report grandly states that it would be unwise as yet to exaggerate the importance of this discovery, it is one which justifies hope. Our contemporary expects some definite information concerning this find within five or six months.

Short Points.

We hear that the Kindergarten Syndicate has discovered a new reef in No. 1 Area, Kakamega.

"There is no substitute for gold; it is as safe as anything."—Sir Abe Bailey, on his arrival at Cape Town.

Tanganyika Concessions have transferred their offices to Kimbingi.

A Chamber of Mines for Tanganyika Territory is again projected.

Kassala (Sudan) Gold Mines, Ltd., have removed to King's House, 31 King Street, E.C.2. (Telephone: Metropolitan, 0783.)

The Commissioner of Mines of Kenya considers that mining will develop so much this year that it is safe to estimate that the revenue from fees will increase from £8,000 to £13,000.

East African Share Prices.

London Mining Market Movements.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate	5s. 3d.	5s. 0d.
Bushnick Mines (10s.)	10s. 3d.	10s. 0d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	84s. 3d.	83s. 9d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	46s. 9d.	46s. 3d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	11s. 9d.	11s. 6d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	11s. 3d.	10s. 3d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	13s. 14d.	12s. 9d.
Gabait Goldfields (2s.)	7s. 44d.	7s. 3d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	34s. 6d.	33s. 9d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	14s. 9d.	14s. 6d.
Kagera (Ugandan) Tinfields	9s. 44d.	9s. 4d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 0d.
Kentan (10s.)	11s. 3d.	11s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	11s. 0d.	11s. 9d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	19s. 6d.	—
Kimingi (10s.)	14s. 6d.	14s. 3d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Lomah Gold (5s.)	—	2s. 6d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	3s. 44d.	3s. 3d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 14d.
Lufri Gold Areas	8s. 0d.	8s. 6d.
Machaba (1s.)	1s. 14d.	1s. 14d.
Rezende (11s.)	65s. 0d.	67s. 6d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	4s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Rhodesia Katanga	6s. 9d.	6s. 10d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	11s. 3d.	10s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	9s. 0d.	8s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	9s. 3d.	8s. 6d.
Rhokana (41)	93s. 9d.	91s. 3d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	25s. 6d.	24s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	9s. 3d.	8s. 9d.
Sherwood Starr	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	—	2s. 9d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	6s. 6d.	7s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (41)	12s. 3d.	11s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions 10% Pref.	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	7s. 44d.	6s. 9d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 10d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	£107 15s.	£107 10s.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	24s. 0d.	24s. 6d.
Watende (5s.)	9s. 0d.	8s. 74d.
Zambesia Exploring	16s. 6d.	16s. 3d.

GENERAL.

British South Africa (15s.)	22s. 3d.	21s. 6d.
East African Sisal Plantations (£1)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	34s. 104d.	34s. 0d.
Mozambique (Bearen) (10s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 0d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 14d.	1s. 3d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	35s. 6d.	34s. 44d.
Tanganyika Cordage (11s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	32s. 50cts.	36s. 50cts.
Eldoret-Kakamega Mining Ventures	13s. 75cts.	11s. 50cts.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	11s. 50cts.	11s. 25cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	12s. 25cts.	10s.
Kenya Consolidated Synd. (5s.)	11s.	10s. 6cts.
Kenya Reefs (Emf. Rights)	15s.	12s. 50cts.
Kenya Reefs (Ex Rights)	14s.	12s. 50cts.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	15s.	14s. 25cts.
Roa-Mulimi	47s. 50cts.	37s. 50cts.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	3s. 25cts.	3s. 75cts.
Pakaneusi (5s.)	13s.	11s. 25cts.

* Ex rights.

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd.

POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LTD., which has such large interests in East African Electrical and hydro-electrical undertakings, will at the annual general meeting to be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2, at 12 noon to-day present a report for the year ended December 31 last.

After providing for taxation and all expenses the year's income was £11,208, and after transferring £30,000 to reserve and deducting preference dividends totalling £27,125 there remains £6,495, from which a dividend at the rate of 7% on the Ordinary Shares is to be paid, requiring £43,400, and leaving £26,095 to be carried forward, this amount being practically the same as last year's carry-forward.

Mr. Hugh G. Balfour's appointment to the board requires confirmation, and Colonel J. H. M. Greenly, who retires by rotation, offers himself for re-election. The report is signed on behalf of the directors by Mr. George Balfour, J.P., M.P., the Chairman.

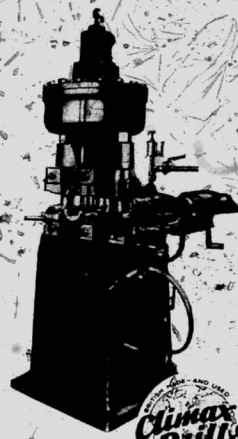
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For quicker, cheaper drilling - keep eye steel in record breaking trim - it's so easy with the

CLIMAX DRILL SHARPENER

CLIMAX DRILL SHARPENER in the forge of The Forrest Rock Grubbing Co. (Incorporated) Ltd. Note also the CLIMAX OIL FURNACE used for heating the drill steel.



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.

Several ginneries in Busoga are reported to have changed hands.

Heavy pluckings of tea are reported from the Cholo district of Nyasaland.

The Seychelles Government has fixed a package tax of K.1 per 100 ft. of piping not packed in packages.

In the first ten months of 1934 Northern Rhodesia imports amounted to £2,410,112, and exports to £3,853,001.

British South Africa Company has declared a dividend of rs. per 15s. share for the year to September 30.

The East African Hotel-Keepers' Association has become affiliated to the Hotels and Restaurants Association of Great Britain.

Excellent New Zealand butter is being retailed in Northern Rhodesia at 2s. 2d. per lb., which is 2d. cheaper than the local product.

In the first eleven months of 1934 there were 1,776 immigrants into Southern Rhodesia, as against 1,517 in the same period of 1933.

The Rhodesian and Nyasaland Tobacco Associations have decided to increase their subscriptions to the Empire Tobacco Federation.

The figures of European immigrants into Nyasaland for October and November last were 191 (184 being temporary) and 153 (145 temporary).

Exports from Kenya during the first eleven months of 1934 totalled £1,686,738, compared with £2,088,437 during the corresponding period of 1933.

Wilson Airways, Ltd., have given up their old office in Treasury Building, Nairobi, and moved to Imperial Airways' offices, Rhodes House, Sixth Avenue.

The Argentine Government has been purchasing locusts to encourage their destruction, and is reported as having bought a million bags full, amounting to 28,000 tons.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has notified that of Southern Rhodesia that, subject to a veterinary certificate, it is now prepared to admit Southern Rhodesian butter, cheese and bacon.

4,499 Europeans are employed in agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, and 2,756 in mining. The balance of a total of 10,000 in employment is divided among the Civil Service, professions, trades and industries.

The businesses of Ladharam Stores and Lalchand Moolchand Bros. of Mombasa have been amalgamated under the title of Lalchand Moolchand Bros., and will be carried on at the premises of the latter firm in Kilindini Road.

Commercial houses in East Africa which receive two sets of invoices from manufacturers, one for Customs purposes and the other on which payment is to be made, have been asked to communicate confidentially with the Customs Department.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd., held yesterday, a scheme of capital reduction involving the writing down of the 5s. Ordinary shares to 2s. 6d. each, was unanimously approved.

For the first eleven months of 1934 the domestic exports of Nyasaland were £720,741, and the imports £432,423, giving a favourable trade balance of £288,318. For the corresponding period of 1933 the figures were exports £408,036, and imports £473,004.

Zanzibar's ban on the local distillation of clove oil is about to be removed, a Government notice foreshadowing the grant of licences for such distillation, and permitting the use of clove stems for this purpose, to be supplemented as far as necessary by the addition of clove buds.

Trade returns from the Sudan for the year 1934 show substantial increases in both exports and imports. Moreover, all the reports regarding cotton for the coming season indicate anticipations that the yield will be considerably better than that of the last few years, which, coupled with the rise in cotton prices is a happy sign of returning prosperity.

A strong minority report signed by Colonel Hon. J. G. Kirkwood, Major the Hon. G. H. Riddell, and the Hon. A. C. Tannahill has been issued on the Kenya Licensing Bill. The signatories disagree with the majority report about licences for medical practitioners, dentists, and veterinary surgeons, who they hold should be exempt from licences.

The Kampala Club is raising funds for a squash court.

A sleeping sickness hospital has just been completed at Ikoma, Tanganyika Territory.

The Bulawayo and Salisbury aerodromes are to have flood-lighting equipment installed—thanks to the Beit Trustees.

A country club for Salisbury is mooted at the Cleveland dam. So far Southern Rhodesia's capital has not had this amenity.

The opening match played by the Tanganyika touring hockey team in Kenya was against Nairobi, and resulted in a draw.

The office of "Engineer in Charge, Public Works Department," in Somaliland has been changed to that of "Director of Public Works."

The scarcity of francolin, guinea fowl, bustards, and sand grouse in the neighbourhood of main roads in Tanganyika is becoming very noticeable.

The Longido-Arusha road has now been largely tarmacadam, and a motorist recently covered the 210 miles from Nairobi to Arusha in 5 hours 50 minutes.

The Northern Rhodesian Government is considering the creation of a National Game Park on the banks of the Zambezi within easy reach of Livingstone.

Close liaison between the Forestry Departments of the two Rhodesias was foreshadowed in the debates in the Northern territory's Legislative Council.

The Dar es Salaam Women's Service League is arranging a service of emergency nurses in cases when it is not possible to obtain a Government hospital nurse.

Twenty-seven Kikuyu women have been killed near Fort Hall by the collapse of the overhanging bank of a pit from which they were digging the clay for the manufacture of cooking pots.

Major Cavendish-Bentick, the Chairman, has announced that in 1934 the Kenya Association was instrumental in bringing into the Colony 67 settlers, 38 pupils, and 18 prospective settlers.

East African Market Reports.

Better Coffee Market.

THERE WAS GOOD competition last week at firm prices for good to fine qualities of East African coffee. Other grades were unchanged.

Kenya:—
 "A" sizes ... 55s. 6d. to 134s. 0d.
 "B" sizes ... 47s. 6d. to 89s. 6d.
 Peaberry ... 42s. 0d. to 50s. 6d.
 ... 52s. 0d. to 128s. 0d.

Old Crop:—
 "B" size ... 45s. 6d.
 London graded:—
 Second size ... 45s. 0d.
 Third size ... 44s. 0d.

Tanganyika:—
 "A" sizes ... 58s. 0d. to 65s. 6d.
 "B" sizes ... 50s. 0d. to 50s. 6d.
 "C" sizes ... 46s. 0d.
 Peaberry ... 58s. 0d. to 69s. 6d.
 London cleaned:—
 First sizes ... 63s. 0d.
 Second sizes ... 58s. 0d. to 48s. 0d.
 Peaberry ... 60s. 0d.

Mbeya and Anusha:—
 London cleaned:—
 First sizes ... 60s. 0d. to 104s. 6d.
 Second sizes ... 42s. 0d. to 62s. 6d.
 Third sizes ... 35s. 0d. to 46s. 0d.
 Peaberry ... 60s. 0d. to 85s. 0d.
 London graded:—
 First size ... 106s. 0d.
 Second size ... 55s. 6d.
 Peaberry ... 101s. 6d.

Rhodesia:—
 London cleaned:—
 First size ... 66s. 6d.
 Second size ... 52s. 6d.
 Peaberry ... 65s. 6d.
 London stocks: 54,136 bags (1934: 94,660 bags).

OTHER MARKETS:

Beeswax:—Firm but quiet, with sellers of Dar es Salaam for shipment at 97s. (1934: 90s.; 1933: 86s.)
Castor Seeds:—Steady at £12 5s. per ton. (1934: £9 5s.; 1933: £6 10s.)
Chillies:—Quiet, Feb.-March Mombasa selling at 42s. 6d. Spot is slow at 57s. 6d. (1934 and 1933: 45s.)
Cloves:—Steady, Zanzibar spot quoted at 6d. and Feb.-March at 5d. per lb. sellers. (1934: 5d.; 1933: 6d.)
Copper:—Quietly steady, with standard for cash selling at £27 7s. 6d. per ton. Electrolytic sold at £30 10s. (1934: std. £35 5s.; elec. £36 5s.)
Copra:—Fair sun-dried is higher at 12 10s. per ton. (1934: £8 17s. 6d.; 1933: £4 12 5s.)
Cotton:—Moderate business is reported in East Africa at from 6d. to 8d. per lb. according to quality. (1934: 7d.; 1933: 5 1/2d.)
 Uganda exported 270,866 bales of cotton during 1934. Cotton tax collected amounted to £110,180.

The Director of Agriculture and Forests in the Sudan has published an estimate that the Sakellaridis crop including the Gezira area will probably amount to 80,000 bawars of seed cotton, and American crop to about 160,000 bawars. He states that the 156,000 feddans of the Sudan Plantation Syndicate and the 19,143 feddans of the Kassala Cotton Company look exceedingly promising, and that the 1934-35 season may rank among the best recorded for some time past.

Cotton Seed:—Dull at 24 7s. 6d. per ton. (1934: £23: 10s.; £5.)
Gold:—Higher at 142s. 3 1/2d. per oz. (1934: 137s. 2d.)
Groundnuts:—Higher at £15 per ton. (1934: £8 10s.; 1933: £12 5s.)

Wool:—A white flat African for Feb.-March has been sold at 10s. 6d., and No. 6 round yellow is quoted at 10s. per 480-lb.

Sisal:—White and/or yellow is quoted at £15 5s. per ton.

Sisal:—Steady, with buyers of No. 1 East African for Feb.-April at £15, March-May at £15 2s. 6d., April-June at £15 5s.; No. 2 Feb.-April at £14 5s., March-May at £14 10s.; No. 3 Feb.-April at £13 7s. 6d.

Tanganyika exported 6,870 tons of sisal during January, of which 2,431 tons were sent to Great Britain and 2,378 tons to Belgium.

Tea:—750 packages of Kenya tea realised from 10 1/2d. to 10 1/4d. per lb. according to quality. (1934: 18 1/4d.; 1933: 7 1/4d.)

Tin:—Dull, standard for cash offered at £230. (1934: £220 7s. 6d.)

Wool:—Competition for the good range of Kenya was irregular, prices remaining steady. Bradford Tops 46's realised 10 1/2d.

Kenya Crop Forecasts.

The latest Kenya crop report gives the following estimated surplus of crops for export:—

Maize:—Approximately 500,000 bags will be available for export, the final figure depending on the yields obtained from the short rain plantings in the Native Reserves.

Wheat:—After making allowances for grain which will be below milling quality, it may be anticipated that the quantity produced will leave a fairly substantial surplus above the milling requirements of the Colony, including quantities milled for markets in neighbouring territories.

Coffee:—The total quantity for export will be approximately 211,000 tons.

Optimism in the Sudan.

The general feeling in Khartoum is one of quiet optimism. Trade has shown some improvement, and the rains have been adequate throughout the country. The abnormally high Nile flood last year has done no serious damage to the summer cultivation, and to certain villages in Dongola and Halfa, and has left thousands of acres of land well watered and covered with silt for flood cultivation. There have so far been no destructive visitations of locusts, and there is also the prospect of a market for the sale of surplus crops. —The Khartoum Correspondent of "The Times."

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 Bring down Costs and Earn Dividends

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Telephone Royal 3716

Passengers from East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

THE S.S. "Ussukuma," which arrived at Southampton from East and South Africa on February 6, carried the following passengers from—

Beira.
Miss J. M. Brandon
Mr. & Mrs. G. Gmaling
Mr. M. Hankusz
Mr. M. Petras
Miss E. Petroza
Mr. J. de Macedo
Mr. E. P. Sharp
Mr. W. C. Whitley

Dar es Salaam.
Mrs. Cassens
Miss E. Cassens
Mr. A. Freyer
Br. C. Gabler
Mr. & Mrs. Siebeck
Mr. Haas Staub
Dr. Karl Stier

Mombasa.
Mr. W. B. Adams
Mr. G. Alexander
Mr. L. S. Beck
Miss F. Broomhead
Mr. A. C. Christie
Mr. F. Crittenden
Mr. J. A. Davies
Miss E. May Edmonds
Mr. L. E. Gobert
Mrs. M. Harrison
Miss A. F. Johansen
Mr. B. L. J. Lichtman
Mr. J. M. Lochead
Mr. A. E. Mackinnon
Mr. P. Millar
Mrs. F. Pankhurst
Mr. G. Renette
Mrs. M. F. Robertson
Mr. S. L. F. SE. Barbe
Mr. C. J. Verbeek

BRITISH INDIA.

"Mentola" arr. London, Feb. 9.
"Maldon" arr. Mombasa homewds., Feb. 5.
"Matiana" left Marseilles outwds., Feb. 9.
"Madura" left Aden outwds., Feb. 3.
"Taira" arr. Mombasa from Bombay, Feb. 15.
"Tarkiva" left Mombasa for Bombay, Feb. 13.
"Kenya" arr. Durban from Bombay, Feb. 13.
"Karanid" leaves Mombasa for Durban, Feb. 20.

CLAN ELLERMAN HARRISON.

"City of Batavia" left Mombasa homewds., Feb. 9.
"Clan Macbeth" left Dar es Salaam outwds., Feb. 6.
"Clan Macbeth" left Suez outwds., Feb. 9.
"Clan Macbeth" left Hereford leaves Birkenhead outwds., Feb. 10.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Bernardin de St. Pierre" arr. Zanzibar outwds., Feb. 4.
"Marechal Joffre" left Zanzibar homewds., Feb. 8.
"Compiegne" arr. Pt. Said outwds., Feb. 5.
"Lecomte de Lisle" left Pt. Said homewds., Feb. 7.

TIRREMA LINE.

"Francesco Crispi" left Mogadishu homewds., Feb. 4.
"Eritrea" left Kisumu outwds., Feb. 7.

UNION CASTLE.

"Dunluce Castle" left Teneriffe outwds., Feb. 6.
"Dunham Castle" left Tangier, homewds., Feb. 10.
"Gloucester Castle" left Pt. Elizabeth homewds., Feb. 11.
"Llanidan Castle" arr. London, Feb. 5.
"Langlorey Castle" left Pt. Sudan outwds., Feb. 11.
"Langibilly Castle" arr. Capetown outwds., Feb. 10.
"Llanstephan Castle" left Beira homewds., Feb. 8.
"Sandgate Castle" left Lourenco Marques outwds., Feb. 10.
"Sandown Castle" left Las Palmas homewds., Feb. 9.

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the East Africa air mail which left for East Africa on February 16 included: Mr. Justice Hall, Brindisi to Entebbe; Mr. F. B. Bower, Mr. Payne, and Mrs. G. Ireland, London to Kisumu; Mr. Braine, Cairo to Nairobi; and Mr. G. De Conway, London to Nairobi. Outward passengers who left on February 13 included Mrs. Lee, Miss Lee, and Mr. Wankborough-Jones, to Kisumu; Mr. H. E. Parsons, to Nairobi; Mr. Koever, Brindisi to Nairobi; Mrs. Tait, Cairo to Nairobi; Mr. H. W. Smith, Athens to Mbeya; Miss Reynolds, London to Broken Hill; and the Hon. A. M. Asquith, Khartoum to Johannesburg.

Inward passengers who arrived on February 7 included Captain F. Phillips and Mr. and Mrs. J. Wood, from Nairobi, while those who arrived in Crofton on February 10 included Mrs. A. S. N. Harcourt, from Salisbury; Dr. J. W. Arthur, from Nairobi; and Mr. Hughes, from Entebbe.

East African Mails.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 10 p.m. on—

February 14 per s.s. "Moolten."
February 21 per s.s. "Corfu."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on February 23 per s.s. "Mulbera," and on February 27 per s.s. "Marchal Joffre."

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 4:45 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

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—

Tanganyika (Week ended January 28)—Bagamoyo, 0.03 inch; Bukoba, 1.93; Iringa, 0.18; Kiboma, 0.13; Kilya, 0.08; Lindi, 0.03; Mahenge, 0.83; Mbeya, 0.59; Mwanza, 0.35; Niombe, 0.69; Old Shinyanga, 0.49; Songea, 4.23; Tabora, 0.10; and Tukuyu, 0.68 inches.
Uganda (Week ended January 27)—Kabale, 0.08; Namasagali, 6.71 inch.

Kenya—There was no rainfall during the week ended January 31.

Messrs. Scrubb & Co., Ltd., manufacturers of the well-known ammonia and toilet preparations, have been appointed Royal warrant holders to the Prince of Wales.

Beira Railway Progress.

The Beira Railway Company's annual report shows that the net earnings of the Beira-Umtali section for the 12 months ended September 30, 1934, amounted to £352,003, compared with £202,202 for the previous year. The profit was £91,738, which, added to £1,337 brought in, leaves an available total of £93,066. The directors recommend that £45,000 be placed to reserve, £10,000 to a contingency reserve, and the balance of £38,066 carried forward. One of the most important features of the year's traffic was the increase in the export of minerals, particularly copper, of which 187,434 tons were railed to Beira. The traffic in asbestos showed a decrease, but zinc traffic an increase of 6,670 tons. Gross revenue for the year increased by £148,747, but working expenditure increased by only £20,051. Both the tonnage of, and the revenue from, general merchandise showed a satisfactory improvement, which reflects the increased spending power of Rhodesia, due largely to the further expansion of copper mining in Northern Rhodesia and the activity in gold mining in Southern Rhodesia.

Shell Company's Management in East Africa.

The Shell Company of East Africa, Ltd., is shortly making a change in the general management in Nairobi. Mr. H. Webster, who has been there for the last two and a half years, is going on leave, and we understand that he expects on the expiry of his furlough to be transferred on promotion to a larger area. To take over from Mr. Webster the Shell Company has appointed as acting general manager Mr. Mark Tait, whose business experience subsequent to the War has been largely in East Africa, where he was manager for the company first in Dar es Salaam and then in Kampala, having been more latterly assistant general manager in Nairobi.

Tobacco Lands of Rhodesia.

Mining, Ranching, Cotton and Tobacco Lands of Rhodesia, Ltd., announce as net profit of £28,440 for the year ended September 30 last, against a profit of £5,540 for the previous twelve months. After deducting the debit balance of £21,507 brought in, a credit of £6,681 is carried forward.

FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION ONLY

The Subscription List opened and closed on Wednesday, the 20th day of February, 1935.

ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES

LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1929)

CAPITAL £400,000

Divided into 1,600,000 shares of 5s. each.

**AN ISSUE AT PAR WAS MADE OF
780,000 Shares of 5s. each**

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Director of the London Australasian & General Exploration Co., Limited. (*Chairman*).

GORDON JULIAN FREDERICK FORBES-MANGAN, Rosterman Mine, Kakamega, Kenya.
Partner in the Rosterman Mining Syndicate.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER MACLEOD, 17, Gayton Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Mining Engineer.
Managing Director of the Sons of Gwalia Limited.

ALGERNON HENRY MOREING, Woodside, Esher, Surrey. Mining Engineer.
Chairman Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate Ltd.

BANKERS.—COUTTS & CO., 15, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

BROKERS.—IAN ANDERSON & NAIRN, 1, Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.2.

GENERAL MANAGERS.—BEWICK, MOREING & CO., 62, London Wall, London, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS.—BIRKBECK, JULIUS, EDWARDS & CO., 49, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

AUDITORS.—BINDER, HAMLIN & CO., Chartered Accountants, 12/13, South Place, London, E.C.2.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICES.—GEORGE HENRY CUTTS,
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The Prospectus stated (inter alia) :—

1. Acquisition of the Rosterman mining claims covering 530 acres situated three miles south-west of Kakamega, Kenya Colony and in addition exclusive prospecting licence over 4,000 acres has been applied for.

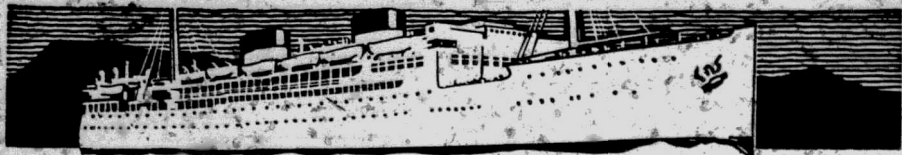
2. The Rosterman mine was originally worked by the Rosterman Mining Syndicate which granted to the Tanami Syndicate an option on 9th June, 1933. After the expenditure of £30,000 the option was exercised on 11th December, 1934, the Rosterman Syndicate receiving £12,000 in cash as part payment.

3. The existence of three reefs with a total outcrop length of 1,730 feet has been proved, and two preliminary shafts have disclosed gold with variable assay values from a few dwts. to several ozs. Diamond drilling has confirmed this to an incline depth of nearly 400 feet.

4. The late owners crushed 2,274 tons yielding by amalgamation 2,783 ozs., which, with the gold content in the tailings, indicates a value of 32 dwts. per ton.

5. Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Co. who have been in charge of operations during the period of the option and who will be appointed general managers, state in their report that sufficient development has not been performed to permit of an estimate of ore reserves but treating annually 60,000 tons of varying head value with costs at 38s. per ton and gold at 140s. per oz., the annual profit would be £85,500 from 10 dwt. ore, £185,250 from 15 dwt. ore, and £285,000 from one-oz. ore.

6. After payment of all expenses a sum approximately £132,000 will be available for working capital which in the opinion of Messrs. Bewick, Moreing and Co. should be sufficient to enable 60,000 tons of ore to be treated annually.



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THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Fresh evidence of the pressing need for co-ordination of services in the British-East African mainland territories is constantly forthcoming, sometimes from unexpected quarters. We have no intention of fastening upon such evidence merely because it favours a cause for which we have long battled, much less of twisting it, but the circumstance that no Press comment which we have yet read even mentions that the need for Closer Union is clearly revealed by the 300-page Report of the Kenya Economic Development Committee makes it the more incumbent upon us to chronicle the fact. Full as they are of interesting, illuminating and controversial arguments and propositions, those pages appear to us to contain nothing more significant than the implied realisation of this need for Closer Union in some form or other. In their study of trade statistics and of railway matters the Committee found that certain figures which they desired apportioned amounts to the different territories were not only not available but actually could not be supplied, while in the matter of currency devaluation both the majority and minority reports (which take different sides) admit that Kenya could not act without considering the desires and interests of its neighbours.

To quote one sentence should suffice to make our point. It reads: "the task entrusted to us refers to conditions in Kenya only, and the greater part of the statistics that are available relating to the balance of trade and the economic situation covers the wider area of the Kenya and Uganda Customs Union, or the area served by the Kenya and Uganda Railway, or the still greater area over which the East African

**THE TRUTH
RELAYEDLY REALISED.**

Currency Board operates." The Report continues: "Given access to the published statistics for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, we believe a very complete analysis of the economic situation of this group of territories could be worked out; something approaching completeness might also be achieved covering Kenya and Uganda combined; but analysis of the Kenya position alone presents special difficulties which available information does not enable us to surmount." Unfortunately this self-evident truth does not appear to have been grasped either by the Government or by the unofficial leaders before the Committee was appointed. Thus the valuable time of its members has been given to an insoluble task. That, however, is past; what remains is the newly-admitted fact that the affairs of the three territories are so interdependent that they must be considered jointly. How then can joint administration be longer delayed?



It must not be inferred that nothing has resulted from the labours of this Committee. Despite its limitations, the Report is a storehouse of useful information. It has clarified the position in many instances, and there are points, such as the development of Native production, on which opinion is unanimous, thus strengthening the hands of Government. Sometimes the European minority agrees with the majority, as in recommending the creation of a Standing Board of Economic Development; at times the Indian member agrees with the European dissenters, as in their view of the balance of trade. Agreements and disagreements alike bear evidence of a real endeavour to get at facts, and help find solutions for the difficulties and dangers with which

**KEYNOTE OF
THE REPORT.**

the Colony is surrounded. There is a pleasing impression of sincerity, an absence of the atmosphere of platform speeches at party gatherings, and continuous indication of the fact which must have been inherent in the Chairman, Mr. G. R. Sandford.

What of the disagreements? Some are fundamental. Devaluation—to which brief reference is made on another page—we regard

POINTS OF DISAGREEMENT. as *chose jugée* and therefore fruitless to pursue. The majority considers the remedy for the wheat problem to lie in restricting imports by licence and stimulating local consumption. The white minority holds that if production were allowed to extend until there is an exportable surplus of any magnitude, the price would fall below the cost of production. (Incidentally, the same fear is expressed about any proportionate increase in the export of butter to the London market.) The Indian representative, working on the same figures, concludes that the community has in the past twelve years paid hundreds of thousands of pounds above the world price for wheat in order to help the wheat growers, and urges that it can no longer indulge in such a costly luxury; he calls for a searching inquiry, and advocates the encouragement of wheat growing by Natives as a remedy. In problems such as this each conflicting spokesman obviously thinks that the interests of his section of the community are necessarily identical with the interests of the country, and some impartial arbiter seems indicated.

In other directions this quasi-partisan element is absent, and the contributions of the opposing schools

OTHER IMPORTANT SUBJECTS EXAMINED.

of thought are consequently of greater interest, as, for instance, on over-stocking and the consequent threat of erosion. Exploration of the possibilities of exporting frozen meat from Native herds to West Africa, and perhaps later to Palestine or elsewhere, is favoured by the majority, but the minority does not consider such an investigation worth the money it would cost. By-product factories, the increase of internal consumption, search for new markets, Land Bank finance, transport rates and problems, tourist traffic, water conservation—these are among other points considered, with some of which we hope to deal in the near future.

A case is reported from Tanganyika in which strict adherence to English law has apparently resulted in money which was the

THE LAW AND NATIVES.

result of the sale of stolen goods being restored to the thief after forfeiture by a lower court. This was, of course, done solely on technical grounds which the High Court could not disregard. Whatever Europeans may think of such an occurrence, it does seem to afford another excellent example of the unsuitability in certain cases of the application in African conditions of British law and procedure. The trial court formed the opinion that cotton had been stolen from an unknown garden, and as the owner could not be traced, the proceeds of the sale, which had been found upon the accused, were ordered to be credited to Government under fines and forfeitures. The judgment of the Chief Justice was that this action was illegal; the magistrate might have fined accused a specific sum and then

ordered the amount of that fine to be taken from the money in his possession, but as he had not done so, the order must be quashed and the money returned to the accused. Such decisions are inevitable under the existing system, but it cannot be pretended that they redound to the credit of our administration of justice, or that they are other than farcical in Native eyes.

The Tanganyika Law Reports contain another interesting case which has a bearing on this same aspect. It was a case of *Mchapi* "MCHAPI" IN which bears a striking resemblance THE COURTS. to the report on that manifestation of divination recently published in

these columns from a correspondent in Northern Rhodesia. The accused was convicted of smelling out witches by means of the looking glass technique described by *East Africa's* informant. The High Court quashed the conviction because there was nothing in the complaint whereby it could be inferred that the witchcraft alleged to have been the subject of the investigation was of a malignant nature; and although the accused had admitted looking in the glass for the purpose of discovering witches, the judge saw no justification for the magistrate's finding, adding that "he must not import his own knowledge of such practices into a case." He continued: "Assuming the mere imputation of witchcraft to be an offence (which it is not), and assuming that it is possible to attempt to make an imputation, and assuming further that looking into the glass could possibly conjure up the image of any person, the accused did no more than attempt to provide the material for an imputation." There is surely a danger that this may be interpreted as implying sanction for witch-finding, provided the diviner is circumspect.

Attention may be called to the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia's address at the consecration of the Church of the Nativity in Ndola as the Cathedral of Northern Rhodesia.

WHITE AND BLACK IN CHURCH.

As our news columns relate, a very interesting and exceedingly difficult problem was frankly examined by the Bishop, who appears to have dealt with it in a statesmanlike and Christian spirit. There is no escaping the fact that most Europeans in Africa—and a few Africans—have a strong preference for churches attendance at which is restricted to people of their own colour. There are hygienic and other reasons, such as the language used at the services, which afford some explanation for such a preference; in many cases the money for the building has been subscribed entirely by the Europeans, and we have known that circumstance used as an argument. Yet if, as the Church declares, we are all, irrespective of colour, of one faith and family, the exclusion from any church of any members of that faith takes a lot of explanation—a fact of which many African Christians are acutely conscious. The Bishop recognises that European and African congregations will for many years prefer ordinarily to worship apart, but has decided that at the mother church of the diocese, at any rate, there can be no racial distinction, and that—for the present on special occasions only—both communities will come together in the cathedral, which, it may be added, has been built by the efforts of all alike. If Bishop May's address makes people think about this problem, it will have done considerable good.

Kenya Economic Report.

Some Salient Points.

(a) From the Majority Report.

§ 72. Onerous mortgages aggregating £125,000 have been transferred from other mortgages to the Land Bank. Has this led to investments by the mortgagees in other enterprises in the Colony, is the money lying idle here, or has a substantial portion been sent away from the Colony? We cannot answer these questions.

§ 182. In dealing with an industry so vital as maize to the general welfare of the country, a national effort should and must be made to assist that industry.

§ 185. The methods adopted to enable the farmer to produce at a profit are varied in the extreme. Thirty-three countries have introduced some scheme to deal with the position. No matter what the actual scheme adopted may be, the result is that the State as a whole contributes to assist in carrying the farmer through the years of depression; this has become a universally accepted policy of all modern States, as they realise that the producing spending farmer is an absolute necessity to their prosperity.

§ 240. The value of wattle cultivation on European holdings has not received the attention it deserves. Wattle would serve for live fences, windbreaks, besides yielding light timber for various farm purposes and bark for sale. It may assist in the solution of the paddocking problem.

§ 268. A useful trade in butter (amounting to about 10 tons a month) has been worked up with Loureco Marques at an average price about 15 cents per lb. better than London. Drought interfered with these shipments and S. Africa has recently entered into a trade agreement with P.E.A. which will ensure S. African exporters a 15% preference against Kenya.

§ 269. A satisfactory butter trade has been worked up with Port Sudan, and progress is being made with the Belgian Congo market, which shows signs of expansion.

§ 309. A progressive decrease in consumption of wheat during the past four years has been due to a decline in the Indian population and to decreased consumption by Natives. The local wheat industry should do everything in its power to encourage the consumption of wheat by the Natives, and this should receive the active support of the Administration.

Development in Native Areas.

§ 307. We are satisfied that the development taking place in Native areas is due in large measure to the appointment of fully trained agricultural officers and that an increase in fully trained staff is a necessity to any determined attempt to promote further production.

§ 308. We are confidently informed by the Deputy Director (Plant Industry) that the appointment of an agricultural officer to each of the districts referred to would within three years add not less than £20,000 per annum to the wealth of the district in which he is working. We regard this as a very significant statement.

§ 492. Kenya is exceedingly fortunate in the successful results that have attended efforts to organise in a representative and business footing the principal agricultural industries in which Europeans are engaged. The coffee, sisal, maize, sugar, tea, wheat, butter, timber, pyrethrum and essential oils industries each possesses an organisation watching over its interests and able to present a considered case for examination by Government.

§ 493. But on the Government side there is no body entrusted with the task of considering and advising upon schemes of economic development, and nobody whose duty it is to anticipate developments in the economic field and tender considered advice as to the initiation of forward measures.

§ 500. To strengthen the machinery of Government in economic matters, we recommend the appointment of a Standing Board of Economic Development.

§ 501. No proposals regarding secondary industries have been brought before us, but there appears to be a field for development, or at least preliminary inquiry, in regard to canning (fruit, vegetables and meat); leather (shoes, sandals, belting); power alcohol from maize, bananas, etc.; egg and milk preparations; rope, string, matting, sacks; insecticides.

§ 507. We press for the adoption by Government of a positive policy of promoting production on a definite and sustained plan directed from headquarters that the progress of such a drive should be kept under constant review in order that experiments may be judged by results; and that information may be available for constant scrutiny so as to ensure that the efforts are well directed. To this end we recommend the appointment of the Standing Board.

§ 608. This Board should be empowered to initiate lines of policy.

§ 609. The degree of stimulus applied to Native production in a district depends too much on the personal characteristics of the officer in charge and too little on a comprehensive plan of direction. Co-ordinated action by Government officers along lines decided upon by Government itself and fostered and maintained from headquarters can do much to improve the economic condition of the Colony.

Devaluation Not Practicable.

§ 614. We have considered a suggestion that some lower value should be placed on the East African shilling. In the circumstances of Kenya, it is inadvisable to apply to the East African currency a value of sterling by ties which is beyond the power of any one of the East African Dependencies to affect in any degree. The credit of all three East African territories is pledged to the maintenance of the currency's parity with sterling, which has been described by law in terms as definite as the law can make them.

§ 615. Public loans floated in London in times of high prices at high rates of interest throw an annual burden on to the Colony and transport system which in present circumstances can only be met by the export of many times the quantity of produce. Though no requirement to satisfy those charges at the time, the obligation was incurred. Unilateral conversion of these high interest bearing loans is impracticable until the loans mature; nevertheless, in respect of its loans we believe that Kenya is labouring under a disability which is shared by a large part of the Colonial Empire, and we feel that a strong case exists for an examination by the Imperial Government of the problem as it affects the Colonial Empire in order to devise some measure of relief by the consolidation and conversion of present Colonial loans which would result in annual payments by the Colonies more commensurate with their ability to pay.

(b) From the Minority Report (European).

§ 3. The (main) Report has failed to give adequate consideration to the fact that the prices for export commodities over practically the whole field are less than the costs of producing them, and that partly owing to this omission and partly owing to the method of approaching this problem the general picture presented by the main Report tends to create a false impression to the reader.

§ 5. For the burden of debt the volume of exportable surplus, particularly from Native sources, is deplorably low, but to seek to improve the Colony's balance of trade by a concerted campaign to stimulate production at present prices in Native Reserves on the grounds that the Native's costs of production are negligible, savours more of a desire to raise the Native's capacity to pay existing taxes than to provide him with a margin of reward for his efforts.

§ 16. That the production of gold is likely to have an important bearing upon the internal economy of the country is undoubted. Nevertheless, so long as the vast majority of Natives and of those who have made their homes here are engaged primarily in the development of its agricultural resources, the prosperity of the Colony will be inseparably bound with the economic welfare of its primary products.

§ 130. We do not feel ourselves called upon to decide whether the programme (in boom days) was too ambitious for the needs of the Colony, and whether it was carried out with due regard to economy. The expenditure has been made. The amenities are there for our use, and we are concerned primarily with lightening the burden of meeting the consequent charges.

Development Lagged Behind Transport.

§ 140. The development of the Colony has seriously lagged behind the provision of its transport equipment. The fault would appear to lie in part to a conception of the policy of the Railway Administration as complementary to but not a part of the functions of Government.

§ 143. The whole of the loan programme was founded upon anticipations of increased production for export, with its consequential increase in imports. The magnitude of the recurrent charges which were soon to fall upon the Colony and which were really calculable should have advised Government of the urgency and the importance of directing their whole energies upon stimulating the progressive increases of production upon which the success of the programme depended.

§ 144. From a view of the acceptance of this view as Government's national policy we are of the opinion that had no slump intervened the rate of development that was being made would not have sufficed to enable the Colony to carry with ease the burden of annual interest and sinking charges superimposed upon the standard Government expenditure.

§ 146. The responsibilities of Government do not cease with the provision of facilities to assist production and trade. They are equal partners in enterprise. Had this conception of Government's obligations been more completely accepted in the past greater efforts would have been made to ensure the success underlying the policy of loan expenditure.

§ 101. Our ability to purchase overseas has fallen from £4,050,377 to £1,038,167, a fall of 60%.

§ 102. The real difficulties are more apparent when the Government and Railway and pension commitments overseas are compared with the export position. In 1928 with an export of £3,266,403 these charges amounted to £485,000, while with the reduced export of £2,246,999 in 1933 these same charges amounted to £1,234,252.

§ 103. Evidence was given showing that Government and Railway remittances overseas in 1934 would amount to approximately £2,250,000; there is no reason to suppose that the exports for the year will exceed those of 1933, i.e. £2,246,999—practically the whole of these exports being required to meet these remittances.

§ 208. The wheat industry, which was threatened with extinction, has revived under a protected market and the introduction of compulsory pooling. The internal price has been raised to a profitable level, the grower so long as no considerable surplus is exported.

§ 209. The export price of maize offers no margin of profit to the producer, and the loss thus occasioned is offset to some extent by a more favourable internal price.

§ 210. The sugar industry is able to maintain an internal price of approximately £24 per ton when the f.o.b. value of sugar for export to the U.K. is in the region of £7.

§ 217. The psychological effect of a reduction in salaries has led to a curtailment of spending much greater than the extent of the cut owing to the sense of insecurity created, whilst additional taxation has had an equally deleterious effect.

Further Deflation Demanded.

§ 235. In the light of such conditions it is natural that the demand should be made for the enforcement of Government's policy of deflation throughout its own services, and that not only should all official salaries be related proportionately to the level of all prices, but that the process should continue to all other charges such as land rents, interests, rates, railway and port charges, that are to-day distorted in relation to commodity prices.

§ 265. By maintaining the East African shilling at par with sterling in the terms of the regulation governing exchange, there has been introduced into the East African monetary system a lack of flexibility which has made it impossible to correct any monetary disturbance.

§ 273. Since most primary products can no longer be exported at a profit owing to the appreciation in sterling and shilling costs, any relief, even in shilling costs, which leads to a revival of profitable productive effort would tend to rehabilitate the Colony's economic development.

§ 276. We urge, therefore, that one of the fundamental pre-requisites for the return of more prosperous conditions is the reduction of the sterling exchange value of the East African shilling to a point at which costs and prices could be brought into harmony.

§ 202. The effect of our recommendations is to restore the relationship of internal shilling costs to the price level of commodities which existed during 1928 and 1929.

(c) From the Minority Report (Indians).

§ 4. Not being a producing community, the injustice of taxing the Indian to assist the European producer is obvious.

§ 6. Any subsidies or other forms of assistance to European settlers should not form a charge on the revenues of the country, which include revenue from the Indians.

§ 16. The only way to reconstruct the economic life of Kenya is to universalise agriculture and production. A landowning class maintaining itself on subsidies, African labour and the exploitation of the consuming sections of the community can never ultimately succeed.

§ 93. With regard to the appointment of a Standing Board on Economic Development, in my opinion this will be to create yet another Board—the proposed functions of which are more or less at present carried out by the committees and boards already functioning.

§ 96. I agree with the finding of the (European) minority on the question of the balance of trade, which I believe and feel is a better picture of the real state of affairs than that indicated in the main report.

§ 97. I do not agree with the major portion of the conclusions in the minority report owing to the fundamental difference between their outlook and mine. I also disagree with their suggestion that the devaluation of our currency is the solution of our difficulties. I am definitely opposed to their suggestion on this issue.

Romance of Lake Tana.

Major R. E. Cheesman at the R.G.S.

FROM his first appointment in 1925 as Consul for the Sudan in N.W. Ethiopia, Major R. E. Cheesman determined to see and survey the whole of the Blue Nile Valley in Ethiopia from the Sacred Spring at Gish Abbai through Lake Tana, to Roseires in the Sudan, a distance of 600 miles.

His major objects were to discover whether there was any irrigable land at the bottom of the great canyon, whether there were any lakes there, and if there were any sites for dams or reservoirs. He also wished to ascertain whether the fall of 3,000 ft. over these 600 miles, and particularly the fall of 450 ft. between Tana and Roseires, was in big falls between level reaches or gradual. This work took eight years.

By 1932 there remained only a section of 30 miles in the lower half of the Small Abbaï river and a journey round Lake Tana by water to complete his task. It was that journey which he described to the Royal Geographical Society last Monday. In this journey he collected, at the request of the late Sir Wallis Budge, all the folklore and legends of the priests that he could obtain, and it was largely of these romantic monasteries and their interesting relics that he spoke. The following three extracts must suffice as examples of the tales he told—

"Rinna Island contained the Church of Madhāni Allāmi and the Emperor Rasā Dengel (A.D. 1563-97) is buried there. A blue and white porcelain jar, in which his entrails were brought from the Sudan, stands in the church. There were some beautiful paintings in the church. . . two triptychs were particularly good in colour, the old gold background and reds are superb and look like lacquer.

A Ruined Palace.

"At the northern end of Tanā Kirkos Island is a large stratum of rock tilted vertical. . . Tradition relates that the island is the first resting place of the Ark of the Covenant brought by Menelik I. from the Temple in Jerusalem, and that it remained there several hundred years before being removed to Aksum.

"To the west of Gorgora mainland, on a ridge several hundred feet high, stand the ruins of Gorgora palace, built for the Emperor Susenyos (1607-32) by Pedro Paez, one of the Jesuit priests. The main wall of shaped white stone still stands. It is double, and a staircase ascends between the walls to the roof. The view of the lake and the mountains is magnificent. One side of the wall is sculptured to form part of a great hall; a portion of the arched roof is standing. Every part of the stonework of the interior is decorated with carved patterns, and there are two rows of false windows, extending for the whole length of the wall, in rose pattern and shell pattern, which are particularly beautiful. The hall may have been a banqueting hall, or perhaps a chapel. The execution of the work is amazing, the more so that Pedro Paez had no skilled workmen to carry out his designs; he had even to make his tools himself, and the sculpture was done with his own hands."

Coupled with the study of the books and manuscripts in the monastic libraries and the insight into the lives of the monks of to-day, this must have been a unique and most romantic pilgrimage.

Bank Charges Reduced to 6%.

The Government of Kenya announces that, in order to assist the farming and producing classes, the banks have reduced interest rates on land, agricultural and produce advances in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika to 6%. It is understood that there has also been a scaling down of bank interest rates generally, and that in addition exchange rates between East Africa and London and London and East Africa have been considerably reduced.

Gordon's Death.

To commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the death in Khartoum of General Gordon, the B.B.C. recently broadcast a most interesting survey of the events leading up to the day of his death. The Sudan Government has now asked the author for a copy of the script, which they intend to place in their archives. Two film companies have applied for an option on the film rights, and numerous museums have asked for copies of the script for their libraries. The author was Mr. Peter Creswell.

N. Rhodesia's Cathedral.

Europeans and Africans in Church

"THINKING of the great cathedrals at Home, you may feel rather shy of calling this church a cathedral, but York Minister was originally a small Anglo-Saxon shrine no larger and no more impressive than the church in which we are gathered," said the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia when he constituted the Nsola Church of the Nativity the Cathedral of Northern Rhodesia.

In the course of his address, according to the report in *The Bulawayo Chronicle*, the Bishop said that the idea of making the Church of St. Andrew in Livingstone the cathedral was complicated by the unwillingness of the European congregation to admit Africans to the building in any circumstances. Lusaka, the new capital, was also unsuitable for similar and other reasons. Wherever the cathedral was, it must be open to African Christians, who would always comprise the vast majority of Christians in the diocese.

While for many years the European and African congregations would no doubt prefer to worship apart, in the mother church of the diocese there could be no racial distinction. He had no wish to force on Natives the European congregation. While no Christians could be debarred from the cathedral on the grounds of colour, there was no thought of Africans being regularly present at European services. Special occasions, such as that then being held, would, however, arise from time to time when the African community should be represented in the cathedral church, and the Bishop hoped that the European members of the congregation would welcome them at such times.

The diocese had existed for 20 years without a cathedral, largely because of these difficulties, and he had given very serious consideration to the matter, but he felt that a decision could no longer be delayed, and he had chosen Nsola because for many years to come the mining area was likely to be the chief meeting place of the races. It seemed to him that the key to the situation was the provision of a church in the location, now the cathedral, towards which the Africans had contributed their labour and such money as they could afford, the balance coming from European supporters and from the supporters of the Universities Mission. The cathedral was the spiritual home of the diocese, the centre of church life, the family meeting place; and he concluded with an eloquent appeal for devotion and support.

The priests present besides the Bishop were the Revs. W. F. P. Ellis and A. C. Hobson; the Governor was officially represented by the Hon. E. B. H. Goodall; and the Mayor, Mr. F. S. Roberts, attended by the Town Clerk, was present in his robes of office.

Indigenous African Education

The Rev. E. W. Smith's Approbation Of It.

"THE Boy Scout movement had its origin in Africa, and it was by the genius of Baden Powell that it was introduced into England and the Western world," said the Rev. Edwin Smith when addressing the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society last week.

He said he had been born on an African mission, had been mixed up with African education all his life, and had always been struck by the high-hearted way in which Europeans had proceeded on the assumption that the African had no culture and that we were starting his education. Even Dr. Loram and Dr. Jesse Jones did not seem to realise the fallacy of this assumption. Some modern educationists, like Mr. Jowitz, had grasped the reality, but too many schools were still run on the old lines, on account of the idea that education and schooling were the same thing.

Sir Michael Sadleir hit the truth when he said that "the opportunity for recreation and the like are all essentially ingredients in the new education." So the Africans' ideas were really most modern, and fitted in with the definition that education is the whole process by which one generation transmits its knowledge to the next. Even in this country a very small proportion of education was in the school: we had our own social heritage, as

important as biological heritage, and equally part of our culture: So had the Africans, and their methods of transmitting culture were more or less the same as ours, except for the absence of knowledge of the written word. Every African has an ideal of good citizenship, of art, of music, and these are handed on, as are the daily tasks, the economic duties. This is education, and some of it is given in a formal way by apprenticeship, by initiation ceremonies—in which the manner rather than the matter is the important side—but also much is conveyed by informal instruction; by imparting learning through imitation."

The lecturer illustrated all these points by examples from among the Ila, whom he knows so well, and from the studies of other authorities in different parts of the country. He referred also to the abhorrence to chastising a child, which had a religious basis, and how ridicule took the place of such punishment, but, if carried too far, led to suicide, so acutely was it felt. He also mentioned the keenness of Natives for games, which were of course, educative, and denied that Africans were ignorant, giving examples of real botanical and zoological knowledge.

In the matter of talking, an African child talked his language better at four than a European at twelve, and no African would ever commit such solecisms as "Between you and I," which was heard even from the lips of university graduates.

Many speakers joined in the discussion, Mr. Cullen Young admitting the indictment that 30 years ago he and others also started on the false assumption that they were beginning education, and continued too long without rebelling against that viewpoint, but there was no excuse for that to-day. He disagreed that the main difference lay in the absence of writing, and thought rather that it lay in the fact that in communal life everyone knew what a child had to do, what was to be his niche in life, whereas with us no one could say where would lie the future of any child.

He mentioned how, when a white official committed some grievous offence against Native manners, the chief calmed everyone by telling them they must excuse him, since it was not his fault but the fault of those who had brought him up, and that he knew no better.

Other speakers gave their experiences from Northern and Southern Rhodesia, the Sudan, and West Africa.

Mr. G. C. Latham presided in the absence of Dr. Drummond Shiels.

The Italo-Ethiopian Dispute.

Blackshirt Battalions Embarked.

Two battalions of Blackshirts (Fascist Militia) left Rome on Sunday for Naples, en route for Italian East Africa. The troops, who were dressed in full field kit and wearing Colonial helmets, were previously reviewed by Signor Mussolini and other high officials. A third battalion is reported to have been reviewed in Naples by the Prince of Piedmont, preparatory to embarking for East Africa.

Addressing the Fascist Grand Council last week, Signor Mussolini said that more than 70,000 Blackshirts had begged to be enlisted in the detachments destined for service in East Africa. The Grand Council approved with enthusiasm both the military preparations adopted recently to guarantee the security and peace of our Colonies in East Africa, and also the use which may prove necessary to be taken in the future for the protection of our interests and for the tranquility of the Native population.

More hopeful news was telegraphed on Monday from Addis Ababa, where negotiations for the creation of a neutral zone between the Italian and Ethiopian forces have been concluded in principle, though there are differences still outstanding on two points. *The Times* correspondent says:

"The Italians object to the Ethiopians including in their delegation foreign officers in Ethiopian service, but the Ethiopians insist on that. The question of access to the neutral zone and the passage of nomad tribes is left for discussion between the respective delegates. Regarding execution of the Geneva agreement, the Italians apparently contend that the agreement obliges the two Governments to renew direct negotiations to fix responsibility for the Walwa incident, and then proceed to delimitation of the frontier, both without the intervention of arbitrators of the third parties. The Ethiopians contend that the agreement obliges negotiations to fix the procedure of conciliation of arbitration provided for in Article 5 of the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of Friendship of 1928."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Elephants and Roads.

Early Days in Northern Rhodesia.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, With all deference to Mr. V. R. Anley, he is quite wrong. Elephants are marvellous track finders. Long before the slave-traders from Lake Nyasa penetrated onto the North-Eastern Rhodesian plateau and established trade routes, the elephants made their own roads up the Muchinga escarpment, some 3,000 ft. of steep climbing. The slave-traders, wise men, followed the elephants. Came the white man, and, thinking he knew better—ask Mr. Philip Hall, for one—he carved, or scraped, new tracks. These had to be abandoned, and the old elephant-chosen paths were reverted to.

I have been up and down that escarpment at many points, from the old Mirongo crossings to those towards Serenje; all the Mpika, Nawalia tracks, and others by the upper waters of the Munyamadz, by the Luchenene, and many other routes. All the best tracks, the most easily graded, were, or had been, elephant tracks. All the real *fundis* in those parts, a race of exceptional knowledge and prowess, as has been acclaimed in your columns, knew this to be a fact.

Mr. J. E. Hughes, in his "Eighteen Years on Lake Bangweulu," writes of these elephant paths: "The going is hard, but the elephants and rhinos negotiate it, following the stream where there is a bank and climbing up the side of the gorge to pass round unsurmountable projections or walls of rock." The elephant needs sure going, and where he can go man can follow, and does.

I find also in the same book the following on the point about which I originally wrote: "Elephants will not often cross such a frequented road (their own old road); they are too wary for that."

My own experience is rather different. Elephants use a road, a man-made road, just as far as it goes in the right direction for them. There are places south and north of the Chambeshi and of the Manshya where every year a much used road was made impassable for bicycles for miles on end by the elephant pot-holes. I have found the same in Tanganyika Territory and in Uganda.

So my conclusions are that elephants are magnificent pioneer road engineers, and that they do not shun man-made roads unless they are too much shot at.

London, W.C.

AN OLD N. RHODESIAN.

Cairns of Stones.

The Death of Dick.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, In reply to the query of Mr. J. Granville Squires in his letter published in your issue of January 24, I can throw some light on the incident he mentions.

The spot to which reference is made is in the Kedong Valley, about half a mile from the Kedong River. In the days of my early residence in British East Africa (now Kenya) this place was known as "the Plain of Skulls." I saw it a number of times between 1904 and 1909.

On my first visit, on seeing the site from afar,

I gathered an impression of staring at a mass of scattered ostrich eggs, but closer inspection proved they were human skulls long since bleached by the African sun. Then I ascertained the story of these human skulls, and had it confirmed by a number of the "old guard." Let me say that I never saw a cairn of stones on this spot.

The story of that collection of human skulls is connected with the old caravan days, before the construction of the railway. One of the most fearless of the European caravan leaders was a man named "Trader" Dick, who was greatly feared and respected by the tribes in the interior. One day he camped at this particular spot in the Kedong Valley, being in charge of a large caravan of Native porters. Suddenly a body of Masai warriors attacked the camp, without warning, spearing most of the porters before Dick realised what was afoot. His gun-bearer survived this attack and escaped, later telling the story of the raid and of his master's death.

The gun-bearer rushed to Dick's tent with the news that most of his following had been killed and the Masai raiders were looting the camp. A few porters escaped into the bush, while a few others and about six *askari*, armed with Snider rifles, rallied round Dick. They all stood their ground like heroes, firing their last shots into the Masai warriors. Dick stood a little ahead of his men, pumping bullets from his Winchester repeating rifle into the foremost assailants as fast as he could work his rifle. Suddenly he ceased firing, and the gun-bearer ran to him with a fresh supply of ammunition. Dick had plenty, but his rifle had jammed.

Terror then seized upon his companions and they ran off into the bush, leaving Dick to face the attack single-handed. His gun-bearer stood by him for a few moments, and then saw a spear strike Dick full in the chest and kill him. Seeing that he could do no more, the gun-bearer dodged off into the bush and managed to reach the coast in safety.

As only the skulls were found at this spot, it is presumed that the savage Masai cut off the heads of their victims. No other bones were found anywhere in the vicinity, yet this could be explained reasonably as the work of the wild scavengers.

Yours faithfully,

Patrick

W. ROBERT FORAN.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"I am very glad to say that junior administrative offices in Uganda are now forbidden to take their cars on safari, and must either walk, cycle or go in the van that conveys their kit and equipment; moreover, they must stay at least two days at the headquarters of each chief. This may enable more supervision to be kept over the chiefs' court books and cases—but a native can still not appeal to the D.C. while on safari unless he has appeared first of all to the lesser Native court." *From a leading Uganda public man.*

Mr. H. W. Martin.

"The tribute you paid in your February 7 issue to the late Mr. H. W. Martin was well deserved, for he had made a very gallant fight against illness which absolutely crippled him. He would, however, have given in. Death must have been a happy release, for he had for a long time suffered agonies. Moreover, he was in distressed circumstances financially, but of so proud a character that he buried himself away from his friends, so that practically none of them knew of his plight, and those few who did know, feared that he would resent any offer to help. During the Great War he served on the Western Front with the Royal Engineers, in which the father had held a commission. One of the few tributes of which he was proud was the fact that he was entitled to wear the medals for service to his country." *From a Britishman in the South of France.*

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"It might be in my power to make myself useful.—Sir Herbert Stanley, on his assumption of the *Governorship of Southern Rhodesia.*"

"Pemba is surely one of the most beautiful islands in the world, surrounded by emerald seas."—*From a correspondent writing in "Country Life."*

"Arab boys take education more seriously than the average English schoolboy."—*Captain T. W. Hodkin, interviewed by the Blackpool "Evening Gazette."*

"I ask to serve under no one better fitted to lead the elected members than Eard Francis Scott."—*Mr. A. C. Hoey, M.L.C., speaking in his constituency.*

"Ethiopians do not like the name Abyssinia, and we should not use it. The Arabs gave it to the country, deriving it from habesh; which means mongrel."—*Mr. A. J. Richardson, writing to the "Eastern Daily Press."*

"I have always regarded Mombasa opinion as reflecting the views of the most stable and realistic elements of the Colony's commercial and industrial life."—*The Governor of Kenya speaking at the opening of the Mombasa Trade Exhibition.*

"The dairy farmer of Kenya can remuneratively sell butter fat at a pay-out price of 9d. per lb. against the 1s. per lb. which the New Zealand dairyman regards as an irrefragable minimum."—*Mr. E. H. Wright, M.L.C., speaking in Nairobi.*

"For years I have advocated acquiring a corridor along the border of South-West Africa and Angola-land to enable Northern Rhodesia to have access to the western ocean."—*The Hon. Chas. S. Knight, addressing the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.*

"Any amount of Christian work among the Natives cannot have the desired effect if we let our white people drift into worldliness and paganism."—*The Rev. A. C. Hobson, writing from the N. Rhodesian Copperbelt to the Summertown (Oxford) Parish Magazine.*

"What matters most is not so much the sending out of more missionaries to convert the heathen, but the establishing of Christian communities in every land as centres from which Christian life and witness might radiate."—*The Bishop of Hull, the Rt. Rev. H. T. Vadden, speaking in London.*

"I hope that through contact with our northerly neighbours we may expect to see British Africa crystallising into a number of great federations linked to the Union of South Africa by a common Native policy."—*Mr. O. Piraz, Union Minister for Defence, addressing the Imperial Press Conference in Cape Town.*

"Only through complete union under a single Governor and a Central Government in East Africa can economy and efficiency be secured and the essential services unified."—*General L. Boyd-Moss, Chairman of the British Union of Tanganyika (Northern Province Branch), in his report for 1934.*

"When I was Lord Mayor of Nottingham some year ago, every dinner or lunch I promoted had on the menu card, Empire wines, Rhodesian cigarettes, Kenya coffee." It would be very helpful to the Empire if all menus carried the same propaganda."—*Sir Albert Ather, addressing a Jubilee Trade Week meeting in London.*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

240.—The Very Rev. William Joseph Wright, M.A., M.B.E.



Copyright "East Africa."

In 1920, Padre Wright declared his readiness to go to any part of the world in which it was considered he could do useful work, and as the suggestion, that he should become chaplain in Nairobi, was supported by two old friends in whose judgment he had great confidence, he accepted—without knowing anything about Kenya or its capital—into the general life of which he entered at once. He believes firmly, and frequently declares, that every European in Africa is a missionary, whether for good or ill, that there is no country more worthy to be served than Kenya, and that none but a select body of men and women could have done what Kenya settlers have achieved.

Now Dean of the new Cathedral of the Highlands, to the building of which he has devoted a great deal of time and thought, this popular padre has been for representation in the Colony of the Church of England as a whole, not merely geographically, and he has worked consistently for Church unity, considering unity in Church matters as necessary as co-ordination in economic and administrative affairs.

Dean Wright is District Grand Chaplain in the District Grand Lodge of Freemasonry in East Africa, a forceful and witty public speaker, a keen dancer, very fond of tennis, a good sportsman generally, and always accessible.

PERSONALIA.

Captain C. E. Jameson is leaving next week for Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. and Mrs. Barrett have returned to Uganda from their leave overseas.

Mr. T. P. L. Cory has been appointed aide-de-camp to the Governor of Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. L. Hatchwells of Northern Rhodesia, are in England on leave.

Mr. Benham is reported to have motored the 240 miles from Nairobi to Kisumu in 6 hours.

Mr. Ernest Wilshaw has been appointed joint managing director of Cable and Wireless, Ltd.

Mr. A. G. Ponsonby, who was recently appointed British Consul in Beira, has taken up his duties.

Mr. Norman Mayers has been appointed First Oriental Secretary at the British Legation in Addis Ababa.

Mr. Beattie, playing for the Tabora Club against the Oriental Sports Club, recently took nine wickets for nine runs.

Mr. Leo Walmsey, who served in the East African Campaign, has written a novel entitled "Foreigners."

Sir Cecil Rodwell, former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, had the honour of being received by the King on Monday.

Captain C. H. Bourdillon, of Kitale, and his wife have been visiting Sir Bernard Bourdillon, who is a cousin of the former.

Sir Harry Smith, of Keighley, and Mr. F. F. Edmondson, F.Z.S., are shortly leaving on a visit to South and East Africa.

Mr. W. G. D. Nicol, partner in Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co., recently flew from Mombasa to Jinja in his own aeroplane.

Mrs. Jill Spencer, who has written a number of novels under a pseudonym, is now editor of *The Uganda Guardian*, Kampala.

Mrs. Heywood, wife of the Bishop of Mombasa, is now considerably improved in health, and hopes to return to Kenya in March.

Mr. Duncan MacGregor has been appointed an unofficial member of the Uganda Legislative Council in succession to Mr. P. L. Epton.

Mr. J. W. Downie, late High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Downie left England last week for South Africa.

Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Fawcett, who are leaving Kenya, have disposed of their property at Elburgon, together with the cattle, furniture, and effects.

Lieutenant-Commander H. P. Cubb, who has retired at his own request, commanded H.M.S. "Cornflower" in the Red Sea from 1925 to 1927.

East Africa learns that Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, will leave Mombasa on May 11 for England, sailing by the British-India steamer "Mantola."

Captain Adrian Jones, the celebrated sculptor, who has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday, served in the Abyssinian War of 1868 and later with the Nile Expedition.

Mr. R. L. Ballantyne has succeeded in lowering the Muthaiga golf course record with a score of 73. The previous record of 75 was made by Mr. C. S. Hadfield in 1933.

Mr. Marek Ruot, Kodak's export manager, recently flew from London to Uganda, where he was met by Mr. L. A. Howse, managing director of Kodak (E.A.), Ltd.

The officers of the North Kenya Settlers' Association for 1935 are Messrs. C. W. Carles, N. A. Skeelton, C. F. Fodd, E. H. Aspinall, A. F. Bartlett and L. G. E. Howson.

Congratulations to Mr. G. A. Contomichalos on the bestowal of the 3rd Class of the Order of the Nile for his services as President of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce.

Sir Charles Smith, who visited East Africa many years ago, and to whom Mr. J. Boyes's "Company of Adventurers" was dedicated, left England for South Africa last week.

Congratulations to Mr. W. H. Timcke on his appointment as an official member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council. He has long taken a keen interest in public affairs.

The Ethiopian Government has agreed to indemnify the family of M. Bernard, a French official recently killed by raiding tribesmen on the borders of Ethiopia and French Somaliland.

Sir Evelyn Wrench, founder of the Over-Seas League, is to broadcast in the Empire programme at 7.15 p.m., G.M.T., on February 27 on "The British Empire in the Flying Age."

We much regret to hear that Lord Francis Scott had to enter Nakuru hospital recently owing to trouble with his leg, but are glad to be able to report that he was not detained for long.

Brevet Colonel Francis F. Oats, P.D., who served in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia during the East African Campaign, retired from the Territorial Army Reserve of Officers last week.

Mrs. Norman Harris Chataway, Deputy Mayor of Umtali, a former Civil Servant, and brother of the Prime Minister's private secretary, Mr. A. D. Chataway, has died in Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Muriough Wilson, who recently visited East Africa, has arrived at 33, Princess Gardens, S.W.7, accompanied by Lady Wilson, Miss Pamela Wilson, and Miss Susan and Miss Rosemary Henderson.

The Rev. R. H. Baines, of Rugby, is leaving England shortly to take up mission work in Uganda.

Mrs. Waters, wife of Kenya's Director of Agriculture, was robbed of over £350 and some jewellery during her voyage to East Africa. The burglary was discovered before the vessel arrived in Durban.

Mr. J. May, assistant secretary to the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, gave an account of his recent tour through East Africa at a meeting of the Corporation held in Manchester last week.

Sir Herbert Sloley, K.C.M.G., a former Resident Commissioner of Basutoland, and father-in-law of Major A. H. Symes-Thompson, the Kenya coffee planter, left England last week for South Africa.

Mrs. John St. Maur Ramsden much regrets that owing to illness he has as yet been unable to write and thank many of those who have so kindly sent him wedding presents, but he hopes to do so shortly.

Mr. J. A. Hilton, only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. Hilton, of Cogshall Hall, Cheshire, and Pamela, only daughter of Major and Mrs. Charles Gaitskell, of Nairobi, have been married in Nairobi.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, who recently retired from the Governorship of the United Provinces, and who is to make an important African survey, has arrived in London, to which he returned from India via Kenya.

We regret to learn of the sudden death in St. George's Hospital, London, last week of Mr. A. H. Kirby, who will be remembered by many of our Tanganyika readers as a former Director of Agriculture in that Territory.

His many East African friends will learn with interest that the late Lieutenant-Colonel Critchley Salmonson, M.C., who was a devoted lover of wild life, left £50 to the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire.

Mr. Norman Goudinho, who has worked hard in the cause of charity in Kampala for many years past, and who was awarded an honorary M.B.E. in the New Year Honours List, has lived in Uganda for the past three decades.

Assistant Inspectors Fairfield and Locke, who were training Native Police in swimming in Uganda, are reported to have displayed great gallantry in rescuing two men who got into difficulties. One recovered, but the other died.

Mr. Justice H. H. Oslar, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, and Mrs. Oslar have arrived in London on their way to Northern Rhodesia (where they have long owned an estate in the Abercorn district), Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda.

Mrs. Turner, President of the East African Women's League, presided over the recent annual general meeting of the Nairobi Branch. Mrs. George Flowers, the District Vice-President, reported encouragingly on the work of the past year.

The recent first visit of Governor-General Pierre Ryckmans to Elisabethville was celebrated by a specially enlarged number of our contemporaries in *L'Essor du Congo*. The visit lasted ten days.

Mr. Mulji Prabhudas has been appointed an unofficial member of the Advisory Committee for the Development of Native Agricultural Production in Uganda, as the representative of the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce, *vice* Mr. J. R. Farley.

Among the passengers on the Durham Castle, which reached England from East Africa last week, were Mr. and Mrs. C. Bradley and Miss A. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gardner, Major G. R. Guild, Miss A. M. Kittermaster, and Mr. C. Seymour Hall.

Mr. B. A. Robinson, secretary of the Tanganyika Cotton Company, and Miss Dorothy Catharine Harker were recently married in Emmanuel Church, Morogoro. It was the first wedding to take place in the new church, in the raising of funds for the building of which Mr. Robinson had played a leading part.

The late General Sir Henry Macleod Leslie Rundle has left to his brother-in-law, General Sir Reginald Wingate, the sword bequeathed to him by the late Lord Kitchener, and a sword presented to him by the Sheikhs of the Ababdeh Levies, whom he commanded in the Nile Expedition of 1884 for the relief of General Gordon.

The new Central African film of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson is to be called "Baboonia," and will be released in the United States almost at once. It will probably be seen in England before mid-summer. Within a few months Mr. and Mrs. Johnson leave America for the South Sea Islands, and for about a year they will be well off the beaten track.

An important declaration of policy was made in Salisbury on Monday by Mr. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, when speaking at a banquet welcoming the Imperial Press Conference delegates. He urged that closer contact should be made with other British territories in Africa with a view to forming a solid block of British nations in the Continent.

Sir Malcolm Watson left London last week for Cape Town en route for the corner mines in Northern Rhodesia, whence he will fly to Tanganyika, visiting Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Moshi. At the end of April he will arrive in Nairobi, afterwards visiting the gold mining areas at Kakamega and going on to Uganda. He intends to leave Kampala by air on May 24 for London.

Almost one-hundred ex-Service men attended the first ex-Service reunion dinner held in Nyasaland. It was promoted by the local branch of the British Empire Service League, whose President, Colonel J. M. B. Sanders, M.C., presided. The chief guest was Sir Harold Kittermaster, the Governor, who was on the Northern Frontier of Kenya during the War. Mr. H. B. Wilson proposed the toast of "The Enemy."

East Africa in the House.

Secretary of State Cross-Questioned.

LESTER and detailed questions on the subject of the right of Europeans to occupy land in the Highlands of Kenya were put to the Secretary of State in the House of Commons last week.

Major Milner asked if the correspondence between the Kenya Government and/or the Chairman of the Morris Carter Land Commission in December, 1932, with reference to the right of Natives to acquire certain lands in Kenya might be published as a White Paper. The Secretary of State replied that it would be contrary to well-established practice to publish confidential correspondence between the Minister and Governors, but the facts were as given in an answer on December 18. The sixth term of reference to the Land Commission was: "To define the area generally known as the Highlands, within which persons of European descent are to have a privileged position in accordance with the White Paper of 1932."

"In December, 1932," Sir Philip continued, "the Kenya Governor informed me that the Chairman of the Commission had experienced some difficulty in interpreting this term of reference, owing to the absence of any definition of the 'privileged position' which persons of European descent were to enjoy within the area of the Highlands. The Chairman had requested that in order to enable the Commission fully to consider this term of reference in all its bearings a definition of the 'privileged position' might be supplied. I accordingly authorised the Governor to say that the 'privileged position' in question involved (1) the right of Europeans to acquire by grant or transfer agricultural land in an area now to be defined and to occupy land therein, and (2) that no person other than a European shall be entitled to acquire by grant or transfer agricultural land in such area or to occupy land therein."

"In communicating this definition to the Governor I stated that the area as defined by the Commission would no doubt need reconsideration and possibly adjustment by Government in the light of their recommendations under paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the Commission's terms of reference."

Criticism of the Minister.

Major Milner: "Does not the Rt. hon. gentleman appreciate that his instruction completely vitiates the report of the Commission, and in these circumstances does not he think that the correspondence might be placed in the Library for the information of members?"

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that there were two perfectly distinct points. The first was that confidential correspondence between the Secretary of State and Governors should obviously be treated as confidential. As regards the second allegation there was not a vestige of truth in it. The definition of the White Highlands, which had been accepted for 30 years in practice, could no more be held to be prejudicing the issue before the Commission than if somebody said how many horses there ought to be in a field and the questioner were asked to define a horse, and gave an accurate definition of a horse.

Mr. Paling: "Is it not a fact that by the terms of reference Europeans should be in a privileged position, and that now, owing to the R. hon. gentleman's interpretation, none but Europeans has any right to land at all?"

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister: "The position is perfectly simple. For 30 years the White Highlands have been an area in which Europeans have had a privileged position. The case is perfectly fair, and circumstances have not changed since 1932. The White Paper there has been no change."

Major Milner: "Will Sir Philip say why it was that these secret instructions were either not mentioned in the report or communicated to the House until they were extracted a month ago?"

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister: "The hon. and gallant gentleman is very suspicious. If I had been asked any question about it I should have been perfectly willing to state it at any time. There is nothing in the least secret about the matter. The Chairman of the Commission asked for a simple definition of the privileged position; he was given a definition which anyone in the House acquainted with the situation for the last 30 years will agree is a perfectly correct statement. I do not know what else could be wanted."

Dr. Addison: "The second term in the explanation does in fact constitute a serious alteration to policy in that it prevents Natives from continuing in occupation of land of which they may before have been in occupation."

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister: "It does not do so in the least. If a comparison is made between the definition and the White Paper of 1932 it will be seen that the

statement I made is merely a statement of the position which has existed for thirty years."

Major Milner asked if the Secretary of State intended to ask for the comments of the Indian Government on the text of the proposed Order-in-Council defining Native Reserves and European Highlands in Kenya.

Sir Philip replied that he would be prepared to consider any representations which might be received from the Government of India, but he thought it well to point out that the effect of the proposed Order-in-Council, so far as the White Highlands were concerned, would be merely to confirm what had been an administrative practice for the past quarter of a century.

Major Milner asked if the proposed Order-in-Council would not abrogate the general agreement of 1932, and should not the Government of India be consulted.

Sir Philip replied: "Surely, the simple position is this: that the allocation of agricultural land to the White Highlands should be confined to Europeans. Every Government, including two Labour Governments, have been pledged to that practice."

Mr. Paling asked if it was not a fact that, however favourably the Secretary of State promised to consider any Indian suggestions, the Order-in-Council definitely excluded Indians from having any rights in the White Highlands.

Sir Philip replied: "Certainly, and that is the pony which the hon. gentleman's two Governments constantly carried out."

Major Milner asked the Minister whether his action in giving secret instructions to the Morris Carter Commission additional to those contained in the report was taken with the knowledge and approval of the Government.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that no supplementary instruction, secret or otherwise, was issued to the Land Commission. Major Milner was referring to the definition of the term "privileged position" of Europeans, the answer he had just given showed that in complying with the Chairman's request for a definition he was unusually careful to avoid anything which could possibly be construed into an instruction to the Commission regarding the recommendations they were charged to make.

A Duel.

Major Milner: "Is not this an instruction? I caused the Chairman to be informed . . . that no person other than a European shall be entitled to acquire by grant or transfer agricultural land in such area or to occupy land."

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister: "No, Sir. It, instead of making careful selections from my answer to the whole of my answer of December 18 were read, as well as the answer I have given to-day, it will be seen that what was given to the Chairman was a simple definition, which no one could possibly reject as a reasonable definition in view of 30 years' practice, and that there was no sort of instruction whatever given."

Major Milner: "Are we to understand that it is the practice of this Government to lay down terms of reference and then alter those terms of reference or to give a definition without making them public?"

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister: "There was no possible question of altering the terms of reference, and it is a gross misrepresentation to continue to allege that in view of the statements I have made."

Major Milner: "Will the Secretary of State say why it was that nothing was made public about this instruction, or this definition, for over two years?"

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister: "There was no question about it. The Chairman of the Commission asked for a definition of a particular privileged position, and the definition which was given, as must be perfectly plain to the House, is simply a repetition of what has been the practice for 30 years, how on earth can there be any question of giving secret instructions?"

Mr. Paling was told by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister that the redrafting of a model Ordinance concerning workmen's compensation had now been completed and will shortly be communicated to the Governments in Africa. He asked that the workmen's compensation clause in the Kenya Finance Ordinance had recently been amended as an *ad hoc* measure pending the introduction of a comprehensive enactment. As regards the statutory limitation of hours of work in the African Colonies, he would have a statement prepared.

Concerning the statutory provision for the fixing of minimum wages in Kenya, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia, Sir Philip said that those Ordinances were of a simple character, empowering the Governor-in-Council, after consulting as he might think fit, to prescribe minimum wages in any occupation in which he was satisfied that wages were unreasonably low. Similar legislation was under contemplation in Nyasaland and Tanganyika. As far as he was aware, this power had not been used to fix minimum wages.

Chartered Company's Report Using East African Sisal.

The British South Africa Company reports a net profit for the year ended September 30 last of £328,797, from which the directors recommend payment of a dividend of 1s. per share, less tax, which will absorb £344,044. The carried-forward will then be £772,782. Gross royalties and other mining revenues totalled £111,157, compared with £141,873 for the previous year.

The tonnage of copper produced from Northern Rhodesia has shown a progressive increase from 3,087 tons for the year ended September 30, 1933 to 13,780 tons for that under review. Prospecting has continued and reference is made to encouraging signs of gold mineralisation. In Bechuanaland prospecting results have been disappointing, and no mining areas have been located. In Nyasaland negotiations have continued in regard to the Mining Law, but no prospecting has yet been undertaken. Production from the Wankie Colliery, in which the company has a share interest, has improved. The company's proprietary interest in the Rhodesia and Mashonaland Railways is represented by a holding of 1,726,251 out of 2,005,707 issued shares of the Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., which holds practically the whole of the issued share capital of the two railway companies.

Prices for produce from the company's estates have ruled very low, and the operations show a loss of £15,062. The Rhodesian Milling and Manufacturing Company reports a substantially improved profit for the year ended May 31, 1934; paid a first dividend of 10% and is to build a new mill in Salisbury.

During the year the B.S.A. Company received £6,072 in respect of its half interest in the net proceeds of the sale and lease of land in North-Western Rhodesia for the nine months ended December 31, 1933. The Rhodesia Land Bank, Ltd., in which the B.S.A. Company holds all the issued share capital, had loans outstanding on September 30 last of £410,334. Applications for advances upon the security of first-class house property in Salisbury and Bulawayo are still well maintained, and the Bank has extended its business to Umthali. The Bank paid a dividend of 3% for 1933.

A Native detective sergeant of the Tanganyika Police has been murdered in Dar es Salaam.

ONE of the tasks of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London is, of course, to foster the sale of East African produce, and with the object of persuading Government Departments in the Dominions and Colonies to use sisal cords and ropes, instead of cords and ropes made of foreign fibres, the Commissioner some time ago circularised information regarding East African sisal. The replies have now been collated, and indicate interest in many quarters.

The Chairman of the Tender and Supplies Board of the Union of South Africa promised that sisal ropes should be specified in future; the Government of New South Wales invited samples and quotations from U.K. manufacturers; but Western Australia said frankly that her purchases were made from local manufacturers, who draw supplies of hemp from the Dutch East Indies and Manila.

Definite promises to order sample lots were made by Bermuda, British Somaliland, the Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Mauritius, Palestine, and the Seychelles. Gibraltar is willing to consider the suggestion favourably. Trinidad seems to have been a pioneer, for since 1932 that Colony has used only sisal rope on her coastal steamers, and reports that they have proved equally serviceable to Manila. If that testimonial were circulated to any British Governments which are still hesitating, it might persuade them to buy British.

Evidently by an oversight, the Government of St. Helena was circularised, and the Office courageously epitomises the reply: "Principal industry production of fibre from New Zealand hemp; therefore under circumstances our letter does not call for a reply."

Arusha Unofficial Conference.

The Unofficial Conference to be held in Arusha will probably assemble on March 15. *East Africa's* suggestion that delegates should be invited from Uganda has, we learn, been adopted, and we only hope that several leading men from that Protectorate will find it possible to attend. The original idea of confining the meeting to delegates from Tanganyika and Kenya was, we believe, a mistake, and it will be most regrettable if Uganda unofficials do not seize their opportunity to put their point of view and make their contribution to the common cause.

Economy in the Seychelles.

By means of rigorous economies the Government of the Seychelles has reduced the annual recurrent expenditure by Rs. 117,000, equal to a cut of nearly 20%, and the Governor aims at cutting out a further Rs. 38,000 in order to bring the annual expenditure down to half a million rupees, or about £37,500, which he states is sufficient for the needs of the Colony. He has also announced that the currency will be linked to sterling by a note issue at rs. 6d. per rupee.

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LATEST MINING NEWS.

Rosterman Gold Mines.

Issue of 780,000 Shares of 5s.

The subscription list of Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., opened and closed yesterday. Particulars of the company appear elsewhere in this issue, but a few additional facts may be given.

The Rosterman Mining Syndicate received £12,000 in cash and £120,000 in fully paid shares, and the Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate reimbursement of £50,000 cash spent on the properties and £85,000 in fully paid shares, half of that cash and share consideration, however, being due to another company which held a half interest in the Rosterman option.

The prospectus states that the original owners have recovered 2,733 oz. of gold from 2,274 tons of ore crushed, indicating, with the gold left in the tailings and recoverable by cyaniding 32 dwts. to the ton.

On the Horst and Boss reefs vertical shafts have been sunk to 130 and 140 ft. Diamond drilling on Horst has cut the reef at inclined depths of 320, 370 and 390 ft., disclosing widths of 10, 12 and 12 inches, with values of 7, 4 and 18 dwts., certain sections of the core from the third hole assaying 28 and 23 dwts. The consulting engineers thus conclude "that in depth the lode channel is strong and well defined."

A monthly output of 5,000 tons is planned, and on that basis, with gold at £7 and working costs of 38s. per ton, annual profits of £35,500, £45,250 or £285,000 are estimated on 10, 15 and 20 dwts. ore respectively.

The subscription list was closed within five minutes of its opening, the issue having been oversubscribed.

Gold Mining in Kenya.

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 an important professional appointment in the Colony, will this afternoon address the East African Group in London at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's St., S.W.1, on the subject of "Gold Mining in Kenya." A number of the leading men in London interested in Kenya mining have indicated their intention to be present, and 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 o'clock.

Mining Personalia.

Mr. Everett has relieved Mr. Gilbert as manager of the Nantun Gold Areas interests in the Mwanza Province of Tanganyika.

Mr. H. S. L. Grenfell, Chairman of East African Goldfields Ltd., went to Durban, Salama, soon after returning to the Lupa from London.

Mr. William Cullen, Chairman of Tati Goldfields and various other companies operating in South Africa and the Rhodesias, is to leave London almost immediately for South Africa.

Mr. Coffey Ferguson, general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Minerals Exploration, Ltd., has been visiting Tanganyika where his company is to prospect and develop certain properties. He is well known to many of our readers in Eastern Africa, where he has lived for the past 15 years.

Mr. Leonard Harvey, M.Inst.M.M., who was formerly assistant manager of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., was for eight years underground manager of the mine of the Nanyanga Copper Co., Limited. He holds the Rand Mine Managers' Certificate, and gained his early experience in Cornwall, Spain and Portugal.

Kenya Gold Producers.

Details of the gold output of the leading producers in Kenya for December, 1934, give the following—

North Kavirondo (Kakamega)—Edzawa Ridge Mine, 240 tons treated, yield 27.08 oz. gold, value £637; Rosterman Mining Syndicate, 62 tons treated, yield 74.07 oz. gold, value £370; N. B. van Deventer, 54 tons treated, yield 2.02 oz. gold, value £110.

South Kavirondo (Gori River)—P. E. Anderson, 304 tons treated, yield 27.07 oz. gold, value £135; Oban Syndicate, 206 tons treated, yield 67 oz. gold, value £335.

Alluvial results were: Kakamega Ore Reduction Co., 151 tons of ore treated, yielding 42 oz. gold; Kenyan Gold Mining Co., Ltd., 485 cubic yards treated, yielding 20.13 oz. gold; Kakamega Mining Co., Ltd., 1,170 cubic yards treated, yielding 37.12 oz. gold; Kenya Reefs, Ltd., 1,625 cubic yards treated, yielding 20.18 oz. gold.

Company Progress Reports.

Kilo Moto Gold Mines (Belgian Congo)—Output for January, 501 kilograms, compared with 524 kilograms during January, 1934.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate—January return: 282 tons crushed, yielding 423 oz. 68 gold; in addition 525 tons of sand was cyanised, yielding 107 oz. of gold.

Rhomus, Ltd.—January output: Flowing Bowl mine: 1,384 tons crushed, yielding 110 oz. from mill, and 97 oz. from cyanide. Value £1,523. Profit, approximately £770. Tonnage and grade were adversely affected by heavy rains.

Lupa Exploration Syndicate, Ltd.—Cabled progress report states: "Neils No. 1 shaft: Reef struck at 50 ft., width 86 ins., averaging 27 dwt." Developments on the company's alluvial areas are very satisfactory, and a progress report will be issued shortly.

Tati Goldfields, Ltd.—Francis Section: Results are most encouraging, on a strike length of 275 ft., a payable shoot has been disclosed averaging 8 dwts. over 68 in. Sampling and assaying results have just come to hand of a further 55 ft., the average value of which is 10.1 dwts. over 86 in. On the Amelia section results were encouraging for a few months, but reports indicate that of late these have been unsatisfactory. In the Monarch section results have been frankly disappointing, and the tonnage expected has not yet been disclosed. As a consequence all work on the Monarch section has been stopped, and the exposure of 'good grade reef' at the horizon of the Sixth level shown on old reports and assay plans has not yet been reached.

Walege Mines (Kenya)—Developments. No. 5 section, main shaft, total depth 250 ft., average value from 245 ft. to 255 ft., 4.0 dwt. over 62 in. Reef not fully exposed. East and West wings on No. 3 level have been stopped at No. 4 level horizon. Carlos East, main shaft, 60-ft. depth, 197. Average value from 145 ft. to 165 ft., 6.0 dwt. over 50 in. Francis reef, No. 1 shaft, total depth 100 dwt. over 50 in. Average value from 100 ft. to 110 ft., 4.5 dwt. over 53 in. Alenby reef, west shaft, total depth, 70 ft., average value for 70 ft., 5.1 dwt. over 50 in. In the Nyamongo area, Kumalero reef, No. 1 shaft, has reached 83 ft., average value from 65 ft. to 70 ft., 3.3 dwt. over 49 in. Samples taken along the 35 ft. level at 10 ft. and 20 ft. respectively assayed 6 dwt. over 43 in. and 12 dwt. over 43 in. Nyankuru reef, central reef, No. 1 shaft, total depth, 103 ft., average value from 60 ft. to 90 ft., 6.5 dwt. over 20 in. Xerero reef, No. 1 shaft, total depth, 70 ft., average value from 55 ft. to 70 ft., 13.8 dwt. over 105 in.

The Aeroplane and Mining.

Mr. J. Norman Wynne, who is well known in Kenya, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia as a mining engineer, contributes to the current issue of *The Mining Magazine* an interesting article entitled "The Aeroplane and the Mining Engineer," in the course of which he refers approvingly to the "rising mining gold producing regions" of East Africa, and gives many interesting examples of the time, trouble, and money saved by the use of aircraft in the territories.

Small prospectors are responsible for 50% of the gold production of Southern Rhodesia. *The Hon. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking in Bulawayo.*

Big Day's Work.

The Roan Antelope Mine established a new record last month by hauling over to the Rhodesia Railways no less than 670 tons of ore in one day.

African Goldfields Development Syndicate.

African Goldfields Development Syndicate, Ltd., has been registered with a nominal capital of £250. No directors have been appointed. The application for registration was presented by Mr. J. Foster, of 17 Tower Royal, E.C.4.

Mufulira Debenture Stock Increase.

Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., have arranged for the issue of an additional £500,000 5% Debenture stock ranking *pari passu* in all respects with the existing issue of £1,000,000 Debenture Stock. The whole of the new issue has been placed privately.

Uganda's December Production.

We recently stated that during 1934 Uganda produced 25,041 oz. of fine gold, 66 oz. of unrefined gold, and 47,207 long tons of tin ore. That output, however, applied only to December, the production for the whole year being: Fine gold, 570,713 Troy oz.; unrefined gold, 66 oz.; tin ore, 321,899 long tons.

Petrol in the Belgian Congo.

An analysis has been made at Ghent by Professor Scattia of a sample of humus sent from the Kaumi massif in the Belgian Congo, which is in the forest reserve which it has been suggested should be incorporated in the Parc National Albert. This, it is said, showed 73% of pure bitumen. We await with interest further particulars of this discovery.

£4,000,000 for East African Mines.

"Gold is of increasing importance in the East African mainland territories," declares *The Times* in its Annual Financial and Commercial Review for 1934, published last week. "The capital which has been invested in East African concerns of repute is not easily ascertained, but it is computed that during the past 100 years the amount made available for the development of the mining fields in East Africa is about £4,000,000. The finds are rich and promising."

Get On or Get Out.

Urging that the law should force claim-holders to get on with mining or get off their claim, Major Dr. Lightfoot, Director of Geological Survey in Southern Rhodesia, recently indulged in some straight speaking to members of the Salisbury Smallworkers' Association.

He said that in Victoria, Australia, it was laid down that 14 days after the registration of a block on an ordinary quartz claim one man had to be employed, for every quartz claim one man had to be employed. These were white men, and if the same law applied to Rhodesia it would mean 25 men being employed in every block of gold claims and 45 on every block of base metal claims. On that basis there would be 17,045 men employed on gold mines in Southern Rhodesia and 214,065 men in base metal mining. Actually the figures were about 2,500 whites and 64,000 Natives in mining of all kinds.

Expressed differently the conclusion it meant that four-fifths of their mining claims were being allowed a position which he considered disgraceful.

East African Share Prices.

London Mining Market Movements.

	Last Week	This Week
Andura Syndicate	59 0d.	58 0d.
Bushkitt Mines (10s.)	105 0d.	98 0d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	83s. 9d.	83s. 9d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	46s. 3d.	46s. 9d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	11s. 6d.	11s. 3d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	40s. 3d.	41s. 4d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 9d.	13s. 0d.
Gabait Goldfields (2s.)	7s. 3d.	7s. 1d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	33s. 9d.	34s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	14s. 6d.	15s. 3d.
Kagera (Standard) Finishes	—	8s. 7 1/2d.
Kapangwa (Standard) (2s.)	4s. 0d.	3s. 9d.
Kimber (10s.)	11s. 0d.	11s. 3d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	—	10s. 6d.
Kimbingini (10s.)	14s. 3d.	14s. 3d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 11 1/2d.
Lomah Gold (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 3d.
Lomah Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 0d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	6s. 1 1/2d.	6s. 3d.
Lauri Gold Areas	8s. 6d.	9s. 3d.
Mashaba (1s.)	1s. 1 1/2d.	1s. 7 1/2d.
Rezende (11s.)	67s. 0d.	63s. 9d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 2d.
Rhodesia Katanga	6s. 10 1/2d.	6s. 10 1/2d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 9d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Rhokana (4 1/2)	91s. 3d.	90s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	24s. 0d.	24s. 9d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Sherwood Starr	8s. 6d.	8s. 3d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 7 1/2d.
Tanganika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Tanganika Concessions (4 1/2)	11s. 6d.	11s. 0d.
Tanganika Diamonds (5s.)	6s. 9d.	7s. 0d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	24s. 0d.	24s. 0d.
Watende (5s.)	8s. 7 1/2d.	8s. 4 1/2d.
Zambesia Exploring	16s. 3d.	15s. 6d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	21s. 6d.	20s. 9d.
East African Sial Plantations (4 1/2)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	34s. 0d.	34s. 3d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 0d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	3s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	34s. 4 1/2d.	34s. 3d.
Tanganika Cordage (1s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Edzawa-Ridge (5s.)	36s. 5dcts.	37s. 5dcts.
Eldoret-Kakamega Mining Ventures	11s. 5dcts.	11s.
Eldoret-Mining Synd. (5s.)	11s. 25dcts.	10s. 9dcts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	10s.	11s. 25dcts.
Kenya Reefs (cum. Rights)	12s. 5dcts.	12s.
Kenya Reefs (Ex. Rights)	12s.	12s. 5dcts.
Kenya Uganda Mines (Expl. 1s.)	14s. 25dcts.	14s. 9d.
Koa-Mulumu	37s. 5dcts.	35s. 5dcts.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	3s. 75dcts.	3s. 25dcts.
Pakarevu (5s.)	11s. 25dcts.	10s. 75dcts.

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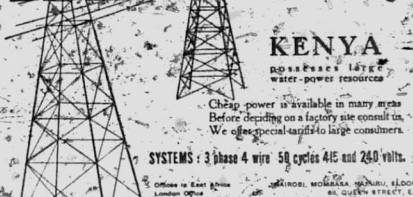
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COMPANY MEETING.

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd.

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MR. GEORGE BALFOUR'S ADDRESS.

The twelfth annual general meeting of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., was held on Thursday last at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Mr. George Balfour, J.P., M.P., the Chairman, presided.

The Secretary, Mr. W. J. Selley, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors:

The Chairman said: "Gentlemen,—Before I deal with the business for which we are met to-day, I am sure my colleagues, and indeed all our shareholders, would desire me to refer to the great loss this Corporation sustained last December by the death of my very old friend and colleague Mr. A. H. Beatty. For over 34 years Mr. Beatty and I had been closely associated in business, and 26 years ago he joined me in the formation of Balfour, Beatty and Co., which is the foundation of this Corporation. I owe much to his genial personality, shrewd judgment, and loyalty in the development of our great organisation. It is seldom one can say with truth and without equivocation that, during such a long association, never once was personal friendship or business relationship marred by a jarring note. Such relationship in business does a great deal to surmount difficulties and provide the cement to bind the business structure together not only to withstand stress but to enable it to bear an ever-increasing load of responsibility. Mr. Beatty will be long missed in our councils, but ever remain with us in happy memory."

"Mr. Hugh Balfour has been elected a director to fill the vacancy on the board, and his appointment comes up for confirmation to-day."

The Control of Industry.

"During the last seven or eight years I have made observations regarding our national and international commercial and industrial troubles. Looking over these remarks, I cannot help feeling that they have been justified by events, and am driven more than ever to the conclusion that we shall make no advance towards the real settlement of our commercial and industrial troubles at home or abroad until the responsibility for trade and industry is reassumed by the people. So long as self-reliance is sapped by boards, committees, and managers, and individual effort hampered by control in every direction, so long shall we remain in our present difficulty."

"Sir Charles Gordon, in his recent address to the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal, said:

"Looking at conditions as a whole, it may be said that Canada has moved forward consistently on the road to recovery, and it is instructive to seek reasons why this progress has been more steady and pronounced than that of many other countries. Among the reasons I think we must count the fact that we have not been so ready as have some others to seek a placebo in the control of industry, or in economic experiments of our kind and another."

"The sooner we escape the unfettered control of industry in the hands of those bred in the industries, the sooner we shall emerge to a state of prosperity. Wherever we turn we find hampering influences at the present

moment, in iron, and steel, coal, agriculture, etc., we find a tendency to rely upon combinations, boards, rationalisation, or some other artificial process.

"The country is crying out for strong government. To appropriate the word 'National' and drift with the tide without vision as to the functions of Government or courage to free industry to go about its business, is merely to give a false importance to a weak administration."

Need of Business Men in Political Life.

"Last year I urged business men to concern themselves actively in the political life of the country, and it is more than ever necessary to-day to urge them to such activity. It matters not what views we hold or which cause we espouse. The important is that the active interest of men of affairs in the political problems of the country is a great security to the peace and prosperity of the realm and the comfort and contentment of the people."

"Turning now to the accounts, I think you will agree that we have every reason to be satisfied with the result of our year's work. We have again only brought into our accounts profits on realised transactions or completed work."

"It is no easy task in these troubled times to avoid pitfalls, and I am happy indeed to be able to say that, in spite of our full share of difficult problems at home and abroad, we have been able, by the cohesion, skill, and hard work of all engaged in our business, to maintain the steady, fairly prosperous course which has been and is reflected in our accounts."

"Before I deal with the accounts in detail, you would, no doubt, like a little general information regarding our last year's operations."

"During the year we handled a miscellaneous lot of general financial and investment business, including underwriting and placing issues, having handled over £6,000,000 of this class of business."

Clients' Satisfaction with Company's Work.

"We have again been fortunate during the year in having completed and in progress a large volume of work. Among the completed works, I might mention the construction of the Laggan and Treig Dams at Lochaber, the former being one of the finest and most impressive structures of its kind in the country. It is satisfactory to know that the whole of these works were completed to the entire satisfaction of our clients, who have been pleased to express their appreciation of our efforts. Although the works have been completed, there is the usual cleaning up at the end of the construction and the final accounting, which is quite satisfactory, will be brought into the current year."

"In addition to these works, we have cleared up the accounts in connexion with the works in the Madras Presidency in India, made progress with the Tanganyika works, and installed additional plant in Jerusalem. I had the opportunity of paying a brief visit to Jerusalem on my way home from Iraq last December, and was very much impressed with the enormous development taking place in that city, and the rapidity with which its expansion responds to the provision of additional facilities such as electricity supply. A public water supply will be available shortly and the combined facilities of these two public services will do much to accelerate the development which is already so rapidly taking place."

The Kut Barrage.

"Regarding work on hand, we have at present approximately £2,500,000 uncompleted work in hand of an important nature, including the Kut Barrage for the Iraq Government. This interesting Barrage is being built across the Tigris, and is intended to once again make the Garden of Eden flourish and provide occupation for a large and growing population. I visited the site of the works at Kut last December when the first sod was cut, and was glad to note the keenness and enthusiasm displayed by our staff there who address so much to make the work proceed with smoothness and precision. We shall hope by the character and quality of our work to aid the Iraq Government in achieving the great ends they have in view."

"All work abroad has to be approached with caution, and we regret that conditions have not sufficiently improved to enable us to make progress with our Hungarian friends. We have, as I have indicated, work on hand to occupy us for a considerable time ahead and will, no doubt, with a far-reaching sphere of influence, obtain work in all departments, financial and engineering, to fully engage our attention.

The Accounts.

"With regard to the accounts, the first item on the credit side of the balance sheet—namely, investments, loans, and participations at or under cost—amounts to £1,470,676, against last year's figure of £1,528,037, a decrease of approximately £50,000. This is accounted for by the net difference in the turnover of investments during the year.

"The next item, investments sold for future settlement, amounts to £10,813, and is in respect of one sale outstanding at the date of the balance sheet.

"The third item of investments in subsidiary companies—namely, £437,520—is the same as last year. The item of debtors' and debit balances—£8,114—calls for no comment.

"The last item of cash at bankers of £75,247 shows a reduction on last year's figure of approximately £200,000, due to settlement of the purchase price of securities open at the date of the last account, and which I will refer to again when dealing with the items on the other side of the account.

"On the other side of the balance sheet the issued capital remains the same of £1,500,000, the reserve account is £330,000, against £270,000, the increase being accounted for by the transfer to the reserve of the dividend equalisation account £10,000, to which I will refer later, and the amount of £50,000 placed to reserve out of this year's profits.

"The amount owing to subsidiary companies at £288,721 shows an increase of nearly £200,000. You will remember that last year there appeared an item of £455,468, investments purchased for future settlement, and this item has now disappeared, having been settled on the due date. The settlement absorbed cash resources and accounted for the increases in amounts due to subsidiary companies, as we used part of their surplus cash in meeting this purchase.

Healthy Position of Subsidiary Companies.

"Our subsidiary companies, in addition to £288,721 advanced to this company, had at the date of the account cash resources at bankers or short call amounting to approximately £135,000. In addition, cash due to our subsidiary companies exceeded their liabilities. This discloses a very healthy position, but I hope we shall not always have such cash balances, but be able to fully employ these in our general business.

"The next item, creditors and credit balances, amounts to £49,603, as against last year's figure of £77,986, and is composed of provision for taxation and sundry balances open on business uncompleted at the end of the year, together with a small amount for unclaimed dividends.

"Turning to the profit and loss account, the gross profit for the year is £135,286, against last year's figure of £132,504, and increase of £2,700. On the other side of the account the administration and general expense amount to £33,391, against last year's figure of £31,709, an increase of £1,600. The directors' fees remain the same at £10,000, and the balance carried to the balance sheet is £100,202, against last year's figure of £99,107, or an increase of £1,100. The increase in our administration and general expenses is accounted for by larger payments for interest on loans from subsidiary companies against which we have a saving of income tax, leaving the net increase as shown.

Available Balance and Distribution.

"The balance of £100,202, less, with the amount of £26,322, 5s. 2d. brought forward from last year's account to £120,420, 3s. 2d., out of which there have been paid and appropriated dividend for the year on the Preference shares, less income tax, paid on July 1, 1934,

and January 1, 1935, £27,025, transfer to reserve account £30,000; total, £57,125, leaving a balance of £60,495, 3s. 2d., which the directors propose to deal with as follows:

In payment of a dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year to December 31, 1934, of 7% less income tax	£43,400 0 0
Leaving to be carried forward to next account	£16,095 3 2

"Last year, by resolution, we merged the small amount standing at the credit of dividend equalisation account into the general reserve account, and I stated that this year, if nothing untoward intervened, your directors proposed to split the reserve account into two—namely, a special dividend reserve account and a general reserve account. You will notice we have not split this item in the account presented to you, but we propose in the books of the company to allocate £200,000 to investment reserve, and the balance to general reserve, and in future add to the general reserve only, unless indeed unforeseen circumstances made it wise to add to the investment reserve. You will note from the report the valuation of all our participations and investments is in excess of the figure which they appear in the balance sheet, and I know of nothing at the present time to disturb the position.

Services of the Staff.

"Before I move the resolution to approve the accounts, I am sure you would wish me to refer to all the members of the staff who work so zealously to produce such results. I will not mention names or particularise to do so becomes inadvisable, because so many men owe thanks and appreciation. I am sure you would wish your thanks to be conveyed to all in London, Edinburgh, and branches at home and abroad who have so loyally worked to maintain our success.

"I now beg to move: That the reports of the directors, and accounts for the year to December 31, 1934, be approved and adopted; that the dividend at the rate of 7% per annum, less income tax, paid on the issued Preference shares for the year to December 31, 1934, be confirmed, and that a dividend of 7% less income tax, on the issued Ordinary shares for the year to December 31, 1934, be declared.

"Mr. William Shearer, managing director, seconded the resolution. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Re-election of Directors.

"The Chairman then proposed that the election of Mr. Hugh G. Balfour as a director be confirmed. In doing so he said it was, he confessed, particularly gratifying to him that his colleagues had unanimously desired to elect his son to the board. They all felt that a complicated and difficult organisation, such as their Corporation required the infusion of young men so as to ensure continuity in its affairs. Mr. Hugh Balfour had qualified in law and had had two or three years' internal knowledge of the company's affairs.

"Mr. Shearer, in seconding the proposal, said he did so with great pleasure, firstly, because from his own observation he was quite sure that Mr. Hugh Balfour was possessed of qualities which would be of growing value in the direction of a Corporation such as theirs; and secondly, because it had been particularly gratifying to the other members of the board to nominate the son of one who had done so much to build up the organisation. (Hear, hear.)

"The resolution was carried unanimously. The Chairman then proposed the re-election as a director of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. M. Greenly, C.B.E., who, he said, already directed one of the largest engineering organisations in Great Britain, and whose contact with all the movements of business affairs at home and abroad made him particularly qualified to aid and guide the Corporation.

"Mr. William G. Atch, seconded the resolution and it was unanimously adopted. The auditors, Messrs. George A. Louche and Co. were reappointed.

"Mr. Edwards said he was sure that the shareholders would like to associate themselves with what the Chairman had said with reference to Mr. Beatty. He would like to thank the Chairman for his excellent review of the situation, and to congratulate him, and the other members of the board, as well as the staff, upon the results achieved during the last year.

"The vote which was seconded by Mr. Lockwood, was unanimously accorded, the Chairman having thanked the shareholders, the proceedings terminated.

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.

Compulsory co-operation in the dairy industry is foreshadowed in Kenya.

The new Brussels-Leopoldville air line is to be inaugurated on February 23.

The Kenya Association now numbers 329 ordinary members and sixteen 5-year or life members.

Customs receipts for the port of Beira during December amounted to £23,981, compared with £30,224 for December, 1933.

Mr. W. W. Cresswell, of Nakuru, has taken Mr. Ivor Lean into partnership, and the firm will henceforth be known as Cresswell and Lean.

The South African Mutual Life Assurance Company recently opened a branch in Kampala. It is under the management of Mr. Bamford.

25,000 lb. of ivory, 1,300 lb. of hippo teeth and 450 lb. of rhino horn are to be sold at the Custom House, Dar es Salaam on February 23.

Engineers are now actively investigating the possibility of establishing electrical hydraulic installations at the Ripon and Murchison Falls in Uganda.

Thirty-eight new companies were registered in Southern Rhodesia during the first nine months of 1934. They had a total authorised capital of £1,623,500.

For the first eleven months of 1934 Tanganyika's exports rose from £2,301,628 to £2,384,855, an increase of 3.6%. Imports rose from £1,810,153 to £2,140,672, or 18.8%.

In accordance with the Ottawa Agreement, Southern Rhodesia is to allow wooden boxes from Canada to enter the Colony free of duty, while foreign boxes will pay a 5% duty.

A Trade Agreement is being negotiated between the Southern Rhodesian and South African Governments, it being felt that the Customs Convention between the two countries cannot be maintained.

Cotton ginners in Busoga and Bukedi have formed a pool for the next five years for buying and sharing the cotton bought in the different areas. Buganda ginners have made a similar arrangement, also for a five-year term.

The Customs revenue of Kenya for the whole of 1934 is given provisionally as £600,000 against £507,316 in 1932, and £581,721 in 1933. For Uganda the figures are £268,000 for 1934, as against £285,784 for 1932, and £270,187 in 1933.

The new Customs tariff in Nyasaland has increased slightly the duty on lower horse-powered motor-cars, and reduced slightly the duty on cars of and exceeding 12 h.p. The duty on commercial vehicles has been increased to £1 5s. per cwt. on complete vehicles up to and including 2½ cwt. and dual-purpose vehicles; Lorries exceeding 2½ cwt. will pay at the rate of 5s. per cwt. Provision has been made for a rebate not exceeding 25% of the duty in the case of second-hand vehicles. Duties on tires and tubes have been increased to 6s. per lb., while motor vehicle lamps and accessories are reduced to 10% and vulcanised iron, paints and timbers have been placed on the free list.

The French troops in French Somaliland are being reinforced.

A new weekly journal, *John Blant*, has been established in Kenya.

The Kenya levy on official salaries, instituted in 1931, is to remain in force during 1935.

A scenic drive has been opened at the Victoria Falls to give tourists a panoramic view of the Falls.

Sheep dog trials were held recently at Thomson's Falls. All the dogs were trained locally and all the competitors were amateurs.

It is reported that the Dutch K.L.M. air service has applied for a concession to establish an air line from Elisabethville to Cape Town.

The Nyasaland Government spent £138 in bursaries for European children in one term of 1933, £600 during 1934, and £800 is available for 1935.

The Nairobi Municipal Council is considering a proposal to take over Mr. Abdul Wahid's private zoo in the Kenya capital. The suggested price for the animals is £2,000.

The post of Assistant Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar has been abolished on the grounds of economy. Mr. Harold Waterland, who held the post, has gone on pension.

It is said that after the removal of the seat of Government to Lusaka, existing buildings at Chilanga will be used by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia as a country residence.

The Zambezi and Shire Rivers in Nyasaland have risen 16 ft. in the last few weeks. The Shire is now navigable up to Port Herald by river steamers, which have not reached that point for some 17 years.

A medical officer is once more to be stationed in Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, thus removing a strong grievance among the local settlers. The B.S.A. Company contributes £200 towards the cost.

The membership of the Livingstone Golf Club exceeds 200. There is a probability that slag "greens" will be installed on the course, which is generally recognised as being one of the best in Africa.

A climatic survey of the whole of Eastern Africa is, it is stated, to be undertaken, in order that air services over the whole area from the Sudan to the Zambesi can be supplied with weather information en route.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London and the Southern Rhodesian Government Office are both represented by stands at the Olympia section of the British Industries Fair, which opened on Monday.

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East African Market Reports. Passengers for East Africa.

GOOD quality East African coffee continue in demand, but prices are slow of sale and were partly retired.

Kenya			
"A" sizes	64s. od.	to 118s. 6d.	
"B" sizes	48s. od.	to 73s. od.	
"C" sizes	44s. od.	to 53s. od.	
Peaberry	50s. od.	to 105s. od.	
Old Crop			
"A" sizes	43s. od.	to 47s. od.	
Tanganyika			
"B" sizes	40s. od.		
"C" sizes	40s. 6d.	to 42s. od.	
London cleaned			
First sizes	65s. od.	to 85s. od.	
Second sizes	43s. od.	to 55s. od.	
Third sizes	33s. od.	to 44s. od.	
Peaberry	50s. od.	to 73s. od.	
Kilimanjaro			
Peaberry	60s. od.		
London cleaned			
Peaberry	70s. 6d.		
Zanzibar			
London cleaned			
Third size	40s. od.		
London stocks	54,045 bags (1934)	91,184 bags	

OTHER MARKETS.

Castor Seed—Lower at £11 per ton. (1934) £9 7s. 6d.; 1933 £10 7s. 6d.
Cloves—Steady, with Zanzibar spot quoted at 6d. and Feb-March at 5d. per lb. (1934) 5d.; 1933 6d.
Copper—Steady, but little business is done at £27 5s. for standard, for cash, and £30 5s. for electrolytic (1934) 5d. £22 5s. elec. (£35)
Coffee—Fair sun-dried is higher at £12 17s. per ton.
Cotton—Lower qualities have sold well. Prices are from 4d. to 8d. per lb. according to quality. (1934) 6d.; 1933 5d.
Cotton Seed—Dull at £4 7s. 6d. per ton. (1934) £3 2s. 6d.; 1933 £3 7s.
Gold—Higher at 142s. 7d. per oz. (1934) 134s. 6d.
Groundnuts—Mozambiques are lower at £14 17s. 6d. per ton. (1934) £8 7s. 6d.; 1933 £12 1s.
Manila—No. 2 white, Batavia African, for Feb-March has sold at 40s., and No. 6 ground yellow at 18s. od. per 480 lb.
Sisal—White and or yellow is quoted at £15 4s. per ton.
Sisal—Steady, with sellers of East African No. 1 for Feb-April at £15 5s., April-June at £15 7s. 6d., No. 2 for Feb-April at £14 5s., March-May at £14 7s. 6d., and No. 3 for Feb-April at £13 10s. (No. 1, 1934) £17 10s.; 1933 £21 2s. 6d.
Kenya exported 2,340 tons of sisal during December, 1934.
Tea—Nyasaland has sold at from 6d. to 10d., and Kenya at 10d. per lb. (1934) 1s. 2d.; 1933 7d.
Tin—Firm at £220 12s. per standard, for cash. (1934) £226 2s. 6d.

Blantyre and East Africa Report.

Blantyre & East Africa, Ltd. report a profit for the year 1933 of £20,407, which, added to £18,743 brought forward from last year, makes an available total of £38,642. The directors recommend a dividend of 6% on the Preference and 5% on the Ordinary shares, and propose to place £15,000 to a general reserve account and to carry forward £17,182.

The report states that climatic conditions on the tea estates were good, labour was plentiful and contented, and good cultivation was maintained. Favourable reports for the current season continue to be received. Under the tea restriction scheme acreages will remain fixed for the present, the total area under production being 2,102 acres. A tea factory has been erected on the Limburi Estate, and direct manufacturing operations began there on January 1, 1934.

We are authorized to deny the report (not published by *East Africa*) that Imperial Airways are negotiating with the Belgian Government for the establishment of an air route from Entebbe to Broken Hill and the Belgian Congo.

THE s.s. "Mafiana," which left England last week for East Africa, carries the following passengers for—

Mombasa.

- Mr. G. W. Arnold
- Mr. R. Bailey
- Mr. A. T. G. Barber
- Mr. & Mrs. C. R. V. Bell
- Miss M. C. E. Bickford
- Mr. & Mrs. F. Burgham
- Mr. & Mrs. Bradway
- Mrs. D. L. Byatt-Scott
- Mr. J. Campbell
- Miss M. Chapman
- Mr. & Mrs. Christie
- Mr. H. Clay
- Miss E. M. Cole
- Rev. R. Collier
- Mr. T. R. Cullen
- Mr. R. W. W. Danson
- Mr. J. D. Dempster
- Mr. Emmott
- Mrs. P. B. Earnshaw
- Mr. C. M. A. Gayer
- Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Gibson
- Mr. W. Graham
- Mr. L. Griffiths
- Mr. C. D. Hallam
- Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Hayes Sadler
- Miss J. M. Johnson
- Miss E. M. Johnston
- Mr. E. Johnston
- Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Kingsford
- Mrs. K. M. Knight
- Mr. E. J. J. Leatham
- Dr. & Mrs. G. Leuw
- Miss S. MacLennan
- Mr. T. B. McClure
- Mr. C. W. McNeill
- Mrs. M. G. Morris
- Miss P. G. Morris
- Mr. W. Murray
- Lieut. J. C. Preston
- Mrs. Purcell
- Miss E. Purcell
- Mrs. J. Ralston
- Miss D. B. Reeves
- Mrs. F. M. Riddoch
- Mr. A. J. J. Spence
- Lieut.-Cmdr. M. J. States-Marks
- Miss J. Standfield
- Mrs. E. Stanley
- Mrs. E. B. Sykes
- Mr. & Mrs. W. I. Titball
- Mr. W. Tomlinson
- Mr. Thos. Voss
- Capt. & Mrs. E. Warstan
- Mrs. E. E. Wavland
- Mr. E. O. Williams
- Mr. F. J. Wood

Dah es Salaam.

- Mr. F. J. Baker
- Mr. J. E. Crawley
- Mr. L. R. Green
- Mr. M. J. Griffiths
- Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Lawrence
- Mrs. W. S. Marshall
- Mr. J. F. Nriell
- Mr. & Mrs. N. V. Rounce
- Mr. W. L. South
- Mr. F. F. P. Smartt
- Mr. & Mrs. Strachan
- Mrs. N. Walton

Passengers marked * join at Marseilles.

(Homeward Passenger Lists appear on next page.)

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Passengers from East Africa, Late Steamship Movements.

The s.s. "Durham Castle," which reached England from East Africa, brought the following passengers to—

Durban
 Mr. P. C. Hoffman
 Mr. E. W. Kruger
 Mrs. T. W. Kruger
 Miss E. P. Thompson

Marseilles
 Mr. H. A. Bland
 Mr. F. O. Bles
 Mrs. E. R. Jones
 Miss A. M. Kittermaster
 Mr. W. E. Scott Lawson
 Mr. G. M. Michel
 Mr. W. Waters

England
 Mr. & Mrs. H. Adams
 Mr. & Mrs. T. A. Angus
 Mr. J. Angus
 Mr. & Mrs. W. G.

Archibald
 Miss M. Bennett
 Miss Binnie
 Genr. C. B. Blencowe
 Mr. L. E. Bolton
 Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Bowick
 Miss E. Bowick
 Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Bradley
 Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Catania
 Miss R. F. N. Catania
 Mr. A. B. Chanter
 Mrs. J. S. Cashmore
 Miss P. S. Cashmore
 Miss J. M. Cashmore
 Miss Clarke
 Mr. J. Clément
 Mr. & Mrs. V. C. Curnock
 Mr. & Mrs. C. V. Curtis
 Miss D. Date
 Mr. & Mrs. M. G. Deacon
 Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Douglas
 Miss T. B. L. Douglas
 Mr. G. Dodd
 Mr. E. A. Dorling
 Mr. A. J. Dowse

Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Gardner
 Miss F. A. Gardner
 Rev. & Mrs. R. M. Gibbons
 Major J. R. Guild
 Mr. & Mrs. B. E. Gurnsey
 Mr. C. Seymour Hall
 Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Heffer
 Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Hill
 Mr. E. J. Hunter
 Mrs. G. Hunter
 Mr. A. S. Hunt
 Mrs. C. L. Hunt
 Mr. H. Lamont
 Miss K. M. Loughed
 Mrs. J. Loveridge
 Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Mackrell
 Miss D. P. Mackrell
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Macmann
 Miss E. M. McKean
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Marriott
 Miss Marriott
 Mr. & Mrs. P. McVay
 Mr. A. R. Mill
 Mr. H. Miller
 Mr. P. W. Mollard
 Miss F. J. Morley
 Miss D. M. Mott
 Master R. O'Toole
 Mrs. J. Ratcliffe
 Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Robey
 Mr. E. E. Redon
 Mr. J. H. D. Rolleston
 Mr. H. S. Selous
 Miss M. E. Summie
 Mr. C. M. Stone
 Miss E. M. Stout
 Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Tovee
 Miss C. P. J. Tovee
 Miss D. M. Tweed
 Mrs. N. Ward
 Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Watkins
 Miss L. T. M. Watkins
 Mrs. F. L. Wailes
 Mr. & Mrs. N. W. Walker
 Mrs. Webster
 Miss E. M. Welch
 Mr. A. G. Whitehead

British India
 Kohva arr. Beira for Durban, Feb. 21
 Nambija left Bombay for Durban, Feb. 20
 Mulla sps. Perim homewards, Feb. 17
 Mafiana left Marseilles outwards, Feb. 17
 Madura left Dar es Salaam outwards, Feb. 16

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
 Anthonis left Tadjara homewards, Feb. 12
 Marechal Joffre left Djibouti homewards, Feb. 13
 Compiegne arr. Djibouti outwards, Feb. 10
 Explorateur Grandier left Marseilles outwards, Feb. 14

TIRRENIÀ LINE
 Tuscan Mazzini left Pt. Sudan outwards, Feb. 14
 Tuscan Crispi left Pt. Sudan homewards, Feb. 14
 Somalia left Suez outwards, Feb. 14
 Cagliari left Massawah homewards, Feb. 13

UNION-CASTLE
 Durham Castle arr. London homewards, Feb. 14
 Gattle Castle left London outwards, Feb. 14
 Ghouster Castle left Capetown homewards, Feb. 12
 Grandville Castle arr. Lourenco Marques outwards, Feb. 12
 Lindlovu Castle arr. Bombay outwards, Feb. 15
 Langby Castle left Capetown homewards, Feb. 12
 Manseluphan Castle left Bombay homewards, Feb. 10
 Sandown Castle arr. London homewards, Feb. 18

East African Mails.

MAILS for Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on—
 February 21 per s.s. "Corfu"
 February 24 per s.s. "Strathauer"
 Inward mails from East Africa are expected on February 23 per s.s. "Mulbera," and on February 27 per s.s. "Marchal Joffre."
 Mails for Abyssinia, 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.

The s.s. "Mantola," which reached London from East Africa on February 17, brought the following passengers from—

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 Mr. & Mrs. Pyke

Dar es Salaam
 Mrs. R. T. Brown
 Miss R. Compton
 Mrs. A. L. C. Dubois
 Mr. & Mrs. D. Elphick
 Mr. & Mrs. Kerr
 Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Olinhans
 Master P. R. Parker
 Dr. D. A. Skan
 Mr. S. A. Walden

Tanga
 Mr. & Mrs. Read

Vambasa
 Mr. & Mrs. Balmer
 Mrs. Blanco-White
 Mr. R. F. Bord

Lady Mary Boyd
 Mr. & Mrs. Burdett
 Mr. & Mrs. Butler
 Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Butterfield
 Mr. R. S. Cobb
 Miss S. Davis
 Mrs. Drakely
 Mr. & Mrs. A. V. Fattile
 Mr. M. G. Garratt
 Mr. & Mrs. Gawler
 Mrs. B. K. Gattam
 Capt. & Mrs. M. E. J. L.
 Mrs. W. H. Martin
 Mrs. McManara
 Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Morrice
 Mrs. Palmerham
 Mr. A. R. Quimper
 Mr. A. H. Rabakruzi
 Mr. & Mrs. Robertson
 Mrs. S. W. Scurr
 Miss P. J. Stanforth
 Miss H. Sutherland
 Mrs. Wrigler

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 ending February 16— Eldoret, 0.49 inch; Eldama, 0.04; Eldoret, 0.88; Fort Hall, 0.46; Kabete, 0.61; Kaimosi, 1.27; Kericho, 0.92; Kiambu, 0.04; Kilifi, 0.02; Kipkarren, 0.57; Kisumu, 0.73; Kitale, 0.03; Koru, 2.3; Lamu, 0.44; Lunenburg, 0.79; Machakos, 0.66; Nakington, 0.67; Nakuru, 2.43; Makeni, 2.43; Makeni, 0.14; Mbatia, 0.07; Mbezi, 0.14; Moiben, 0.61; Miwani, 2.02; Nairobi, 0.13; Naivasha, 0.21; Nakuru, 0.82; Nandi, 3.15; Nanyuki, 1.18; Ngong, 1.14; Nguru, 0.42; Ruiru, 0.87; Simba, 1.20; Songhor, 3.22; Soy, 0.30; Thika, 0.05; Thomson's Falls, 1.75; Voi, 0.40 inch.
Uganda Week ending February 16— Entebbe, 0.42 inch; Fort Portal, 0.55; Hoima, 0.04; Jinja, 0.40; Kabale, 0.22; Kampala, 0.55; Masaka, 0.25; Mbale, 0.15; Mbarara, 0.67; and Mubende, 1.00 inches.
Tanganyika Territory Week ending February 16— Anapa, 0.15 inch; Bagamoyo, 0.20; Bukoba, 0.49; Dar es Salaam, 0.05; Dodoma, 2.16; Tanga, 2.40; Kiunga, 1.40; Kikosi, 1.04; Kilwa, 0.47; Lindi, 1.04; Lusitani, 0.10; Malindi, 0.84; Mtwara, 0.09; Morogoro, 0.00; Mwanza, 1.22; Njombe, 0.57; Old Shanzania, 0.20; Sofala, 2.40; Tabora, 0.03; Tanga, 0.70; Tukuwa, 0.30; and Tete, 1.22 inches.

Air Mail Passengers.

Outward passengers by the air mail which left London for East Africa on February 17 included Messrs. Carter, Johns, Symons and Bray, for Kisumu; Mr. K. J. Nolan, for Nairobi; and Mr. Pearman, for Kibera Hill. Passengers on the machine which left London on February 17 included Mr. Maufe and Mrs. Fulton, for Khartoum; Mr. M. Castle, for Nairobi.
 Inward passengers on February 14 included Mr. J. Rolleston, from Bodoma, and Mr. J. T. H. from Kisumu. This inward machine left London on February 17, brought Mr. E. L. Lindley, from Nairobi.

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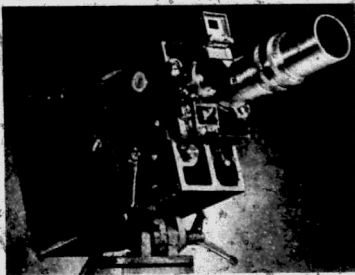
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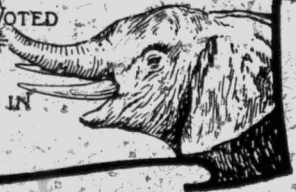
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

One of the complaints against Mr. P. E. Mitchell used to be that he was too keen an advocate of Native rights and too ardent a worker for Native welfare. Before his recent promotion to be Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory, and so entrusted with the chief day-to-day responsibility for the consideration of Native interests, a duty which he performed with an ability which no critic can deny. In his present office, which now embraces the main preoccupations of his old one, he is not likely to be less alive to Native interests. It is therefore illuminating, though to us not surprising, to find him preaching eloquently to the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce the gospel of more and more production of economic crops. He is prepared to use all the "moral suasion" at his disposal, to borrow the phrase so often used with regard to labour recruiting, and he obviously views this speeding up of production as a justifiable means to a desirable end. Incidentally, he gave unstinted and well-deserved praise to the Department of Agriculture with which he was commonly said in Tanganyika to be at enmity, but which he has, we know from various unimpeachable sources, done much to assist in its uphill task.

If each Native would produce another pound's worth a year, the Territory, he said, would be out of its financial difficulties. Administration is a costly business. Schools, hospitals, sanitation, agricultural and veterinary services, irrigation, well-sinking, research work, setse and locust campaigns, are all necessary, all cost money, and without money they must be defied or given in only restricted degree. The Government for which Mr.

Mitchell speaks is determined to expand such public services, not contract them, and for that reason it has engaged in this production campaign. The old idea that the Native should, if he wished, be allowed to sit and do nothing has been displaced forever. In its place rules the conviction that the African's duty to himself and his community can be discharged only if he helps Government to help him to better things. The same tendency has, of course, long been visible in Uganda and the Sudan. It has recently gathered great momentum in Nyasaland. In Kenya it has started, and its acceleration there is urged by the Economic Development Committee. A germ of the same idea is discernible along the railway belt and its environs in Northern Rhodesia, while it is openly preached by many in Southern Rhodesia.

So great an economic revolution—for when pushed forward at the rate already established in some areas it is no less—must affect the social fabric of Native life in countless ways. It means inoculating the African with his own economic ideas, more alien even than our ideas of law, and subjecting him to the problems arising therefrom. It tends to create a kind of State Socialism, not unrelated to that in Soviet Russia, in the way of making all contribute to the wealth of the State by working for the sake of contributing to direct taxation and the swelling of Customs revenue, so as to provide fuel for the furnace of uplift, whilst by spreading rapidly the money standard it greatly promotes the movement towards individual enrichment, with the consequent decay of the community tenure and community ideals on which Native society has hitherto been based. Unlike the Soviet, it will thus create capitalists where none existed—another complication. The old standards

PITFALLS IN THE PATH.

may have recorded "progress," but they were the whole basis of the Native society. In no critical spirit do we call attention to this aspect; it is done because we feel that these intensified campaigns, unquestionably justifiable, impose the obligation to utilise every means within our power to avoid the risks which seem inherent in so drastic and rapid a social and economic change.

* * *

Another point stands out. The Far East, as we have repeatedly emphasised, has so far been the chief part of the world to gain by a great increase in her sales of merchandise to the East African Native. Truth is on Mr. Mitchell's side when he avers that—but for the incentive of cheap imports from that quarter—imports which are marketed at a price within Native ability to pay—the forward movement of economic production would have died, or at least lost much momentum. The Native who will readily produce for his tax plus goods will not unduly exert himself for his tax money alone. That is a generalisation, and generalisations are dangerous in dealing with the African; no two tribes are the same, and it is a fact that in Northern Rhodesia Natives have walked a thousand miles there and back to look for work to pay their tax simply because they felt that they had to do so. Mr. Mitchell's point seems to give added weight to the demand for the abrogation of the Congo Basin Treaties, not for the purpose of keeping out all Japanese goods, or of attempting to force a much dearer article upon the Native (for such an attempt would defeat its own ends, besides being contrary to the spirit in which we claim to rule), but so to regulate matters, as to give the Mother Country, which is a good customer of East Africa, a fair chance with those lines which it can supply at prices within the Native's capacity to pay. Without fiscal preference many articles of British manufacture, produced as they must be under conditions dictated by our high standards of living, may find it progressively difficult to compete in East Africa, on which the Empire has freely spent lives and money, and in which it may fairly claim commercial advantages for its citizens.

* * *

Mr. O. Pirow, Minister of Defence in the Union of South Africa, it will be remembered, on the occasion of the recent visit to Johannesburg of officers and men of the German warship "Emden," expressed the hope that Germany would again speedily become a Colonial power in Africa. The last mail from the Cape brought the news that Mr. C. W. M. Coullter, M.P., had drawn the attention of the Prime Minister to Mr. Pirow's speech, and asked whether the views expressed by those of His Majesty's Government in the Union, whether the Cabinet had previous knowledge of them, whether the Minister had in mind the restoration to Germany of South-West Africa or of Tanganyika Territory, and whether there had been any previous consultation or subsequent communications on the subject between the Union Government and His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, or with the Permanent Mandates Commission. Obviously, because the Prime Minister found it difficult to deal with such dangerous questions, Mr. Pirow himself was pinned to reply. All he said was: "Yes, the statement

in question was made by me. The exact meaning to be assigned to it appears from the context, which I am prepared to render available to the hon. Member. The statement represents my personal views. The fact that the sentiments are purely personal to Mr. Pirow, and that the South African Government declines to countenance them, will, unfortunately, not be generally appreciated in Germany, which knows only that a South African Minister made a speech which the German Colonial die-hards can and will capitalise.

* * *

Although the British Industries Fair is, as its name implies, essentially a trade show, the Southern Rhodesian Government has realised that it affords a magnificent opportunity of singing the praises of the Colony from the standpoint of tourists. Above the stacked exhibits of tobacco, maize, minerals and timber, and above the forams are slogans inviting people to visit the Colony. A folder headed "Northern Rhodesia—Southern Rhodesia" states that a few parts of the world have so many attractions to offer, and gives full particulars of how to get there, and how much (or how little) it costs. We should like to see the East African Dependencies doing more of this sort of thing, preferably in conjunction with their neighbours. Visitors are important not only because they spend money in the country, but because many of them are potential settlers, or likely to interest others in the prospects of settlement. Once they can be attracted, the countries can speak for themselves. Almost everyone who goes to East Africa is stupefied by its attractions. So the first aim and object of the London Office should be to attract visitors.

* * *

There was a motor rally from Kenya to the Belgian Congo during the Christmas holidays under the auspices of the R.E.A.A.A. That it passed out of British Showmanship Africa does not affect the issue, for we are not parochially minded; moreover, the Touring Club du Congo Belge and many individual Belgians showed themselves perfectly hospitable, giving every kind of help, and arranging to waive passports, taxes and the like. The hinterland, whether it lies in British or Allied territory, is part of the great attraction of British East Africa. From the coast to the Congo, from romantic Zanzibar to the forests and volcanoes of our Belgian neighbours, are many magnets to draw tourists. But if those magnets are kept locked in a drawer the tourists—who may become settlers—will be drawn elsewhere. In this rally the sight of gorillas was not guaranteed, but pigmy guides were engaged to mark them down, and the party was actually taken, night up, to two full-grown specimens. Then, in the intervals of dancing at Kisumu, the tourists were able to gaze on the glories of a scene illuminated by an active volcano. What has the Home Press been told about this romantic happening, which has definite news-value? Nothing. The spirit of showmanship, if obviously not dead in East Africa, is not sufficiently in evidence on this side. Those few simple slogans on the Southern Rhodesian stand at Olympia hint at general things which could so easily be done to fire the imagination and draw the tourist, who is ever seeking new worlds to conquer. East Africa has cards as good as any other part of the world, and far better than most, but she is not playing them.

Gold Mining in Kenya.

By R. Murray-Hughes, M.Inst.M.M.,

F.G.S.

Government Geologist and Mining Engineer.

The first finds of gold in Kenya were made in 1902 by Germans who came across the border from what is now Tanganyika Territory. The Natives say there were three prospectors, and that two sat on hills with their rifles while the third did the work. In those days there was unrest among the tribes concerned.

I have seen a map made by missionaries in 1904 on which was plotted the distribution of gold in all the streams of Kavirondo, and in the 1914 edition of the Union-Castle Ltd.'s annual yearbook are details of a number of occurrences of gold to the east of Lake Victoria.

Then, after the War, Mr. Caldwell, a mining engineer, came on a general prospecting expedition from Rhodesia, Nyassaland, and Tanganyika, and discovered the Leigorian deposits, which were exploited by Sir Northrup McMillan. When he died in 1927 no capital was forthcoming, and most of the work ceased. Then, of course, there was no gold premium.

Mr. Sikes, Director of Public Works in Kenya, probably the greatest authority on the geology of the Colony, made it his hobby to acquire information on this subject, and gradually made a large collection of the rocks having established the presence of gold and the possibilities of North and South Kavirondo, he persuaded Government to invite Mr. Wayland to come from Uganda to examine the prospects. His report afterwards proved to be the turning point.

In the Days of the Rush.

Amazing scenes occurred when, very rich alluvial discoveries were made in Kakamega in the latter part of 1931. Owing to locusts and drought the farmers were sitting on their farms wondering what to do next. So off they went to Kakamega, where the original discoverers, instead of offering their visitors a drink, said: "You will find gold over there. And they did, for every stream carried gold—very good gold. In November there were only 150 Europeans in the whole of the Kakamega area! At the end of December the number had grown to over 1,500.

Prospectors who knew nothing of all about geology would go to the local Inspector of Mines and ask where the reef was; if they were not told, they wrote letters of complaint to the Government! One day when I was out with Sir Albert Kitson a gentleman came up, told me he had been offered a reef for £25 and a 30% interest, and asked if he should take it up. Saying it was difficult to advise without further information, I hesitated, when he plaintively urged me, but hung till a fellow has got to have his reef!

A big mining company operating in Uganda—and in those days you could get 1,000 sq. miles—putting a shilling on the counter in Entebbe—heard of these discoveries and applied for exclusive rights over 6,000 sq. miles in Kavirondo. The settlers of Kenya promptly opposed the idea of any company robbing them of their livelihood, and the Government, wanting expert advice, in May 1932 invited Sir Albert Kitson to report on the general situation. I was commissioned as the Government staff mining engineer, and after a brief leave of absence he produced his report in November. It was very optimistic, and produced a rush. Three days after it was issued I returned to Nairobi from safari, and on reaching my office found a queue of 77 people waiting to see me. One was a woman carrying a baby. Her problem was, "I have a small child; how can we invest £30 so that when he is 21 he will be worth £50,000?"

The benefit of the discovery to the Colony was immense. There were numbers of unemployed Europeans in Nairobi, practically all of whom were absorbed. Confidence grew again; in 1933 there had been about £2,500,000 on deposit in Nairobi banks. By 1932 the amount had grown to £5,300,000 in other words, £2,800,000 had been withdrawn from active circulation and placed in what the owners thought was a safe place.

Mr. Murray-Hughes, who is in the front of returning to the post of Government Geologist and Mining Engineer in Kenya, addressed two meetings in London, the first on the subject of "Gold Mining in Kenya." This pamphlet report embraces the main statements which he made on those occasions.

News of the gold finds reached other parts of the world, and I began to think that the Mining Club had transferred its headquarters to Nairobi, so frequently did I meet well-known mining men. Some of the alluvial results were most spectacular. One man who had been earning £30 to £40 a month took 200 ounces out of one stream in three days. But the engineers representing the big houses wanted reef. It was a new word to Kenya's amateur prospectors, who knew it only as something on which ships could be wrecked; they were to learn that it was something on which companies could be wrecked. Everybody on the fields was an ex-serviceman, and it was always safe to address a stranger as "Colonel." "When you did, everyone turned round!

Sir Albert Kitson recommended dividing Kavirondo into three areas to be open to the general public for prospecting, and three under exclusive licences. One of these areas went to Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and the major part of the other two went to Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd. Why were these companies interested to undertake big development programmes in return for such special grants?

Importance of Young Granite Outcrops.

Economic geology is not an exact science. We work on empirical laws. One that is universally observable north of the Limpopo is that mineral deposits are associated with the formation which we call "young granite," which is supposed to have been punched into the earth's surface under very great pressure. Wherever this young granite is found, at the periphery you always find minerals of some kind. Southern Rhodesia's gold mines are all at the periphery of this young granite; in Northern Rhodesia it is the copper mines; in West Africa it is gold; in Uganda tin; in Tanganyika and Tanganyika gold. Wherever these deposits are, you find an outcrop of this young granite.

Obviously my duty was to mark out the young granite. In an article in the Press I said that if people went to different parts of No. 2 Area, which I named, they would find gold-bearing reefs. I had just made a quick reconnaissance of the district, spotted the young granite, and drawn my deductions. They came off. In the first three days of the opening of the area 17 gold-bearing reefs were found as a result, and when I left the Colony one man had for five weeks turned out 100 ounces a week by hand dollying. Kenya Consolidated's concession in S. Kavirondo contains a belt of this young granite two miles wide and 120 miles long.

In Kakamega the first thing that strikes you is a great boss of young granite in the middle of the area; surrounding this young granite all the gold mines are to be found. The Rosterman mine, the prospectus of which was issued a couple of days ago, is situated to the north of this granite boss, and Sir Robert Williams's company lies to the south of it. On the periphery of this young granite there have been good finds; it is an excellent area to prospect.

One must not confuse the types of deposit in Kenya with that on the Rand, which is unique. These veins in Kenya have been formed at very great depths. Because it is important to know whether there is promise of depth, I collected specimens from every vein I found in the country rock, examined them under the microscope, and discovered that they are entirely similar in origin to mines in India and to the famous Hollinger mine in Canada. In some cases they have very short strikes. There is a certain vein in India with a strike no longer than 100 ft. and from 4 to 40 inches wide which is now being worked at the 6,000-ft. level, and which has yielded 70% to the ton as an average throughout. The length of strike is thus not always a guarantee of depth.

Until we got down to depth where we know what we are doing, but we have affected the vein we can be certain of nothing. When the mining engineers stand at the 100 or 150-ft. level he is in a much better position to say whether the vein is good or not. A good deal of work has been done in depth in Kenya. I investigated vein material at 150 ft. and at 230 ft. on different properties, and found in both cases that I was dealing with a primary reef identical with the deep-seated occurrences found in Canada and India.

Geo-Physical Survey Work.

Investigation of a large area is done by the process of elimination. An air survey gives results, some of which are examined on the ground by the geologists. Then they return to headquarters and by examining the whole of the photographs they can mark out the distribution of this important young granite. Then the field geologists are turned in to those particular areas. If the occurrence at Kakamega form the chief reef, you find the young granite, and we now know, by direct evidence on South Kavirondo.

Just as a beam of light is refracted when it goes through a lens, so an electrical current sent through the ground is changed in direction. In perfectly homogeneous rock it goes through as a perfect arc, but if there are foreign bodies it is refracted. Instruments can determine on the surface the course of the current, and so by geo-physical means the continuance or faulting of the veins can be determined.

After the geo-physical survey comes the diamond drill, which helps us to find out the persistence of the veins and whether they are auriferous.

In dealing with base metals we may easily get 4% of copper or whatever it may be, with gold we are dealing with the fifth decimal point. The distribution of gold in quartz veins is adventitious. We do not know why it should be present. It is there in such minute quantities that it can vary in quality from inch to inch. The idea of a drill-hole, which is about an inch in diameter, indicating the average quality of a reef is most wrong. All it does is to show if the reef is there and contains gold. Neither optimism nor pessimism is justified on the actual results obtained, and to estimate ore reserves on drill-hole results is dangerous.

No company could offer to put up money to undertake work of the kind outlined unless it had preferential rights over very large stretches of country. The public in Kenya was very opposed to exclusive prospecting licences, but from the viewpoint of Government it was desirable in many cases. In ten months the Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, for instance, will spend £110,000.

Definitely a Goldfield.

Western Kenya can now be definitely considered a promising goldfield. Now that that rush has disappeared companies can go to work on sound lines. The small worker must have his profit immediately. If he found a reef carrying two ounces he crushed the ore and got perhaps an ounce of gold, while the rest went to waste in the tailings. The company's one aim is to establish ore reserves, which take a good deal of time to prove. No company is justified in asking the public for money until it has proved that the prospect has a definite life to allow for amortisation of capital and to afford a return upon it.

My company, Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, is in the happy position of knowing that production from at least two distinct prospects will start as soon as the machinery can be delivered. I have ordered over £27,000 worth of machinery in the last two months, and can find no really factor who can deliver under three months. That is a pleasing sign of the recovery of the British engineering industry.

Whereas Southern Rhodesia developed its own type of settler-pro prospector, Kenya's settler community consisted mainly of men retired from the Services, with no knowledge of mining. Again, prospecting in Southern Rhodesia has been assisted by one of the most capable geological services in the whole of the African Continent. Nevertheless, although mines were first discovered there some 30 years ago, new mines are still being found. Modern scientific methods of prospecting may shorten the period, but given favourable economic conditions, I am convinced that finds will still be made in Kenya 30 years hence.

Bullish Facts about Kenya Gold Mining.

Some of the bullish facts about gold mining in Kenya are these—

(1) Last June, after a long tour of the goldfields, I made an approximate calculation of the auriferous outcrops. Taking practically no account of depth, and allowing that only a quarter of the length of the outcrop veins carry gold, the result indicated an aggregate ore reserve worth £4,000,000.

(2) Working costs will be low. Unlike the West Coast, which was crippled in the early years by incredibly high labour and transport charges, Kenya conditions approximate to those of Southern and Northern Rhodesia. Labour is fairly cheap and teachable, and there are no milling problems.

(3) Transport conditions are rapidly improving. The Government has done a great deal to provide roads, and the Governor is keenly interested personally, and does all he can to encourage mining.

(4) The premium on gold, if troubles increase, the nations will demand more and more gold reserves. If peace is secured, the only way to lose the premium is for the price of commodities to overtake that of gold. That process is now taking place, but only at a rate of about 6% per annum, and I think we can bank that the premium will not have disappeared for at any rate the next ten to fifteen years.

Interested in Kenya Gold.

Two Influential London Gatherings.

The two occasions on which Mr. Murray-Hughes spoke last week in London on "Gold Mining in Kenya" were a dinner at the Savoy Hotel given by Sir Neville Pearson as Chairman of the London Committee of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., and a meeting of the East African Group of the Overseas League, over which Mr. F. S. Joelson presided.

Who accepted the invitation of Sir Neville Pearson were: Mr. S. W. Alexander, Sir J. Sandeman Allen, Major Angus, Mr. L. L. Baker, Sir Colin Brooks, Mr. McDonald Brown, Sir D. Burney, Lord Cranworth, Mr. A. J. Clisholm, Major C. H. Dale, Sir Edward Dawson, Sir John Davidson, Sir Percy Everett, Mr. J. E. W. Flood, Sir William Gowers, Mr. J. A. L. Gallan, Mr. Robertson F. Gabb, Mr. Stanley Ghersi, Sir Hubert Gough, Mr. G. Green, Mr. R. Gibson, Mr. J. F. G. Gilliat, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Mr. Frank Harham, Mr. E. Holmes, Sir Sydney Henn, Mr. O. R. Hobson, Mr. E. Morris Hall, Mr. Arthur F. Jay, Mr. S. Y. Jacobs, Mr. F. S. Joelson.

Colonel F. Nages, Mr. L. Kessler, Mr. A. W. Kidd, Mr. H. K. M. Kindersley, Col. J. H. Lacey, Mr. F. C. Linton, Mr. J. D. Lincoln, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. C. J. M.H., Mr. W. Ross Munro, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Mr. R. Murray-Hughes, Sir Edward Northey, Mr. Hubert Oakley, Mr. H. Nigel Parry, Mr. J. G. Proudfoot, Col. C. E. Ponsonby, Mr. Ferré Edwards, Sir Milson Rees, Mr. L. Speakman, Mr. Balliol Scott, Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. W. A. M. Sim, Mr. Henry Flarks, Mr. E. Clifford Turner, Mr. Temple Richmond, Mr. Francis Williams, Mr. Wylie King, The Hon. R. H. Widda, Mr. A. R. Wise, Mr. A. Wade, Mr. Eric S. Welch, and Mr. L. N. G. Walford.

Sir Neville said that among his guests were the City editors of the leading newspapers in the land and some of the most powerful financial influences in the capital of the Empire, whom he urged to treat the young East African goldfields as worth their most serious consideration. Convinced as he was that Kenya would make an important contribution to the Empire's gold production, he desired no rapid boom, but merely the sympathetic attention of those who could do so much to influence developments in the right way.

Lord Cranworth, proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Murray-Hughes, said that while a settler in Kenya he had often prayed that gold would not be found; but now he was delighted that the precious metal had been discovered. General Sir Edward Northey, who thanked the host on behalf of the guests, expressed his confidence that gold would play a great part in the development of East Africa.

East African Group Meeting.

At the meeting of the East African Group Mr. Joelson welcomed Mr. Laigan O'Keefe, the new High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, and announced that Sir William Gowers had allowed himself to be co-opted as a member of the Committee, which would be greatly strengthened by the membership of one who had made a great success of every office he had filled in Africa.

A wise man had said long ago that men have a touchstone to try gold, but that gold is the touchstone to try men. Gold had been a long time showing itself in East Africa—perhaps because the earlier generation of settlers did not need such a touchstone—but the prospectors of to-day had emerged triumphantly from their trial. No goldfield in the world had been populated by a better crowd of good fellows—of both sexes—than Kakamega, the behaviour of whose European community had been a standing reproach to those who delighted to slander their kith and kin in East Africa. Crime was now existent, and tea was said to be a more common beverage than whisky.

He was glad to see present directors of the leading East African mining companies, prospectors from different parts of East Africa, and visitors like Mr. Mopani Clark, who was pioneering north of the Zambezi in the nineties.

After Mr. Murray-Hughes's address, which is reported elsewhere, Mr. J. Norman Wynne declared that the East African goldfields, which were wonderfully favoured by nature, would soon be important producers of gold. It was deplorable that some people should misrepresent with harmfully exaggerated accounts the difficulties, instead of waiting for the technical men to prove the fields. Mr. Murray-Hughes had helped him repeatedly when in Kenya on professional business; indeed, those

The Italo-Ethiopian Dispute.

Embarkation of Italian Troops.

In the House of Commons last week Mr. Wilton was informed by Sir John Simon that there was no agreement or understanding between the Governments of the United Kingdom, Italy, and France, or between the administrations of British Somaliland, French and Italian Somaliland, concerning police action to be taken in case of necessity for maintaining law and order in the portions of Ethiopian territory adjacent to those Colonial administrations.

At the moment of closing for press it is reported that the Ethiopian commander of the Gerlogubi district has received instructions to enter into direct relations with the Italian commander at Wardir, but the latter has intimated that he is awaiting instructions from his Government.

Meantime, large numbers of Italian troops are being embarked for Italian East Africa. More than 100,000 people watched the departure of the s.s. "Conte Biancamano" (24,000 tons) when she left Naples for Messina with 100 officers, 2,600 other ranks, and 3,000 tons of material. The vessel is being followed by the "Leonarda da Vinci" with more troops, and nearly 2,000 military and civil workers are aboard the s.s. "Bulcania" (24,000 tons), which carries the advance guard of the Italian expedition. Already it is estimated that between 10,000 and 15,000 troops have sailed.

The Peloritana division will be commanded by General Giuseppe Pavene, who is known as the "Black Devil" because of his daring during the Libyan campaign of 1911. General Graziani, who will command the forces should operations take place, is en route for Italian Somaliland.

Attitude of Italian Press.

The Italian Press is not indulging in propaganda against Ethiopia, the official mission of the troops being said to be: (1) to police Eritrea and Italian Somaliland; (2) to fortify the Italian frontier line; (3) to improve lines of communication; (4) to give moral support to the garrisons; and (5) to be at hand in the possible event of hostilities breaking out.

Another notable fact is that the Italian Government is passing a series of Bills to fulfil the Italian Somaliland-Kenya boundary limitation; the Anglo-Egyptian-Italian agreement of 1934 regarding the Sudan-Libyan frontier; and the Italo-French agreement of January, 1935, concerning the settlement of their African interests.

Following the protest of the Italian Government against any members of the Belgian Military Mission in Ethiopia being members of the proposed Italo-Ethiopian frontier delimitation commission, Belgian officers in Addis Ababa have been instructed to refrain from taking any part in the work of the commission.

Interest in the situation has spread to America, where Colonel Herbert Julian, who originally hailed from Ethiopia, and who is now known in the States as the "world's best-known Negro aviator," has declared his intention of securing two fast fighting planes which he wants to ship to Aden, whence he could fly to Addis Ababa. He says that Italy is making a terrible mistake in her estimate of the military worth of Ethiopia, and that the only disparity between the two countries is in the air. The news messages read as though that disparity might be materially reduced by the two biplanes mentioned.

Mr. Grenfell asked in the House of Commons whether copies of the letters signed by Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. M. Clifford, R.E., of the British Somaliland-Ethiopian Boundary Commission, appear-

ing as annexes in the memorandum submitted by the Ethiopian Government to the League of Nations in January were communicated to the Government, and if so, whether the Government would publish its correspondence with Colonel Clifford. Sir John Simon did not consider it in the public interest to publish the reports submitted by Colonel Clifford.

The Swiss *Baeter Nachrichten* says:—

"The training of the army of the Negus is entrusted to a Belgian military commission, consisting of 20 instructors, right royally paid. In April, 1935, a second group of Belgian officers arrived in Addis Ababa to undertake the same duties for a large body of police. Finally last January, a commission consisting of five Swedish instructors from the Military Academy in Stockholm established itself in the Abyssinian capital to give technical and strategical training to future Native officers. The Emperor's military adviser is the Swedish General Virjin, who supervises also the organisation of the Air Force. The arms (modern materials of war) are supplied by Japan."

Colonel R. P. Cobbold-Saule, who served in the operations against the Mad Mullah about 30 years ago, says in the course of a letter to *The Times*:—

"Then there was no question of any Power, other than Ethiopia, being in any way concerned with the wells at Walwal; Ethiopian troops made constant excursions as far east as the wells at Wardair, and were for ever engaged in skirmishes with the nomadic Somalis, but the Italians were several hundred miles to the east, and their sphere was then confined to a narrow strip of territory along the sea. Unless, therefore, they have pushed out their claims westward to a great extent there is no question but that the Ethiopians have had the disputed zone in more or less continuous occupation for the past 30 years and more."

Ownership of the Disputed Wells.

Colonel R. E. Drake-Brockman suggests that if the wells at Walwal, Wardair, and Gerlogubi belong to any tribe more than another, it is to the Ogaden Somalis. He continues:—

"Until the downfall of the Mad Mullah they were in the possession of his followers or those who professed to sympathise with him. Every dispute in the Somali country has centred round one or other of their watering places, which if near the border should be and usually are at the disposal of all the adjacent tribes, who have used them for centuries to whatever Power they may owe allegiance. The country in this region is valueless to anyone except the Somalis, and surely it is not a difficult matter for two great neighbouring Powers to come to some amicable arrangement."

Captain John Yardley, D.S.O., whom many of our readers in Kenya will remember as having served with the K.A.R. on the Northern Frontier, says in the course of an article in the *Saturday Review*:—

"Ethiopia is so vast and so nearly self-supporting that it might take the best part of a generation to conquer it. The cost of such fantastic operations would be so colossal that the idea can be dismissed. Such conquest formed part of a bygone dream."

"The simplest way to deal with the present tangle is to leave the knots in the skein and pull the whole straight. In other words, for Italy to settle her frontiers in Eritrea and Somaliland by advancing them to a point where they can guarantee the security of the hinterland they desire to colonise."

"Prolonged warfare, mainly of a guerrilla nature against Ras Tafari's soldiers is not going to be either contemplated or undertaken. They are dogged and determined men; with reckless braves."

"Ras Tafari's real trouble is that he owns a property far too large for him to manage. Before his accession to the throne he had ample chances of learning wherein lay the weaknesses in the administration. As Ruler he could not have been blind to the bribery and corruption in the land, the shortcomings of his predatory henchmen, or the stagnation prevailing where progress would have been the order of the day."

"To-day even his best friends and well-wishers would be hard put to it to point to any large tangible improvement in the administration of his realm. The prudent advice they could give him is to part with the outlying portions of his property to owners, or tenants, capable of maintaining adequate and competent gatekeepers."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Towards Closer Union.

How Uganda Might be Met.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—There is no reason why it should be impossible to reconcile Uganda's very natural desire to retain her surplus balances with the ideal of Closer Union. Those funds could easily be set apart for her own special purposes.

Moreover, if further investigation should show that there is any real demand in that Protectorate for "federation," as distinct from a closer form of co-operation, then there might be complete union at the Centre and devolution in the provinces, with federal subjects reserved. (I use the word "provinces" to cover the present Crown Colony of Kenya, the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika, and the Protectorates of Uganda and the coastal strip of Kenya.)

Kenya, of course, must keep her White Highlands, and all three provinces would need a measure of self-government and spending control over their own domestic budgets for such objects as agriculture, education, and public works. Such subjects as defence, posts, railways, Customs, and Native affairs would all be reserved to the Central Government, for the Imperial authorities could obviously not relinquish control of these matters.

Thus, there would be union at the Centre and federation in the provinces. There are hosts of precedents—from the U.S.A., the Federated Malay States, Australia, and the Union of South Africa.

Arusha, Yours faithfully,
Tanganyika Territory. "Unionist."

Trying to Find a Billet.

Old-timers Who Want Jobs in Africa.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—You know that during the past two years I have been doing my best to obtain employment in Africa, and that I have left no stone unturned to get back. Would you permit reference in your paper to my case?—not for personal reasons, but because it is similar to that of a number of other men.

I am a skilled engineer fitter, with experience in the erection of plant and machinery, and a motor engineer. I have been trying hard for two years for my return to this country to obtain employment either in England or abroad; all my efforts have been unsuccessful, and I am given to understand from official sources that I have no hopes in England on account of my having been employed for twelve years in Africa. Apparently the sight of a reference showing service in Africa is quite sufficient for an application to be immediately turned down, the assumption being that the applicant must be full of fever! There is thus no hope of a job in England, and only the young man of about 25 is taken on for jobs overseas.

The point I wish to bring to your notice is that there are undoubtedly many jobs that could be offered to old-timers like myself in Africa—jobs such as road work, camp officers, planters, foremen, in transport, mining, clearings for aerial landing, section men on railways, pump station bosses, etc.—jobs that would not perhaps stand high wages but could employ some of us at a moderate wage. All of us old-timers have the necessary experience of control of Native labour and know

some African language, and many, like myself, are now immune to malaria and know how to look after ourselves. Most of us have worn out our Wanderlust and can settle down on a job. There must be firms that could use us at a price that would suit them and us.

Yours faithfully,

MOORE

Radio-Telephony's Promises.

East Africa Will Be Affected.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Your leading article on the benefits which radio-telephony promise to confer upon East Africa is the first mention which I have seen in the Press anywhere which so clearly specifies the administrative, political, commercial, and mining uses which this latest marvel of science makes possible.

As it becomes less expensive, and therefore more readily serviceable, it will greatly expedite the transaction of important business in which a number of individuals on both sides are necessarily concerned. Your picture of debates which, by the employment of amplifiers added to radio-telephonic transmission, could be held partly in Africa and partly in London, and yet thrash out a problem to its proper conclusion as easily as if all the participants were sitting round the same table, is one which deserves to register itself upon the minds of East Africans generally.

There has unfortunately been a good deal of jealousy in the past—and some of it persists to-day—as to the function and desirability of committees in London representing East African views on various matters. You wrote, and I agree with you, that such liaison committees were at one time essentials in order that the East African point of view might be kept before the Government and the Home public. On the whole, the territories have been well served by such bodies in London, quite as well served as by similar bodies in the territories themselves.

But their usefulness must decrease with the multiplication and acceleration of air mail and radio-telephonic services, which intensify the personal factor, and therefore make less necessary the employment of intermediaries.

Yours faithfully,

Madeira,

HOBBS GORDON.

The Death of Trader Dick.

Official Findings at the Inquiry.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Thrilling as an instance of European courage in the face of savage odds as is Major Robert Sparrow's account of the death of "Trader Dick" in your issue of Feb. 22, it would seem hardly to accord with the facts of the incident as they emerged at the official inquiry which was held at the time by Mr. Ainsworth and Sir Fredrick (then Mr.) Jackson.

An account of the Masai attack on the safari is contained in *C. 488, Africa, Nov. 7, 1927*, and reads as follows:

In November, 1927, a white Swahili caravan was massacred on the Kilombero River by a party of Narasha Masai. The inquiry held into this deplorable occurrence established the fact that the Swahili were the aggressors, one of them having carried off first a girl and then a cow from the Masai. The Masai, who were not armed, but in vain, the younger warriors were dreadfully excited, and on the letting of next day by a Masai of a gun in the Masai kraal, they rushed to the attack, following it to base

attack, and before they could be restrained had broken in and cut to pieces the entire caravan, whose cattle they carried off as loot.

The Englishman, Andrew Dick, who happened to be in the caravan, lost his life in an attempt to recapture, with his armed Swahili force, the stolen cattle from the Masai; and the latter, fearing the vengeance of the Europeans, applied for peace to Mr. Portage, an Ugandan official who was passing at the time through their country. They explained that they had only been acting on the defensive, that too of their warriors had fallen in the fight with Mr. Dick, and that they hoped that this loss, together with a fine which they offered to pay, would be accepted as a sufficient expiation. Mr. Portage concluded an agreement with them upon this basis, which J. (Sir Arthur) Harding approved as both just and politic.

There seems no question that Trader Dick, on the Masai's own admission, put up a marvellous fight, but it is incorrect to assert that he was attacked "without warning," or, indeed, that he was attacked at all, for it was he who was the attacker in his attempt to recapture the Swahili cattle.

It may be remarked, also, that Trader Dick is the only white man who has lost his life in a conflict with the Masai, though then, and since, they have suffered sufficient provocation.

Medstead, Yours faithfully,
Hampshire. W. M. HICHENS.

What is a Settler?

Revival of "Colonist" Proposed.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Mr. A. McDonald, suggests in his letter that permanency should be the deciding factor in assessing whether or not a European resident in East Africa can fairly be described as a "settler."

Though there is certainly a great deal to be said for his contention, I think it will be agreed that the term has come to denote someone settled upon the land.

Unless all the experts are wrong, it seems that within the next year or two gold mining will have advanced so far that it will be generally recognised as having brought to East Africa a new class of at least fairly permanent residents, namely those engaged in mining and in other ways dependent upon the mining industry.

Will they be "settlers"?

Is not the whole difficulty the result of the fact that the term "colonist," beloved by our fathers has, unhappily fallen into disrepute? If it could be revived, the difficulty would disappear. Then we should talk of the Kenya "colonist," whether he were a coffee planter, maize grower, dairy farmer, a prospector, or a mine manager.

When what are now the Dominions were smattering under a sense of varied grievances the word "colonist" not unaturally suffered obliquity, and in those portions of the King's Realm there can be no thought of its reintroduction. Nor is it necessary, to-day everyone thinks and speaks of Canadians, Australians or South Africans.

But people do not think and speak generally in the same way of Nyasalanders, Tanganyikans, or even Kenyans, though, from the much greater measure of white settlement there, Kenyans is not now uncommon in that Colony. The drawback is that the nomenclature would regard as a "Kenyan" any resident of the country, whether white, brown, or black, whereas what we seek is a term to describe only the European who has decided to reside permanently in the Colony.

Can any of your readers make a better practical suggestion than that of revival of the word "colonist"? Yours faithfully,
Manchester. JOHN DE HONNE.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

The Best Informed Paper.

"East Africa" continues to maintain its reputation as the best informed paper on East Africa. It gets better and better, and is avidly read by all and sundry. — From an official in Tanganyika Territory.

Why Not Consolidated Pay?

Why is it considered impossible in Government service to put pay and emoluments on to a consolidated basis? We might then in times of stress be able to get rid of the redundant Civil servants, and not rather be saddled with an unearned pension bill or alternately find that in sacking a junior man you are doing him out of pension that he has really earned. — From a leading public official in East Africa.

What is East Africa?

The Board of Trade announces the following percentages of trade with an area described as "East Africa": Imports into U.K. from E.A. 0.25% in 1934 (1933, 0.62%); Exports to E.A. 0.62% (1933, 1.07%) which last represented 3s. 6d. per head (3s. 2d.) of the population of East Africa. I would like to know if you can tell me what exactly the Board of Trade means by "East Africa." — From a leading reader who signs himself "Puzzled."

Thirteen of a Suit.

Although you do not run a bridge-column many of your readers who are addicts to the game may be interested in an example from Nkana of that rare occurrence, the deal of a hand of 13 cards of a suit. When playing here the other day Mrs. H. C. Nutter was dealt 13 hearts. She bid a grand slam and got it. I believe it has happened on similar occasions, but the holder has been taken out by a partner into a trump suit with disastrous results. — From a Cypriote correspondent.

Sir Malcolm Hailey.

Dagens of columns of news and discussion concerning the African survey which has been entrusted to Sir Malcolm Hailey have appeared in East African news papers. Yet one Kenya publication has announced that he recently visited the Colony for the specific purpose of sampling its trout fishing amenities, while another has asserted that he was an emissary of the Imperial Government charged to advise on the practicability of the immediate establishment of a union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika under a High Commissioner. Thus are big things made bigger or smaller. — From an East African public man.

Paget, M.P.

"Why must Paget, M.P. burst into Swahili whenever he returns to regard his constituents with his impressions of East Africa? Mr. Lennox Boyd, one of the members of the recent Parliamentary delegation, tells his Bedfordshire public that while he was in Uganda the Natives cried at him: 'Mzee! Mzee! Nyana.' Of course, they did nothing of the sort if they spoke Swahili; they referred to him as 'Bwana bwa!'. He also alleges that a well-dressed man is called 'malidi dadi'; he means 'malidi' or 'maridi'. If these globe-trotters cannot note correctly Swahili utterances, why cannot they be satisfied with English translations? — From an East African author.

Optimism in the Sudan.

A new spirit of optimism is noticeable throughout the Sudan. The country emerged from 1933 with an increased turnover of trade of more than £E1,500,000, and also a small but substantial budgetary surplus. The 1933 budget is likely to be balanced without difficulty, despite the restoration of a large part of the tax made in official and also, there has been issued a revised grading scheme of salaries for Sudanese and non-Sudanese future tenants, which has been drawn up to accord more closely with modern economic standards and wage levels. A reorganisation of provincial boundaries has reduced the number of provincial centres to three. — From a correspondent in the Sudan.

A Police Story.

A European who had been charged with theft and released on bail wished to lodge a complaint against the police inspector for interrogating his boys. He said: "The boys have given me away, and I want to put my house down for disobeying my orders by telling the police what I told him next to." He was quite indignant when told that his complaint could not be taken seriously. He was consoled of theft. — From the Kenya Police Review.

East Africa in the House.

Minister and Governor's Conference.

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER informed Mr. Banfield that the Kenya Budget for the current year was estimated to balance on the basis of existing taxation, and that there was no present intention of changing that basis.

Mr. Donner asked whether the Secretary of State could reconsider the future of the East African Governor's Conference with a view to increasing Executive Authority. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that experience hitherto confirmed his belief that it would be neither advisable nor practicable to give it executive authority.

In view of the budgetary position of Tanganyika and Kenya, Mr. Donner asked whether the Colonial Secretary would consider whether steps could be taken to pool resources and revenue generally, especially railway and Customs revenue, in so far as that was possible under the League Covenant and the Mandate for Tanganyika.

The Minister replied that any practicable proposal for the administration of the three East African territories to better economic advantage was certain of sympathetic consideration both by the Governors and by himself. He saw no prospect, however, of deriving any such advantage from the pooling of financial resources on the lines suggested, even if such a step could be shown to be practicable.

Mr. Donner asked whether, in view of the more favourable attitude in East Africa towards closer co-operation between the territories, the Secretary of State would consider whether any further steps could be taken at a reasonably early date towards closer economic, political and constitutional co-ordination.

Sir Philip replied that the problem was how to secure the maximum of co-operation while preserving the political integrity of the three territories as recommended by the Joint Select Committee. This problem was constantly under review, and the recent amalgamation of the postal services and the creation of a Transport Advisory Board afforded instances of what could be and is being done. He added, in reply to a question from Captain Peter McDonald, that he thought it true to say that no departure in economic or transport policy in which more than one territory was concerned would be initiated without consultation between the territories.

Speculation in Tin.

Asked by Mr. D. Grenfell whether he proposed to take any action to protect the public against speculative pool operations in tin, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that H.M. Government did not consider any action necessary. The price of tin had remained remarkably stable for many months, with the result that speculation had been greatly diminished. When Mr. Grenfell asked if the Minister was aware of the very grave injury which the high price of tin did to the tinplate industry in South Wales, Sir Philip replied: "Not in the least. I have always understood that the consumers of tin, that the essential thing for them is a stable price, and I have heard no objection from consumers that the price is unreasonable."

Mr. Wilmut: "Is it not a fact that this tin scheme operates gravely to the disadvantage of British Empire producers of tin, and entirely to the advantage of high cost producers in foreign countries?"

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister: "No statement could be farther from the truth. The Labour Government followed an absolutely sound policy in this matter, and decided that before initiating the scheme they must be satisfied that it had the support of the great majority of producers, and that it was in the interests of the producers of tin within the British Empire." Replying to Mr. Grenfell, Sir Philip said he had received no representations against the attempts to create a monopoly in tin. The area of production was so wide that it was almost inconceivable that it should come under a single control.

Native Occupation Rights.

Major Milner asked the Colonial Secretary for an assurance that no action had been or would be taken against any unauthorised by Order in Council to evict or molest African village communities in Kenya at present enjoying rights of occupation and cultivation in the European Highlands under the sanction of statutory law contained in the Crown Lands Ordinances of 1902 and

The Minister replied that Major Milner would see from the Carter Commission's Report that they consider that the interests of the Natives themselves who had rights under these Ordinances (between 200 and 300, including women and children) would best be served by the payment through the Local Native Authorities of cash compensation for disturbance, and their establishment in land within the Reserves, to which substantial additions were to be made. No Native who had a statutory right could be compelled to move without statutory authority, but it would be open to the Kenya Government to proceed by way of a mode of amalgamation and in view of a fact that the Commission considered that a just and permanent settlement of these questions of private rights was of paramount importance to the future peace and prosperity of the tribe, he was sure it would not be suggested that the Kenya Government should be excluded from these arrangements.

Major Milner asked the House to understand that the right hon. gentleman will not give the assurance asked for.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister: "I think I have given a very fair statement of the case. I have said that a legal right obviously cannot be interfered with, except by a legal enactment, but if a mutually satisfactory agreement is arranged, it can, and I think obviously should, be arranged into effect."

Mr. Pelling: "Do I understand that unless the Natives concerned agree to be shifted, they cannot be shifted?"

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister: "They certainly cannot be shifted unless there is a statutory enactment for the purpose, but all the whole of the Report of the Commission is to be read, to see how very strongly the Commission think that it is in the interests of these Natives themselves that they should be compensated and settled among their own people."

The Locust Conference.

Asked by Sir Arnold Wilson for details of the progress with a view to the International Locust Conference, the Minister said that the Conference was one of research workers, and he had no reason to suppose that the other Governments represented were not, like H.M. Government, taking action to implement the research programme drawn up. He was satisfied that the Governments who have accepted the conditions which enforced disability on doing work in the field are dealing effectively with the locust menace, particularly as regards the protection of cultivations. The Inter-State Locust Conference held in Pretoria last August recorded that the States and territories concerned were dealing with the locust menace with appreciable success, and that as regards the protection of crops the efforts made had been generally successful.

Replying to Mr. Hall-Caine and Captain Peter McDonald, who asked for information concerning the action to be taken on the recommendation contained in the Report on Locusts in the Colonial Service, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that he had not yet received the definite views of any Colonial Government, and was not therefore in a position to make an announcement. Moreover, in view of the variety and importance of the issues involved, he did not anticipate being able to do so for some considerable time.

Mr. George Hall asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether, in view of the fact that under the constitution of Southern Rhodesia he may withdraw his consent to any legislation which enforced disability or discrimination on the ground of race, he could give any information concerning the Southern Rhodesia Industrial Conciliation Act, whether the Act was still in operation, or whether, on the ground that Natives are excluded from the scope of the Act, any advice had been tendered to His Majesty as to the exercise of His Majesty's power of disallowance.

Mr. J. H. Thomas replied that the Act in question contained a provision that it should not come into operation unless and until the Governor had declared by proclamation in the Gazette that it was His Majesty's pleasure not to disallow the Act. After careful consideration of the terms of the Act he (Mr. Thomas) had informed the Governor in June last that His Majesty would not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance. A proclamation bringing the Act into operation as from July 20, 1934.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister told Mr. Sutcliffe that he was aware of the decline in the exports of K. cotton goods to the Colonial Empire during the last few years, but he believed that the quota systems introduced last year in a number of territories had been effective in reversing the process.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister told Dr. G. Deane that he had received no reports indicating a state of famine in any part of East Africa.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"Remember we are here for the people's sake, not for our own vindication."—*The late Dr. Donald Fraser.*

"Magadi must be one of the hottest places in Africa."—*From a correspondent writing in "Country Life."*

"There is no doubt that within the last two years our hotels have improved beyond recognition."—*A correspondent of the "Uganda Herald."*

"Steamers proceeding to the Murchison Falls are not allowed to whistle, in order not to disturb the crocodiles."—*Mr. Gerald Schluter, speaking in London.*

"The qualification for full tribesmanship in bygone days was predominantly based on practical achievement."—*Mr. Griffith Quick, in "Arts and Crafts in the Training of Bemba Youth."*

"If English explorers had turned back at the sight of apparent impossibilities, the British Empire would not be half its present size."—*From Mr. C. S. Forester's "The African Queen."*

"My late Governor-General, Sir John Maffey, used to tell us that the best work we did was the work we did not do."—*Mr. R. E. H. Baily, writing on the Sudan in "The Listener."*

"The unit of lineal measure in Ethiopia is the length of the forearm and hand. That this is in practice standardised for 10½ inches shows their length of limb."—*A writer in the "Daily Telegraph."*

"I do not believe the Home Government is out to kill white settlement. No British Government, whether Conservative or Socialist, has in recent years been deliberately unjust to any race it governs."—*Mr. R. A. Clay, writing to the Nairobi Standard.*

"Missionary life is apt by its very conditions to be restricted in outlook; we all tend to talk shop and become immersed in our job, which is, in fact, fascinating, and it is exceedingly good for us to be jogged out of the ruts."—*Mr. W. P. Young, in "The Modern Missionary."*

"It would be well if Southern Rhodesia could be represented at East African Governors' Conferences, if only with a watching brief, to ensure that decisions which are bound to affect this country are not reached without the full knowledge of our Government."—*From "The Countryside," Salisbury.*

"In A.D. 200 some barbarian chiefs from what is now England were brought to Rome to be tried for murder, but were acquitted because their deed was admitted to be due to witchcraft beliefs."—*The Rev. Professor P. Chadwick, S.J. of Rome, quoted in the official report of the Anthropological Congress.*

"The Native's progress, in whatever sphere you like to regard it, is dependent on contact with European civilisation. The continuation of a European civilisation in this country is dependent on an adaptationist policy being followed. If the present absence of rationalisation of black and white interests continues, the whites will inevitably be driven out, and when that happens the Bantu will, just as inevitably, go back. Thus the sane view is that our duty to the Bantu is our duty to ourselves."—*The Hon. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in an article in "The African Observer."*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

241.—The Hon. Richard Sebastian Willoughby Dickinson, D.S.O.



Copyright "East Africa."

Mr. R. S. W. Dickinson, heir to the first Baron Dickinson, first went to Eastern Africa in 1925 as private secretary to the then Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Herbert Stanley, and a year later was appointed an Assistant Chief Secretary to the Government. For years he acted almost continually as Principal Assistant Chief Secretary, and in 1933, for a considerable period as Chief Secretary. As at that time a Governor retired, the Chief Secretary was seriously ill, and the Administration was in the hands of the Chief Justice, unusual responsibilities were thrown upon Mr. Dickinson, who emerged with great credit from a testing experience.

After leaving Eton, he joined the Royal Naval Air Service early in the Great War, and for his services was awarded the D.S.O. and the Croix de Guerre, being also mentioned in both English and French dispatches. Then he was for two years commissioned to the Coldstream Guards. The War over, he spent eighteen months travelling in the Union and in Southern Rhodesia. Later he was for a while an assistant master at Eton College, which he left to go up to Oxford. He joined the Colonial Service in 1922 as an A.D.O. in Nigeria, being seconded for his first tour to be private secretary to Sir Hugh Clifford, the then Governor. He left the Nigerian Service in 1925 on appointment to Northern Rhodesia. He is keen on most games and enjoys small boat sailing.

PERSONALIA.

Dr. and Mrs. Park Noble are on leave from Bukoba.

Sir Geoffrey Archer is now living in Hammamet, in Tunisia.

Mr. H. W. Ross is back in Nyasaland following his leave overseas.

Mr. James Petric, formerly a postmaster in Nyasaland, died last week.

Mr. G. W. Peskett has been promoted a Superintendent of Police in Uganda.

Sir George Schuster has joined the London board of the Bank of New Zealand.

Mr. W. S. Baldock has been appointed Assistant Conservator of Forests in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. W. Knox has assumed the managership of the Lusaka branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

Mr. D. N. Stafford, the well-known Uganda settler, will probably come home on leave in April.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. J. D. Buckland, formerly of the Uganda Medical Department.

Lieutenant B. G. Pullblank, of the Royal Tank Corps, has been transferred to the Somaliland Camel Corps.

Mr. R. A. Snoxall, Inspector of Schools in Uganda, is shortly leaving on a long visit to South Africa.

We regret to hear that the Rev. N. A. L. Miller, chaplain of Mombasa Cathedral, is seriously ill in hospital.

Mr. M. R. R. Vidal has been appointed Acting Provincial Commissioner for the Central Province of Kenya.

Archdeacon Maynard, who will be so well remembered by our readers in Kenya, is at present staying in Eastbourne.

Lady (Delves) Broughton will give a dance on June 12 for Miss Rosamund Broughton and Miss Daphne Howies.

Sir William Lead, the leader of the Tanganyika unofficial M.L.C.'s, and Lady Lead have been visiting Nairobi.

Colonel C. F. Knaggs, Kenya Government Agent in London, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Gee, of Leicester, who are revisiting East Africa, expect to leave Kenya on March 12 for London.

Sir Halford Mackinder, the first European to ascend Mount Kenya, has just celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday.

The Rev. Douglas Gray, of the Methodist Church, is shortly leaving for Northern Rhodesia to open a new missionary centre.

Mr. E. A. J. Botha, the newly created South African Trade representative for East Africa, has been visiting the territories.

Mr. R. J. Little and Miss W. K. de Meillon were the first couple to be married in Ndola Cathedral since it achieved that status.

On his return from leave Mr. H. E. Burdett, Road Engineer in Tanganyika, has been posted to Ifigi in connexion with the Long Ifigi road survey.

Mr. R. V. M. Beckman has retired from the Kenya Police Force after twenty years' service. He had previously served for three years with the B.S.A. Police.

Mr. J. Milligan, who for the past ten years has represented the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in the Central and South African territories, is retiring.

Mr. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Huggins are coming to England for the King's Silver Jubilee celebrations.

Lieutenant Colonel W. T. ("Shx") Shorthose, who will be remembered by many of our readers in Kenya and Tanganyika, is now in Kumasi, Gold Coast Colony.

An expedition led by Signor Nino de Grande is shortly to leave Italy for Central Africa. It is intended to investigate the lives of pygmies and the habits of gorillas.

Sir Robert and Lady Williams will give a dance for their grandchildren, Miss Susan Cuthbertson and Mr. Robert Hutchinson, at Claridge's Hotel, on Thursday, June 20.

Mr. J. St. Maur Ramsden, elder son of Sir John and Lady Ramsden, and Lady Catherine Willoughby, elder daughter of the Earl and Countess of Ancaster, were married in London last week.

Captain E. W. Brooks, Extra Equerry to the Duke of Gloucester, and Mrs. Brook are visiting the Southern Sudan on a big game hunting expedition. Their white hunter is Mr. Alan Black.

Mr. R. Olds is mentioned as a likely candidate for the by-election for the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. George Rogers, the Nkana Mine business manager, is another possibility.

Lady Champion de Crespigny, wife of Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, who spent many years in East Africa in the early part of this century, died in Essex a few days ago at the age of 85.

Dr. A. D. Charters, R.M.O. to the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital, has contributed to the *Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* a paper entitled "A Clinical Study of the Spleen in Blackwater Fever."

An Italian seaman, Commander Carlo Adamoli, flew non-stop from Madagascar to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, one day last week. The distance is 1,000 miles.

Dr. J. T. Bradley, O.B.E., lately Chief Medical Officer of the Seychelles, and now Emeritus Physician to the Seychelles Government Hospital, has been made a Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

Mr. Trevor Hughes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, of Taliesin, Cardiganshire, and Miss Gladys Marina Bowring, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bowring, of Likoni, Mombasa, are to be married.

Mr. J. V. Everard, who was a member of the Pioneer Column which went up to Rhodesia in 1890, and was a member of the Victoria Column under the command of Major Alan Wilson, died in Pretoria recently.

Colonel F. J. H. Pring, M.C., who has been appointed to be Commander of the 166th (South Lancashire and Cheshire) Infantry Brigade, Territorial Army, served in Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa during the Campaign.

Mr. Alex Holm, formerly Director of Agriculture in Kenya, recently addressed the Colonial Services Club in Cambridge on the subject of Colonial administration and the relationship between the administrative and other departmental services.

The Uganda Football Association's officers for 1935 are: President, the Rev. Father Martin; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. H. H. Wood, A. J. Lush, and Om. S. Kulubya; Hon. Secretaries, Mr. A. W. Phillips, and Om. Kintu; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. W. Phillips.

The first meeting of the (Scotch) District Grand Lodge of the Rhodesias to take place in Northern Rhodesia was recently held at the Masonic Temple, Broken Hill. Many Brethren from the Copperbelt attended; W. Bro. John Macfadyean, Sub. D.G.M., was in the chair.

The engagement has been announced between Mr. J. O. T. Phibbs, of the Northern Rhodesia Administrative Service, only son of Mr. W. T. Phibbs and the late Mrs. Phibbs, of Sligo, and Miss Nancy Jean Cullen, younger daughter of the late Mr. B. G. Cullen and Mrs. Cullen, of Sydney.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roy E. Truscott, who has been seriously ill for some weeks, is now making satisfactory progress.

Dr. David S. Oyler, who served as a missionary at Dofleh Hill in the Sudan for 17 years from 1910, has died from angina pectoris at Cutler, Illinois. He translated a part of the Bible into the Shulla dialect.

General Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C., General to the King, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, left England to-day for a tour of inspection in the Near East, including the Sudan. He will reach Khartoum on March 9.

Major-General L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy, C.B., D.S.O., who has retired from the Army after completing four years in command of the 50th (Northumbrian) Division, served in the East African Expedition of 1905-6, winning the D.S.O. during the Nandi trouble. He again served in East Africa in 1908-10.

Messrs. Rowland Ward, Ltd., Piccadilly, have on view a new portrait of the late F. C. Selous, by Miss Olivia Bryden; it is destined for Johannesburg. Miss Bryden, daughter of the veteran naturalist Mr. J. A. Bryden, also painted the portrait of Selous which hangs in the Royal Geographical Society's building.

East Africa published a few weeks ago the value of the estate in England of the late Major J. A. Morrison, which had been given as £3,450 (net personalty, nil). It is now stated that most of his fortune was derived from his life interest in certain funds, and also that his share in an estate in East Africa was not included in the figures quoted.

H.H. The Sultan of Zanzibar has made the following appointments to the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar: *Members of the Third Class*—The Hon. J. P. Jones, Provincial Commissioner; the Hon. Sheikh Seif bin Sulaiman el-Busaidi, member of the Legislative Council. *Members of the Fourth Class*—H. Waterland, Esq.; Brian Wardle, Esq.; and Captain Almas Jaffer.

We regret to learn of the death in Bognor, Regis last week of Mr. A. J. Brackenbury, who retired two years ago after 23 years' service in Nyasaland. He joined the Transvaal Civil Service after the Boer War, in which he served, and in 1907 became private secretary to Lord (then Sir Frederick) Lugard, Governor of Hong Kong. Two years later he became an Assistant Resident in Nyasaland, and was a Provincial Commissioner at the time of his retirement.

We regret to announce the death last week of Canon Harry Kere Bilus, one of the pioneer C.M.S. missionaries in East Africa. He went to Kenya as far back as 1877, and apart from brief furloughs continued there until his retirement in 1923. In 1910 he was appointed Archdeacon of Mombasa, and in 1923 Honorary Canon of Mombasa Cathedral. His chief work was among the freed slaves at the settlement at Fyne Town. He translated the Scriptures into the Mombasa form of Swahili, was a keen gardener, and a great lover of animals.

BOVRIL
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LATEST MINING NEWS.

No. 2 Area, Kavirondo.**May Prove Very Important.**

THE REEF now said to be between 200 and 300 Europeans prospecting in No. 2 Area of the Kavirondo Province of Kenya, where some extremely good strikes have been made. Indeed, we know people who believe that No. 2 Area will prove to be one of the most important gold areas in East Africa. The great need at present is to test the reefs to depth in order to discover whether they persist. If they do, on anything approaching surface indications, then the district will have an enormous contribution to make to Kenya's gold output. It is a much less easily worked field than Kakamega, being mainly covered by very heavy thorn-bush, and being far less favourable to the health standpoint.

Company Progress Reports.**Good News from Kenya and Tanganyika.**

Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd.—On the Tintak Reef trench samples show an average assay value of 8.3 dwts. gold per ton over an average width of 12 inches for an exposed strike length of 420 ft. of continuous outcrop. This has been confirmed by positive results from a drill hole. A new find of two reefs has been discovered in Kavirondo Area No. 1.

By far the most important feature of the latest report is the reference to important discoveries on the Sanza Concession in the Mwanza Province of Tanganyika, where an aggregate strike length of about ten miles of surface outcrops with widths up to 40 ft. has been discovered, of which more than two miles has been opened by trenching and underground workings. Detailed surface sampling of this two miles indicates for an average width of 120 inches a value of 64 dwts. gold per ton. This would yield 750,000 long tons of ore for each 100 ft. of depth over that strike length. Underground work, of which 706 ft. have been driven, fully confirms the above surface results.

Kimingini Gold Mining Company, Ltd.—The Kimingini Mine is expected to be in the producing stage by July. Underground development and sampling have gone far beyond earlier assumptions as to the values and widths of the reef in depth, whilst recent work has shown important additional features, among which is a highly mineralised zone which has been passed through in No. 1 shaft at 250 ft., showing 37 dwts. over the width of the shaft, i.e., 86 in.

Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd.—The new main shaft has been sunk to 113 ft., and timbered for 45 ft. Horst Reef. The west drive has been advanced from 64 ft. to 166 ft. in length, averaging 4 ft. in width. Exhaustive has been advanced to 206 ft. in reef averaging 2 ft. 2 in. width. Development on other reefs suspended during the sinking of the new main shaft. Mill from the outcrop of the Horst Reef 28 tons have been crushed, yielding 45 oz. of gold. From the development work on the west drive of the Horst Reef 24 tons have been crushed, yielding 20 oz. of gold, the effluents from which are estimated to contain about 1 oz. of gold per ton.

Rakanusi Prospecting and Development.—Work carried out since the end of October on the Government Reef, No. 2 Area, Kavirondo, 25 trenches have been opened, which have located the outcrop of the reef over a distance of nearly two miles. Two prospecting shafts, 226 ft. apart, are being sunk on the reef. The eastern shaft is down 25 ft., with values averaging 18 dwts. over 5 ft., and the western shaft is down 35 ft., with values averaging 18 dwts. over 6 ft. Two parallel reefs have been located: a south reef 350 ft. from the main reef, on which trenching indicates values of 13 dwts. over 5 ft., and a north reef, 400 ft. from the main reef, not yet sampled.

Tanganyika Central Gold.—The manager reports that in the east wing of No. 2 level main shaft a good band of quartz has been encountered at a depth of 40 ft. below fourth level, and continues to show good values. Latest samplings are: At 20 ft., 264 dwts. over 27 in.; at 28 ft.,

207 dwts. over 63 in.; at 80 ft., 256 dwts. over 80 in.; at 85 ft., 827 dwts. over 72 in.; at 90 ft., 678 dwts. over 27 in. Development work on other shafts is stated to be satisfactory.

Kagera (Ganda) Tinfields, Ltd.—Output for January 24 tons.

Globe and Phoenix.—January. Tons, treated, 6,000. Yield, 4,645 oz. Profit, £8,076. Development, 6th level sunk 30 ft., averaging 0 dwts. 8th level sunk 74 ft., averaging 0 dwts. 11th level sunk 28 ft., averaging 23 dwts. 32nd level sunk 30 ft., averaging trace. 35th level driven 78 ft., averaging trace. 35th level sunk 90 ft., averaging trace.

Loamira Concessions.—Last month it was announced that 25 lines of trenching had delimited gold-bearing quartz veins 250 ft. long with an average width of about 5 in. A telegram has now been received stating that trenches have now exposed quartz veins for a length of 350 ft. and containing 700 ft. yards from 2 in. to 8 in. in width and all places contains coarse gold. One trench has just exposed parallel quartz stringers containing visible gold about 150 ft. in hanging wall.

Luiri Gold Areas, Ltd.—Borehole No. 4. No indication of any pay ore. Borehole No. 5: Depth 166 ft. 3 in. from 122 ft. 9 in. to 124 ft. 6 in., core (recovered), 05% assay, 64 dwts. gold per ton; from 124 ft. 6 in. to 132 ft. 2 in., the average value was 116 dwts.; from 132 ft. 2 in. to 138 ft. 3 in., it was 5 grains; and from 138 ft. 3 in. to 143 ft. 5 in., it was 352 dwts. Thus the average value from 122 ft. 9 in. to 143 ft. 5 in. over an estimated true width of 20 ft. is 48 dwts. gold per ton.

Refined at Nkana.

The first shipment of wire bars from the electrolytic copper refinery at the Nkana Mine, Northern Rhodesia, was expected to be made in February.

N. Rhodesian Mining Royalties.

Mining royalties in Northern Rhodesia during 1934 amounted to £100,200. This fell to the British South Africa Company, not to the Government.

Zinc Corporation and East Africa.

The Zinc Corporation, Ltd., has transferred its interest in the Tanamui Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., to an associated company on terms which fully protect the Corporation.

Kenya's January Output.

Kenya's gold output during January was 1,172 oz., of which North Kavirondo produced 326 oz. of reef and 325 oz. of alluvial; Central Kavirondo 47 oz. 6f reef and 65 oz. of alluvial; and South Kavirondo, 254 oz. of reef gold.

Rosterman Allotments.

Letters of allotment in connection with the issue of 55 shares in Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., were posted on Thursday, 1935. Applications up to 1,200 shares received allotment in full, but applicants for shares in excess of that number received only a part of the amount for which they have applied. The shares now stand at about 6d. premium.

The Future of Gold.

ADDRESSING the Empire Press Conference in Johannesburg on Monday, Mr. John Martin declared that gold would continue to play a pre-eminent part in the monetary affairs of the world, even if more countries, or all, left the gold standard at the old parity.

So long as most of the world put more confidence in the permanent value of gold than in the permanent value of non-metallic currencies, there would be an insistent demand for gold. Whenever confidence waned in political stability or business prospects, there would be a tendency to hold gold, which had long proved the safest store of value in an emergency. Even if there were no restoration of the international gold standard, he believed gold would play a function in the future of monetary arrangements, for ordinary working trade would always prefer a price in gold, and so that gold remained in settling international payments that could not otherwise be made. There was no need to fear that, with the passing of the old international gold standard, gold would sink to the level of a base metal.

Duties of Small Workers.

Mr. Huggins's Straight Speaking.

"If you small workers wish to be encouraged, you must consider your duties to the State by working your mines efficiently and developing them to the greatest possible extent. You can do that only by trying to earn money out of your mines rather than by going option-seeking," said Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, addressing the Salisbury Smallworkers' Association. He continued:

"The output for 1934 would have been better had it not been for the spate of option-dealing in the last half of the year, and the consequent stoppage of development. If any of you have the opportunity of optioning your mine, it is your duty to the State to provide for the continuous working of the property instead of having the mine field tip during negotiations. This is a very serious factor in the mining industry today."

The Prime Minister suggested that the group system was worth considering, it was as capable of application to small mines as to big ones. A group of small mines could use the plant of one for certain operations and could adopt a hold development programme.

The small workers of this country, he concluded, are not a collection of gold-seeking adventurers. With organisation, they are capable of playing a great part in the development of the mineral resources of the country.

Nkana's New Record.

Nkana is the first Northern Rhodesia town to reach a white population of 2,000 souls. As recently as 1921 the white population of the whole of Northern Rhodesia was only 3,634.

"Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow" should do much towards making the general public more conscious of the great potentialities which exist in the territories of East Africa. This book comes at a very opportune time.—*The Mining Journal*.

R.A.F. Flight.

The annual Royal Air Force flight from Cairo to the Cape will begin from Helioopolis on April 30. Only brief flights will be made on the southward journey, the machines being due to arrive in Broken Hill on May 7 and Salisbury and Bulawayo on May 10. After a stay in South Africa the flight will arrive back in Salisbury on June 1 and Broken Hill on June 5, leaving the township for Mbeya on June 7.

Mining Personalia.

Mr. T. H. Baillon is at present on a professional visit to the Matigiri district of Tanganyika.

Mr. Frank de Gahl, managing director of WAKS, Ltd., is due to leave London by Sunday morning's aeroplane for Kenya.

Mr. T. J. O'Shea, Chairman of the Eldoret Mining Syndicate, has resigned from the Eldoret Municipal Board owing to pressure of work.

Earl Grey, a director of Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd., will visit the company's various holdings in Kenya and Tanganyika during his present visit to Africa.

Mr. Michael Haskel, managing director of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., has taken a sea cruise in order to recuperate from a serious operation which he recently underwent in France.

We regret to hear of the following accident at the Ngora Mine, Northern Rhodesia, of Mr. A. H. Hooper, the well-known mining engineer, who was at one time manager of the Wankie Colliery.

Mr. R. Murray-Hughes, who was to have left for Kenya by last Sunday's aeroplane, had to postpone his departure at the last moment owing to the illness of his wife and stepson, both of whom were to undergo operations this week. He will leave next Sunday.

Mr. A. A. Birch, A.R.C.S., D.L.C., Ph.D., F.G.S., P.A.S.I., who has been appointed chief geologist of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., has high professional attainments to his credit, including the Clement Le Neve Foster prize, Beit Scientific Research Fellowship, and the Commonwealth Fellowship. The last was a tenable at the University of California, where a great deal of his work dealt with the investigation of gold deposits associated with the eastern extension of the famed Mother Lode. After working in Canada, under the Tyrrell Fund of the Geological Society of London, Mr. Birch spent a year on the Gold Coast during 1914.

Share Prices.

Latest share prices will be found on page 547.

N. Rhodesian Gold Prospecting.

Considerable activity in gold prospecting is reported from Northern Rhodesia, and there seems to be promise of something appreciable materialising.

Mining Sports.

The visiting Stellenbosch team defeated Kakamega at Rugby by no less than 67 points to nil.

A championship meeting of the Northern Rhodesia Athletic Association will be held at the Roan Mine in May. Such a meeting was held last year for the first time.

A-Familiar Landmark.

Familiar to many hundreds of miners during the last quarter of a century, an old landmark has vanished from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, where the well-known assay office known as Heymann's Laboratories have migrated from their premises at Stanley Avenue to new premises in Angwa Street.

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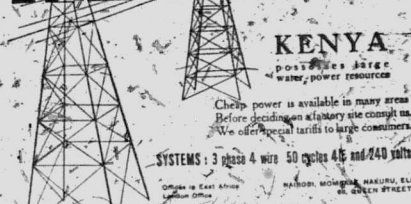
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"Forty-five writers have combined to produce it, and each one of them is an acknowledged authority on his subject. The result is a co-ordinated whole, which gives the clearest possible picture of the countries of East Africa—Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, the two Rhodesias, Zanzibar, Portuguese East Africa, the Sudan, and British Somaliland—from every point of view: history, geography, climatic conditions, economic development, industrial growth, game, fishing, housing and living conditions, scenic beauties and political problems are all dealt with in a thorough and expert manner.

"To those who know East Africa the book serves to crystallise and arrange the mass of incoherent knowledge acquired through the years; to those who do not know it, the book will be a revelation.

"Prime Ministers, Government Ministers, professional officials of Chambers of Commerce, geologists, agricultural, ethnological and other experts have between them produced a unique survey of this important part of the Empire."

"'Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow' is a store of very useful information," declares the *Adenega Herald*.

"It is a very ably edited volume, for which *East Africa* is responsible. Much that has been of inspiration to, and in support of, enterprise in these territories has emanated during the past ten years from the editorial office of *East Africa*. An examination of the list of those collaborating in the presentation of this book should also prove a high recommendation, as all are authorities on the subjects upon which they write.

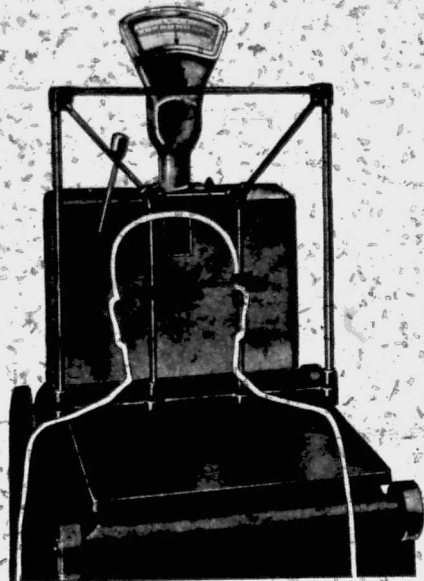
"The wise reader will start at the beginning and read through the whole volume; then, when he has finished, congratulate himself upon his wisdom in choosing a book which has given him such a wide knowledge of East Africa.

"'Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow' should be found in the office of every East African merchant; in all school libraries; and should, certainly, be in the possession of all those who contemplate either visiting or settling in East Africa."

The *Illustrated London News* is likewise extremely appreciative, saying that:—

"It would be difficult to find a work more comprehensive and informative, within the limits of its subject, than 'Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow.' The opening chapter entitled 'The Underlying Issues' is by Mr. S. S. ... and other chapters describe Trade, Opening in Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Mining and Minerals in the same area; and Aviation in East Africa. There is a particularly interesting chapter on anti-tsetse research, while other subjects treated are Broadcasting, the Place of the Film, East African Architecture, Coffee, Tobacco, Sisal, Essential Oil, and Sugar, and neighbouring territories, namely, Sudan, Somaliland, Zanzibar, and Portuguese East Africa, are all fully dealt with. 'Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow' is further illustrated with 64 photographs.

"'Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow' will be sent post free to any address in the world on receipt of 8s. 6d. by the Publishers, 'East Africa,' 91 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1."



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