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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

When Mr. H. G. Bushong, Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, recently addressed the African Circle in London on the report of the East African Legal Commission of which he was Chairman, a member of the staff of *East Africa* was present, but, in accordance with the custom of the Circle, no report was made. We have since received a copy of the address for publication, and can therefore give our readers a condensed account of Mr. Bushong's own version of what his Commission did and meant. For the second time he affirmed that the report and his present views must be judged entirely by the evidence submitted and reported. With respect, as lawyer-say, we demur. The report raised issues of many aspects, and they are all relevant. Those points are so important that there can be no standing in a ceremony. Mr. Bushong and his colleagues raised these questions, and they must be argued out, whether they appeared in evidence before them or not. The prime essential is that justice shall be manifest to the Natives of East Africa. Compared with this requisite, *l'opinion propre* of any individual, be it his, is not matter at all.

The most provocative statement in Mr. Bushong's speech was that Native customs had hardly been taken into account in the Kenyan Courts, and that the British should be more lenient. This was an assertion that demands explanation. Mr. Bushong spoke emphatically, and it is not surprising that Mr. Bushong stuck to his story, though he subsequently added that it did not imply the abrogation of the legal obligation to pay the tax and to reach

customs. The mere layman might wonder how due regard could be paid to something that is to have no place in the scheme of things. The apparent contradiction baffles us, and we call attention to it because the matter is one that simply must be cleared up without any equivocation whatever. Even in mentioning the matter we are in difficulty, not to do so is to give a false report when we have been specifically requested to let our readers know what Mr. Bushong said, to do so is to run the risk of being charged with including a passage which should have been omitted. To safeguard ourselves from such an accusation we informed the speaker a week ago that we felt compelled to note his remarks in this connection. Let erroneous ideas be created, this explanation seems desirable.

The report declared that Kenya must have more judges. Northern Rhodesia, second in the East African group as regards white inhabitants, has a larger area, greater imports and export trade, except for the Indian element, is more or less on a par in population. It has a very well so far as the affairs of justice, and there have been no scandals whatever from the standpoint of the administration of justice. No individual white man and none of the great mining or other companies has, so far as we know, objected to the jurisdiction of the District Officers, who, though ignorant of the language, they may impose heavy fines on the Natives, including homicide. Why then should Kenya, which actually has four judges, and more if it could afford to pretend that we do not know the real number of the answers, but does think they should be found in the House of Commons or elsewhere. They are not self-evident.

ARE MORE JUDGES NECESSARY?

AN ASSERTION THAT DEMANDS EXPLANATION.

It may be readily admitted that Mr. Boshie spoke eloquently to his point. So also did the other two spokesmen on the other side. **WHAT IS JUSTICE?** not time for some impartial judge to have his say? "It is not enough," said the Lord Chief Justice of England, "that you should do justice; you must be manifestly observed to be doing justice." The chief complaint is that in Native eyes we are not so observed to be doing it when the guilty can escape the consequences of their wrong-doing. That is the crux of the whole position. The Chairman of the Commission stated that he had been unable to find any definite examples of miscarriage of justice through technicalities. That is curious: hundreds of unofficials and many officials, could have enlightened him. We refer him to the case quoted in our issue of February 21 (p. 216) from the latest Tanganyika Law Reports, a technicality was then shown to have resulted in stolen money being restored to the thief. True, that latest example was not in evidence before the Commission, but to rule it, and many similar instances, out merely on that score is to beg the whole issue of the effective discharge of British responsibilities in Africa.



The Native Affairs Report of Kenya for 1933 was only just been issued and from the context we gather the strange fact that it was not completed until October 9, 1934. That being so, it might have been held up another few weeks and published together with the record for 1934. Such a course would have neutralised the belatedness of this document, and would, it is to be hoped, have done something to offset the sorry tale told in this edition. The story is a depressing one of drought, famine, financial stringency, stagnation or retrogression, and in some areas of discontent which nothing but the philosophical outlook of the African tempered into a fatalistic resignation. Two things stand out: that the black man has shared with the white all the effects of the depression, of drought and of locusts; and that though we say it with regret, and appreciate some of the causes, the Administration has apparently not always been equal to the task imposed upon it. Leadership is most needed when difficulties are many and constant. The wise commander takes troubles and deprivations for granted, dwells on the few good points he can find, and so inspires his men to forget their circumstances.



There is far less of that spirit than we had expected to find in this Report, which, indeed, tends to excessive, and at times, primitive pessimism. Take such remarks as: "Tax collecting is a wearing and exacting business and occupies more of the Administrative Officer's time than in days of prosperity, so he has less time to devote to the advancement of his district." The scholars who prone to moan about the coming of the "young" unmistakable signs of depression and famine. The population takes little interest in life. The worst year in living memory. Tax collecting could only be started late and carried out with leniency. This, apathetic and discouraged

people. The people, stirred to a state of starvation, are listless and apathetic. These people lack initiative to make a determined effort. Relations between the two tribes were as bad as they could be. An increase of lawlessness. Administrative control has been rendered difficult. The difficulties were unquestionably great: drought, insufficient healthy human death and a still greater mortality of cattle (not altogether a bad thing), famine was rife and unemployment all too prevalent; but since the Chief Native Commissioner, while admitting that "it was inevitable that the Natives should be smitten with other communities, by the economic blizzard," adds the considered view that "they have probably suffered less than others," the balance of the Report seems to err far too much on the wrong side.



There are a few bright spots. Will critics please note that they come largely from the new mining fields. There is a record of the excellent relations between European **BRIGHT SPOTS.** miners and the Natives among whom they labour, of the circulation of much money in a year of poverty, and of the wonderfully small upheaval caused by the industry. Reference is made to the satisfactory development of Native tribunals, to the rapid shedding of objectionable features, and to the successful establishment in certain areas of some mixed tribunals, blended of different tribes—a particularly hopeful sign. Again, there is a striking tale of how the Native distinguishes between what he considers just tribute and what he thinks an unfair imposition. The District Commissioner of Kitui, writing of the reduction of hut and poll tax among his Kamba from 12s. to 8s., says: "It took some time to make the idea of gratitude sink in, but the scenes at the office in December were amazing, many Natives walking in long distances unsheltered by any headman and paying tax with the greatest cheerfulness." His tax receipts increased 11,000 shillings, despite the appalling conditions. There is a lesson here, and a big ray of hope, for this reversion upped in the bid a movement towards passive resistance. Nothing pays better in administration than to grant concessions, when they are justified, before being urged to do so.



Increasing interest is evident in East Africa and throughout the African continent for the discriminating, investing public is awakening to the fact that carefully selected Eastern African shares offer opportunities for capital appreciation and dividend yield not to be obtained from South African, West Indian and West Indian mining companies. There is a definite prospect to get in on the ground floor of the East African stock market. On Tuesday, for instance, the leading financial journal declared that the 100,000 shares of Kenya and East African Cable, the 50,000 shares of East African Cable, the 100,000 shares of East African Consolidated, Watende, and Roster, and the 100,000 shares of East African Mining shares, were all available at a very low price. Mining shares, even though they are subject to temporary fluctuations, will in the long run well two or three years hence.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

**Cost of Living in Kenya.
Careers for Settlers' Children.**

The Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, The question of the cost of living is always cropping up in connexion with would-be settlers in Kenya, and it has occurred to me that a definite estimate of the essential expenditure, both capital and annual, by one who has spent 15 years there might prove useful, especially as I also know South Africa and can add a few notes on the cost of living there, where a small roomed flat costs £84 a year and a single boy £24.

Capital Expenditure in Kenya

25 acres of land within 6 miles of Nairobi	250
Homestead consisting of 6 compounds, built by Native huts under settler's own supervision, with doors and glass windows	120
Fencing of 25 acres of garden, planting and tending orchard and laying out tennis court	250
Electric lighting set	120
Plumbing, bath, stove, boiler, churning	100
Second-hand car	120
4 cows, poultry, and sheds	80
	£1,040

Living Expenses

Wages	Native Cook ... 2 7 0	
	Personal boy ... 1 0 0	
	Dhobi ... 15 0	
	2 garden boys ... 1 0 0	
	Milk ... 1 5 0	
		£4 12 0
Rations	£5 10 0 per month = £60 per ann.	£24
	Total ...	£90

Family Costs

2 sons aged 10 and 12—dress and pocket money	150
1 daughter (aged 15)	20
Education of all three at Government Day Schools	100
Total	£270

Food per week

3 lb. Congo	3 0	6 lb. fish	5 3
1 lb. tea	1 6	Fruit	7 0
4 lb. sugar	1 0	Chickens	2 0
16 lb. flour	3 0	Ice, Jan. & Co.	10 0
9 lb. meat	7 0	Soap and cleaning	7 6
Travel at 20 mph and 100 miles per week	15 0		
Total	£35 0d. per week or £163 16s. per ann.		

Or a total for living expenses of self and children and wages of say £400 a year.

These estimates are, I consider, about 15% too high, and represent a scale of living which even retired members of the Indian Civil Service should find pleasant. It means a free life, with land enough to grow most of the family's own requirements, milk, butter, eggs, poultry, fruit and vegetables. In a suitable district a house-hold could also grow its own coffee. The land would be either freehold or on so long a lease as to be the equivalent for all practical purposes. The Government's schools provide all the facilities needed by children up to 18 years of age.

It is too much to hope that, as East Africa has urged, the colonists who, thanks to the 1931 discovery of the last two or three years, unexpectedly find themselves capitalists, should imitate the great example of Cecil Rhodes, and set aside a small portion of their newly gained wealth to founding a private scholarship fund which would provide higher education for Kenya kids of suitable character and attainment. The founders would have no cause to regret their public spirit, for in a few years the gold

mines will be calling out for qualified medical men, mining engineers, mechanical engineers, geologists, accountants, surveyors and the many other trained men needed by a great industry. Kenya kids will not want Home Leave every three years, they will already know the Native languages, and know how to deal with the Natives. I believe that a self-imposed levy of 1% on all capital flotations, would be a really sound investment of funds which the very gold magnates would never have cause to regret.

Government could scarcely resist the demand that such boys should be given first claim to all employment in the administrative and scientific services. Agriculture, economic botany, and entomology all offer suitable subjects for university education, but law is not a subject on which to encourage Kenya kids to waste their talents. There are already far too many lawyers in the Colony.

Such a scheme as I have suggested would remove the only factor which deters many most desirable settlers from coming to reside in Kenya. Any such scheme, of course, would have to embrace girls as well as boys. We do not desire an attempt to establish in Kenya any college of pretended university standing, for it is necessary to avoid any narrow parochial outlook, and in these days when the airplane has annihilated distance, we may hope that our boys will always be able to profit to the full from their British citizenship and to benefit by the great scholastic institutions.

Yours faithfully,

M. A. BARNES

**Mr. T. A. Barnes's Elephant.
Recollections of Earlier Days.**

The Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, Mr. DENNIS D. PAVELL'S letter intrigues me. In 1905 Mr. T. A. Barnes (I apologise for misspelling his name in my previous letter) had a camp at Kop's on the Lunikilo. It was a semi-permanent camp with a large ground wattle and damb hut that stood for many years. While there I always understood he had the elephant now on view at South Kensington, and pickled the hide in sections. I was in S.E. in England that year, and when I returned he had left the district with the pickled hide, so I was informed, which he sent down to Chinde.

There are some men living who could surely clear up this matter. Mr. J. H. HOLMELEY, who was then in the *honda* at Mpoke, Mr. H. CROUD, who was a sergeant at Mpoke, and Mr. R. N. T. CREED. The present Chief Koga would also know, and his brother Kipumili, or Chief Luchembe, or Chumamboko, formerly Chikwanda, and brother of the elder Chumari.

As for the tusks, it was originally intended to use a pair of tusks from Uganda. The actual history of the hide is rather hard for a pair of my shooting from the "Eurasian" but the price was too high, and they went to the U.S.A.

Yours faithfully,

DENNIS D. PAVELL

Captain J. G. DOLBING, Assistant Keeper in the Department of Zoology at the Natural History Museum, Newington Avenue, London, kindly writes:

The original pair of tusks deposited in the Museum was lost and recovered by the late Mr. T. A. Barnes, now on Manning's southern Kenyan. The original hide and part of the animal are exhibited separately, and are related to that of the mounted Burmese elephant hide, the tusks of this mounted African elephant being modelled in the shape of East African tusks.

of the Sultan had sat in the Kenya Legislature and taken the oath of allegiance to the King.

Sir Robert Hamilton asked the Secretary of State for India whether representations had been made to the Colonial Office with reference to the Zanzibar abolition decrees and its effect upon British Indian students in Zanzibar.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that he had communicated to the Colonial Office a report on recent legislation in Zanzibar, including this decree, and informed that Office that, in accordance with the advice given in Mr. Mignon's report, the Government of India proposed to defer submission of any suggestions regarding the decree until the recommendations of the Commission appointed by the Zanzibar Government to report on the problem of agricultural indebtedness were available.

The House of Commons has already agreed to a Supplementary Colonial Vote not exceeding £15,000 to defray charges during the year ending March 31, 1935.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister explained that part of the amount was for allowances for several officers who had to return through ill health, and for expenditure on eight or nine unexpected inward and outward passages.

When £2,500 was needed for boundary commissions, in the case of the Ethiopian boundary, a German employed by the Ethiopian Government was unfortunately killed in a short time which nobody could have foreseen.

The best help which the British side of that Commission could give involved doing a good deal of the work over again. Delimitation of the Congo frontier had practically finished, and the Ethiopian Commission was to complete its work by April.

An East-African Parallel.

A point of East African interest arose during the debate on the Government of India Bill. Sir Henry Ponsford pointed out that the Bill proposed to federate the Provinces, the Natives of which were subjects of the King, with the Native States, the Natives of which were not British subjects. There was a state of affairs which had probably never existed in any similar attempt to federate in the world. A legislator from a Native state in taking the oath said: "saving the faith and allegiance which I owe to His Majesty the King Emperor of India." There might be some question in the future between a Native ruler and the King Emperor. What was the man going to do?

Sir Edward Craig pointed out that there was a precedent for this anomaly: in the Protectorate which was part of the colony of Kenya, the subjects on the Coast were not subjects of His Majesty the King but of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Nevertheless, Arab members who were subjects

of the Sultan had sat in the Kenya Legislature and taken the oath of allegiance to the King.

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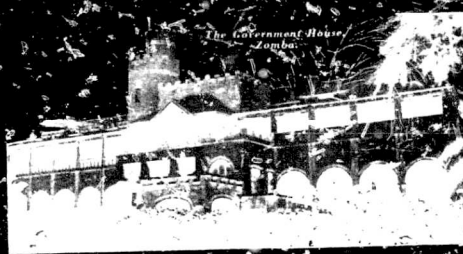
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Mauled by a Lion.

Mr. Gerald Tension, who will be known to many of our readers as the Rhodesian, suffered severe injuries recently when he was attacked by a wounded lion in the Selkiah Desert. He was following the animal, which suddenly sprang on him out of the long grass. Tension's rifle was smashed, and the lion bit his hand, but the hunter managed to hold him down with his companion, Mr. J. Riley, finished him off with a shot. Mrs. Tension was an eye witness of the attack, and she and Mr. Riley had later to administer an anæsthetic and operate on her husband's hand. He is now recovering from his injuries.

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LATEST MINING NEWS.

Gold Areas of East Africa.

New £70,000 Mining Company.

GOLD AREAS OF EAST AFRICA.—ENTERED, will be registered in England this week with a nominal capital of £70,000 in shares of 5s. each to acquire 216 mining claims on the Sclater Ridge, Kakamega, and the benefit of an application for an exclusive prospecting licence over about 75 sq. miles encompassing the claims, the Kenya Government having granted such application subject to compliance with the ordinary survey requirements.

The company has obtained a compact field for its operations in what appears to be an unusually favourable geological position and in close proximity to some of the best-known properties on the Kakamega goldfield, and Mr. J. Norman Wynne, M.Inst.M.M., F.G.S., M.Can.Inst.M.M., the well-known mining engineer, who was sent to Kenya by the vendors to report on the area, regards the scheme as offering an attractive proposition, upon which he has had no hesitation in recommending the company to embark immediately.

Experienced and highly capitalised gold mining companies have been attracted to the Sclater Ridge area, but all but one of them is at a greater distance than this new company from the granite cupola which dominates Kakamega and which is regarded as of such important geological significance by Mr. Murray-Hughes, the Government Geologist, Mr. Norman Wynne, Major J. J. Drought, and other mining authorities.

Favourable Geological Indications.

Their conviction is that fractures radiating like the spokes of a wheel in a more or less north-south direction from the granite boss will be found to traverse the company's property and to carry satisfactory gold values. His examination has led Mr. Norman Wynne to write that there is

decisive proof that beneath the Sclater Ridge is a focus of intensive mineralisation genetically associated with the controlling granite intrusive and physically situated within the zone most favourable for the deposition of gold during the mineralising phase.

The board of the company will consist of Mr. E. S. Joelson, editor of East Africa (Chairman); Sir Theodore G. Chambers, K.B.E., director of the Uganda Company, Limited; Mr. A. F. Procter, C.A.S., director of Mitchell Cotts & Co., Limited, and Major J. J. Drought; M.C. ASSOCIATED MINERS OF P.O. BOX 1, KAKAMEGA, and MAU SUKUMA, KENYA COLONY, who will be resident director and manager in East Africa.

Major Drought and Messrs. Joelson and Procter are the vendors to the company, which is acquiring the claims and the benefit of the application for the E.P.L. for £30,000 in fully paid shares, and £5,000 in cash, the latter sum being considerably less than the vendors have spent upon the claims alone.

The registered offices will be at St. Hilary's Place, London, E.C.3. Mr. R. H. Javeda, A.S.A., A.C.S., being the secretary. The solicitors are Messrs. May & Elder & Kuthbertons, 10, Drapers' Gardens, London, E.C.2, and the auditors Messrs. A. E. Turberville & Co., 30, Essex Street, London, W.C.2.

Of the 420,000 shares, only 100,000 will be issued for issue for cash, namely, 20,000 to the promoters and 80,000 applied for by friends of the directors, and the registration of the company. The balance of the disposal of the shares will be by subscription.

Lusakite: The New Mineral.

Discovery's Address in London.

I do not think there is another area on the world's crust which contains as much copper as the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt. Where about 500 million tons of A. A. copper have already been proved.

So said Mr. A. M. Skerl, B.Sc., A.R.S.M., when lecturing last week before the Natural History Society of the Royal College of Science on "The Natural History of Northern Rhodesia." Mr. Skerl, who has spent four years in geological research in Northern Rhodesia, gave a very interesting summary of the territory as regards its geology, zoology, and botany.

The copper in the belt is in disseminated sulphides, and owing to the intense tropical weathering for millions of years very little work has been exposed to the surface, which accounts for the copper having been for so long undiscovered. This also accounted for the particular methods used in the search.

Very little gold had actually been produced, but it occurred all over the country in quartz pyrite veins. It was almost incredible to people who the veins had dissolved, so that very little remained visible on the surface. This fact was well illustrated by one of the excellent slides that accompanied the talk. Veins without the pyrite, however, have stood up.

Though coal existed in the country it is not economic to work it when just over the border there was such a splendid coal mine as that at Mankwato.

The speaker then described the discovery of a new mineral which has been named lusakite, after Lusaka, the nearest town which was about 100 miles away. This mineral, admirably illustrated by natural-colour photographs and specimens, is the deepest blue mineral known, that being due to 8% of cobalt; it is the only known silicate containing cobalt. So far lusakite has no commercial value, though it may prove of use as a pigment. It must not be confused with the cobalt from Nkana which is being worked so successfully on a commercial scale, over 1,000,000 lb. having been exported last year.

An interesting statement was that during the four years in which Mr. Skerl worked in Northern Rhodesia he did not find a single fossil in any rock older than Karoo.

E.P.L.'s.

Mr. N. C. Yonge has been granted an exclusive prospecting licence for minerals over 740 acres in the Sofik district, Kenya.

Messrs. W. Marchant and J. McAllister have been granted an E.P.L. over the square mile in Area D of the Bugoma district, Uganda.

Mr. J. Karigombo has been granted an extension for a further 18 months of his E.P.L. for 1 sq. mile in the Nigezi district of Uganda.

Mr. H. M. Smith and Mr. W. W. M. Uganda Minerals Exploratory, Ltd., have been granted an E.P.L. over 7 sq. miles in the Akole district of Uganda.

Exclusive prospecting licences in Tanganyika have been abandoned by New Mines, Ltd., in the Dodoma area, and by Mr. H. B. Dunman in the Alibeya district.

Applications by the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., for exclusive prospecting licences over two areas of 2,000 and 60,000 acres respectively in the Trans-Gori area of the South-Western district have been gazetted.

Transport to the Goldfields.

The Government of the British and Uganda Railways and the Commission of Mines in Kenya have visited the mining districts. Problems of road communications and of railway freights were discussed at different meetings, and Sir Godfrey Rhodes agreed to grant 200,000 tons of free transport to the South and Ashanti.

Too Much Option Dealing.

It is reported that the Southern Rhodesia during 1934 would have been better had it not been for the spate of option dealing in the latter half of the year, and the consequent depression of the market. The Hon. G. M.

COMPANY MEETING

British South Africa Co.

Sir Henry Birchough's Review

The annual general meeting of the British South Africa Company was held in London last night, the President of the Company, Sir Henry Birchough, M.P., K.C.M.G., being in the chair.

The Secretary and Chief Accountant, Mr. P. N. Baird, O.B.E., A.C.A., read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman, referred at the outset of his speech to his personal study on the spot of the Company's interests, and his gratitude to the Government and people of Southern Rhodesia for the high compliment paid him in naming the new bridge over the Sabie River, the Birchough Bridge. He was impressed during his visit with the improved economic conditions, and with many reassuring factors for the future. The two Rhodesias had always been fortunate in their Governors, and the present Governors were no exception to their predecessors in their devotion to the territories and their determination to see them go ahead.

Thanks to the results of the Railway Conference at Cape Town, there was likely to be railway work for at least four or five years. It also looked as if there might be prolonged political peace, which was of great importance, since political changes and agitation were so often detrimental to economic expansion.

Southern and Northern Rhodesia must look to their minerals and not to agriculture for rapid development. The rise in the price of gold had greatly stimulated gold production in Southern Rhodesia, and in Northern Rhodesia the discovery of copper deposits had opened up a great vista for the future. Thus the price of copper was low, but the slump would not last for ever, and when the world returned to normal, Northern Rhodesia would get its full quota of prosperity, in which the Company's interests and railway interests must share, as he believed that the stage was undoubtedly set for better times and that, even if agricultural development should prove somewhat slow, Rhodesia would make good, and they would make good with it, on the full development of its mineral resources.

Turning to the accounts, the Chairman pointed out that some £4,400,000 (which includes £2,400,000 of gilt-edged securities) was invested outside the Company's ordinary business, and that the remainder, £4,700,000, was in Rhodesian undertakings—more than £2,500,000 each in the railway and mining investments. Having regard to the large proportion of their Rhodesian mining investments which had not yet reached the dividend-paying stage and the low yield on their large holding of well-edged stocks, the revenue from investments, which last year was some £250,000, was not unsatisfactory.

The balance-sheet recorded the winding down by £187,000 of the Company's share interest in the Rhodesian Land, Cattle and Rearing Corporation, which had met special difficulties in view of the uncertain outlook. He thought it prudent to write down the book value of the shares to a nominal figure. Their estate operations, consisting principally of growing sugar in Southern Rhodesia for the London market, had again been unprofitable.

Striking Recovery of the Railways.

One of the most striking features of the year, said the Chairman, has been the remarkable recovery in the position of the railways. This general improvement of the trade of South Africa largely assisted by the continued expansion of copper mining in Northern Rhodesia and the activity in gold mining in Southern Rhodesia, had a direct effect on the situation of the railways.

During the year the Rhodesian and Natal Railways received a very good dividend, and the Rhodesian Railway Commission was about £2,000,000 in the red, more than in the red of the end of September, 1934, and due to the exceptionally able administration of Mr. C. J. Camp, the Resident Director and General Manager, and his staff, and the resources they had at their disposal, they were able to earn a large dividend, and were slightly less expenditure than in the previous year. This was due to the fact that the Rhodesian Railway Commission had a very large amount of work to do, and that the Natal Railway Commission had a very large amount of work to do, and that the Rhodesian Railway Commission had a very large amount of work to do.

After six months the Natal Railway Commission had not yet started, and that the two Railway Companies together were now operating as a unit. As all the time interest due to shareholders would be paid in full, it seemed unlikely that there would be any need to prolong the moratorium beyond May next, when it was due to expire. This company had recovered in the difficult conditions of today was most satisfactory, and was likely to be a great help to the railway world.

I should like to say a word or two about the subsidiary transport services, said Sir Henry. It is of course of the greatest importance to the world, and which it is therefore desirable should be linked as far as possible with the railway transport service so that they may act as feeders and not competitors. The road motor service, which I introduced when I was in Rhodesia in 1927, are being developed on sound lines, and besides acting as valuable feeders to the railway system, these services are now very nearly self-supporting. There is no doubt that the outlying areas of the world are of great value in developing the construction of the communication branch lines. As regards aviation, Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways, Ltd., which was formed in 1932 by the British Railway Trust, that fair godmother of many schemes of development in Rhodesia, and Imperial Airways, who recently financed it to provide aviation services in those territories, is making considerable progress under the chairmanship of Mr. Chapman. There are now regular services running between Ndola (the mining centre in Northern Rhodesia) and Bulawayo, which are being extended to Southern Rhodesia, as well as a regular mail service between Bulawayo, Nyasaland, and Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia, connecting with the Imperial Airways' main service to and from Europe.

Company's Interests in Mining.

Let me illustrate our mineral interests. In 1933-34 our net mining revenue, as shown by the profit and loss account, was just under £1,000,000 as compared with just under £1,280,000 for the previous year. This reduction is due to the sale for £2,500,000 of diamond mining rights in Southern Rhodesia, and the sale of affected Sas, but in March 1935 so that six months' receipts by way of royalties and the like from Southern Rhodesia appear in the previous year's figures, while there is practically nothing from Southern Rhodesia this year. Instead there are the dividends and interest resulting from the investment of the £2,500,000 included in the items "dividends, interest and underwriting commissions" in the profit and loss account. Nearly the whole of our mining revenue, that is £2,000,000 out of the £2,500,000, came from our interests in Northern Rhodesian copper.

The Chairman surveyed the progress of the copper industry of Northern Rhodesia, remarking that the technical position was excellent. The unsatisfactory feature was the present low price of copper. In regard to other minerals, there were some encouraging signs, but nothing of outstanding interest.

Before putting his resolution to the meeting, the Chairman asked Mr. D. O. Malgoin to speak about the Cape Town Railway Conference, which he did, explaining how legislation had to be altered to allow for the inclusion of the Rhodesian Railway Commission and its revenues. He then described the improved conditions which had been achieved by his visit to Rhodesia last year. He emphasized the vast resources of the Northern Rhodesian copper industry and advocated the more extensive use of copper for roofing purposes.

The Chairman moved that the directors' report and accounts for the year ending 31st October, 1934, be approved and adopted, and that a dividend of 15 per cent be declared on the shares of the Company in respect of the twelve months ended 31st October, 1934, to all shareholders whose names appeared on the Company's register on February 15, 1935, and upon presentation of coupon No. 15 of the Company's share warrant, or the certificate, and that such dividend be paid on March 15, 1935.

Colonel Sir G. Robinson, D.S.O., the Resident Director of Rhodesia, in endorsing the resolutions, speaking of the Rhodesian Railway Commission, said that the Commission had done a very good job, and that the Company's share interest in the Rhodesian Railway Commission was a very good investment, and that the Commission had done a very good job, and that the Commission had done a very good job.

The Chairman then proposed that the columns of the East African should be open to the Rhodesian Railway Commission, and that the Rhodesian Railway Commission should be allowed to publish its reports and accounts in the East African, and that the Rhodesian Railway Commission should be allowed to publish its reports and accounts in the East African.

be reported satisfactory before they are permitted to pass their checks. Approval is given to the recommendation of the Governor of Uganda that, as a matter of principle, any future commitments made by the High Court should be communicated to the Government and the Minister adds the suggestion that simple memoranda should from time to time be prepared by the judges (giving without names) examples of typical cases in which a sentence has been quashed or reduced and explaining the reasons and the principles involved. Such memoranda would be circulated by the Governor to all Administrative Officers. In at least one territory, Northern Rhodesia, such memoranda were instituted years ago by Mr. Knowlton Sir Philip Kladoch, the present Chief Justice in Ceylon, whether they are still being issued we do not know, but we have been told by senior ex-officials that they were definitely helpful. It is so obviously a practical and commonsense way in which to deal with a problem that has worried the members of the Bushe Commission that we shall hope to learn that it has become the routine throughout British Eastern Africa.

Only a few other items from this dispatch need be chronicled. The Secretary of State rejects the recommendation that Kenya and Uganda should fall into line with Tanganyika in fixing a definite two-year limit to sentences which Administrative Officers may impose, but he will not bring Tanganyika into line with her neighbours unless it is shown that the two year clause is a serious factor in easing legal debts. He accepts the recommendation of Mr. de V. Awaide, endorsed by the Governor's Conference, in emphatic opposition to those of the Commission that magistrates should have the power to call additional witnesses, and the view of the Commission, supported by the Conference, though Sir Joseph Byrne concurred only to ensure uniformity, that there should be no alternative to the death sentence in murder cases; he hopes, however, that other recommendations which he accepts as regards provocation will meet the difficulties attendant on the adoption of the death sentence as the only punishment for offences for murders. As this principle has always been recognised, Sir Philip Kladoch's point eludes us. Finally, he records his appreciation of the satisfactory way in which the Justice discharge their arduous duties. To sum up, we regard the dispatch as a very satisfactory conclusion to the issues with which the Bushe Commission was called upon to deal. If we have in these columns dealt mainly with the points concerning which we felt that it was because the recommendations on which there was general agreement required no further debate. The Commission can claim that numerically, although a few of its findings have been accepted, the few which have been rejected, as we had hoped they would be, are in the opinion of many experienced men of immensely more importance than all the others put together.

Attention cannot too often be focused on the development of African airlines. We have at the beginning of the air age, which will be ushered in by changes that did that of steam. In the case of the other day Sir Evelyn Whistler pointed out one of two factors in the opinion of the British living in the tropics, that it is able to visit England over the wide Empire travel.

for all seeking a Parliamentary office in the Mother Country of the Dominions. There is everything to be said for Members of Parliament studying Empire conditions at first hand, for the present ignorance of many politicians is a constant nuisance, which can be removed only by a better knowledge of the real facts, and that knowledge is best acquired by personal investigation and contacts. Similarly, much can be gained by frequent visits to England on the part of residents in the Dominions and Colonies. We already know a number of leading business men, and some officials, in East Africa who, thanks to the good services, are convinced of the wisdom of annual trips.

But we do not see eye to eye with Sir Evelyn in his forecast that "no doubt Colonial Governments will run a regular service of large aircraft aeroplanes to transport their employees from across the seas to Britain." Government aeroplanes for internal travelling would represent a likely and desirable development that is, indeed, the plan has been in operation on a small scale in East Africa for several years. Moreover, it is not confined to Governments; we could name one mining company and two trading concerns which use their own aircraft regularly for business purposes in the territories, and the day cannot be far distant when the private aeroplane will occasion no more surprise than the private motor car. As regards services between the Colonies and Great Britain, that, as we see it, will remain the function of Imperial Airways, for the adoption of any other policy would not only hamper the necessary development of main air routes, but would almost certainly be in itself uneconomic. To attempt to foretell the future of flying is risky, but the obvious line of advance in the foreseeable future seems to be for those in the Colonies to develop internal flying, while supporting Imperial Airways and the associated feeder companies in their efforts to multiply and improve the particular type of facilities they are equipped to provide.

A Rhodesian contemporary suggests that the White Dominions would resent any trade preference being given to Southern Rhodesia on products produced by cheap native labour, referring specifically to tobacco. There have, of course, been parallel examples, sisal manufactures being the latest and best known. Southern Rhodesia recently passed legislation which tends to mitigate this difficulty, for her Conciliation Act enables an industry or trade to form a representative body which, in conjunction with the State, may set up a standard rate of wages for employees. (See Mr. George Hall, 24 P.) no question of colour enters into the matter, the specimen being to ensure a standard of wage expenses; whether an employer chooses to use native or European labour is no concern of the representative trade body, the duty of which is merely to see that the same wages are paid generally for the same work. Whatever feelings there may be about it, it is another instance of courageous experimentation by the Southern Rhodesian Government, a bold experiment which has, fortunately enough, escaped comment elsewhere in this country, although as we showed in our columns from Bulawayo on February 22, 1963, the word "colour" was misinterpreted in the Rhodesian Conciliation Act. It was stated that natives were excluded from its scope. The outcome of the endeavour to regulate affairs will be watched with interest.

THE AIR AGE.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S BOLD EXPERIMENT.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Law and the Native.

Mr. Bushe and Public Opinion.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, Many people will be glad to see from your last issue that we are now getting down to the root of the questions raised by the Bushe Commission. It is about time.

Mr. Bushe states publicly that he has failed to find a case in which technicalities interfered with substantive justice. You, Sir, give him one, not from the vapourings of a D.O., unlearned in the law, but from the judgment of a Chief Justice, as quoted in the Tanganyika Law Reports. That, as you said, is only a sample of what is often happen- ing, but if it is not admitted as an example of the reversal owing to a technicality of admittedly sub- stantive justice done by a D.O., then nothing ever will be.

You call for an impartial arbiter. How many— perhaps of your better to write how few— people realise how necessary this is? The Colonial Office relies in matters of this kind upon Kslegal advisers. Mr. Bushe, Governors, too, often rely on their legal advisers (though not always, praise be!), and any reforms have been turned down, often with scorn, because they have been judged solely from the British legal standpoint. Our law and our judicial methods have not been evolved to meet the conditions pre- vailing in East Africa to-day, which is why they are such misfits.

On the broader issue of the desire to divorce magisterial and administrative work, a recent issue of the South African *Lawyer*, if eagerly, an able and influential paper you will admit, has the follow- ing to a leading article *à propos* stock thefts by natives:

At one time the magistrates of Native Territories were given complete administrative control, including respon- sibility for police work in their districts. This relation between magistrates and police, however, was regarded as contrary to the accepted ideas of British justice, and magisterial functions were accordingly restricted. As a result, the police must suffer increased blindness and the Administration consequently less efficient. Magistrates are fully occupied with their judicial duties, and their contact with native institutions has been very seriously weakened.

It is rather the other way round, I know, but the essence is the same, the divorce between magisterial and administrative functions, and this is condemned by results in the Union. It is to be noted also that the divorce occurred because it was ruled contrary to the accepted ideas of British justice.

Finally, you have done a great service in calling attention to the egregious statement of the Secretary of State, a trusted adviser that Native custom has no place in the King's Courts in East Africa. We certainly need a definite ruling on such a funda- mental matter; the *abitur dicta* of a legal pundit, however distinguished, must not be allowed to suffice.

Surely some of the Members of Parliament with East African experience will demand explanations in the House, and not be satisfied by a vague excuse which has the usual effect.

I enclose the card, but for reasons which will be apparent to you, Sir, I prefer not to sign myself.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.

A Magistrate's Knowledge Of Native Laws and Customs.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, You dealt faithfully with Mr. Bushe last week, but not sufficiently so, you quoted from the Tanganyika Law Reports, but on the great and wise ruling of the Highest Court of that Territory that the magistrate "must not impart his own knowledge of such practices into a case," whereof, of course, lies the greatest value the magistrate (District Officer) has.

Has Mr. Bushe ever attended a Police Court in London—Marylebone, let us say, or "Charles"? From his professional records I should say yes; from his recorded words I should say not. Any day he could see there our humane magistrates doing exactly what the D.O. does—imparting their knowledge of habits and circumstances into cases, taking state- ments from Court missionaries, even from the detec- tives employed by prosecuting companies (as in shuffling cases) as to the circumstances in which the wretched accused have been striving to keep body and soul together for a sick husband and suffering children. Not a word of this is "evidence" every bit is hearsay, but it is accepted and acted upon day after day in the interests of justice and humanity. Thank God it is so.

Why should the same kind of justice be refused to the African?

Sincerely,

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.

180, B. E. Road

Stampeding Not Charging.

Elephants in Different Moods.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, Mr. John Boyes, whom I met when wel- coming Sir Edward Northey to Kenya, should not tell novices to stand still when elephants charge—a very rare happening usually when they are per- sistentlly followed and shot in non-al spots. Then they attack with precision and with the ferocity of despair.

A famed hunter, near here failed to stop such a mountain of rage striking apoid him with head swinging with each step, and when bullets from a heavy double-barrelled rifle were lost on the bone and ivory shield, he fled in offence. Many other fatalities have been avoided by hunters, usually Native, hiding under bushes or climbing trees. A second gun on a bank can nearly always save a victim from elephant attack. I once trapped a growling, charging elephant in a yard in front of his quarry.

Stampeding elephants are a terrible sight, horn- less as long as one sees as Mr. Boyes says. I once saw a big bull elephant coming straight at me in an open place. My close-coupled motor-carbon with a Malmutcher sub-machine gun attached was a mine as a Portuguese Moser rifle was one worth as any- thing. I pointed over an obstacle at jumping my helmet off, and when I looked round, I found the elephant's trunk raised to the height of the car. I had swung my rifle to the left and I had my hands up, and I was in a state of panic. I had seen a stampede of elephants in the past, but I had never seen one so close.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.

Tanganyika Territory, R. 1011

Dr. L. S. B. Leakey's Conclusions Challenged.

Royal Society's Investigator Not Satisfied.

East Africa was the first newspaper to announce, some months ago, that Professor P. G. H. Boswell, of the Imperial College of Science, was to undertake on behalf of the Royal Society an examination of Dr. L. S. B. Leakey's archaeological discoveries in the Kendu district of Kenya.

Professor Boswell has just returned from his visit, as a result of which he entertains doubts as to the accuracy of Dr. Leakey's deductions.

He told East Africa that further corroborative evidence of the Kenya scientist's assertions is highly desirable, but that until Dr. Leakey's arrival in England in the summer or autumn, when they would debate the whole subject before some scientific society, he preferred not to add to a considered statement made to Nature, in which he has written—

"I have recently had an opportunity of spending about six weeks with the East African Archaeological Expedition in the Kendu district of Kenya. The chief object of my visit was to study the geology of the deposits from which the Kanam mandible and the Kanjera No. 3 skull fragments were obtained, for Dr. Leakey had come to the important conclusion that these remains of *Homo sapiens* were occurred *in situ* in beds of Lower Pleistocene and Middle Pleistocene age, respectively.

Records at Fault.

Unfortunately, it has not proved possible to find the exact site of either discovery, since the earlier expedition (of 1931-32) neither marked the localities on the ground nor recorded the sites on a map. Moreover, the photograph of the site where the mandible was found, exhibited with the jaw fragment at the Royal College of Surgeons, was, through some error, that of a different locality, and the deposits (said to be clays) are in fact of entirely different rocks (volcanic agglomerate). Further confusion seems to have arisen over the photograph labelled as the horizon from which the Kanjera No. 3 skull fragments were obtained, this proving to be a cliff of volcanic ash situated some distance away. As the 1932 expedition spent three months in the area, the discovery of the mandible at Kanam (its existence being described in Dr. Leakey's *Fieldwork*, circulated at the time), it is regrettable that the records are not more precise.

"The excavations made by the 1934-35 expedition at sites which, one hoped, were close to those of the original finds, revealed the fact that the clayey beds found there had frequently suffered much disturbance by slumping. The date of entombment of human remains found in such beds would be inherently doubtful, and careful investigation of the deposits by an experienced geologist at the time of discovery would therefore be essential. Thus, in view of the uncertain location of the Kanam and Kanjera sites, and in view also of the doubt as to the stratigraphical horizons from which the remains were obtained and the possibility of disturbance of the beds, I hold the opinion that the geological age of the mandible and skull fragments is uncertain."

In March, 1933, the Royal Anthropological Institute convened a conference at Cambridge to discuss the evidence of these early human remains. It would appear from the circumstances just mentioned, that the evidence placed before the conference was unintentionally misleading. The Geological Committee at the conference prefaced its conclusion as to the stratigraphical age of the remains with the phrase "from the evidence supplied by Dr. Leakey, the Committee can see no possibility from the conclusion."

It seems likely that if the facts now brought forward had been available to the Committee, their report would have been submitted.

There still remains for consideration the state of mineralisation of the bones, and the succession of implements from the Kendu area. The degree of mineralisation is undoubtedly high, but such a feature can be used only comparatively and with due caution. It was satisfied that the human remains in question were much more highly mineralised than are those excavated from shell mounds in the district, believed to be Mesolithic, which are the only other human bones we have for comparison. The implements actually found in undisturbed deposits in the district are not numerous; they include a few pebble

tools from the Kanam area, and a few Chellian tools from the Kanjera area four miles away. These occurrences appear to me to be far too meagre to constitute a succession of types similar to that at Oldoway, in Tanganyika.

"The appointments after the failure to establish any considerable geological age for Oldoway (man of *Homo sapiens* type) that uncertain conditions of discovery should also force me to place Kanam and Kanjera man in a suspense account."

Finally, it is a pleasure to record that, during the last week of my work in the Kendu area, I had the benefit of the wide experience and sound judgment of Mr. E. J. Wayland, Director of the Geological Survey of Uganda. Without committing Mr. Wayland in matters of detail, I am able to say that he agrees with the main conclusions I have expressed above."

Bombshell to Anthropologists.

Dr. Leakey's claim that man of substantially modern type lived in East Africa a million years or more ago may thus have to be rejected. That claim had been accepted by the leading British anthropologists, including Sir Arthur Keith, but because some of our scientists still doubted, the Royal Society decided to investigate matters on the spot, and was able to secure the loan of the valuable services of Mr. Wayland, than whom nobody knows more at first hand of East African pre-history.

The conclusion of Professor Boswell and Mr. Wayland that Dr. Leakey has failed to substantiate his claims will come as a bombshell to the scientific world, and as a great blow to Dr. Leakey and Kenya.

For their sake it is greatly to be hoped that new discoveries will be made at an early date which will strengthen the evidence now shown to be weak.

Tanganyika and Closer Union.

THE Hon. A. B. Masise, M.L.C., has been elected Chairman of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce for the third year in succession.

In his presidential report he expresses the hope that Uganda will recognise that it is to her interest to work in closer cooperation, and towards closer economic union. He added: "It is too often forgotten that the financial stability of this Territory, the capital invested, and the development in which we as a Chamber of Commerce are primarily concerned depend at present upon the degree of our association with the British Empire."

He welcomed that Government's "Plant More Crops" campaign, and said the Chamber appreciated the closer and healthier relationship now existing between the Government and the country's commercial, agricultural and mining communities.

Mr. A. J. D. Small was elected Vice-Chairman and Messrs. H. Pfeng, A. A. Adamjee, D. K. Patel, A. N. Francombe, J. Riley, A. F. Horst, and C. Rough were appointed members of the committee.

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EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF

Education with a Capital "E"

MANY years ago the Director of Medical Services (to use the modern terminology) in a certain East African territory told a young D.O. (as he would now be called) that he was "a true apostle of health." Dr. A. R. Paterson, D.M.S., in Kenya, has produced in Part I of "The Book of Civilization" (Longmans, 1s. 6d.) a superlative book for apostles of health. He states that 5,000 copies are being printed, and if only each purchaser will read it to a hundred others there will be 500,000 more. Natives who will have some ideas how to live healthier lives.

This book can be most particularly recommended to what the editor of *East Africa* recently called "the anti-education school." The four main things which it inculcates are: (1) dig a pit latrine, and a manure pit; (2) read the book to your wife and explain to her what it says; (3) send your children to school, the girls as well as the boys, and see that they are washed every day before they go to school; and (4) read this book to all your friends and neighbours who cannot read.

Teaching hygiene is an uphill task in Africa, but this book, with its practical hints and attractive and intelligible illustrations, will make it less difficult. It seems to me the kind of book that should prepare the way for the broadcast talks in the vernacular that we have a right to expect before long. May the sales be multiplied ten times beyond what is anticipated.

Missionaries would do very well to put a copy of this book preferably after going through it with the recipient in the hands of every English-speaking teacher in every bush school. Let them remember that not only will the book jog the teacher's memory and help him from twisting what he has been told out of all recognition, but that the teacher's pupils' love being read to out of a book, while they tend to get inattentive at a mere talk.

Further, all educated Native men, whose wives have not had the same opportunities for education and improvement as they have had, should get a copy and go over it with their wives until both of them know the precepts by heart, and the reasons on which these are based: for, very wisely, Dr. Paterson explains the why and the wherefore of all that he advocates.

Just one example: he shows how flies breed in filth, and what a danger they are, and how fowls scratch in the filth to find the grubs, which, though potential dangers to humans, are good as food for them, and he adds: "So with flies, as with fowls, it is good to know the habits of the things that you hunt." This, I contend, is a sound method of approach.

Mrs. Riddell's Long-Safari.

I do not suppose Mrs. Florence Riddell will consider "I Go Wanderin'" (Geoffrey Bles, 8s. 6d.) which is her autobiography, her best book, and though I do not suppose it is her worst, she has not previously done such disservice to East Africa.

The five chapters, dealing with Kenya will certainly fail to please many of our readers. At actual statements of experience it is difficult to cavil, for an autobiographer is certainly entitled to describe what he or she has encountered; on the other hand, a writer should remember that autobiography is a footnote to history, and Mrs. Riddell is hardly justified in drawing about Kenya generally deductions which are manifestly distorted by her own trials in a very limited and distinctly unfortunate experience of the country. She makes the fundamental mistake of generalising from the particular.

Her attitude may be judged from the following extracts:

"To me mind Kenya is not a lucky country. There are Kenians who will bridle indignantly at this statement, but out of the depth of my convictions I make it, and I know there are others who will agree with me. I think a curse hangs over Kenya. It misses some people, but falls heavily upon others."

"I spent only four years in Kenya, but more of the

people I met there committed suicide than I can count in all the other years of my life put together. . . . So insidiously and imperfectly understood forces are at work upon people who are lulled to a feeling of false security by the apparent pleasantness of the climate. . . . and I still look back in memory. But I do not trust it. I think it is an enchanting and deceiving land, very successful in making itself off as a white man's country. . . . All the same I say it is not a white man's country. A white man's country does not affect one's mentality, balance and health in the way Kenya so insidiously does."

"Some East Africans will greet such flimsy charges with scornful laughter; others will rage virtuously; many will pity a writer who can live for four years in one of the fairest countries on earth and yet fail to realise its real qualities. There are people who would traduce the West Country of the Trossachs, the Welsh mountains of the Llanelly District."

Tea in Nyasaland.

ONE of the most interesting agricultural publications to come from Eastern Africa of late is "A Short History of Tea Planting in Nyasaland," by Mrs. G. G. S. J. Hadlow, the energetic and enthusiastic Hon. Secretary of the Nyasaland Tea Association. It is published as Bulletin No. 13, by the Department of Agriculture, Zomba, which deserves to be thanked for this practical appreciation of a non-official accomplishment. We have known some Agricultural Departments in East Africa scornful of the work of planters even when they themselves had nothing so good to offer their constituents.

The early part of this bulletin, particularly justifies the use of the word "History" in the title, for it provides the most authoritative account yet compiled of the introduction of the tea plant to the Protectorate, and of the early as well as the later experiments. These follow pages showing how far Nyasaland has already proceeded in the production of tea and the establishment of a really up-to-date industry.

It will probably be a revelation to many to read the Nyasaland crop of 31 million pounds in 1933-34 is expected to rise to 10,000,000 lb. by 1938-39, the increase being due less to greater acreages than to a largely improved yield, resulting from the importation of fresh seed and the employment of better methods.

The lessons of the letterpress are helped by the illustrations, which are wisely not any phenomenal examples; for instance, the fine factory on p. 12 is not the largest in the territory, and the contour terracing, as an anti-erosion measure, shown on p. 9, good example though it is, can be bettered on some estates in the Cholo area.

Incidentally, Mr. Hadlow mentions that this Cholo area has lately gone ahead more rapidly than that at Mlanje, which he attributes not only to the decline in the local European tobacco growing industry, but also, directly, to Dr. Mann's visit in 1917 and his favourable report on the area.

In the next edition two corrections should be made in the spelling of surnames: Oshenya (p. 10), and Sharpe (p. 12) both lack the final e in this edition.

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Company Progress Reports.

Kenya Gold Mining's New Purchase.

Itauke Colliery.—Sales for February, 42,277 tons.
Gold and Phoenix Gold.—February output 76,600 tons, yield, 4647 oz., profit £8,662.
Rhodasia Corporation.—Ered Mine. Output for February, 2,330 tons; profit, including estimated premium, £3,485. The actual profit for January was £4,228.
Gabait Gold.—During February, 710 tons of ore were crushed, the yield being 444 oz. of fine gold. The pumps are now installed at the new well, and the pipe-line is being laid.

Nyanza Goldfields, Ltd. has decided to issue monthly reports in future, in order that shareholders may be kept au fait with developments. Will other East African companies please note?

The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co. is reported to have secured a contract to supply a German house with 10 tons of fused vanadic oxide monthly. The price is understood to be over £700 per ton.

Rushitika Mines. Cablegram. Development of Foundation Section, slope preparation from third level to sublevel crosscut north 7-2 dwt. over 23 ft.; C. sub-level crosscut north 5-2 dwt. over 18 ft. Hollis section fifth level west drive 20 ft. From 447 ft. to 461 ft. averages 6-1 dwt. over 70 ft. crosscut north at 445 ft. west averages 6-2 dwt. over 24 ft. Raise at 441 ft. west for 25 ft. averages 4 dwt. over 50 ft.

Kassala (Sudan) Gold.—During January 202 tons of ore were milled from Wady Oyo (87 stopped) and its development for a recovery of 184 oz. of gold. Wady Oyo development work: Winze to 500 ft. level; at 50 ft. the reef is 20 in. wide, panning 30 dwt. At 15 ft. below the dyke drive east at 22 ft. the reef is 30 in. wide, panning 50 dwt. No. 4 level. Slope drive west at 87 ft. the reef is 30 in. wide, panning 30 dwt. The shaft at Macruff has been dewatered for sinking to be recommended early in February.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.—Operations during 1934: Mill crushed, 3,850 tons; yielded 2,605 tons bullion recovered, 2,348 oz., producing 1,875 oz. fine gold and 376 oz. silver; amount realised, £12,990. Development, 1,472 ft. Foundations of new power plant completed and part of plant arrived on property. The

purchase of 43 mining claims at Kisii, situated three miles from the Company's property, was completed in December. Annual general meeting has been postponed pending the return of Mr. W. F. Macdonald, one of the directors, who is at present visiting the property, and who will then be able to advise shareholders the benefit of his view and personal impressions. Operations for January yielded 270 oz. fine gold and 28 oz. silver from 283 tons of ore crushed and 525 tons of sands treated.

Territorial Outputs.

The total exports of gold from Tanganyika during January amounted to 6,450 oz., valued at £34,898, of which 4,435 oz. came from the Lupa area.

Northern Rhodesia has produced minerals valued at £10,330,095 since 1906. The output in 1934 totalled £4,775,134, compared with £3,845,506 in 1933.

Gold production in the Belgian Congo during 1934 amounted to 11,620 kilos. A steady increase in production is anticipated as a result of further prospecting and development, and an increase in the number of gold mining companies, which now number 23.

Anglo-American and Tanganyika.

East Africa has received cabled advice from Tanganyika of the arrival in Mbeya on March 10 to inspect the properties of East African Goldfields Ltd., of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, M.P., Chairman, and Mr. E. A. Unger, manager and consulting engineer, of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. If that Corporation, which has such extensive interests in South African mines, decides to acquire a large holding in East African Goldfields, the influence upon not only the Lupa, but upon East African gold areas generally, may well be immense.

International Copper Conference.

The international copper conference which opened in New York on Tuesday has as its most important object the problem of dealing with the excess of production over consumption. The problem is rendered more difficult by the fact that there is no statistical bureau from which authoritative figures may be obtained. A general cut in production of 15 to 20% may be proposed. It is believed that the Rhodesian and Belgian Congo producers will demand reduction of exports by American producers before agreeing to any restriction.

ECONOMISE!

Says Sam



CLIMAX DRILL SHARPENER in the foreground of the Farber Rock-Grinding Co. (Inc.) plant. Note also the CLIMAX OIL FURNACE used for heating the drill steel.

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BUSINESS POINTERS.

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

Lake Albert Fisheries Ltd. are getting actively to work.

This year's tobacco crop from Southern Rhodesia is estimated to realise £825,000.

There are 501 miles of railway in the Colony of Mozambique, 366 being of standard gauge.

During the absence on leave of Mr. H. A. Cannon, Mr. H. C. Wagg is managing the Uganda Coffee and Rubber Estates, near Kampala.

Export traffic failed to Mombasa by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during 1934 amounted to 276,599 tons, compared with 322,877 tons in 1933. Import traffic during the year amounted to 79,044 tons, against 85,677 tons.

Wholesale trading in Native goods in Nyasaland is now on a more stable footing than formerly, according to the Report of the Comptroller of Customs. Instead of being "loose" to say the least of it, it is on a cash basis, or at worst on a month's credit.

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation has decided to co-operate with the Government in an attempt to establish cotton growing in Southern Rhodesia. Natives will be encouraged to grow the crop for export in districts in which it has proved successful.

The partnership between Hussein Esmail and Karmal Esmail, trading as Universal Importers of Kampala, and Sherif Lalji, of Nairobi, trading as Overseas Agencies, has been dissolved. Universal Importers are not now in any way connected with Overseas Agencies.

The Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank for the year ended January 31, announces a profit of £20,336, against £20,130 for the preceding twelve months. Again no dividend is to be paid, the profit being added to the sum carried forward, raising it to £65,224.

Plans are under consideration for increasing the British West African Colonies with Imperial Airways' trunk route to South Africa by means of the establishment of a weekly air service in each direction between Khartoum and Maiduguri, North-Eastern Nigeria, with feeder services.

The cheese industry of Southern Rhodesia is expanding rapidly. In 1928 no less than 250,000 lbs. of cheese were imported, whereas in the first nine months of 1934 the figure was only 57,803 lbs., and against that there was an export of 54,169 lbs. Production for the first nine months was 254,437 lbs.

The Beira News states that at South African ports certain Native cotton goods of Japanese manufacture are being retailed at the exact price at which the cotton yarn which is in them can be purchased in the world's markets. Our contemporary asks, reasonably enough, who finances the weaving, dyeing, finishing, packing, exporting charges, freights, duties and commissions. Modern machinery, high labour efficiency and low standards of living do not explain this.

East African Share Prices.

London Movements Mainly Upwards.

	Last week	This week
British Syndicate	4s. 9d.	4s. 6d.
British Mines (80s.)	10s. 3d.	10s. 6d.
Cann & Moter (12s. 6d.)	80s. 10d.	85s. 7d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	46s. 3d.	43s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	13s. 3d.	12s. 0d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	10s. 9d.	11s. 3d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 6d.	13s. 0d.
Gabait Goldfields (2s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 10d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 9d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	15s. 6d.	14s. 9d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields	8s. 9d.	8s. 0d.
Kilimanjaro (Siam) Gold (2s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 0d.
Kenian (10s.)	44s. 0d.	44s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	9s. 9d.	9s. 9d.
Kimingsini (10s.)	16s. 0d.	16s. 0d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	3s. 11d.	2s. 9d.
Lomah Gold (5s.)	2s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 6d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 0d.
Luitri Gold Areas	14s. 7d.	16s. 7d.
Mashatu (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Merende (1s.)	83s. 0d.	89s. 0d.
Rhodesia Brown Hill (5s.)	1s. 11d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Katanga	8s. 0d.	7s. 9d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	40s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	8s. 7d.	8s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Rhokana (11)	100s. 0d.	95s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	25s. 9d.	24s. 0d.
Rosetimen	3s. 6d.	3s. 4d.
Selection Trust (100s.)	9s. 3d.	8s. 6d.
Sheppar's Star	9s. 4d.	8s. 6d.
Tanani Gold (1s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Tanganika Central Gold (5s. 6d.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 0d.
Tanganika Concessions (11)	11s. 3d.	9s. 6d.
Tanganika Concessions 10% Pref.	42s. 6d.	35s. 6d.
Tanganika Diamonds (5s.)	6s. 0d.	5s. 9d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 3d.	4s. 6d.
Union du Haut Katanga 4% Bds	410s. 0s.	410s. 0s.
Wastia Colliery (10s.)	25s. 9d.	25s. 0d.
Watende	2s. 3d.	0s. 4d.
Zambesia Exploring	15s. 7d.	15s. 0d.
GENERAL		
British South Africa (15s.)	21s. 6d.	21s. 0d.
East African Sisal Plantations (1)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	53s. 1d.	51s. 9d.
Mozambique (Bear) (10s.)	19s. 1d.	19s. 0d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	19s. 1d.	19s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Tanganika Central (15s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Tanganika Diamonds (5s.)	4s. 3s. 9d.	4s. 3s. 9d.
Victoria Falls Power	41s. 3d.	42s. 6d.

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Blue Reefs	14s.	12s.
Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	35s. 50c.	40s.
Eldoret-Katanga Mining Ventures	40s.	10s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	9s.	8s. 50c.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	11s. 50c.	10s. 75c.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	10s. 25c.	10s. 25c.
Kenya Reefs	8s. 75c.	6s.
Kenya Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	11s.	10s. 25c.
Ken. Mulimu	37s. 50c.	37s. 50c.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	3s. 75c.	3s. 60c.
Pakareesi (5s.)	10s. 25c.	10s.

The Stellenbosch tourists defeated Eldoret by 27 points to nil, and in the first test match overcame Kenya by 37 points to 4. At half time the score was only 9-4, but shortly after that Kenya had the misfortune to lose two players, Fallows and Meelin, through injuries.

Malaria Cure Experiment.

A large scale experiment on the efficacy of atabrin-mosonat in the cure of malaria may be carried out by the Ceylon Government. Provided the preparation be supplied free of charge, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services proposes that 50,000 persons in a highly malarious area should be treated.

Passengers for East Africa, Passengers from East Africa

THE SS. "Maldia," which left London for East Africa on March 9, carries the following passengers for

Port Sudan

Major J. E. Holtheboe
Lieut. Col. R. L. Petre
Rev. J. Rae
Mrs. O. R. Sowerman

Mrs. B. V. Scott
Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Soudry

Mrs. M. Stuart
Mr. J. J. Swanson
Mr. R. Taylor
Mrs. E. E. Tongue
Mr. H. Vanhegan
Mr. H. Walker
Mrs. N. Watkins-Pitchford
Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Whitehouse
Mrs. R. T. Wickham
Mrs. Wynter

Yokohama

Mrs. F. Alcock
Miss E. J. Aldworth
*Lieut. C. S. Andrew
Miss H. M. Anyan
*Mr. W. Barclay
*Mr. C. S. Barron
*Mrs. & Mme. Bechet
Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Blake
Mr. J. L. Brierley
Mrs. W. M. Cames
*Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Cobb
Miss W. H. Cock
Mr. W. H. Davies
Mr. & Mrs. E. R. St. A. Davies
*Dr. & Mrs. D. L. S. Dennard

Tanga
Mrs. E. Lees

Zanzibar

Mrs. L. A. C. Buchanan
Mrs. E. W. Dowdeswell
Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Squire
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Vaughan

Dar es Salaam

Dr. & Mrs. F. V. Adams
*Mr. W. L. Bray
Mr. & Mrs. A. Brayshaw
Lieut. Cmdr. H. W. Briscoe

Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Curry
*Mr. & Mrs. Hartnell
Mrs. T. A. Kemp
Mrs. E. McQuie
Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Parfitt
Miss P. L. Parfitt
Mr. J. Pinder
Mr. & Mrs. P. G. Russell
Mr. H. Sharpe
Mr. R. H. Sutton
Dr. & Mrs. B. O. Wilkin
Mr. J. Wright

*Passengers marked * join at Marseilles.
Passengers marked * join at Suez.

Steamship Movements.

Movements of East African steamship services appear on page 505.

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Mrs. M. C. Baxter
Mrs. B. C. Billington
Mrs. M. Blackwood
Mr. & Mrs. Bloomfield
Mrs. A. M. Boase
Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Brunner
Mr. E. F. Burns
Mrs. E. M. Callender
Mr. G. W. Clockley
Mr. T. Y. Craster
*Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Creswell
*Miss G. A. Donegan
Mrs. H. Dru Dury
Mr. W. M. M. Duncan
*Mr. & Mrs. B. Enion
Mr. J. J. A. Geary
Mrs. N. Gethin
*Mr. P. E. L. Gethin
*Mr. C. Goodwin
*Mrs. P. M. Hale
*Mrs. A. L. R. Hale
*Mr. & Mrs. R. Hall
Mr. J. W. Harrison
Mrs. G. E. Heaton
Miss D. H. Hewlitt
*Rt. Rev. R. S. Heywood
*Mrs. G. Hodgson
*Mr. A. G. O. Hodgson
*Mrs. E. E. Honerat
*Mr. E. H. Hutchison
*Mr. E. M. Kemp
Major & Mrs. L. Breten
*Mrs. M. C. Leakey

*Mrs. D. O. Lewis
*S. Leah & Mrs. Lindcup
*Miss E. Linton
*Miss E. L. McCracken
Mr. W. Maalister
*Dr. Mackay
*Capt. B. Mayfield
Mrs. A. M. Medhurst
Rev. G. L. Miller
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*Mr. N. Mountain
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*Mr. & Mrs. W. P. O'Connell
*Miss M. A. Parfitt
*Mr. & Mrs. Peacock
*Miss L. C. Peters
*Mr. G. H. Pook
*Mrs. E. M. Reynolds
*Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Sifton
*Mrs. V. P. Soltan
*Mr. & Mrs. V. W. Soltan
*Mr. C. A. P. Tarbutt
Mrs. M. D. Tisdall
Mrs. D. E. Townshend
Miss P. Verley
*Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Waddy
*Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Watson
*Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Williams
*Miss L. C. Williams
*Mr. A. M. Younger
*Mrs. M. Younger
*Mrs. E. Younger
*Miss I. M. Younger

*Embarked at Marseilles.

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the East African air mail which left Croydon on March 10 included Mr. Wyndham and Mr. de Sales Ja Terris for Khartoum; Dr. Hesse, Brindisi to Khartoum; Mr. Barry to Juba; and Mr. Stephens to Kisumu. Outward passengers on March 13 included Mr. Pinkman, Paris to Juba; Mr. A. Stephens and Mr. Bailes to Entebbe; Mr. Burkitt, Mrs. Wood, Miss Wood, and Mr. Gibbs for Nairobi; Mr. Mignon, Paris to Bodoma; and Mrs. Alexander, for Salisbury.

Inward passengers on March 13 included Mr. Gaillard-Dower, Mr. E. V. Oppenheim, and Miss A. Oppenheim, from Nairobi, while the machine which reached Croydon on March 10 brought Mrs. Morgan from Juba.

East African Mails.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on March 14 for "Malioa."

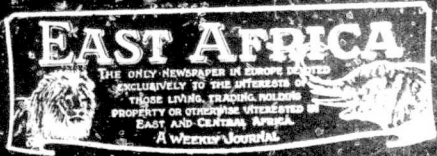
Inward mails from East Africa are expected on March 25 and March 27.

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 10 a.m. each Friday. Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 10:45 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.

East Africa is informed that the situation in Greece and bad weather have caused delays in the arrival of two successive air-mails from East Africa, that due to arrive on Sunday last not being expected to reach Croydon until 11:45 yesterday (Wednesday), while the mail due to-day will be a day late.

Messageries Maritimes announce that they have decided to grant competitors taking part in the lawn tennis championship matches to be held in Egypt from March 21 to March 31 a special reduction of 20% off the cost of their passages, provided that they take return tickets. Delegates attending the Congress of the International Association of Surgery to be held in Cairo from December 30, 1935, to January 4, 1936, will be allowed a reduction of 50% off the net passage money.

The "Rothesay Castle," a refrigerated cargo vessel built to the order of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, was launched in Belfast recently.



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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Several well-known public men in Uganda, and one of the two Uganda newspapers, have invited *East Africa* to indicate why that Protectorate should be willing to enter a Closer Union with Kenya and Tanganyika. On dozens of occasions in conversation with men from Uganda we have replied, "Why not?" and have never yet received one single convincing argument in favour of the policy of "splendid isolation." The stock objections put by some men obsessed with local patriotism—though we believe that far more Uganda residents to-day advocate Closer Union—are (1) that Uganda's surplus balances should be retained for her own benefit, and not utilised for extra-Uganda purposes, and (2) that federation by union would entail far too much control from Nairobi with detriment to Uganda's interests.

With the financial demand we are in entire sympathy, for funds built up from taxes paid by Uganda residents should in equity be spent for the benefit of that Protectorate. That admission, however, in no way affects the issue of Closer Union, into which Uganda might enter with the proviso that her accumulated balances should be ear-marked for special local purposes. The fear that centralised control would prejudice Uganda is more a suspicion than anything else. As a matter of convenience it has been necessary to direct the administrative, agricultural, veterinary, educational, medical and other Government services for the whole of Uganda from Entebbe. In the same way, those same services for the three territories would be directed from Nairobi, which, it must be re-

membered, is to-day much more accessible from the remotest parts of Uganda or Tanganyika than were very much nearer townships a few years ago. As a result of the enormous development of communications, aerial, telephonic, telegraphic and by road and rail, difficulties which would have been very real not long ago have largely disappeared. Provided the right men were chosen to organise and control the various inter-territorial services, we can see no reason why they should not operate in each territory at least as efficiently as at present. Indeed, we believe that they would operate much more efficiently, and at materially reduced cost.

To put the whole matter on a broader basis, we are convinced of the urgent need of the creation of an East African outlook; and of the importance of a definite East African policy. The attempt to perpetuate the present territorialism is not merely doomed to failure, but meantime entails expenditure which East Africa as a whole cannot afford. A blare of trumpets announced that Sir Sidney Armitage-Smith had been commissioned to report upon the finances of Tanganyika Territory, with equal manifestations of satisfaction Kenya greeted the appointment of her Economic Development Committee. We doubted whether either could achieve its purpose, with complete success, however able and conscientious were the resultant reports. Our fears proved justified; and the very people who urged those examinations have now realised that what is, and was, necessary is an investigation of the economic and financial position of the three territories jointly, not separately. The endeavour, undertaken by men sincerely anxious to propose economies in a time of

EAST AFRICAN OUTLOOK AND POLICY NEEDED.

Hollow Claims of Zanzibar Indians.

Mr. Menon's Unconvincing Report.

THE cumulative effect of this legislation is the squeezing out of the native of India from regions in which he has established himself under every security of public faith.

That is the verdict of Mr. K. F. S. Menon, who was deputed by the Government of India to report upon the effect on Indian interests of certain Decrees of the Government of Zanzibar.

Yet for four of the six Decrees which he had to investigate he finds justification. He writes:—

"The Land Alienation Decree is objectionable, provided (i) the racial distinction at present drawn between Africans and Arabs on the one hand and persons who are not Africans and Arabs is replaced by the more rational distinction between agriculturists and non-agriculturists; and (ii) the Decree is not allowed to affect the rights arising from past transactions relating to land. A Commission has been appointed to inquire into this problem, and action may be deferred pending its recommendations.

"The Merchants' Amendment Decree is in my opinion justified.

"The Agricultural Produce Export Decree and The Adulteration of Produce Decree need not be objected to provided they will not be operated under the overshadowing influence of, and pressure from, the Clove Growers' Association."

"Then comes the real bone of contention, the Clove Growers' Association Decree and The Clove Exporters' Decree are, in my opinion, calculated to cause irretrievable damage to Indian interests, and will practically oust the Indian trader from Zanzibar. I, therefore, urge that the strongest possible recommendations may be made for their removal from the statute book."

To this last paragraph the Zanzibar Government replies:—

"The Government refuses to admit that the two Decrees will cause damage to Indian interests generally, or will oust the Indian traders from Zanzibar. On the contrary, it asserts that the Indian traders and agriculturists will derive great benefits from the successful establishment of a monopoly for the marketing of cloves. To remove these Decrees from the statute book would inflict irreparable harm upon the Protectorate."

A Question of Motives.

Mr. Menon says that on arrival he found the Indian community in a state of panic. "Indians in Zanzibar have just grounds for complaint that the legislation was sprung upon them and that they were practically confronted with a fait accompli. Within less than a fortnight they found themselves within the coils of a multiplicity of Decrees restricting their rights, their present activities, and their future prospects."

The Government retorts: "It was not possible to give long notice, else the objects of the legislation would have been defeated. . . . Longer notice would have precipitated a panic, a mortgage, and . . . in the case of the clove legislation it was necessary to bring the new law into effect in order to deal with the new season's crop. The position of the industry had become so precarious that the placing of the industry on a sound basis . . . and is regarded as an essential first step in restoring prosperity to the Protectorate. . . . A longer interval would have given opportunities for speculation in stocks, which would have increased the difficulties and dangers inseparable from any attempts to put the clove industry on a proper basis." The Government might have added that it gave the merchants ample warning that if they did not set their own house in order, outside action would be taken.

Mr. Menon: "I cannot help thinking that the criticisms of the Indian community rest, to some extent, on a basic misconception. Section 4 of the Land Alienation Decree lends colour to the impression of the Indian community that it is a racial measure. It draws attention to the Punjab Land Alienation Act deals between agricultural and non-agricultural classes, but between Arabs and Africans, and non-Arabs and Africans."

The Government: "With a very few exceptions, there is not resident on, or employed as tiller of, the soil any Indian agriculturist. A certain number of Indians have acquired agricultural holdings which are

highly developed and well managed, but in very few cases are they primarily agriculturists. . . . The Indians are the traders and shopkeepers; the Arabs and Swahilis are the agriculturists. . . . To the Zanzibar Indian a plantation is (here Mr. Strickland is quoted) 'primarily a means of growing and a source of income, and is not by its nature a habit an agriculturist.'

The general Indian custom is to remain in the towns and rent out the plantations to agricultural tenants. . . . A society constructed in this way will not be a healthy society. Neither the Government nor the agriculturists can view with equanimity the prospect of an urban Indian oligarchy monopolising the plantations and managing them through a dependent, indebted and spiritless tenantry of Arabs and Swahilis.

"There has been a failure to realise that the terms 'agriculturist' and 'non-agriculturist' adopted from Indian legislation are not applicable to Zanzibar. . . . It is futile to attempt to disguise the fact that the Protectorate's problem is essentially a racial one. . . . The Arabs and Africans are notably irresponsible in matters of finance, and it is necessary, if their interests are to be safeguarded, to protect them against themselves."

To take specific comments on the Clove Growers' Association and the Clove Exporters' Decrees:—

Mr. Menon: "They aim at the establishment of a monopoly in the clove trade. They are calculated to cause much damage to Indian interests. . . . The Clove Growers' Association is really hardly an association. Clove Growers' Association of Management it has no members.

"There is not a single clove grower in it, . . . but it is claimed that it genuinely represents the interests of the clove growers.

"It is, as established by the Decree, a very different thing from the association envisaged by Mr. Strickland. The co-operative ideal has receded into the background; the monopolistic idea holds the field. . . . All exporters

have to pay 7 annas per frasila (35 lbs.) exported for addition to the export duty, which, if not paid, will bring down the Indian exporters have to make contributions to a rival body, . . . and it also means that the C. C. A. can undersell the Indian exporters by 7 annas in every frasila. . . . The Decree empowers the Resident to restrict the number of exporters' licences. The Board has power to refuse licences for the storage of cloves. Legislative ingenuity can go no further than the measures which have been devised for the elimination of the Indian trader from the clove industry. . . . by limiting their access to the clove trade, and tampering with the freedom of trade which they have enjoyed for generations."

Monopoly

The Government: "The establishment of a monopoly is the only way in which the industry can be placed on a safe economic basis. In general the interests of the Indian merchants are dependent on a satisfactory market being obtained for the Protectorate's clove harvest. The unregulated dealings of a few firms cannot be allowed to outweigh the general good of the Protectorate. No properly conducted business could be successful in the face of competition from irresponsible persons speculating in cloves. . . . a danger to the industry.

"It was the hope that the C. C. A. from the beginning would be a 'co-operative society,' but this was not possible. It is still hoped that when agriculturists are freed from debt and the advantages of co-operation are realised local societies will be formed and federated under the C. C. A. This is the only effective method of safeguarding the industry (if present) is by placing the Association in a monopolistic position, it is usual for all marketing associations to take wide powers. In practice many of these powers are merely held in reserve."

"Indian residents who own plantations benefit equally with Arabs and Africans from the free marketing services provided by the Association; from the ready money which they receive in return for their produce, and from the financial assistance in the way of harvesting loans which are made available by the Association. . . . That Indian growers have been quick to appreciate the value of the Association is clear from the fact that 40% of that fraction of the 1933-34 crop which was brought to the Association came from them. In addition, many Indian lessees of crops elected to market their produce through the Association."

Mr. Menon next accuses the Government of disregarding the views of Mr. Strickland and Sir Alan Pim, but the Government has little difficulty in proving that this is not so, and gives quotations which show that the advice tendered by those persons has been adopted rather than disregarded.

Mr. Menon proceeds to challenge the Indian merchants' alleged responsibility for the fall in prices, and while admitting that there has been speculation, denies that the industry has suffered severely in the past on account of the speculating tendencies of exporters. He also states

"EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF"

Romance of an African River.

A Tale of the Great War.

At least one copy of "The African Queen" (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.) must find a home in Africa without delay, the s.s. "Liamba" on Lake Tanganyika, must have Mr. C. S. Forester's latest book for it tells—more or less—how she was once sunk by the "Mimi." I recommend the skipper to stock some spare copies too for safety's sake.

That episode, however, comes only at the very end of this fiction-epic—which is the tale of "The African Queen's" navigation through an uncharted river by a cobbler-mechanic and a resolute missionary, the daughter of an African river is true to life—in an early page the reference to "the rank-marigold smell" brings that home—and the psychology of the hero and heroine (who actually deserve these titles) is excellent, so good are both that, though practically the whole book describes the river journey, and introduces no other characters, it never drags or falls.

Perhaps the success of the venture strains a bit too much (though quite legitimately) the credulity of those who have ridden such rapids. Unless the helmsman knows every eddy, how and when and where to race straight for a rock, and how, only at the last moment, to swing the helm, no boat could get through the perils here described. Once, perhaps, with luck, but not day after day. Had there been a Native Helmsman, born on the river, . . . but that would have completely spoilt the garden of Eden that this pew Adam and Eve created for themselves aboard a shallow-draught launch on an African river.

Another pinkie, and I have done. Dry-drift wood would not be the right choice (for burning charcoal. Mr. Forester will excuse these criticisms if he realises how much I enjoyed his yarn. It is refreshingly original, free from affectation, true to the country, and, thanks be, though it is a tale of the Great War, does nothing to re-kindle war-time animosities. As for Rosie and Charlie, they will not soon be forgotten.

The best criticism of this romance is that, had the author failed with his two characters, it could have been unrepeatable. As it is, let me say, with Charlie. "Co!"

that are in so many East African bookshelves; but it also includes unpublished reminiscences of the great fellowship of *Jundis*.

The book was worth doing for one reason above all others; the present-day big game shot differs as much almost from those of the middle age—the epoch of Stigand, Sutherland, Sharpe (it is a great blemish that his name is not mentioned)—as they themselves did from the heroic age of Gordon Cumming and Cotton Oswell. The technique has changed, and it is very good to get it all in perspective.

I am inclined to the opinion that the value of the book goes a step further, and that the last chapter "Rifle or Camera: Quo Vadis?" is the most valuable of all. Deprecation of big game shooting—one of the finest sports in the world, called for in all manner of qualities—has become rather fashionable, and has been carried to rather extreme lengths by some sponsors of big game photography. Mr. Malet does something towards debunking this, while never depreciating the photographer's skill, patience or pluck—that is, when his pictures are genuine in the wild photography, but he does manage to put the two pursuits in proper perspective, and, taken all round, there is no doubt that the man who shoots, though armed with a weapon of precision, takes the greater risks, and is, consequently the one subjected to the most severe test; and I doubt if any body of men has emerged from such tests with greater all-round credit than the great band of sportsmen gathered together between the covers of this book.

Was there ever a body of men with less of all that the word "meanness" connotes than this fellowship? At once someone may instance the great band of self-sacrificing missionaries, for whom I have the most sincere admiration, but I have known many of them fail in lack of charity. No, I think the claim is justifiable. That is the band gathered together within the covers of this book, which is attractively produced and illustrated. "FUNDI."

Recruiting African Labour.

THE Committee of Experts on Native Labour at Geneva includes among its members Lord Lugard, with Major Orde Browne as his deputy. A Report just issued from the International Labour Office at Geneva, entitled "The Recruiting of Labour in Colonies and Other Territories with Analogous Labour Conditions" (no price stated), is one of the most unemotional documents it has been our duty to read for a long time. This is not said in a depreciatory spirit; it is the right way to consider the problems connected with the employment by Europeans of peoples unsophisticated in the Western sense.

Perhaps the most provocative statement is a quotation from Major Orde Browne: "The African Labourer."

"The needs of the world, however, remain as great as ever, and the economic exploitation of humanity's untouched assets must progress whatever the system of control. Temporary restriction and stagnation will hinder the return to activity an increased strain on the social fabric, and there would appear to be a genuine danger that industrial progress may outstrip administrative measures with possibly disastrous consequences."

With reference to Kenya the report states, that the development of mining, and the resultant magnet of employment in a territory which has never had a superabundance of labour, may cause complications. If it does, this careful compilation of facts, figures, laws, and practical results should prove of real help. It is a valuable piece of work.

Hazards of the Hunt.

A Saga of Big Game Shooting.

It is claimed for "Unforgiving Mimi" by Mr. Rawdon Malet (Hutchinson, 10s.), that there is a thrill on every page, and if the statement, like those on many blurbs, is not strictly true, it is reasonably so. This is a collection of well authenticated experiences by noted hunters of dangerous game. How much this will appeal to East Africans can be gathered from the names of some of those on whose contributions toll has been lewd—Selous (once carelessly misspelt Selons), Patterson, Jackson, Samuel Baker, Neumann, C. V. A. Beel, Pittman, Keith Cathwell, Stigand, Lyell, Sutherland, Blunt, Salmon, Hobley, George Grey, Blaine and others. It is a wonderful storehouse where to draw, and the compiler has made the most of it. It is from its nature, more of a reminiscent book than anything else, for it borrows freely from books

East Africa in the House. Minister Optimistic about Kenya.

ASSED by Mr. Hall-Clayton's statement on the general financial position of Kenya, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that the estimates for 1935 anticipated a surplus of £15,000. He had recently learned from the Governor that, according to the latest figures, last year resulted in an excess of revenue of about £4,000, in place of the deficit of £34,000 which was previously expected. This satisfactory result amounted to a due to increased trading activity towards the close of the year, and as he had stated in reply to a question on February 27, there was reason to hope that if the Colony was not again afflicted by drought or other unpredictable setbacks, its general financial position would show an improvement during the present year.

Captain Guest asked if Sir Philip would state whether the taxes specifically imposed for 1934-1935 had had to be reimposed to enable the estimated surplus for 1935 to be maintained.

The Minister replied that the question was based on a complete misstatement. Taxes were constantly imposed, like the income tax in this country, every year, in connexion with that year's budget, but there has never been any suggestion that the taxes imposed a year ago to balance the budget would be withdrawn at the end of that year.

Mr. Spaling asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the proposed legislation establishing a local Asian Civil Service in Kenya had been submitted to him and whether he would recommend that Asian Officers who had not completed eight years' continuous service as at January 1, 1933, but who were confirmed in their appointments and on reasonable status, should not be transferred against their will to the local Asian Civil Service.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that he received proposals for the establishment of the Asian Local Civil Service in Kenya, but, except in so far as they referred to the creation of a provident fund, they did not require legislation. The proposals were still being considered, but they did not contemplate that any officer who had already acquired reasonable status should be transferred to the new services against his wishes.

Cloves.

Colonel Wedgwood asked whether, in view of the detrimental effect of the Clove Growers' Association upon British trade in Zanzibar, he would reconsider the legislation setting up the Association.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister could not accept the suggestion that the reconstitution of the Clove Growers' Association on its present lines had had any detrimental effect on British trade with Zanzibar. His information showed that Zanzibar had already begun to derive substantial benefit.

Colonel Wedgwood asked if the Colonial Secretary had received a communication on the subject from the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Was he also aware that a further consignment of 600 tons of cloves had been ordered by the Americans from Madagascar, although hitherto they had drawn their supplies from Zanzibar?

Sir Philip said he had the impression that the Chamber of Commerce had asked for certain information, which was supplied, but he did not think there had been any other communications from them. There had always been an export of cloves from Madagascar, and the volume of that export was taken very carefully into consideration by the Zanzibar Government.

Colonel Wedgwood asked if inquiries could be made of the Zanzibar Government as to whether there had been other purchases made in Madagascar which up to now had been made in Zanzibar and whether the London Chamber had made any definite representations.

The Secretary of State thought it would be useless to inquire in Zanzibar whether somebody in America had made purchases in Madagascar. He thought the best evidence of the reasonable success of the scheme, which was consonant with marketing schemes all through the Empire, was that the price had improved and had been very steady for some time.

Colonel Wedgwood: "Is the trade not all in the hands of one firm now?"

New Malaria Cure Experiment.

Last week we recorded that the Ceylon Government was contemplating a scheme whereby large numbers of the population might be treated with the new stebrin-mosonat preparation for malaria. We now learn that the Executive Committee of Health for Ceylon has recommended the expenditure of £10,000 for that purpose.

Petition for Mrs. Selwyn Handed to Governor of Kenya.

A PETITION has been widely signed in Kenya and handed to the Governor, on behalf of Mrs. Selwyn, who is at present imprisoned in Mombasa as a result of her conviction in the Supreme Court in a case which aroused widespread public attention both in East Africa and in England.

A brief history of the facts issued with the petition lays emphasis on important incidents which, at the time of the trial, were subordinated in the Press and in the public mind to other aspects.

The Suk who were arrested and taken to Kitale, some 17 miles from the Selwyns' estate, were examined at the Native Hospital, where it was found necessary was to treat their legs with boracic ointment for superficial abrasions. One of whose wounds became septic suffered from diffuse cellulitis and died 14 days after.

The petitioners express their belief that Mrs. Selwyn was convinced that the deceased was an accessory to the theft committed on her estate; that the beating was not brutal and caused no serious injuries, at the time, and that the illness and death were due to an uncommon infection which is always serious, but, with very rare exceptions, responds to skilful treatment. They do not question the verdict, but maintain that death was a very indirect, and improbable result of an ordinary severe beating (unjustifiable, but with extenuating circumstances), and that it was thus a technical manslaughter.

From the Judge's address to the jury the following quotations are made:

"In this case there is no question that Mrs. Selwyn or the other accused intended to kill the boy, so you can put that out of your minds."

"I think you would be stretching the law too far and would be placing a strained interpretation on the facts if you came to the conclusion that when Mrs. Selwyn had these boys beaten she either knew or intended to do them grievous harm."

"And so these boys may tell you their legs were cut to ribbons, and we know quite well they were not cut to ribbons and that they were hardly cut at all, but that does not mean they were not cut at all. And even if they were not cut at the time, it is enough if the injuries they received caused the skin to open."

"You, gentlemen, know how very likely it is that any little injury to the skin, any little sore or scratch or cut, will go septic in these countries."

"And that is what happened to the boys, and whether they got the infection at the time or afterwards I do not think makes any difference. The assault committed upon them, twelve blows with that weapon (an ordinary or strap)

Mrs. Selwyn has been seriously ill in hospital in Mombasa, and the petitioners pray that she may be released before the expiration of her sentence.

The Kafue Show.

At a meeting of the Midland Farmers' Association held in Lusaka, Captain John Rhodes, F.R.C.S., was called upon to explain why the Kafue Show Committee, of which he is Chairman, had changed the dates of the show from the usual one of Rhodes' and Founder's Days to May 31 and June 1. He explained that the idea was to follow the festivities to be held in Lusaka from May 27 to 30 in connexion with the opening of the new capital. We have since heard that it is now proposed to transfer this year's show from Kafue to Lusaka.

Some years ago Lusaka tried to run a rival show, but it was soon discontinued, and Kafue carried on despite depressions. That it made good has been recognised by the Beit Trustees, who made a gift of permanent buildings. The Kafue is now such a big centre as Lusaka or Marabuka—it has the merit of being neutral ground for both of them, and it has carried on in fair weather and foul and has earned the gratitude of the community.

£1,000 for Kenya Sanatorium.

The East Haig British Legion Appeal Fund headquarters in London agreed that if the East African Women's League could result in raising £1,000, two-thirds of the amount should be handed direct to the Kenya Branch of the Legion for its benevolent work during 1935. As the total reached the excellent sum of £1,410, the £300 has been remitted to England and £1,100 retained in Kenya. As in previous years, the collection made in Zanzibar by Lady Rankine and her committee was sent to swell the Kenya figure.

The Italo-Ethiopian Dispute.

The Ethiopian Government has announced in Geneva its intention to invite the Council of the League of Nations to arbitrate between Ethiopia and Italy in their frontier dispute.

Thousands of skilled workmen are reported to be leaving Italy for Italian East Africa. Every effort is being made by Italy to develop her Colonies and men now leaving to settle there expect to remain in Eritrea or Somaliland for some years. Many of the workmen have been promised 10s. 6d. a day—a large wage in Italian eyes.

How history in Ethiopia is repeating itself was shown in the letter to *The Times* last week by Sir John Harris, who pointed out the similarity of the present situation with that existing in 1870-1880.

"Throughout that decade Ethiopia believed herself to be under a constant threat of invasion from Egypt. The Khedive had suffered raids from Ethiopia very much in the same manner as Italy, France and Great Britain have to-day. The critical year was 1875, when the Khedive sent a protecting force to the Ethiopian frontier. King John sought British help through private channels, and after hearing a despatch from Lord Derby, the Foreign Secretary, made a speech which had a profound effect upon the situation, and might well be pondered over to-day.

"Lord Derby said that although he knew nothing of the rights or wrongs of the quarrel, he did not doubt that any conquest of Ethiopian territory would only give to Egypt a possession which would cost much to conquer, and one which was by no means worth what it would cost to keep. He added that 'I should not at all hesitate if I thought annexation contemplated to sign out the extreme impolicy of such a step.'

Lord Derby's speech had its effect both in restraining the Khedive and upon British-Ethiopian relations, whose rulers have ever been mindful of the 'hands-off' advice, in the interests of all parties, tendered by the British Foreign Office."

Dr. A. H. Owen.

In the course of a tribute to Dr. "Reddy" Owen, who retired recently from the post of Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Tanganyika *The East African Medical Journal* says:

"His tenure of his Directorship lay in the difficult period of retrenchment, when the constant call for savings in every direction prevented his initiating the new measures which his great power of foresight would have enabled him to introduce had times been better. His shrewdness and financial ability with which were combined unflinching kindness and a generous heart, enabled him to effect considerable reduction in the expenditure of his Department with little retrenchment of personnel, and yet with an increase in the number of patients treated."

Water Road Between Two Capitals.

A sub-committee of the Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and the Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, Joint Committee, has resolved that direct road from the metropolis of Salisbury to Lusaka, the new communal Rhodesian capital, is necessary in the public interest. It called upon the Governments concerned to interest work in hand, and suggested that the Beit Trustees should be invited to provide a bridge across the Zambezi.

Uganda's Active Motor Trade.

In Uganda in 1934 there were 835 new registrations of motor vehicles, 127 being new cars, 300 new lorries and buses, and 477 motor cycles; the remainder were second-hand cars brought into the Protectorate. The total hand cars registered in the year was 1,383, of which 1,064 were cars, 1,815 lorries, 208 motor cycles, 203 omnibuses, and 20 trailers. Of this total 206 cars, 128 lorries and 9 buses were African-owned. There were over 5,000 drivers licensed, 1,228 being Europeans, 1,308 Asiatics, and 2,559 Africans.

5,000 visitors went to the Zimbabwe ruins last year.

The sloop "Bridge-water" has been visiting Zanzibar.

The membership of the Uganda Literary and Scientific Society has passed the 500 mark. Hearty congratulations!

A bulletin on anti-erosion work is in preparation by the Kenya Agricultural Department, and will shortly be issued.

January brought heavy tourist traffic to Northern Tanganyika, the hotels, garages and traders of which benefited accordingly.

There was a thrilling finish in the recent football match between Khartoum and Gebel Aulla, the former winning by 172 runs to 168.

The African elephants in Whippside Zoo, whose skin is prone to crack in the winter, are given an oil bath during the cold months of the year.

A Shilling Fund has been opened by *The Bulawayo Chronicle* so that Rhodesians may assist in the furnishing of the new Rhodesia House in London.

The Kenya Arbor Society has suggested that every town in the Colony should plant a special avenue or grove of trees on May 6 to celebrate the King's Silver Jubilee.

The Beit Trustees have agreed to make the new bridge over the upper Kafue wider than was originally intended. It will now be 13 ft. with a track of 11 ft. between the curbs.

The scheme, inaugurated in 1932 by which Government officers in Nyasaland with less than 20 years' service might be permitted voluntarily to retire on pension has been resumed.

Members of the Johannesburg Light Plane Club are to participate in the official celebrations to be held in Lusaka in connexion with the formal opening of the town as the capital of Northern Rhodesia.

A park for African animals is shortly to be established along a seven-mile frontage of the Zambezi, near the Victoria Falls. Every endeavour will be made to keep the animals in their natural surroundings.


Profits of the United Africa Company, which has interests in East Africa, amounted to £581,117 for the year ended September 30, 1934, against £428,286 for the previous twelve months. A dividend of 3½% has been declared, compared with 2½% for the preceding year.

On Monday the Imperial Airways liner "Amalthea" flew 2,075 miles from Moshi to Johannesburg in 19 hours, including the usual stops. This is a day's record for the service from East to South Africa. Last week the "Artemis" flew 1,665 miles in a day.

Modern Transport published on March 9 a special section admirably written and profusely illustrated, dealing with every phase in the construction of the Lower Zambezi bridge. This 24-page supplement forms a valuable souvenir of a historic achievement in East Central African transport development.

A South African farmer who has had the good fortune to be by-passed by locusts, and who has excellent grazing, offers to graze four hundred head of cattle for less fortunate neighbours for three months and free of charge. That is the spirit which East African settlers often practise to one another, though we have not heard of it expressing itself quite in this way.

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Latest Mining News.

Needs of Kenya's Mining Industry.

It is clear that the mining industry will be responsible for the importation into Kenya of capital amounting to many hundreds of thousands of pounds, and that, although it is impossible at present to assess the potential output, the mining industry of the Colony will provide a sum of real significance in the Colony's exports in the comparatively near future," says the majority report of the Economic Development Committee, whose findings have just been published.

In the development of an industry of such great present and prospective importance to the Colony we consider that too much attention cannot be paid to the special and general needs of the industry and its component parts, and we therefore welcome the decision reached during the course of 1934 for the formation of a separate Mines Department under a Commissioner of Mines.

The special needs of the industry can be left in his hands, but for its general requirements we feel, as we feel in the case of certain other industries, that there is need of a co-ordinating body to bring on to a common plane of effort all the activities of Government associated with assistance to the industry. The Standing Board of Economic Development, whose establishment we recommend, is the body which, in our opinion, will be best suited to achieve this co-ordination.

The interests of the mining industry do not solely demand a just and understanding attitude on the part of the Commissioner and Wardens' Mines; they also require considered plans of transport development, the adoption of a policy of planting suitable timber in areas adjacent to the mines and other facilities which can readily be viewed comprehensively by a central board, but which do not respond so well to consideration separately as they arise by the various Departments concerned.

Kenya E.P.C.'s.

In the reserved zone along Lake Victoria, according to *The Kakamega Herald*, areas have been allotted, by exclusive permit or by E.P.C., to Mr. L. J. Johnson, L.S.D. Syndicate, Risks Ltd., Mr. H. C. Dixon, Anglo-Continental Mines, Naitani and Rukia Syndicate, Nioro Syndicate, Mr. C. N. G. Koch, Abimbo Ltd., Brith Mining Syndicate, and T.D.L.

Gold Areas Allotment.

Gold Areas of East Africa, Ltd., which was registered recently with a capital of £20,000, of which £20,000 is held in reserve, has gone to allotment and the share certificates have all been posted. The capital was subscribed privately.

African Mica Mines.

African Mica Mines Ltd. has been registered as a private company with a nominal capital of £3,500 in 21 shares. The directors are Mr. Herbert Hambley of 31 East End, Redruth, Cornwall, and Mr. James Foster, 30 Gough Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Leonora Corporation.

Leonora Corporation, which underwrote the recent Rosterman issue, and is closely associated with the house of Bewick, Moreing, reports a profit of £3,321 for the period February 24 to December 31, 1934.

East Africa Mining Areas.

East Africa Mining Areas, Ltd., has increased its capital to £700,000 by the creation of 100,000 Ordinary shares of 70s. each.

Mining Personalia.

Major J. J. Drought continues to make good progress from his venereal illness.

Mr. C. B. Bisset has been appointed a Field Geologist in the Ugandan Geological Survey.

Mr. C. D. Cogle, Senior Inspector of Mines in Kenya, is now at work in No. 2 Area, Kavirondo.

Mr. E. B. Hoaking, Commissioner of Mines in Kenya, left Mombasa on Sunday for England on leave.

Mr. W. C. Simmons, Senior Assistant Geologist in Uganda, has reverted to his substantive appointment.

Mr. H. J. R. Way, Field Geologist, has arrived in Uganda, has reverted to his substantive appointment.

Messrs. S. H. Creswell and J. E. Shaer have resigned from the Committee of the "Lush Gold Diggers' and Miners' Association."

Mr. Michael Moses, of Kampala, accompanied by Mr. F. C. Elliott, has been visiting Kakamega, where his syndicate has important interests.

After visiting Uganda, Sir William Furse, the new Chairman of the East African Group in London, made a tour of the Kakamega goldfields.

Mr. James Wright, A.M.I.M.E., who for the past fourteen years has been a mining engineer in Wigan, is shortly leaving to take up an appointment in Tanganyika with Kintan Gold Areas, Ltd.

When the last mail left, Earl Grey, a director of the Tanganyika Concessions group, and Mr. Harry Grenfell, Chairman of East African Goldfields, were both expected to reach Mwanza within a few days.

Captain A. H. Moreing, a director of Rosterman Gold Mines, the Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate and other companies interested in East Africa, is to leave London by Sunday's aeroplane for Kenya, where he will spend a week on the business of the Rosterman property and the Government Reef of the Rosterman Company. Then he will fly to the Rand. Probably he will break his return journey in East Africa and be back in London before the end of May.

Training Youths for Mining.

Colonel J. B. Brady, D.S.O., M.C., has been appointed Chairman of the new Southern Rhodesian Government scheme for the training of Rhodesian youths in mining. Theoretical instruction at the Bulawayo Technical School will be combined with practical work on various mines. Among the other members of the Organising Council of the scheme will be Mr. H. Milton, chief mining engineer; Mr. A. G. Cowling, representing the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines; Mr. G. Davener, general manager of the Globe and Phoenix Mines; Mr. G. Musgrave, of the Selukwe chrome mines; Mr. B. L. Gardiner, manager of Willoughby's Consolidated; Mr. Gilbert, manager of Wanderer Mines; Mr. N. Landau, manager of the Cam and Motor; Mr. A. S. Rome, manager of the Rezende Mines; Mr. D. V. Burnett, general manager of the London and Rhodesia Mining Company; Mr. A. Smaekel, of the Rhodesia General Assessor's Association; a representative of the Rhodesia Mining Association (Smallworkers' Association); and Messrs. A. Kimble and W. B. Blythe.

The Future Course of Gold.

Addressing the Anglo-French Exploration Company last week Mr. W. T. Anderson said:

"There are many indications that the present price of gold is not of a temporary nature, but is gradually approaching the figure at which the dollar and the pound will be stabilised, when world circumstances permit of the two Governments coming to some agreement as to the relative values of the two currencies. In my view it is improbable that in any stabilisation agreement the gold content of the dollar will be increased, but rather the reverse, in which case gold should see a still higher price in terms of sterling."

Higher Tin Quota.

The International Tin Committee has recommended that the production quota for the period April 1 to June 30 shall be fixed at 15% of the standard tonnages. The present figure is 10%.

Labour for the Luba.

Anglo-Natives from the Songea area are reported to be turning in increasing numbers to the Luba goldfields.

Company Progress Reports. East African Share Prices.

Rosterman Averages well over Ounce per Ton

Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields.—February output 1,350 tons. **Kentan Gold Areas** are building a new aerodrome on the Salfira Concession to the west of Mwanza.

Kenya and Uganda Minerals Exploration.—Production during the week ended February 9 was 23,571 oz. gold.

Rhompinis Ltd.—Flowing Bowl Mine: During February 1,186 tons of ore were treated, from which 5,627 tons of lead concentrates (assaying 74% lead, and 17% zinc) and 4,571 tons of zinc concentrates were produced.

Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd.—Main shaft (three compartments 14 ft. by 6 ft.) stripped to 101 ft. and timbered 26 60 ft., concrete shaft collar completed, and temporary timber headgear erected. Development: Horst Reef, No. 1 level (235 ft., on dip of reef), driven 191 ft., Total length 377 ft., averaging 23.7 dwts. over 30 ins. Filor Mill Plant returns—277½ tons crushed, recovered 302.7 ozs. gold. Permanent plant and buildings: Compressed air equipment will be shipped early in April, power plant ordered, design of milling plant nearing completion. Main office and assay office buildings completed. Foundations of host and European camp houses completed.

Wahale Mines (Kenya).—Kenya Colony, No. 75 section. The main shaft has reached 60 ft., average value from 255 ft. to 260 ft. is 2.8 dwt. over 43 in. The reef is not fully exposed. Driving east and west on the reef was begun at 263 ft. on the same shaft, 202 ft. level. The total length of the drive east is now 15 ft., the reef is not fully exposed for sampling. The drive west has reached 27 ft., the average value 1.20 ft. being 164 dwt. over 55 in. Carlos East. The main shaft has been sunk to 178 ft.; average value from 166 ft. to 165 ft. is 2.10 dwt. over 30 in. Francis Reef—No. 1 shaft has reached 62 ft., from 20 ft. to 60 ft. the average value is 2.6 dwt. over 41 in. The reef in the bottom is stated to be looking well.

Nyamungo Area (Tanganyika Territory).—No. 1 shaft on the Kumalero reef, has been sunk to 95 ft., average value 1.6 dwt. over 13 in. Nyankasi Reef—Central reef, 30 ft. level, drive cast has reached 28 ft., to 20 ft. the reef is unpayable; from 20 ft. to 25 ft. the average value is 1.5 dwt. over 24 in. Nerero—No. 1 shaft has been sunk to 56 ft., from 70 ft. to 85 ft. the average value is 1.8 dwt. over 1 in. It is hoped to start crushing development rock with the five stamp mill at the end of this month.

Anglo-American Profit.

Anglo-American Corporation, Ltd., which has during the last few months taken an ever increasing interest in the East African gold mining industry, reports an increase of over 70% in profits for 1934. The general reserve fund has been increased to £1,000,000, and dividend on Ordinary shares is to be at the rate of 10%. Profit for the year totalled £820,335.

Business Miffed, Ltd.

Details of the extraordinary meeting in Southern Rhodesia of the Anglo-American Mines, Ltd., at which the capital was increased to £2,500,000, have now reached London. It was also resolved to split the 35 shares into shares of 1s. each, 250,000 of the new 1s. shares are to be offered to present shareholders at 8s. per share in the proportion of one new share for every three 1s. shares held. Applicants for such shares will receive better option certificates, giving them the option to purchase one or more shares before February 28, 1935, at the price of 20s. for each five shares held.

What Amateurs Missed.

I have visited several mining prospects in Kakamega and Ng'ara Area, and have seen some very good properties, but the work has been badly carried out in some places. As writes a Kenya correspondent of *The Mining World*, "I visited a mine which has been working for two or three years, but the results have been nothing. On looking round I found a vein 8 in. wide crossing a stream, showing free gold. The people of previous days apparently had worked this vein upstream, and drove an adit parallel to the vein crossing the stream, naturally with no results. They also installed a small milling plant right on top of the vein. I marked out a place where I thought my men should go down, and after four days' work these miners struck three veins, one at depth giving 120 dwt. per ton. Now the machines, and one-fourth day's work these miners struck three veins, one at depth giving an additional 440 ft., and in this same property my men drove an adit 440 ft., and when they came to the mineral-bearing bed, they turned and ran parallel, with the possible chance of picking up the reef."

London Movements Mainly Upwards.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate	74.6d	4s. 10fd.
Bushnick Mines (Ils.)	10s. 2d	11s. 7d
Cam & Moton (12s. 6d.)	85s. 3d	133s. 9d
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	22s. 9d	43s. 9d
East African Goldfields (5s.)	11s. 3d	10s. 9d
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	13s. 0d	12s. 3d
Fanti Consolidated (2s.)	7s. 10fd	7s. 6d
Goldfields (2s.)	34s. 9d	34s. 0d
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	14s. 9d	14s. 3d
Gold Fields Rhodesias (10s.)	4s. 0d	8s. 0d
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields	4s. 0d	8s. 0d
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	3s. 6d	4s. 6d
Kentan (0s.)	—	—
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	9s. 7fd	8s. 10fd
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	16s. 6d	16s. 3d
Kimimindi (10s.)	—	—
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	2s. 9d	2s. 9d
Lebanon Concessions (5s.)	11s. 9d	11s. 9d
Lomah Gold (5s.)	2s. 6d	—
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	—	—
London and Rhodesias (5s.)	7s. 0d	5s. 10fd
Lairi Gold Areas	10s. 7fd	17s. 6d
Mashaba (1s.)	8s. 0d	8s. 0d
Résende (11s.)	11s. 0d	11s. 0d
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	7s. 9d	7s. 0d
Rhodesia Katanga	10s. 0d	9s. 4d
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	8s. 6d	7s. 10fd
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	8s. 6d	8s. 0d
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	0s. 6d	0s. 6d
Rholana (11s.)	0s. 6d	0s. 6d
Roar Antelope (5s.)	24s. 6d	25s. 0d
Rosterman	5s. 7fd	5s. 6d
Selection Trust (10s.)	8s. 6d	8s. 6d
Sherwood Starr	8s. 6d	2s. 3d
Tanahai Gold (11s.)	8s. 6d	7s. 6d
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	9s. 6d	9s. 6d
Tanganyika Concessions (11s.)	9s. 6d	9s. 6d
Tanganyika Concessions 10% Pref.	32s. 6d	32s. 6d
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	5s. 0d	7s. 0d
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	4s. 6d	4s. 0d
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	610s. 0s	610s. 0s
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	23s. 6d	23s. 6d
Watende (5s.)	8s. 6d	9s. 11d
Zambesia Exploring	15s. 0d	14s. 9d

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	21s. 0d	20s. 0d
East African Steel Plantations (1)	2s. 3d	2s. 3d
E.A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	31s. 9d	33s. 0d
Imperial Airways	14s. 0d	15s. 0d
Kassala Cotton (11s.)	2s. 0d	3s. 0d
Mozambique (Bearers) (10s.)	4s. 6d	4s. 6d
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	15s. 0d	15s. 0d
Sudan Plantations (New)	35s. 9d	32s. 0d
Tanganyika Obdurate (1s.)	2s. 3d	2s. 11d
Victoria Falls Power	57 7s. 6d	57 5s. 0d
Ref.	42s. 0d	42s. 0d

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Blue Reefs	12s.	10s. 3d
Edwards Ridge (5s.)	4s.	3s. 6d
Eldoret-Kakamega Mining Ventures	10s.	10s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	5s. 5d	5s. 5d
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	10s. 7s. 3d	10s.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	10s. 3d	10s.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	5s.	5s.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	10s. 25c	10s. 25c
Koa-Mulimbi	37s. 5c	37s. 5c
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	3s. 6c	3s. 6c
Pakaneus (1s.)	10s.	10s. 3c

Ex Rights

N. Rhodesias' Output.

Northern Rhodesia produced 34,776,134 worth of minerals during 1934, including 1,177 tons of molten copper in the course of refining. The total mineral production to date for the territory is £10,330,005. The cobalt figures for 1934 were £320,000 out of a total to date of £390,005. So here is a new recruit of great promise. Vanadium is coming into the picture again, a good sign, for Broken Hill, and lead may be another. "Copper" which beat the £1,000,000 mark for the first time is easily first. It must not be overlooked, however, that Northern Rhodesia has produced over £3,000,000 worth of lead, £1,500,000 of zinc, and nearly £1,250,000 of vanadium since 1906.

B. E. A. Corporation.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, Chairman of the Year.

The twenty-sixth annual ordinary general meeting of the British East Africa Corporation Limited, was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2, on Friday last.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, Chairman and managing director of the company, said in the course of a review of affairs in East Africa:—

“First let us take the agricultural industries. Taking Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika as a whole, the wealth production of the agricultural and pastoral industries, European plus Native, still accounts for about 55%. The mining interests, chiefly gold, account for the other 15%, or perhaps rather less. The mining industry, as one would expect, especially during the earlier development and equipment stages, requires larger imports in proportion to its output than is the case with the more or less old-established agricultural industries, but the latter are still the main factor in East Africa's trading capacity.”

“Unfortunately, world prices of nearly all the primary products of East Africa remained very depressed during the year under review, of coffee, sisal, maize, and dated produce in particular, and though there has since been some improvement, the Kenya Economics Commission, which has recently reported on the general and other matters, states that the realisable values are still in most cases below the actual cost of production. This applies, of course, to the European producers, whose costs of production are calculable in terms of money. In the case of Native produce, grown by the Natives and their families on their own land, there is no similar basis for calculating costs, but the low price level cannot escape being reflected in the money they get for their crops, and the buying capacity like that of European farmers and planters is still very low.”

Increased Native Production.

The Kenya Economic Commission, in its Majority Report, urges a strong and sustained effort to get increased economic production in the Kenya Native Reserves. In this they are following the example of Uganda and Tanganyika, which have been strenuously following that path for some years in their Native areas, and with such success that the cotton crop of Uganda last year for the second year running, exceeded a quarter of a million bales, and last year's Native crops in Tanganyika were increased by a large tonnage and by over £100,000 in the total value exported. In other words, a successful effort was made to maintain the productive agricultural wealth by increase of quantity and also, I might add, by higher standards of size, as an offset to the low world prices. It takes some time to get hard economic facts like these into the Native mind, but they have responded wonderfully responsive, and further progress can be expected along these sound lines.

“Regarding to the general position of the European planters and farmers, I am afraid that the naked truth is that many are suffering from the millstone of debt, most of it bearing high rates of interest, and it is difficult to see how this can be got right except by all-embracing action on the part of creditors, either by partial remission of capital debt, or, as regards interest rates, the banks in East Africa have quite recently made a reduction of about 25% in their standard rates for loans, overdrafts, etc., and some private mortgagees are doing the same.”

“Every one feels that taxation, which in East Africa takes an extraordinary number of forms, both direct and indirect, is extremely high, and must somehow or other be got down in the near future. The present incidence of taxation severely hits every class of community and race, European, Indian, and Native. Government officials, farmers, planters and traders, leaving in their pockets so little that it results for their work that it is difficult to escape the thought that the effect must be something like a universal wet blanket, liable to sap initiative and energy.”

“What seems necessary is some real and well-thought-out stimulus, and we can all recall how the revival of confidence and prosperity began here at home when Mr. Chamberlain, in his hand the balance of the Budget, the reduction of duty on beer, of the income tax, and the 5% pay and salary cuts. But our friends in East Africa should not forget that, as a prelude to the revival, Mr. Chamberlain made us all pass through a very bad time by imposing cuts and increasing income tax and super tax, in order to lay firmly the first stone for the balancing of the Budget. When this had been well and surely done, the rest followed.”

“East Africa has surely been going through the painful prelude stage long enough, and the Secretary of State has recently said in Parliament that Kenya is likely

to show a small Budget surplus this year, after the last six years' deficits. Uganda already has a good annual surplus, and has built up a reserve fund of over a million pounds. Tanganyika is improving, and the Kenya Uganda Railways and Harbours met all interest, sinking fund and depreciation charges last year with a surplus over. It may be hoped, therefore, that the second stage, that of tax reduction and general stimulus, may be coming into sight for the East Africa area, however, there are two points that should be made.

“Before leaving that matter, I think it is worth pointing out that, should any form of taxation be granted, there should be a very careful review, not only of the total amount raised by the local Treasuries from the East African public, but also to see whether the tax burden is distributed in such a way as to be fair in itself, placing the load on shoulders of the capacity to pay, and also ensuring that the tax remissions are not wasted as mere benefit for non-productive classes.”

“My second point is that a drastic reduction of the local currency, as it has been suggested by a small coterie, as would be of no use in Kenya, and it appears that the recommendations of the Minority Report of the Kenya Economic Commission, that the currency should be revalued by statute, some say even by 35%, bringing the East African shilling to a sterling exchange value of 8d.

“This would, of course, reduce the sterling value of local currency debts by 33%, but it would increase by no less than 50% in terms of local currency the very large home ward remittances needed for the service of the public debts, which amount to over £200,000 sterling for the three territories, and would also increase by 50% in terms of local currency the cost of all imported goods, whether for domestic consumption, the working and maintenance of plantations and farms, or for mines. It is impossible to think that salaries and wages, both European and Native, would not require corresponding increases.”

“The confidence of the City and of private investors in East Africa generally would be shaken for years ahead. The Secretary of State, if I may venture to say so, rendered a very great service to Kenya to announce in 1931, as he instructed the Governor of Kenya to announce in public that his idea of a new idea for East Africa is definitely and finally rejected by the British Government.”

Great Promise of Gold-Mining Industry.

“You will expect me to say something about the gold-mining developments. Progress has become rapid, especially in the second half of 1934, and it is generally recognised that there are certainly four main areas which are of an important potential goldfield. These, in order from north to south, are the now well-known Kakamega goldfield, secondly, the South Kavirondo goldfield, thirdly, certain areas in Northern Tanganyika near the southern end of Lake Victoria, and, fourthly, the goldfield at the southern end of Tanganyika. In addition, there are some scattered intermediate areas in which some mines are working and I gather that many experts now hold the view that there is practically continuous belt of ore about 600 miles from north to south and 100 miles or more in width, the whole of which is mineralised and may form one continuous goldfield.”

“Several wealthy and expert mining groups in the City of London are now actively engaged in these areas, besides probably not less than a thousand private prospectors. Some promising finds are also reported from Uganda. A few of the mines have reached the stage of installing production plant, and a good many others will reach that stage this year. The output of the others is still only about 1,500 ounces monthly, but of Tanganyika it has been over 6,000 ounces monthly, of which about 4,500 oz. are from the Lupa goldfield. This year these figures are likely to be greatly increased.”

“The British East Africa Corporation is not a mining company, but we are taking an active part in the supply of all kinds of mining equipment, and are getting our share of agency and other business. We have on our staff certain specialist men, who are continuously in the mining districts, keeping close touch with mine managers, and all that is going on.”

“On this concluding review, I will merely end by saying, as is mentioned in the report, that the directors have not drawn any part of the fees authorised by the articles of association, nor have such fees been reserved. We are content to wait for our reward, side by side with the shareholders.”

I now have pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, and would ask the Deputy Chairman, Mr. Mann, to second.”

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks of the Chairman, directors, and staff in England and in East Africa.

Passengers from East Africa, Late Steamship Movements.

The s.s. "Llanerch" which arrived in England from East Africa on March 14, brought the following passengers from—

Dar es Salaam.

- Mr. N. H. Hamer
- Mr. A. A. Isherwood
- Mr. C. L. Jobling
- Mr. G. W. McArthur
- Mr. J. H. McQuade
- Mrs. J. Meredith
- Mr. & Mrs. R. V. Norton
- Mr. R. B. Owen
- Mrs. K. M. Thornley

Tanga.

- Miss W. O'Boon

Mombasa.

- Miss L. Abbay
- Mr. W. E. Atwell
- Mr. R. Beal
- Col. E. C. Brierley
- Miss Brownrigg
- Mrs. A. H. Chapman
- Mr. & Mrs. R. Cleminson
- Mrs. S. P. Godhard
- Mr. & Mrs. P. Davis
- Mrs. M. Forward
- Mr. P. Foster
- Lady Gibb

- Mr. S. J. Griffiths
- Mrs. Grigor
- Miss A. Hornby
- Mrs. R. D. Hosking
- Miss E. V. E. Hutcheson
- Mrs. H. J. Jolley
- Mr. N. Law
- Mr. O. Macdonald
- Mr. & Mrs. K. Mackintosh
- Mr. F. E. Murrell
- Miss N. B. Noon
- Mr. & Mrs. P. R. Potts
- Capt. G. Riney
- Mr. P. Salmon
- Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Sandford
- Mrs. E. Savage
- Miss J. Scott
- Mr. & Mrs. J. Shankland
- Lieut. D. M. Shaw
- Mr. H. Smith
- Mr. W. J. Thresher
- Mrs. S. Thornton
- Mr. A. E. Towey jun.
- Mrs. S. M. Walker
- Mr. T. Y. Watson
- Mr. W. G. Willey
- Mr. Wilson
- Capt. & Mrs. W. H. Wood

BRITISH-INDIA

- "Madua" and Perim homewds, Mar. 10
- "Mantola" left Marseilles outwds, Mar. 17
- "Mariana" left Dar es Salaam outwds, Mar. 15
- "Kenya" left Bombay for Durban, Mar. 20
- "Kilwa" leaves Beira for Bombay, Mar. 23
- "Kilwa" leaves Beira for Durban, Mar. 23
- "Balra" deo Bombay from Durban, Mar. 23

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON

- Clan Macgarratt" left Pt. Said homewds, Mar. 13
- Clan Graham" left Mombasa homewds, Mar. 20
- Clan MacInnes" psd. Gylvalcor outwds, Mar. 19
- Logician" leaves Glasgow outwds, Mar. 23

IRELAND-AFRICA

- Heemskerck" left Capetown homewds, Mar. 9
- Randfontein" left Hamburg outwds, Mar. 12
- Nijkerk" left Swindon homewds, Mar. 11
- Giekerk" arr. Mombasa outwds, Mar. 11

INDIA-AFRICA

- "Incomat" left Colombo for Mombasa, Mar. 11
- "Isipingo" leaves Calcutta for E. Africa, April 5
- "Inchanga" arr. Zanzibar from Durban, Mar. 18

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

- "Angers" left Marseilles outwds, Mar. 14
- "Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Djibouti homewds, Mar. 15
- "Compiègne" left Diego-Suarez homewds, Mar. 14
- "General Metzinger" arr. Djibouti outwds, Mar. 20

UNION-CASCADE

- "Drómere Castle" arr. Natal for Beira, Mar. 17
- "Dunbar Castle" left Lohito for Beira, Mar. 15
- "Dunbar Castle" left Mombasa homewds, Mar. 17
- "Durham Castle" left London outwds, Mar. 14
- "Granville Castle" left Tenerife homewds, Mar. 18
- "Llandaff Castle" arr. Mombasa outwds, Mar. 12
- "Llandoverly Castle" left Capetown homewds, Mar. 12
- "Langstaphan Castle" arr. London, Mar. 14
- "Sandgate Castle" left Pt. Elizabeth homewds, Mar. 13

Passengers for East Africa.

The s.s. "Durham Castle," which left England on March 14 for South and East Africa, carries the following passengers for—

Beira.

- Miss F. Armstrong
- Mr. M. A. Bushell
- Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Henderson
- Mrs. E. P. Brisk

Mombasa.

- Miss E. N. Aitken
- Mrs. G. K. Carter
- Miss E. W. Clarke
- Mr. & Mrs. O. E. Fitzgerald
- Mr. H. T. Lee
- Mrs. P. M. Stone
- Miss N. M. W. Wetherick

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the East African air mail which left Croaydon on March 17 included: Mr. McGee, to Luba; Mr. A. Jones, to Kisumu; Mr. Davies-Adams, to Nairobi; and Mr. MacGak, Brindisi to Mbeya. Passengers by the air mail which left on March 20 included Captain Colville and Mr. Abel, to Khartoum; Mr. Walsen, to Broken Hill; and Sir J. S. Richardson, to Salisbury.

Inward passengers which arrived on March 17 included Sir Laurence and Lady Phillips, and Miss Phillips, from Salisbury; and Mrs. Harrold, and Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Somerville from Entebbe. Mr. J. Mason and Mr. Coulson reached London from Nairobi by the machine which arrived on March 17.

East African Mails.

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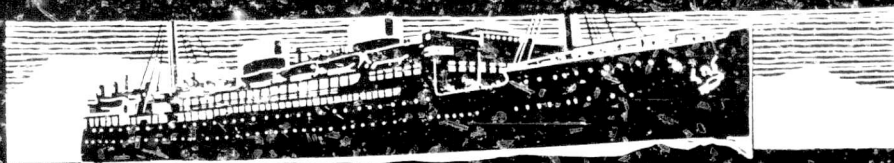
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Several well-known public men in Uganda, and one of the two Uganda newspapers, have invited *East Africa* to indicate why that Protectorate should be willing to enter a Closer Union with Kenya and Tanganyika. On dozens of occasions in conversation with men from Uganda we have replied "Why not?", and have never yet received one single convincing argument in favour of the policy of splendid isolation. The stock objections put by some men obsessed with local patriotism—though we believe that far more Uganda residents to-day advocate Closer Union—are (1) that Uganda's surplus balances should be retained for her own benefit, and not utilised for extra-Uganda purposes; and (2) that federation or union would entail far too much control from Nairobi, with detriment to Uganda's interests.

With the financial demand we are in entire sympathy, for funds built up from taxes paid by Uganda residents should in equity be spent for the benefit of that Protectorate. That admission, however, in no way affects the issue of Closer Union, into which accumulated balances should be earmarked for special local purposes. The fear that centralised control would prejudice Uganda is more suspicion than anything else. As a matter of convenience it has been necessary to direct the administrative, agricultural, veterinary, educational, medical and other Government services for the whole of Uganda from Entebbe. In the same way those same services for the three territories would be directed from Nairobi, which, it must be re-

membered, is to-day much more accessible from the remotest parts of Uganda or Tanganyika than were very much nearer townships a few years ago. As a result of the enormous development of communications, aerial, telephonic, telegraphic and by road and rail, difficulties which would have been very real not long ago have largely disappeared. Provided the right men were chosen to organise and control the various inter-territorial services, we can see no reason why they should not operate in each territory at least as efficiently as at present. Indeed, we believe that they would operate much more efficiently, and at materially reduced cost.

To put the whole matter on a broader basis, we are convinced of the urgent need of the creation of an East African outlook, and of the importance of a definite East African policy. The attempt to perpetuate the present territorialism is not merely doomed to failure, but meantime entails expenditures which East Africa as a whole cannot afford. A blare of trumpets announced that Sir Sidney Armitage-Smith had been commissioned to report upon the finances of Tanganyika Territory, with equal manifestations of satisfaction Kenya greeted the appointment of her Economic Development Committee. We doubted whether either could achieve its purpose with complete success, however able and conscientious were the resultant reports. Our fears proved justified, and the very people who urged those examinations have now realised that what is, and was, necessary is an investigation of the economic and financial position of the three territories jointly, not separately. The endeavour, undertaken by men sincerely anxious to propose economies in a time of

distress, has proved much less successful than they and others had hoped, because they found in one respect after another that they were compelled to deal piecemeal with a problem which could be probed and solved only as one great whole.

That is the moral for Uganda to ponder: She is already bound to Kenya by a Customs Union, by a joint Railways Administration, and by a Postal Union which also embraces Tanganyika.

LITTLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TERRITORIES. Neither Kenya nor Uganda can be indifferent to the fate of Tanganyika, which lies on their southern border, and which, incidentally, contributes much traffic to the Kenya-Uganda Railways. The needs of the inhabitants—European, Indian, and African, of those three Dependencies are almost exactly the same. True, the Kampala merchant and the Arusha coffee grower have very divergent views on some subjects, but they are probably no more at variance than are those of the Kampala merchant and the Toro coffee grower, or those of the Arusha coffee grower and the digger on the Luha. In other words, the differences within the economic and political unit which the three territories naturally compose are no greater than those within the territories individually. If each Dependency has managed, as it has, to overcome such divergencies, there is no reason why there should be a smaller measure of success under federation or union.

We are not pleading for the creation of a great new bureaucracy comfortably ensconced in Nairobi.

WIDER TERRITORIAL EMALOUSY MUST BE OVERCOME. We believe, in fact, that a considerable measure of decentralisation should go with federation or union, and that one of the main tasks of the heads of the unified services will be to maintain touch with the *personnel* of their respective Departments. Air transport to-day makes that possible at low cost. Moreover, the promise of such a policy of constant travelling should satisfy those in Uganda who fear that their viewpoint will be deprived of its opportunity to be heard. Postulating again that the departmental heads shall be the best men obtainable, and on that requirement too much stress cannot be laid, it is to be assumed that sound practice and sound arguments will win the day whenever they are found, and that a plea for reform will be no less likely to succeed because it originates outside Kenya. The hesitation which lies behind antipathy to control from Nairobi is, it seems to us, a legacy from the old days of inter-territorial jealousy, jealousy now largely overcome, but one which can never be completely eradicated until Britains in East Africa, whether resident in Kenya, Uganda, or Tanganyika, think in terms of their three territories as one unit.

Since the above paragraphs were written an unofficial conference held in Arusha under the auspices of the British Union of Tanganyika, attended by 25 well-known public men from Kenya and Tanganyika, including eight members of the Legislative Councils and leaders of the South African, Dutch and Greek communities, has agreed that the need of Closer Union is urgent. Uganda, unfortunately, does not appear to have been represented. The principle of the complete union of Kenya and Tanganyika was unanimously accepted, and it was resolved to ask the Imperial Government to appoint a statesman acceptable to all parties, possessed of

wide administrative experience, not confined to Colonies under a Mandate, to initiate such a union by negotiations on the spot—it being suggested that General Smuts might also be asked to collaborate in the work. When the Joint Parliamentary Committee examined this question Kenya's settler leaders lost a magnificent opportunity, but they have now another chance to atone for their hesitancy at a critical stage. Indeed, Lord Francis Scott has been asked to convene another conference in July to take any further action necessary.

At long last East Africa means really to act now! Article 26 of the Mandate. There is every reason why the Imperial Government should without delay take the irrevocable step of uniting Tanganyika with the neighbouring British Dependencies, for the longer that action is postponed, the greater the economic and administrative handicaps to the territories, and the greater the temptation to the sentimentalists in British politics—some of them unfortunately within the Cabinet itself—to advocate the betrayal of British and East African interests in order to offer to return to a still bellicose Germany a territory which she forfeited all right to possess. The mention of General Smuts's name should be a reminder to defeatists in Whitehall that the Dominions and Colonies, as well as Belgium, France, and our other Allies, will have no truck with such treachery. The best way to serve East Africa and to meet German Colonial ambitions is to bind Tanganyika more closely to her British neighbours.

No independent reader of the extracts given in this issue from the Report of Mr. K. P. S. Menon and the comments upon it of the **RACIAL REPORT** Government of Zanzibar can doubt that the Administration has on its side the whole weight of common sense and public benefit. The Indian official selected by the Government of India to investigate Indian grievances in Zanzibar has been driven to admit the reasonableness of four of the six Decrees to which his compatriots objected, and he is a far from impressive advocate when he attacks the other two, and more important, measures. The weakness of his case is that he has allowed himself to treat his brief as a racial one. If he had been wiser, the very fact that he arrived in Zanzibar when Indian feeling against the Decrees was at its peak would have made him particularly careful not merely to stamp his examination of the facts with manifest impartiality, but to acquaint himself with the views of all important non-Indian authorities. His report suggests that he was so pre-occupied with the Indian attitude to the matters in dispute that his inquiries in other quarters were of the most cursory character. True, he listened to the Acting British Resident, and the secretary-manager of the Clove Growers' Association, but apparently with his mind already made up. There is no indication, for instance, that he sought the benefit of the advice and experience of the Department of Agriculture, the managers of the banks, and the heads of important European trading houses, all of whom could have contributed something to his understanding of the grave problems at issue, and our own information confirms the impression that Mr. Menon enlisted very little non-Indian co-operation.

(Continued on page 602.)

Hollow Claims of Zanzibar Indians.

Mr. Menon's Unconvincing Report.

"THE cumulative effect of this legislation is the squeezing out of the native of India from regions in which he has established himself under every security of public faith."

That is the verdict of Mr. K. P. S. Menon, who was deputed by the Government of India to report upon the effect on Indian interests of certain Decrees of the Government of Zanzibar.

Yet for four of the six Decrees which he had to investigate he finds justification. He writes:—

"The Land Alienation Decree is unobjectionable, provided (i) the racial distinction is not drawn between Africans and Arabs on the one hand and persons who are not Africans and Arabs is replaced by the more rational distinction between agriculturists and non-agriculturists; and (ii) the Decree is not allowed to affect the rights arising from past transactions relating to land. A Commission has been appointed to inquire into this problem, and action may be deferred pending its recommendations.

"The Moneylenders Amendment Decree is in my opinion, justified.

"The Agricultural Produce Export Decree and The Adulteration of Produce Decree need not be objected to provided they will not be operated under the overshadowing influence of, and pressure from the Clove Growers' Association."

"Then comes the real bone of contention:—

"The Clove Growers' Association Decree and The Clove Exporters' Decree are, in my opinion, enacted to cause irrefragable damage to Indian interests, and will practically oust the Indian trader from Zanzibar. I therefore urge that the strongest possible recommendations may be made for their removal from the statute book."

"To this last paragraph the Zanzibar Government replies:—

"The Government refuses to admit that the two Decrees will cause damage to Indian interests generally, or will oust the Indian trader from Zanzibar. On the contrary, it asserts that the Indian traders and agriculturists will derive great benefits from the successful establishment of a monopoly for the marketing of cloves. To remove these Decrees from the statute book would inflict irreparable harm upon the Protectorate."

A Question of Motives.

Mr. Menon says that on arrival he found the Indian community in a state of panic. Indians in Zanzibar had just grounds for complaint that the legislation was springing upon them and that they were practically confronted with a fait accompli. Within less than a fortnight they found themselves within the coils of the multiplicity of Decrees restricting their rights, their present activities, and their future prospects.

The Government retorts: "It was not possible to give long notice, else the objects of the legislation would have been defeated. Long notice would have precipitated action by mortgagees and, in the case of the clove legislation, it was necessary to bring the law into effect in order to deal with the new season's crop. The position of the industry had become so precarious that the placing of the industry on a sound basis was, and is, regarded as an essential first step in restoring prosperity to the Protectorate. A longer interval would have given opportunities for speculation and dangers inseparable from any attempt to put the clove industry on a proper basis." The Government might have added that it gave the merchants ample warning that if they did not set their own house in order, outside action would be taken.

Mr. Menon: "I cannot help thinking that the criticisms of the Indian community rest, to some extent, on a basic misconception. Section 2 of the Land Alienation Decree lends colour to the impression of the Indian community that there is a racial measure. It draws attention not to the Punjab Land Alienation Act does between agricultural and non-agricultural classes but between Arab and Africans, and non-Arab and Africans."

The Government: "With a very few exceptions, there is not resident on, or employed as tillers of, the soil any Indian agriculturist. A certain number of Indians have acquired agricultural holdings which are

highly developed and well managed, but in very few cases are they mainly agriculturists. The Indians are mostly traders and shopkeepers; the Arabs and Swahilis are mainly agriculturists. To the Zanzibar Indian a plantation is, (there Mr. Strickland is quoted) "primarily a milch cow and a source of income, and is not by instinct or habit an agriculturist."

"The general Indian custom is to remain in the towns and rent out the plantations to agricultural tenants. A society constructed in this way will not be a healthy society. Neither the Government nor the agriculturists can view with equanimity the prospect of an urban Indian oligarchy monopolising the plantations and managing them through a dependent, indebted and spiritless tenantry of Arabs and Swahilis.

"There has been a failure to realise that the term 'agriculturist' and 'non-agriculturist' adopted in Indian legislation are not applicable to Zanzibar. The Protectorate's problem is essentially a racial one. The Arabs and Africans are notably irresponsible in matters of finance, and it is necessary, if their interests are to be safeguarded, to protect them against themselves."

"To take specific comments on the Clove Growers' Association and the Clove Exporters' Decrees—

Mr. Menon: "They aim at the establishment of a monopoly in the clove trade. They are calculated to cause much damage to Indian interests. The Clove Growers' Association is a purely an association for apart from the Board of Management it has no members. There is not a single clove grower in it, but it is claimed that it genuinely represents the interests of the clove growers.

"It is as established by the Decree, a very different thing from the association envisaged by Mr. Strickland. The co-operative ideal has receded into the background; the monopolistic idea holds the field.

"There is no single clove grower in it, but it is claimed that it genuinely represents the interests of the clove growers. It is as established by the Decree, a very different thing from the association envisaged by Mr. Strickland. The co-operative ideal has receded into the background; the monopolistic idea holds the field. All exporters have to pay 7 annas per frasila (55 lb. A frasila is a unit of weight used by the clove exporters to make contributions to a rival body, and it also means that the C. G. A. can undersell the Indian exporters by 7 annas in every frasila. The Decree empowers the Resident to restrict the number of exporters' licences. The Board has power to refuse licences for the storage of cloves. Legislative ingenuity can go no further than the measures which have been devised for the elimination of the Indian trader from the clove industry, by crushing them aside, causing the loss of their deposits, and tampering with that freedom of trade which they have enjoyed for generations."

Monopoly

The Government: "The establishment of a monopoly is the only way in which the industry can be placed on a safe economic basis. In general the interests of the Indian merchants are dependent on a speculative market for clove obtained for the Protectorate's clove harvest. The marketing of a few firms cannot be allowed to outweigh the general good of the Protectorate. No properly conducted business could be successful in the face of competition from irresponsible persons speculating in cloves—a danger to the industry.

"It was the hope that the C.G.A. from the beginning would be a co-operative society, but this was not possible. It is still hoped that when agriculturists are freed from debt and the advantages of co-operation are realised, local societies will be formed and federated under the C.G.A. The only effective method of safeguarding the industry (at present) is by placing the Association in a monopolistic position. It is usual for all marketing associations to take wide powers. In practice, many of these powers are merely held in reserve.

"Indian residents who own plantations benefit equally with Arabs and Africans from the free marketing services provided by the Association from the ready money which they receive in return for their produce, and from the financial assistance in the way of harvesting loans which are made available by the Association. That Indian growers have been quick to appreciate the value of the Association is clear from the fact that 40% of that fraction of the 1933-34 crop which was brought to the Association came from them. In addition, many Indian assessors of crops elected to market their produce through the Association."

Mr. Menon next accuses the Government of disregarding the views of Mr. Strickland and Sir Alan Pim, but the Government has little difficulty in proving that this is not so, and gives quotations which show that the advice tendered by those persons has been adopted rather than disregarded.

Mr. Menon proceeds to challenge the Indian merchants' alleged responsibility for the fall in prices, and while admitting that there has been speculation, denies that the industry has suffered severely in the past on account of the speculative tendencies of exporters. He also states

that the scheme for stabilisation leaves the competition of Madagascar out of account, and claims that stabilisation can be secured without establishing a monopoly.

It continues: "In this connexion the Government of Zanzibar appears to have made no effort to regulate prices by securing the co-operation of or amongst Indian merchants. They seem to have gratuitously assumed that such co-operation would not be forthcoming. The abortive attempt to secure co-operation which was referred to by the Treasurer was after the main lines of the present legislation had been settled, and through the C.G.A., which was already hoping to regulate prices over its rivals. The failure of the short-lived Exporters' Board is therefore at best an *acta facta* excuse for the present legislation."

The Government replies that Mr. Menon overlooks the fact that the speculators do great harm to legitimate business locally and overseas by rendering properly conducted business on sound lines impossible. The difficulties occasioned by the depression furnish an additional reason for the adoption of measures for stabilisation of prices. So far markets have been found for all Madagascan clove harvests in the produce of Zanzibar, and there is no reason to suppose that the world's markets will not continue to absorb the produce of both countries. The activities of the Association can not bring substantial benefit without full control. It was after the breakdown of shippers' efforts to organise themselves that Government was forced to take action independently, so the reference to an *acta facta* excuse is not understood.

Bitterness against Clove Growers' Association.

Mr. Menon: "My inquiries have convinced me that the profits made by middlemen have been grossly exaggerated. In reality, the so-called middlemen are petty shopkeepers to whom the neighbouring Arab or Swahili producers find it convenient to take their produce in the first instance, and they pass it on to some leading merchant who sends it to Zanzibar. The commission levied by them is extremely moderate. In any case, the middlemen's charges came to less than the levy of the *annas* which is proposed to be imposed on every *hassili* of cloves."

The Government: "The business of the village shopkeepers combines moneylending, barter, credit, etc. and, as in India, is attended by many abuses. Whether the shopkeeper makes a large profit or not is immaterial to the issue of the producer getting value for his produce."

Mr. Menon omits to observe that the levy covers many other charges, such as storage, transport, and banking, in addition to the so-called middlemen's charges.

Mr. Menon: "I should be failing in my duty if I did not bring clearly to the notice of the Government of India the bitterness of feeling which exists among Indians against the C.G.A. This feeling is intensified by the belief that it is a one-man show. Though called the Clove Growers' Association, it is not an association of clove growers. Though predominantly composed of Government officials, it is not a Government Department. Government officials have neither the time nor the aptitude to run a commercial concern."

The commercial side of the C.G.A.—and that is the side in which Indians are interested—will be entirely in the hands of the secretary-manager, Mr. Bartlett, who is used to be the competitor of the Indian merchants, and now becomes their master. The Indians bitterly feel the humiliation of having to live on the crumbs from Mr. Bartlett's table."

The Government: "At the time of Mr. Menon's visit feeling was still running high, and no doubt individuals did ascribe to Mr. Bartlett a large measure of responsibility for the wrongs which events had caused. But in the opinion of the Government Mr. Menon has greatly exaggerated the extent of any personal bitterness against Mr. Bartlett. The suggestion that the C.G.A. is a one-man show is incorrect. Mr. Bartlett acts on instructions received from the Board. There is close liaison between the Board and Government, and all Government policy is referred to Government officials. Mr. Bartlett readily admits, however, that without the energy and knowledge and wide practical wisdom of Mr. Bartlett to the interests of the Association the reorganisation of the clove industry would have been rendered even more difficult."

Mr. Menon's view that the legislation means "the squeezing out of the native of India from regions in which he has established himself under every security of public faith" is contested by Government officials, who state that "the measures taken are designed to place the clove trade on a proper footing and promote the general good of the public, including the Indians, whose prosperity is inseparably bound up with the prosperity of the Protectorate." Even at this early stage the provision of ready money in return for cloves has led to an increase in the purchasing power of the community, and the benefit to Indian traders is becoming apparent.

An Appeal for Priests.

Fortunes of the Masasi Diocese.

The Masasi Diocese has been having a very difficult time lately.

In August, 1933, Canon Norrish had a further attack of dysentery, which necessitated his being invalided. In the following January a very promising young priest, the Rev. Kenneth Macheth, died suddenly while convalescing after an attack of dysentery. In February, 1934, Padre Blood fell ill with a septic leg. Two operations were performed on the knee, but they gave only temporary relief, and he had to be sent by air to Dar es Salaam that an x-ray examination might be made. His left leg had to be amputated at the upper thigh three months later. In August, Archdeacon Swainson, who had returned to the Diocese from furlough six months previously, was invalided home suffering from acute rheumatoid arthritis.

These breakdowns in health left gaps which could be filled only by increasing the responsibilities of those who were already overworked. The Bishop could not take his furlough until it was seven months overdue, and since his arrival in England in October, he has been continuously in the doctor's hands on account of malaria.

In July last Miss Richardson, after little more than a year of medical work as a nurse in the Diocese, had to be invalided on account of tuberculosis. A few days ago a cable announced the death from cerebral malaria of Miss Janet Bailey, one of the senior Mission nurses.

Canon Norrish, Padre Blood, and Archdeacon Swainson are all in England. They would be only too delighted to return, but unhappily on account of their health there is no prospect of their being able to do so for some considerable time, at any rate.

The Bishop hopes to return about Easter. He would be exceedingly glad to hear of any priests who would come to the help of the Diocese, and so reduce the present over-work and over-strain. They must be unmarried, and prepared to enjoy hard work and the simple life. Granted this, they can count on being exceedingly happy.

Matters of Moment.

(Concluded from page 600.)

The courageous determination of the British Resident to grapple with the abuses from which Zanzibar has long suffered naturally displaced the many Indian merchants who are financially affected by a new dispensation inaugurated for the prime purpose of protecting Arab and African growers from their own improvidence and inexperience. Unless action had been taken the condition of Zanzibar would have grown progressively more dangerous, and to avoid that certainty Sir Richard Rankine embarked upon his campaign for the elimination of malpractices, well knowing that it would entail personal unpopularity with those who had refused to set their own houses in order. It must be a satisfaction to him that Mr. Menon, who is so anxious to plead the Indian case, has so signally failed to support it with evidence. Indeed, what was to have been an indictment was by its weakness an unintentional corroboration of the wisdom of the policy of the Government of Zanzibar.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Bushe Commission.

Sir W. Alison Russell for the Defence.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,—I have read with interest your leader of March 7 on the subject of the Report of the East Africa Commission on the Administration of Justice. The questions which arise are of great importance, and I believe you would desire all points of view to be brought before your readers for consideration.

The Report was unanimous, and was signed by the Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Attorney-General of Kenya, a well-known settler with a lifetime of experience in East Africa, the Secretary for Native Affairs in Tanganyika Territory, and a former Judge of Uganda. This is a very strong and independent body, and their unanimous Report is of great weight.

Two main questions are dealt with in this letter: (a) what is the justice that should be administered to Africans? (b) whether that justice is better administered within the financial means at the disposal of the Government by administrative officers without special training in the law, or by judicial officers with special training in the law.

As regards the first, British justice, which throughout the world is so greatly admired and respected, is based on the principle that the rights of every citizen without distinction shall be determined by the law. No man is to be held guilty unless he is proved guilty according to the law.

It is hardly possible to imagine a responsible person, certainly not an editor of a leading newspaper, who would not accept that statement as the basis of British justice. And yet in dealing with justice to the African in criminal matters there is a tendency on the part of some Europeans to wish to exclude the African from the protection of the law if that law operates to protect the African who, though not guilty of an offence under the law, is, in their opinion, nevertheless guilty of an offence.

In your leader you wrote "It is to be noted that the Lord Chief Justice of England has repeatedly said the chief complaint is that in Native eyes we escape the consequences of their wrong-doing." The Lord Chief Justice of England would certainly be greatly astonished if he were to learn that his statement was taken to support the contention that an African, not proved guilty according to the law, might nevertheless be found guilty.

The Governor of Tanganyika, in a dispatch published in the Report of the Commission, has said "At home the great edifice of legal procedure, built up in the course of generations of complex civilisation, is familiar and ineluctable. To the African, whose simpler life and outlook require no more than speedy justice for the complainant and the accused, common sense, impartiality and understanding in those who try their cases are the only real requisites, and the rest is incomprehensibly superfluous and frequently onerous."

Speedy justice for the complainant and the accused is no more than that! But the affairs of men are so infinitely complicated that if justice is to be done between the complainant and the accused, what anxious weighing of evidence and consideration of the law must there be by the Judge. The rules of law are so complicated and evidence are not invented to confuse justice and enable guilty persons to escape; they are the wisdom of ages gradually evolved by the labours of great men to guide the Courts in the difficult, how difficult, problem of justice for the complainant and the accused!

It may be permitted to wonder whether in the course of his distinguished career the Governor of Tanganyika had the dreadful responsibility of presiding over a Court where an African was accused of murder, and did he then hold that, as the trial was that of a simple African, all the guides and safeguards laid down by the law were to be deemed "incomprehensibly superfluous and frequently onerous?"

It is, however, alleged that guilty Africans sometimes escape on what is a mere technicality. The Commission carefully inquired into this question of "technicalities." The only evidence on the matter which was brought before them was that of a Provincial Commissioner who informed the Committee that there was a District Commissioner who knew about some such cases. The Commission examined records of work done, and found no

case in which the conviction had been quashed on what was only a technicality.

Your leader states that "hundreds of non-officials and many officials would have enlightened the Committee on these matters." It is greatly to be regretted that they did not do so. It would be of assistance in coming to a conclusion if reference could be made in your columns to, say, half a dozen definite cases where a miscarriage of justice has been caused by a mere technicality, and the hundreds of non-officials who are stated to have this information might be invited to help in clearing up the matter.

As regards the case referred to in the leader as being a definite example of a miscarriage of justice through technicality, the writer has considered the Tanganyika Law Report in question. It does not bear out the interpretation you put upon it; it shows that the Chief Justice, having found that the magistrate had convicted the accused under a wrong section, deliberately altered the conviction to the right section. Surely that is the reverse of a miscarriage of justice through technicality? As regards the money found on the accused, this money was not the subject of the criminal proceedings against the accused.

The first question, therefore, comes to this: (a) whether the African subject, equally with the European subject, is to have justice administered to him according to the law, or (b) whether the African subject, differently from the European subject, is to have justice administered to him according to the law, except in such cases as the Court thinks it advisable not to apply the law but to punish him on general grounds.

This letter is already too long, but the principles involved are of the first importance. Therefore, as regards the second question, I will say only that my experience in Africa was that all senior administrative officers welcomed the visits of the High Court on assize, and in districts where there was no assize they asked if it would be possible to establish an assize there. Senior administrative officers always urged the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate for towns where the amount of work warranted such an appointment. The opinion of administrative officers was that the administration of justice was a skilled matter which is best performed by persons with legal training.

One word may be added in regard to the statement said to have been made by Mr. Bushe in answer to a question after the lecture, namely, that "Native customs henceforth have no place in the King's Courts in East Africa." It is understood that this was not exactly the phrase used by the lecturer; in any case, his meaning is quite clear from the whole of his discourse and from his subsequent remarks.

The lecturer was dealing mainly with the courts in their criminal jurisdiction. For the whole of the territory governing European and African alike, there has been established a code of criminal law. All alike are subject to that law. And Native custom cannot displace that law or be held to be a justification for a breach of that law. At the same time, a judge is not to apply a case that would take Native custom into account, affecting the credibility of evidence for or against the accused, and in giving sentence might take into consideration the fact that the accused purporting to act in accordance with Native custom.

Yours faithfully,
ALISON RUSSELL.

The former Chief Justice of Tanganyika writes that the first question comes to this: whether the African subject, equally with the European subject, is to have justice administered to him according to the law. In one view the Chief Justice is whether the African who has to submit to our law feels that he gets justice. There is no suggestion that an African not proved guilty according to the law might nevertheless be found guilty, except that a manifestly guilty party should not go unpunished on the score of some technicality which he is quite unable to understand.

Mr. Bushe has said, and Sir Alison Russell seems to share the view, that miscarriages of justice never, or very rarely, occur on a mere technicality; that is not the conviction, and we gladly endorse his suggestion that our readers should supply particulars of specific cases of this kind. As to the case we quoted from the Tanganyika Law Reports, the point we mentioned was solely that of the return of the money to the thief. Surely that judicial action is the negation of justice and common sense.

Incidentally, the question of the appointment of stipendiary magistrates in towns of sufficient size has never been in dispute. In towns of sufficient size, we saw that all their time given to legal work, and, secondly, because as Natives permanently resident in townships grow so civilised that tribal law and customs lose their effect, they must obviously be judged by European standards.

We are surprised that the penultimate paragraph should question the accuracy of our report of Mr. Bushe's statement, for Sir Allison Russell was not present when it was made. Our reporter, who noted at the time these words: "Native law and custom have no place in the King's Courts to-day," also feels sure that that assertion was not made in reply to a question. The Secretary of State, in his dispatch of November 12, declared that he shares the view that knowledge of Native customs is a pre-requisite which, to the lay mind at any rate, seems definitely incompatible with the astonishing pronouncement of his own Legal Adviser to which we have called attention.

Despite the nature of the composition of the Commission and its unanimity on which Mr. Bushe and Sir Allison Russell lay much stress, the essential fact remains that on all the major points on which the Governor's Conference disagreed with the Commission, the Secretary of State has accepted the recommendations of the Conference, not of the Commission. Furthermore, since *East Africa's* attitude to this whole subject has been changed, it may be recalled that our criticisms, which are substantially those of the Governors, were made before the meeting of the Governor's Conference, and thus by accepting the criticisms of that body the Minister was in effect endorsing those which we in these columns have made of some of the recommendations and statements of his own advisers.

Since the above notes were written Sir Hesketh Bell, a former Governor of Uganda, has said in a letter to *The Times*: "I believe I am right in saying that the great majority of Natives all over Africa prefer sometimes to suffer wrongfully at the hands of their own tribal judges rather than to receive an apparently higher form of justice from an alien magistrate who may be ignorant of their customs, language, and traditions, and who may be unable to appreciate the complicated niceties of African law and practice, and consider it absurd that an offender, about whose guilt there can be no doubt, should escape just punishment through some legal informality or error of procedure. They ascribe such miscarriages of justice to that strange form of lunacy which frequently appears to afflict white men who otherwise seem to be paragons of wisdom."

Though some of our lawyers, who have been trained to insist that the majesty of the law is everything, wish to insist that even the most primitive of Africans should be made to realise the beauties of British legal systems, it seems to me essential that the sense of proportion should be duly observed. It is of course most important that real justice should so far as possible be assured to Natives who are under our protection, but it is even more important that they should be made to feel that such justice is reasonable and appropriate for their stage of development. Administrative officers who have had long experience in Tropical Africa are unanimous in deprecating excessive interference with the Native courts, and they wish to postpone, so long as possible, the introduction of the intricate forms of our British jurisprudence. Progress must be made to keep pace with the mental and moral development of the people, while the complex fragments of European systems should be avoided until the African, through the right kind of education and industry, shall have become fit to assimilate them.

That neatly and reasonably summarises the matter. Just before we go to press we have read in a local newspaper a really astonishing report of the attitude of the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa. Crown Counsel is stated to have referred to the "incredibly low mentality of the 'Teso,'" and to have drawn thereupon the attention of Chief Justice Abruham to the inquiry "Am I supposed to know that?" "It is obvious," was the reply, "that I think your Honour can take judicial notice of it," only to be told by the Chief Justice: "We are not supposed to know anything about Native mentality. Even if the Chief Justice was speaking facetiously, that fact will have been lost upon the educated Natives who will have read this report."—*Ed.* "E.A."

Bush Pigs or Forest Hogs?

"It is recorded from Kenya that Mr. A. J. Klein has captured two *Arvisian* bush pigs, which have very rarely been captured alive. So many bush pigs have not merely been captured, but kept until destroyed because of their unsatisfactory dispositions, that I wonder if forest hogs are meant."—*From an old shikari.*

From Api to Arusha.

"It was a pity there were no tourists about the other day—as there generally are now in Arusha—for they would have been delighted to see two elephants walking in our main street. As a matter of fact, they were tame ones from Api in the Congo, going to Mr. Schultz's big game farm at Oldonyo."—*From Arusha.*

Mr. T. A. Barns's Elephant.

"Tallest Elephants in All Africa"

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Kiboko in his letter which you published on March 7, still seemed doubtful whether my statements were correct, but the footnote which you added from Captain Dollman of the National History Museum will make things clear as to where this elephant was shot.

None of the gentlemen whom "Kiboko" names was in the position of knowing as much about the matter as myself, for at the time Barns was shooting round Fort Manning I was doing the same. I knew Barns well, and often met him. Before Barns went on this trip to Mponda's Village I had been there after elephant, and had as tracker a Native named Kamwendo, one of the best elephant spoorers either Barns or myself ever knew.

Just after Barns got the Museum specimen, said to have measured in the flesh 11 ft. 4 in., I shot the tallest elephant I ever saw, but most unfortunately he fell on his knees in a crumpled posture, so it was impossible to get a measurement of his height. Kamwendo, who had seen many large bulls shot by white men and was with Barns when he got his tall one, said mine was by far the tallest elephant he had ever seen, and it has always been my opinion that he would have been close on 12 ft. at the shoulder.

I have photographs given me by Barns showing the complete skin stretched flat over a pit he dug so as to let the air reach the lower side; and one of the skin in a large roll with the carriers who took it south to the river steamer. I think there were quite 40 Natives on this job.

The mounted specimen had imitation tusks made of wood put in the skull a facsimile of the longest pair known, which went to America. These tusks measured 14 ft. 5 1/2 in. and 11 ft. respectively and the pair weighed 203 lb. Ward's "Records of Big Game" (eighth edition) states that they were shot in Kenya Colony, and are owned by the American National Collection. Some years ago the late Mr. J. G. Millais told me that the original mounting of the elephant was considered to be unnatural and that it might be remounted, but whether this was done I do not know as I have not seen the specimen for many years.

In olden days the country round Fort Manning, Central Angoniand, held some of the tallest elephants in all Africa, and judging from many I saw and heard of, I think many of the bulls were as good as fit at the shoulder. They were particularly lanky animals compared with the race found in the proximity of the Euangwa River in the west, which were less in height but far bulkier in the body and skull.

As regards the weight of ivory, even at that time, when the animals were so numerous, a tusk of 70 or 80 lb. was exceptional, and most of the older bulls had 40 to 50 lb. tusks. The ivory however, was almost invariably "soft," and 30 years ago brought roughly 12s. 6d. per lb.

Comrie
Pershshire

Yours truly
DENTIS D. LVELL

Dr. S. A. Neave.

"You chronicle the fact that Dr. S. A. Neave has been chosen to compile the most list of generic names used in zoology. You might have added that he was formerly a Naturalist in the North Eastern Rhodesian Administration. His father, the late Dr. Sheffield Neave, was a director of Tanganyika Concessions, and quite late in life visited Kataaga and Northern Rhodesia; that was in the days when travelling was not the easy matter it is to-day."—*From an old N. Rhodesian.*

Some Statements Worth Noting.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

244—Lieutenant-Colonel Russell Primrose Collings-Wells, C.B.E., D.S.O.

"I just don't believe it!"—*A Singapore pressman of the Victoria Falls.*

"I shall always think of Mombasa as a green gateway to East Africa."—*From a correspondent writing in "Country Life."*

"In Ethiopia a black man is considered vastly the superior of a white man!"—*A correspondent writing in the "Lancashire Daily Post."*

"A Belgian Mission has modernised and mechanised the Ethiopian Army."—*Mr. W. G. Fitzgerald, writing in the "Fortnightly Review."*

"In Kampala there are only 600 whites; yet the registered number of cars, chiefly lorries, is close upon 6,000."—*A correspondent writing in "The Times Trade Supplement."*

"The hut, such as built by the Yao, is the best dwelling for them from the hygienic and practical point of view, at present."—*Father Benno Heekel, in "The Yao Tribe: Their Culture and Education."*

"When we arrived at Albertville I thought I had reached Scotland. The lowly blue hills across Lake Tanganyika reminded me of Skye."—*Colonel H. M. Hardcastle, writing to the "Boston Evening News."*

"Zomba, the administrative capital of Nyasaland, claims to be the prettiest capital in the British Empire, and there can certainly be few to compare with it in quiet charm."—*A correspondent writing to the "Imperial Review."*

"These squatting justices, who know every twist and turn of the minds of litigants and criminals, can give a better decision after one hour than a British magistrate can give after a whole day."—*Mr. R. E. H. Bailey, writing on the Sudan in "The Listener."*

"When the El Molo were asked if they would not like something for a change of diet from the eternal fish, they asked for a pehcan, presumably because it was the nearest approach to a fish meal they could think of."—*The District Commissioner, Marsabit, in the Kenya Native Affairs Report.*

"Practically all antheaps of the tall type, built like a finger and up to 10 or 12 ft. in height, hang over to the west. I have seen a few upright, but not one hanging over to the east. If my observation is correct, this should be a definite guide when lost."—*Mr. E. J. van Zyl in a letter to "The Livingstonia Mail."*

"Although the introduction of tea is due to others, the real pioneer of tea in Nyasaland is undoubtedly Mr. Henry Brown of Thornwood, who for many years persevered through sunshine and storm to make the industry a success."—*From Mr. G. G. S. J. Hadlow's "Short History of Tea Planting in Nyasaland."*

"When the depression came upon us a few years ago, at the first debate we had in the Civil Service Council as to what measures ought to be taken to meet it, we were almost, if not quite, unanimous in saying that in our opinion the best method was income tax, the second best a levy on salaries, and the third, by a long way the last method, was retrenchment of personnel. In adhering to that policy the Association has been entirely consistent."—*The Hon. A. de V. Wade, Chief Secretary of Kenya, addressing the Civil Servants' Association.*



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Colonel R. P. Collings-Wells's connexion with Kenya dates from a shooting safari in 1909, when he was so attracted by the country that he acquired coffee, coconut, and fruit properties. At that time he was serving with the 15th Hussars, which he had joined from Sandhurst in 1902, and from which he retired in 1920, meantime seeing service in India, South Africa, and through the European War, in which he was awarded the C.B.E., D.S.O., and Médaille Khediviale, being twice mentioned in dispatches and twice wounded. After retiring from the Army, he revisited Kenya, and during 1920-21 deputised as Honorary Secretary of the Kenia Planters' Association for his brother, then a substitute member of the Legislative Council. In 1925, in partnership with Major J. M. Coote and Sir Alexander Boyle, two ex-East Africans, he opened a wholesale and retail Empire coffee business in the West End of London, and in that capacity, and as London Vice-President of the Kenya Coffee Planters' Union for the last eight years of its existence, he did everything in his power to promote the popularity of East African coffee. For years he has been a member of the Kenya Advisory Committee in London and of the Coffee Section of the British Empire Producers' Organisation.

PERSONALIA.

Lady Isobel Blunt-Mackenzie will shortly visit Ethiopia.

Mr. Roger Evan Hall, Chief Justice of Uganda, was recently sworn in.

Mr. A. E. Twells has been appointed an Agricultural Assistant in Tanganyika.

Sir Laurence and Lady Philipps arrived in England last week by air, having visited East Africa.

Violet Lady Melchett, who has spent the winter in Egypt and Rome, has returned to London.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon has unveiled the memorial to the late Mr. P. W. Perryman, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Mr. C. V. Magill, Director of Posts and Telegraphs in Somaliland, has returned to Berbera from leave.

Major J. J. Bramble, O.B.E., District Commissioner in Omdurman, has retired from the Sudan Civil Service.

Mr. F. H. B. Sandford, who has been acting as Provincial Commissioner of Buganda, is on his way home on leave.

Mr. T. G. Gibson, Government Statistician in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in England on leave pending retirement.

Mr. F. J. Pedler, of Watford, and Miss Ruth Cairling of Peppard Common, Oxon, are to be married in Dar es Salaam.

Sir Henry Birchenough, who has been President of the British South Africa Company since 1925, has just celebrated his 82nd birthday.

Sir Samuel Roberts, M.P., and Lady Roberts have returned from East Africa, and are residing at Cockley Cley Hall, Swaffham, Norfolk.

Major-General H. J. Huddleston, who served for so many years in the Sudan, has been appointed Commander of the Baluchistan district, India.

The Rt. Rev. E. P. Paget, Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, who is on his way home, served in East Africa during the Campaign, during which he won the M.C.

Though no formal announcement of his appointment has yet been made, Mr. S. S. Murray has begun work in London on behalf of Nyasaland tobacco growers.

Mr. G. F. Webster has been gazetted Senior Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika, and Captain F. C. Haller has been promoted a Provincial Commissioner.

Sir Francis Joseph, who visited Northern Rhodesia as a member of Lord Kirkley's mission, has been elected President of the Federation of British Industries.

Prior to his departure on leave, Mr. A. A. M. Isherwood, Director of Education in Tanganyika Territory, was entertained by the staff of the Indian Central School.

Northern Rhodesians will unite in congratulating Mr. R. A. S. Macdonald, Deputy Director of Animal Health, on his marriage, which took place in Edinburgh last week.

Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Wilson, the former Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been appointed a director of Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields Ltd.

Colonel H. M. Hardcastle, a director of the British Cotton Growing Association, who has been visiting Uganda, hopes to meet his co-director, Sir William Himbury, in the Sudan.

Mr. Algernon Edward Gilliat, senior director of Messrs. John K. Gilliat & Company, Ltd., has retired from the board. Mr. Douglas Algernon Gilliat has been appointed in his place.

Mr. G. N. Foster has lowered the Rhodesian men's record for 500 yards swimming by 13 1/2 seconds, and on the same day Miss O. Baker lowered the women's 220 yds. record by 6 3/5 seconds.

The Duke of Norfolk, who is England's premier Duke and the hereditary Earl Marshal of England, and Lady Alice Scott, daughter of the Duke of Buccleugh, recently arrived in Kenya from Bombay.

Mr. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has again chosen the air route for his forthcoming visit to England in connexion with the Jubilee celebrations. Mrs. Huggins and he will leave Salisbury on April 20.

Major N. C. E. Louth, M.C., of the Uganda Administration, and Miss Josephine Turber have announced their engagement. They were to have been married in Kampala early this month, and to have left at once for South Africa.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Guild, B.S.O., who has for the past five years commanded the 5th Battalion of the King's African Rifles, has been appointed to the command of the 1st Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, now stationed in India.

At the Khartoum Horticultural Society's flower show Mrs. Fleming-Sandes won the Governor-General's bowl for the best garden and the Banksian medal for the highest number of marks in all exhibits. Mrs. Penney won two first prizes for roses.

Captain Llewellyn T. E. Llewellyn, who died near Basingstoke last week, was an intimate friend of Cecil Rhodes. He was in charge of the supply and transport column in the Matabele Rebellion of 1896, and served with the Rhodesian Forces in the South African War.

The engagement is announced between Mr. D. W. Macdonald, youngest son of the late Mr. W. R. Meyer, and of Mrs. E. Macdonald, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss G. M. Tribe, daughter of the late Mr. W. H. Tribe and of Mrs. J. Nelder, of Uplands, Pangbourne.

The following officers have been elected for 1935 by the 'Toro Planters' Association: President, Captain R. J. E. Tahourdin; Vice-President, Mr. A. Sander; Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. T. Gibson; Executive Committee, Captain H. M. Naylor, and Messrs. R. Kelsall, S. W. Barrett, R. W. Malins, and E. M. Paul.

At the annual meeting of the Kampala Branch of the Rev. J. Campbell Morgan, jobmaster; the Rev. A. Williams, padre; Mr. C. S. Nason, secretary; Mr. J. Stark, treasurer; and Mr. A. F. Summerfield, librarian.

East Africa is able to state that Mr. R. S. Wollen, Chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, expects to leave Nairobi by air on March 29 for London in connexion with the negotiations in regard to the marketing of Kenya coffee. He plans to be back in Kenya by the middle of May.

The Kenya Arbor Society has elected Lord Francis Scott its President, Major E. H. Ward Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and Mrs. E. H. Ward Hon. Propaganda Officer. The Rift Valley is the present stronghold of the Society, but it is hoped that there will soon be branches throughout the Highlands.

Mr. John Jonstone, a partner of Messrs. Jardine, Mathieson & Co., who have extensive East African interests, died suddenly last week at the age of 54 when staying at Severnstone, Worcester. He was an ex-member of the Hong Kong Legislative Council and a well-known amateur rider, having won nearly 1,000 races in the Far East.

Mr. George Picher has tendered his resignation from the secretaryship of the Royal Empire Society on private and family grounds. He has held the office for the past six years, and was formerly M.P. for the Truro and Palmouth Division. He was for many years foreign editor of *The Morning Post* and later joint editor of the *Calcutta Statesman*.

Mr. G. H. C. Boulderson, Provincial Commissioner, has been appointed Chairman of the Mombasa Jubilee Committee, where the Jubilee celebrations are not in any way to supersede the customary Empire Demonstrations. Sir Ali bin Salim has offered to supply Jubilee medals and Mr. A. H. Khaderbhoj to erect a public Hall, the foundation stone of which will probably be laid on Accession Day.

Following the recent promotion of Major-General S. S. Butler, Officer Commanding the Sudan Defence Force in Khartoum, Colonel Harold E. Franklin has been appointed to that office, and has been promoted Brigadier. Lieutenant-Colonel Roderic L. Petre, who is now Staff Officer to the Sudan Defence Force, is at present in command of the 2nd Battalion The Dorsetshire Regiment.

The Rev. John W. Arthur, M.D., the pioneer Kenya missionary, appealed to the Edinburgh Auxiliary of the Church of Scotland Mission last week for further funds. The mission is facing a debt of £18,500, due, he said, to the phenomenal success of the work of the mission. There had been an annual expenditure of about £20,000, and the debt had accumulated during the past 15 years.

Mr. J. A. de C. Hamilton, M.C., Sudan Agent in Cairo since 1933, and a member of the Sudan Political Service since 1920, has been seconded for two years from the Sudan to be Assistant Director-General of European Education in Egypt. He is succeeded as Sudan Agent by Mr. M. S. Lush, M.C., who joined the Sudan Service in 1924.

Dr. H. J. O'D. Burke-Gaffney has been re-elected President of the Irish Society of Tanganyika Territory, with Mr. J. J. Craig-McFeely, who has been Hon. Secretary since the inception of the Society, as Vice-President. Mr. F. McComb has been elected Hon. Secretary, and Captain R. A. H. Tougher Hon. Treasurer. The Committee is composed of Mr. D. C. Campbell, H. H. Jordan, W. H. Gray, and Captain C. Y. Stevenson. The annual dinner was held on Saturday last.

Bishop Guilleme, C.M.G., Vicar Apostolic of Nyasa, who recently celebrated his jubilee, has been compelled for reasons of health to resign his rule of the Nyasa vicariate. He will be long remembered in Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and on both sides of Lake Tanganyika, and we hope that he may long be spared to enjoy the rest which he has so well earned, but which he has never sought. He is succeeded by the Rev. Father Oscar Julien, to whom we extend our congratulations and good wishes.

Sir Neville Pearson, whose East African interests are extensive, wrote to *The Times* last week to deplore the lack of comfort in concert halls. He advocates an artistically arranged stage, attractive lighting, and a darkening of the auditorium, as in the theatre, adding that with these improvements "concerts might in time come to be a thing of almost unadulterated pleasure, instead of that rather frightening throwback to the Victorian drawing-room entertainment which those who just quite stupidly enjoy music are obliged to suffer to-day."

Both the Territory and Mr. G. F. Savers are to be congratulated on the appointment of the latter as Deputy Chief Secretary of Tanganyika in succession to Mr. Richards. His intimate knowledge of the country will serve him in good stead when, about two months hence, he arrives from Nyasaland to take up his duties, for as Mr. P. E. Mitchell will then be Acting Governor, he will be Acting Chief Secretary. As Deputy Chief Secretary of Nyasaland Mr. Savers quickly made himself felt, and as Director of the Nyasaland Publicity Bureau he contributed greatly to put that Protectorate on the tourist map of Central Africa. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell leave London to-day for three weeks in Gibraltar before returning to Tanganyika.

"On Safari Through East Africa."

MR. GERALD C. SCHUTER will this afternoon show his film "On Safari Through East Africa" to the East African Group in London, and all interested, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to attend.

The meeting takes place at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's Street, S.W.1, the headquarters of the Overseas League. Tea will be served from 3.45 p.m. and the showing of the film will begin at 4.15 o'clock.

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

Romance of an African River.

A Tale of the Great War

At least one copy of "The African Queen" (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.) must find a home in Africa without delay: the s.s. "Liamba," on Lake Tanganyika, must have Mr. C. S. Forester's latest book, for it tells—more or less—how she was once sunk by the "Mimi." I recommend the skipper to stock some spare copies too for safety's sake.

That episode, however, comes only at the very end of this fiction-epic—which is the tale of "The African Queen's" navigation through an uncharted river by a cockney mechanic and a resolute missionary, the daughter of a provincial tradesman. The atmosphere of an African river is true to life—in an early page the reference to "the rank marigold smell" brings that home—and the psychology of the hero and heroine (who actually deserve these titles) is excellent; so good are both that, though practically the whole book describes the river journey, and introduces no other characters, it never drags or falls.

Perhaps the success of the venture strains a bit too much (though quite legitimately) the credulity of those who have ridden such rapids. Unless the helmsman knows every eddy, how and when and where to race straight for a rock, and how, only at the last moment, to swing the helm, no boat could get through the perils here described. Once, perhaps, with luck, but not day after day. Had there been a Native helmsman, born on the river... but that would have completely spoilt the garden of Eden that this new Adam and Eve created for themselves aboard a shallow-draught launch on an African river.

Another pin-prick, and I have done. Dry drift wood would not be the right choice for burning charcoal. Mr. Forester will excuse these criticisms if he realises how much I enjoyed his yarn. It is refreshingly original, free from affectation, true to the country, and, thanks be, though it is a tale of the Great War, does nothing to rekindle war-time animosities. As for Rosie and Charlie, they will not soon be forgotten.

The best criticism of this romance is that, had the author faded with his two characters, it would have been unspeakable. As it is, let me say, with Charlie, "Cool." "Kisoko."

Hazards of the Hunt.

A Saga of Big Game Shooting.

It is claimed for "Forgiving Minutes," by Mr. Rowdon Malet (Hutchinson, 10s.), that there is a thrill on every page, and if the statement, like those on many burbs, is not strictly true, it is reasonably so. This is a collection of well authenticated experiences by noted hunters of dangerous game. How much this will appeal to East Africans can be gathered from the names of some of those on whose contributions toll has been levied—Selous (once carelessly misspelt Selons), Patterson, Jackson, Samuel Baker, Neumann, C. V. A. Peel, Pitman, Keith Caldwell, Stigand, Lyell, Sutherland, Blunt, Salmon, Hopley, George Grey, Blaine and others. It is a wonderful storehouse whereon to draw, and the compiler has made the most of it. It is, from its nature, more of a reminiscent book than anything else, for it borrows freely from books

that are in so many East African bookshelves, but it also includes unpublished reminiscences of the great fellowship of *fundis*.

The book was worth doing for one reason above all others: the present-day big game shot differs as much almost from those of the middle age—the epoch of Stigand, Sutherland, Sharpe (it is a great blemish that his name is not mentioned)—as they themselves did from the heroic age of Gordon Cumming and Cotton Oswell. The technique has changed, and it is very good to get it all in perspective.

I am inclined to the opinion that the value of the book goes a step further, and that the last chapter "Rifle or Camera: Quo Vadis?" is the most valuable of all. Deprecation of the game shooting—one of the finest sports in the world, calling forth all manner of qualities—has become rather fashionable, and has been carried to rather extreme lengths by some sponsors of big game photography. Mr. Malet does something towards debunking this, while never deprecating the photographer's skill, patience or pluck—that is, when his pictures are genuine in-the-wild photography; but he does manage to put the two pursuits in proper perspective, and, taken all round, there is no doubt that the man who shoots, though armed with a weapon of precision, takes the greater risks, and is, consequently, the one subjected to the most severe test; and I doubt if any body of men has emerged from such tests with greater all-round *valour* than the great band of sportsmen gathered together between the covers of this book.

Was there ever a body of men with less of all that the word "meanness" connotes than this fellowship? At once someone may instance the great band of self-sacrificing missionaries, for whom I have the most sincere admiration, but I have known many of them fail in lack of charity. No, I think the claim is justifiable. That is the band gathered together within the covers of this book, which is attractively produced and illustrated. "FUN!"

Recruiting African Labour.

The Committee of Experts on Native Labour at Geneva includes among its members Lord Lugard, with Major Orde Browne as his deputy. A Report just issued from the International Labour Office at Geneva, entitled "The Recruiting of Labour in Colonies and Other Territories with Analogous Labour Conditions" (no price stated), is one of the most unemotional documents it has been our duty to read for a long time. This is not said in a depreciatory spirit: it is the right way to consider the problems connected with the employment by Europeans of peoples unsofisticated in the Western sense.

Perhaps the most provocative statement is a quotation from Major Orde Browne's "The African Labourer":

"The needs of the world, however, remain as great as ever, and the economic exploitation of humanity's untouched assets must progress whatever the system of control. Temporary restriction and stagnation will render the return to activity an increased strain on the social fabric, and there would appear to be a genuine danger that industrial progress may oustrip administrative measures with possibly disastrous consequences."

With reference to Kenya the report states that the development of mining, and the resultant magnet of employment in a territory which has never had a superabundance of labour, may cause complications. If it does, this careful compilation of facts, figures, laws and practical results should prove of real help. It is a valuable piece of work.

East Africa in the House. Petition for Mrs. Selwyn

Minister Optimistic about Kenya.

ASKED by Mr. Hall-Caine for a statement on the general financial position of Kenya, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that the estimates for 1935 anticipated a surplus of £15,007. He had recently learned from the Governor that, according to the latest figures, last year resulted in an excess of revenue of about £4,000, in place of the deficit of £54,000 which was previously expected. This satisfactory result appeared to be due to increased trading activity towards the close of the year; and, as he had stated in reply to a question on February 27, there was reason to hope that, if the Colony was not again afflicted by drought or other unpredictable setbacks, its general financial position would show an improvement during the present year.

Captain Guest asked if Sir Philip would state whether the taxes specifically imposed for 1933-1934 had had to be reimposed to enable the estimated surplus for 1935 to be anticipated.

The Minister replied that the question was based on a complete misconception. Taxes were constantly imposed, like the income tax in this country, every year, in connexion with that year's budget, but there has never been any suggestion that the taxes imposed a year ago to balance the budget would be withdrawn at the end of that year.

Mr. Paling asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the proposed legislation, establishing a local Asian Civil Service in Kenya had been submitted to him, and whether he would recommend that Asian Officers who had not completed eight years' continuous service, as at January 1, 1933, but who were confirmed in their appointments and pensionable status, should not be transferred against their will to the local Asian Civil Service.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that he received proposals for the establishment of the Asian Local Civil Service in Kenya, but, except in so far as they related to the creation of a provident fund, they did not require legislation. The proposals were still being considered, but there did not contemplate that any officer who had already acquired pensionable status should be transferred to the new services against his wishes.

Cloves.

Colonel Wedgwood asked whether, in view of the detrimental effect of the Clove Growers' Association upon British trade in Zanzibar, he would reconsider the legislation setting up the Association.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister could not accept the suggestion that the reconstitution of the Clove Growers' Association on its present lines had had any detrimental effect on British trade with Zanzibar. His information showed that Zanzibar had already begun to derive substantial benefit.

Colonel Wedgwood asked if the Colonial Secretary had received a communication on the subject from the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Was he also aware that a further consignment of operations of cloves had been ordered by the Americans from Madagascar, although hitherto they had drawn their supplies from Zanzibar?

Sir Philip was under the impression that the Chamber of Commerce had asked for certain information, which was supplied, but he did not think there had been any other communications from them. There had always been an export of cloves from Madagascar, and the volume of that export taken very carefully into consideration by the Zanzibar Government.

Colonel Wedgwood asked if inquiries could be made of the Zanzibar Government as to whether there had been other purchases made in Madagascar which up to now had been made in Zanzibar, and whether the London Chamber had made any definite representations.

The Secretary of State thought it would be useless to inquire in Zanzibar whether somebody in America had made purchases in Madagascar. He thought the best evidence of the reasonable success of the scheme, which was consonant with marketing schemes all through the Empire, was that the price had improved and had been very steady for some time.

Colonel Wedgwood: "Is the trade not all in the hands of one firm now?"

New Malaria Cure Experiment.

Last week we recorded that the Ceylon Government was contemplating a scheme whereby large numbers of the population might be treated with the new atabrin, malarial prophylactic for malaria. We now learn that the Executive Committee of Health for Ceylon has recommended the expenditure of £10,000 for that purpose.

Handed to Governor of Kenya.

A PETITION has been widely signed in Kenya and handed to the Governor, on behalf of Mrs. Selwyn, who is at present imprisoned in Mombasa as a result of her conviction in the Supreme Court in a case which aroused widespread public attention both in East Africa and in England.

A brief history of the facts issued with the petition lays emphasis on important incidents which, at the time of the trial, were subordinated in the Press and in the public mind to other aspects.

The Suk who were arrested and taken to Kitale, some 17 miles from the Selwyn estate, were confined at the Native Hospital, where all that was found necessary was to treat their legs with boracic ointment for superficial abrasions. One boy whose soles became septic suffered from diffuse cellulitis and died 14 days after.

The petitioners express their belief that Mrs. Selwyn was convinced that the deceased was an accessory to the theft committed on her estate; that the beating was not brutal and caused no serious injuries at the time; and that the illness and death were due to an common infection which is always serious, but, with very rare exceptions, responds to skilful treatment. They do not question the verdict, but maintain that death was a very indirect and improbable result of an ordinary severe beating (unjustifiable, but with extenuating circumstances), and that it was thus a technical manslaughter.

From the judge's address to the jury the following quotations are made:—

"In this case there is no question that Mrs. Selwyn or the other accused intended to kill the boys; you can't put that out of your minds."

"I think you would be stretching the law too far and would be placing a strained interpretation on the facts if you came to the conclusion that when Mrs. Selwyn had these boys beaten she either knew or intended to do them grievous harm."

"And so these boys may tell you their legs were cut to ribbons, and we know quite well they were not cut to ribbons, and the facts were hardly cut at all, but that does not prove they were not cut at all. And even if they were not cut at the time, it is enough if the injuries they received caused the skin to open."

"You, gentlemen, know how very likely it is that any little injury to the skin, any little sore or scratch or cut, will go septic in these countries."

"And that is what happened to the boys, and whether they got the infection at the time or afterwards I do not think makes any difference." "I charged the jury that with that weapon [an ordinary ox strap]."

Mrs. Selwyn has been seriously ill in hospital in Mombasa, and the petitioners pray that she may be released before the expiration of her sentence.

The Kafue Show.

At a meeting of the Midland Farmers' Association held in Lusaka, Captain John Brown, M.L.C., was called upon to explain why the Kafue Show Committee, of which he is Chairman, had changed the date of the show from the usual one of Rhodes' and Pound's Days to May 31 and June 1. He explained that the idea was to follow the festivities to be held in Lusaka from May 27 to 30 in connexion with the opening of the new capital. We have since heard that it is now proposed to transfer this year's show from Kafue to Lusaka.

Some years ago Lusaka tried to run a fival show, but it was soon discontinued, and Kafue carried on despite depressions. That it made good has been recognised by the Beji Traders, who made a gift of permanent show buildings. Though Kafue is not such a big centre as Lusaka—or as Mazabuka—it has the merit of being neutral ground for both of them, and it has carried on in fair weather, and foul and has earned the gratitude of the community.

£1,000 for Kenya Benevolence.

The Earl Haig British Legion Appeal Fund headquarters in London, have announced that if the East African Women's League Appeal resulted in raising £1,500, two-thirds of the amount should be handed direct to the Kenya Branch of the Legion for its benevolent work during 1935. As the total reached the excellent sum of £1,510, the £510 has been remitted to England and £1,000 retained in Kenya. As in previous years, the collection made in Zanzibar by Lady Rankine and her committee was sent to swell the Kenya figure.

The Italo-Ethiopian Dispute.

THE Ethiopian Government has announced in Geneva its intention to invite the Council of the League of Nations to arbitrate between Ethiopia and Italy in their frontier dispute.

Thousands of skilled workmen are reported to be leaving Italy for Italian East Africa. Every effort is being made by Italy to develop her Colonies, and men now leaving to settle there expect to remain in Eritrea or Somaliland for some years. Many of the workmen have been promised 10s. 6d. a day—a large wage in Italian eyes.

How history in Ethiopia is repeating itself was shown in the letter to *The Times* last week by Sir John Harris, who pointed out the similarity of the present situation with that existing in 1870-1880.

"Throughout that decade Ethiopia believed herself to be under constant threat of invasion from Egypt. The Khedive had suffered raids from Ethiopia very much in the same manner as Italy, France and Great Britain have to-day. The critical year was 1875, when the Khedive sent a protecting force to the Ethiopian frontier—King John sought British help through private channels, and after hearing a deputation Lord Derby, the Foreign Secretary, made a speech which had a profound effect upon the situation, and might well be pondered over to-day.

"Lord Derby said that although he knew nothing of the rights or wrongs of the quarrel, he did not doubt that any conquest of Ethiopian territory would only give to Egypt 'a possession which would cost much to conquer, and one which was by no means worth what it would cost to keep.' He added that 'I should not at all hesitate if I thought annexation contemplated, to point out the extreme impolicy of such a step.'

"Lord Derby's speech had its effect both in restraining the Khedive and upon British-Ethiopian relations, whose rulers have ever been mindful of the 'hands-off' advice, in the interests of all parties, tendered by the British Foreign Office."

Dr. A. H. Owen.

In the course of a tribute to Dr. "Roddy" Owen, who retired recently from the post of Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Tanganyika *The East African Medical Journal* says:

"His tenure of the Directorship lay in the difficult period of retrenchment, when the constant call for savings in every direction prevented his initiating the new measures which his great power of foresight would have enabled him to introduce had times been better. His shrewdness and financial ability with which were combined unflinching kindness and gentleness, proved of the greatest value throughout this trying period, and enabled him to effect considerable reductions in the expenditure of his Department with little retrenchment of personnel, and yet with an increase in the number of patients treated."

Direct Road between Two States.

A public meeting held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at the beginning of the week, resolved that direct road communication from Salisbury to Lusaka, the new Northern Rhodesian capital, was necessary in the public interest. It called upon the Government concerned to put the matter to hand, and suggested that the Beit Trustees should be invited to provide a bridge across the Zambezi.

Uganda's Active Motor Trade.

In Uganda in 1934 there were 895 new registrations of motor vehicles, 172 being new cars, 300 new lorries and buses, and 421 motor cycles. The remainder were second-hand cars brought into the Protectorate. The total number of vehicles registered in the year was 4,382, of which 1,504 were cars, 1,813 lorries, 2708 motor cycles, 188 omnibuses, and 20 trailers. Of this total 206 cars, 412 lorries and 6 buses were African-owned. There were over 5,000 drivers licensed, 1,228 being Europeans, 1,308 Asiatics, and 2,550 Africans.

5,000 visitors went to the Zimbabwe ruins last year.

The sloop *Bridgewater* has been visiting Zanzibar.

The membership of the Uganda Literary and Scientific Society has passed the 500 mark. Hearty congratulations!

A bulletin on anti-erosion work is in preparation by the Kenya Agricultural Department, and will shortly be issued.

January brought heavy tourist traffic to Northern Tanganyika, the hotels, garages and traders of which benefited accordingly.

There was a thrilling finish in the cricket match between Khartoum and Gebelet Aulia, the former winning by 172 runs to 168.

The African elephants in Whipsnade Zoo, whose skin is prone to crack in the winter, are given an oil bath during the cold months of the year.

A Shilling Fund has been opened by *The Bulawayo Chronicle* so that Rhodesians may assist in the furnishing of the new Rhodesia House in London.

The Kenya Arbor Society has suggested that every town in the Colony should plant a special avenue or grove of trees on May 6 to celebrate the King's Silver Jubilee.

The Beit Trustees have agreed to make the new bridge over the upper Kafue wider than was originally intended. It will now be 13 ft., with a track of 11 ft. between the curbs.

The scheme, inaugurated in 1932, by which Government officers in Nyasaland with less than 20 years' service might be permitted voluntarily to retire on pension has been rescinded.

Members of the Johannesburg Light Plane Club are to participate in the official celebrations to be held in Lusaka in connexion with the formal opening of the town as the capital of Northern Rhodesia.

A park for African animals is shortly to be established along a seven-mile frontage of the Zambezi, near the Victoria Falls. Every endeavour will be made to keep the animals in their natural surroundings.


Profits of the United Africa Company, which has interests in East Africa, amounted to £581,117 for the year ended September 30, 1934, against £428,380 for the previous twelve months. A dividend of 3½% has been declared, compared with 2½% for the preceding year.

On Monday the Imperial Airways liner "Apsalthea" flew 2,075 miles from Moshi to Johannesburg in 19 hours, including the usual stops. This is a day's record for the service from East to South Africa. Last week the "Artemis" flew 1,605 miles in a day.

Modern Transport published on March 6 a special section, admirably written and profusely illustrated, dealing with every phase in the construction of the Lower Zambezi bridge. This 24-page supplement forms a valuable souvenir of a historic achievement in East Central African transport development.

A South African farmer who has had the good fortune to be by-passed by locusts, and who has excellent grazing, offers to graze four hundred head of cattle for less fortunate neighbours for three months and free of charge. That is the spirit which East African settlers often practise to one another, though we have not heard of it expressing itself quite in this way.

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Latest Mining News

Needs of Kenya's Mining Industry.

It is clear that the mining industry will be responsible for the importation into Kenya of capital amounting to many hundreds of thousands of pounds, and that, although it is impossible at present to assess the potential output, the mining industry of the Colony will provide a sum of real significance in the Colony's exports in the comparatively near future," says the majority report of the Economic Development Committee, whose findings have just been published.

"In the development of an industry of such great present and prospective importance to the Colony we consider that too much attention cannot be paid to the special and general needs of the industry and its component parts, and we therefore welcome the decision reached during the course of 1954, for the formation of a separate Mines Department under a Commissioner of Mines.

"The special needs of the industry can be left in his hands, but for its general requirements we feel, as we feel in the case of certain other industries, that there is need of a co-ordinating body to bring on to a common plane the effort all the activities of Government associated with assistance to the industry. The Standing Board of Economic Development, whose establishment we recommend, is the body which, in our opinion, will be best suited to achieve this co-ordination.

"The interests of the mining industry do not solely demand a just and understanding attitude on the part of the Commissioner and Wardens of Mines; they also require considered plans of transport development, the adoption of a policy of planting suitable timber in areas adjacent to the mines and other facilities which can readily be viewed comprehensively by a central board, but which do not respond so well to consideration separately as they arise by the various Departments concerned."

Kenya E.P.L.s.

In the reserved zone along Lake Victoria, according to *The Kakamega Herald*, areas have been allotted, by exclusive permit or by E.P.L., to Mr. L. A. Johnson, L.S.D. Syndicate, Risks Ltd., Mr. H. C. Dawson, Anglo-Compartmental Mines, Bulfin and Sons Syndicate, Njoro-Soy Syndicate, Mr. C. N. G. Koch, Abimbo Ltd., Britn Mining Syndicate, and K.D.L.

Gold Areas Allotment.

Gold Areas of East Africa, Ltd. which was registered recently with a capital of £70,000, of which £10,000 is held in reserve, has applied for allotment, and the share certificates have already been posted. The capital was subscribed privately.

African Mica Mines.

African Mica Mines, Ltd. has been registered as a private company with a nominal capital of £3,500 in £1 shares. The directors are Mr. Herbert Hambley, of 37, East End, Redruth, Cornwall, and Mr. James Foster, 36 Gough Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Leonora Corporation.

Leonora Corporation, which underwrote the recent Rosterman issue, and is closely associated with the house of Bewick, Moreing, reports a profit of £3,321 for the period February 24 to December 31, 1954.

East Africa Mining Areas.

East Africa Mining Areas, Ltd. has increased its capital to £150,000 by the creation of 100,000 Ordinary shares of 10s. each.

Mining Personalia.

Major J. L. Drought continues to make good progress from his serious illness.

Mr. C. B. Bisset has been appointed a Field Geologist in the Uganda Geological Survey.

Mr. C. D. Coste, Senior Inspector of Mines in Kenya, is now at work in No. 4 Area, Mombasa.

Mr. E. B. Hosking, Commissioner of Mines in Kenya, left Mombasa on Sunday for England to leave.

Mr. W. C. Simmons, Senior Assistant Geologist in Uganda, has reverted to his substantive appointment.

Mr. H. J. R. Way, Field Geologist, has arrived in Uganda, having reverted to his substantive appointment.

Messrs. S. H. Cresswell-Gore and S. Shaer have resigned from the Committee of the Lupa Gold Diggers and Miners' Association.

Mr. Michael Moses, of Kampala, accompanied by Mr. F. C. Elliott, has been visiting Kakamega, where his syndicate has important interests.

After visiting Uganda, Sir William Furse, the new Chairman of the East African Group in London, made a tour of the Kakamega goldfields.

Mr. James Wright, A.M.I.M.E., who for the past fourteen years has been a mining engineer in Wigan, is shortly leaving to take up an appointment in Tanganyika with Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd.

When the last mail left, Earl Grey, a director of the Tanganyika Concessions group, and Mr. Harry Grenfell, Chairman of East African Goldfields, were both expected to reach Mwanza within a few days.

Captain A. H. Moring, a director of Rosterman Gold Mines, the Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, and other companies interested in East Africa, is to leave London by Sunday's aeroplane for Kenya where he will spend a week on the business of the Rosterman property and the Government's Reef of the Pakaneusi Company. Then he will fly to the Rand. Probably he will break his return journey in East Africa and be back in London before the end of May.

Training Youths for Mining.

Colonel J. B. Brady, D.S.O., M.C., has been appointed Chairman of the new Southern Rhodesian Government scheme for the training of Rhodesian youths in mining. Theoretical instruction at the Bulawayo Technical School will be combined with practical work on various mines. Among the other members of the Organising Council of the scheme will be Mr. H. Milton, chief mining engineer; Mr. A. G. Cowling, representing the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines; Mr. G. Davenport, general manager of the Globe and Phoenix Mines; Mr. G. Musgrave, of the Selukwe chrome mines; Mr. B. J. Gardiner, manager of Willoughby's Consolidated; Mr. Gilbert, manager of Wanderer Mines; Mr. N. Landau, manager of the Cam and Motor; Mr. A. S. Roma, manager of the Rezzado Mines; Mr. D. W. Burnett, general manager of the London and Rhodesia Mining Company; Mr. R. Starke, of the Rhodessa General Asbestos Corporation; a representative of the Rhodesia Mining Federation (Smallworkers' Association); and Messrs. T. A. Kimble and W. B. Blythe.

The Future Course of Gold.

Addressing the Anglo-French Exploration Company last week Mr. W. T. Anderson said:

"There are many indications that the present price of gold is not of a temporary nature, but is gradually approximating to the figure at which the dollar and the pound will be stabilised, when world circumstances permit of the two Governments coming to some agreement as to the relative values of the two currencies. In my view it is improbable that any stabilisation agreement the gold content of the dollar will be increased, but rather the reverse, in which case gold should see a still higher price in terms of sterling."

Higher Tin Quota.

The International Tin Committee has recommended that the production quota for the period April 1 to June 30 shall be fixed at 45% of the standard tonnages. The present figure is 42%.

Labour for the Lupa.

Ngoni Natives from the Songea area are reported to be turning in increasing numbers to the Lupa goldfields.

Company Progress Reports. East African Share Prices.

Rosterman Averages well over Quarter Ton

Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields.—February output: 25 tons. **Kenton Gold Areas** are building a new aerodrome on the Sanza Concession to the West of Mwanza.

Kenya and Uganda Minerals Exploration.—Production during the week ended February 9 was 23571 oz. gold.

Rhomiques, Ltd.—Flowing Bowl Mine? During February 1,186 tons of ore were treated, from which 5,627 tons of lead concentrates (assaying 74.5 lead and 17.4 oz. silver a ton) and 4,571 tons of zinc concentrates were produced.

Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd.—Main shaft (three compartments 14 ft. by 6 ft.) stripped to 101 ft. and timbered to 60 ft., concrete shaft collar completed and temporary timber headgear erected. Development: Horst Reef, No. 1 level (270 ft. on dip of reef), driven 301 ft. Total length 377 ft., averaging 43.7 dwts. over 30 ins. Pilot Mill Plant returns 1,277.5 tons crushed, recovered 302.7 ozs. gold. Permanent plant and buildings: Compressed air equipment will be shipped early in April, power plant ordered, design of milling plant nearing completion. Main office and assay office buildings completed. Foundations of staff and European camp houses completed.

Watende Mines (Kenya).—Kenya Colony, No. 5 section. The main shaft has reached 264 ft.; average value from 255 ft. to 260 ft. is 7.8 dwt. over 43 in. The reef is not fully exposed. Driving east and west on the reef was begun at 263 ft. on the incline shaft. 262 ft. level. The total length of drive east is now 17 ft. The reef is not fully exposed for sampling. The drive west has reached 27 ft., the average value to 50 ft. being 16.9 dwt. over 45 in. **Wangalo East.**—The main shaft has been sunk to 778 ft.; average value from 160 ft. to 165 ft. is 41.0 dwt. over 30 in. Francis Reef—No. 1 shaft has reached 62 ft.; from 40 ft. to 60 ft. the average value is 6.2 dwt. over 41 in. The reef in the bottom is stated to be looking well.

Nyamunga Area (Tanganyika Territory).—No. 1 shaft on the Kumalero reef has been sunk to 94 ft.; average value 4.6 dwt. over 13 in. Nyankuru Reef—Central reef, 100 ft. level; drive east has reached 28 ft., the average value is 18.5 dwt. over 24 in. **Nerero.**—No. 1 shaft has been sunk to 96 ft.; from 70 ft. to 85 ft. the average value is 18.8 dwt. over 1 in. It is hoped to start crushing development rock with the five stamp mill at the end of this month.

Anglo-American Profits.

Anglo-American Corporation, Ltd., which has during the last few months taken an ever increasing interest in the East African gold mining industry, reports an increase of over 76% in profits for 1934. The general reserve fund has been increased to £1,000,000, and dividend on Ordinary shares is to be at the rate of 10%. Profit for the year totalled £320,235.

Rezende Mines, Ltd.

Details of the extraordinary meeting in Southern Rhodesia of Rezende Mines, Ltd., at which the capital was increased to £55,000, have now reached London. It was also resolved to split the 55 shares into shares of 1s. each, 20,000 of the new 4s. shares are to be offered to present shareholders, at 8s. per share in the proportion of one new share for every three 4s. shares held. Applicants for such shares will receive bearer option certificates giving them the option to purchase on or before February 28, 1935, a further 1s. share at the price of 20s. for each five shares held.

What Amateurs Missed.

I have visited several mining prospects in Kakamega and No. 2 Area, and have seen some very good properties, but the work has been badly carried out in some places. writes a Kenya correspondent of *The Mining World*. At one place I visited miners have been working for two or three years, but the results are as nothing. On looking round I found a vein 8 in. wide crossing a stream, apparently free gold. The people of the stream, and parallel to the vein, went 70 yds. upstream, and drove an adit parallel to the vein crossing the stream, naturally with no results. They also installed a small, milling plant right at the top of the vein. I marked out a place where I thought my men should go down, and after four day's work these miners struck three veins, one at depth giving 120 dwt. per ton. Now the machines have to be moved. On another vein in this same property my men drove an adit 40 ft. and when they came to the mineral-bearing bed, they turned and ran parallel, with the possible chance of picking up the reef.

London Movements Mainly Upwards

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate	46. 6d.	46. 10d.
Bushick Mines (10s.)	10s. 6d.	11s. 9d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	85s. 7d.	83s. 9d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	12s. 9d.	43s. 9d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	12s. 9d.	12s. 9d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	11s. 3d.	10s. 9d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	13s. 6d.	12s. 3d.
Gabait Goldfields (2s.)	7s. 10 1/2d.	7 1/2d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	34s. 9d.	34s. 0d.
Globe Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	14s. 9d.	14s. 3d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields	3s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Kenton (10s.)	13s. 9d.	13s. 9d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	10s. 3d.	9s. 9d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	9s. 7 1/2d.	8s. 10 1/2d.
Kimingini (10s.)	16s. 6d.	16s. 3d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Loanz Gold (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 11d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	6s. 0d.	5s. 14d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	16s. 7 1/2d.	15s. 6d.
Luarua Gold Areas	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Mashaba (1s.)	80s. 0d.	78s. 9d.
Rezenite (11s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 6d.
Rhodesia Katanga	10s. 0d.	9s. 6d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	8s. 6d.	7s. 10 1/2d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Rhokana (1s.)	24s. 0d.	23s. 6d.
Roar Antelope (5s.)	5s. 4 1/2d.	5s. 6d.
Rosterman	8s. 6d.	8s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Sterwood Star	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Tannini Gold (1s.)	8s. 0d.	7s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions 10% Pref.	5s. 9d.	7s. 0d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	£108 0d.	£105 10s.
Union of Katanga 6% Bds.	£38. 6d.	£38. 0d.
Wangalo Colliery (10s.)	9s. 3 1/2d.	9s. 1 1/2d.
Watende (5s.)	15s. 0d.	14s. 9d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	21s. 0d.	20s. 9d.
East African Meat Plantations (1s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	21s. 9d.	23s. 0d.
Imperial Airways	44s. 0d.	45s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	2s. 9d.	3s. 0d.
Mozambique (Bearers) (10s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Tanganyika Cerdage (1s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 1 1/2d.
Victoria Falls Power	47 7/8d.	47 5/8d.
Prof.	42s. 0d.	42s. 0d.

Market Quotations.

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

Bine Reefs	12s.	10s. 50cts.
Edawara Ridge (5s.)	40s.	36s. 50cts.
Eldoret-Kakamega Mining Ventures	10s.	10s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	9s. 50cts.	10s.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	10s. 75cts.	10s.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	10s. 3cts.	10s.
Kenya Reefs	6s.	10s. 25cts.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	37s. 50cts.	37s. 50cts.
Koa Malibu	3s. 60cts.	3s. 60cts.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	10s.	10s. 30cts.
Pakaneusi (5s.)	10s.	10s. 30cts.

* Ex rights

N. Rhodesia's Output.

Northern Rhodesia produced 4,776,734 worth of minerals during 1934, excluding 1,177 tons of molten copper in the course of refining. The total mineral production to date for the territory is £10,330,000. The cobalt figures for 1934 were £326,000 out of a total to date of £300,065, so there is a new recruit of great promise. Aniburi is coming into the picture again, a new sign for Broken Hill, and lead may feature once more, but copper, which beat the £4,000,000 mark for the first time, is easily fast, it must not be overlooked, however, that Northern Rhodesia has produced over £3,000,000 of lead, £1,000,000 of zinc, and nearly £1,200,000 of vanadium since 1906.

B. E. A. Corporation

Sir Humphrey Leggett's Review of the Year

THE twenty-sixth annual ordinary general meeting of the British East Africa Corporation, Limited, was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on Friday last.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, Chairman and managing director of the company, said in the course of a review of affairs in East Africa:—

"First let us take the agricultural industries. Taking Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika as a whole, the wealth production of the agricultural and pastoral industries, European plus Native, still accounts for about 85%. The mining interests, chiefly gold, account for the other 15%, or perhaps rather less. The mining industry, as one would expect, especially during the earlier development and equipment stages, requires larger imports in proportion to its output than is the case with the more or less old-established agricultural industries, but the latter are still the main factor in East Africa's trading capacity.

"Unfortunately, world prices of nearly all the primary products of East Africa remained very depressed during the year under review, of coffee, sisal, maize, and other produce in particular, and though there has since been some improvement, which has recently been reported on these and other matters, states that the realisable values are still in most cases below the actual cost of production. This applies, of course, to the European producers, whose costs of production are calculable in terms of money. In the case of Native produce, grown by the Natives and their families on their own land, there is no similar basis for calculating costs, but the low price level cannot escape being reflected in the money they get for their crops, and their buying capacity, like that of European farmers and planters, is still very low.

Increased Native Production.

"The Kenya Economic Commission, in its Majority Report, urges a strong and sustained effort to get increased economic production in the Kenya Native Reserves. In this they are following the example of Uganda and Tanganyika, which have been strenuously following that policy for some years in their Native areas, and with such success that the cotton crop of Uganda has, for the second year running, exceeded a quarter of a million bales, and last year's Native crops in Tanganyika were increased by a large tonnage and by over £100,000 in the total value exported. In other words, a successful effort was made to maintain the productive agricultural wealth by increase of quantity, and also, it might be said, by higher standards of quality, as an aim set to the world price level. It takes some time to get hard economic facts like these into the Native mind, but they have been wonderfully responsive, and further progress can be expected along these sound lines.

"Reverting to the general position of the European planters and farmers, I am afraid that the naked truth is that many are suffering from the millstone of debt, most of it bearing high rates of interest, and it is difficult to see how this can be got right except by self-sacrificing action on the part of creditors, certainly as to rates of interest, and possibly, in some cases, by partial remission of capital debt. As regards interest rates, the banks in East Africa have quite recently made a reduction of about 25% in their standard rates for loans, overdrafts, etc., and some private mortgage banks are doing the same.

"Everyone agrees that the tax on, which in East Africa takes an extraordinary number of forms, both direct and indirect, is extremely high, and must either be reduced or go down in the near future. The present incidence of taxation severely hits every class, community and race, European, Indian and Native, Government officials, farmers, planters and traders, leaving in their pockets so little net result for their work that it is difficult to escape the thought that the effect must be something like a universal wet blanket, liable to sap initiative and energy.

"What seems necessary is some real and well-thought-out stimulus, and we can all recall how the revival of confidence to prosperity began here at home when Mr. Chamberlain took in hand the balancing of the Budget, the reduction of the duty on beer, of the income tax, and the restoration of pay and salary cuts. But our friends in East Africa should not forget that as a prelude to this revival, Mr. Chamberlain made us all pass through a very bad time by imposing cuts and increasing income tax and super tax, in order to lay firmly the first stone for the balancing of the Budget. When this had been well and surely done, the rest followed.

"Now East Africa has surely been going through the painful prelude stage long enough, and the Secretary of State has recently said in Parliament that Kenya is likely

to show a small Budget surplus this year, after the last six years of deficits. It is already has a good annual surplus, and has built up a reserve fund of over a million pounds. Tanganyika is improving, and the Kenya-Uganda Railways and Harbours met all interest, sinking fund and depreciation charges last year with a surplus over. It may be hoped, therefore, that the second stage, that of tax reduction and general stimulus, may be coming into sight for the East African group of territories.

"Before leaving that matter, however, there are two points I should like to make. The first is that when some general remission of taxation is granted, there should be a very careful review not only of the total amount raised by the local Treasuries from the East African public, but also to see whether the tax burden is distributed in such a way as to be placing the load on shoulders according to capacity to pay, and also ensuring that the bulk of any tax remissions shall enure to the benefit of producing industries, and not be wasted as mere doles or non-productive relief.

"My second point is that there be a final end to all talk about such short cuts as devaluation of the local currency. As you know, it has been suggested by a small but energetic group of unofficials in Kenya, and it appears in the recommendations of the Minority Report of the recent Economic Commission, that the currency should be devalued by statute, some say even by 33%, bringing the East African shilling to a sterling exchange value of 8d.

"This would, of course, reduce the sterling value of local currency debts by 33%, but it would increase by no less than 50% in terms of local currency the very large homeward remittances needed for the service of the public debts, which amount to over £20,000,000 sterling for the three territories, and would also increase by 50% in terms of local currency the cost of all imported goods, whether for domestic consumption, the working and maintenance of plantations and farms, or for mining. It is impossible to think that salaries and wages, both European and Native, would not require corresponding increases.

"The confidence of the City and of private investors in East Africa generally would be shaken for years ahead. The Secretary of State, if I may venture to say so, rendered a very great service when, about two months ago, he instructed the Governor of Kenya to announce in public that this devaluation idea for East Africa is definitely and finally rejected by the British Government.

Great Promise of Gold Mining Industry.

"You will expect me to say something about the gold mining developments. Progress has become rapid, especially in the second half of 1934, and it is generally recognised that there are certainly two main areas each of which is an important potential goldfield. These, in order from north to south, are the now well-known Kakamega goldfield; secondly, the South Kavirondo goldfield; thirdly, certain areas in Northern Tanganyika near the southern end of Lake Victoria; and, fourthly, the Lupa goldfield at the southern end of Tanganyika. In addition, there are some scattered intermediate areas, in which some mines are working; and I gather that many experts now hold the view that there is a practically continuous belt of about 100 miles from north to south and 500 or more miles in width, the whole of which is mineralised, and may form one continuous goldfield.

"Several wealthy and expert mining groups in the City of London are now actively engaged in these areas, besides, probably, not less than a thousand private prospectors. Some promising finds are also reported from Uganda. A few of the mines have reached the stage of installing production plant, and a good many others will reach that stage this year. The output of Kenya is still small, but monthly, but in Tanganyika it has risen to over 6,000 oz. monthly, of which about 4,500 oz. are from the Lupa goldfield. This year those figures are likely to be greatly increased.

"The British East Africa Corporation is not a mining company, but we are taking an active part in the supply of all kinds of mining equipment, and are getting our share of agency and other business. We have on our staff certain specialist men, who are continuously in the mining districts, keeping close touch with mine managers, and that is being done.

"This concludes my review. I will merely end by saying, as is mentioned in the report, that the directors have not drawn any part of the fees authorised by the articles of association, nor have such fees been reserved. We are content to wait for our reward, side by side with the shareholders.

"I now have pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, and would ask the Deputy Chairman, Mr. Mann, to second.

The report, and accounts, were adopted unanimously, and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors, and staff in England and in East Africa.

East African Market Reports. Tobacco Figures for 1934.

COFFEE

Last week's offerings were of rather lower quality and prices were easier in consequence.

Kenya:—

"A" sizes	60s. od. to 121s. od.
"B" "	40s. 6d. to 70s. od.
"C" "	40s. od. to 54s. od.
Peaberry	50s. od. to 139s. 6d.
Bill Crop	
"A" sizes	42s. od. to 44s. od.
"B" "	41s. od.

Tanganyika:—

"C" sizes	48s. od.
London cleaned	
Second size	47s. od.

Usambara	
Brown mixed	40s. od.

Arusha	
"C" size	40s. od.

Ubeja	
"B" sizes	43s. od. to 30s. od.
Small	42s. od.

London stocks: 68,082 bags (1934: 85,580 bags).
Brazil exported 1,028,834 bags of coffee during February.

There are expectations that this year's coffee crop from Toro will prove a record.

It is estimated that by 1939-40 Kenya will produce an annual crop of at least 20,000 tons of coffee. As during the year ended June 30, 1934, the total sales of Kenya coffee at auction in Mombasa Lane was only 3,500 tons (42,000 bags), the Coffee Board of Kenya is convinced of the need for planned marketing.

OTHER MARKETS.

Caster Seed.—Steady at £11 per ton. (1934: £10.5s.: 1933: £10.)

Cloves.—Quiet with sellers of Zanzibar at 64d. and Mar-April at 64d. per lb. (1934: 51d.; 1933: 61d.)

Great Britain imported 2,100 cwt. of cloves from Zanzibar during January, in which month the amount imported from Madagascar totalled 687 cwt.

Copper.—Standard for cash is rather lower at £28 per ton. (1934: £31.13s. 6d.)

Copra.—Dull at £11 per ton. (1934: £9.1933: £12.)

Cotton.—Fair business, in lower qualities, from 54d. to 74d. per lb. (1934: 64d.; 1933: 54d.)

Cotton Seed.—Steady at £4.2s. 6d. per ton. (1934: £3.2s. 6d.)

Gold.—Lower at 146s. 11d. per oz. (1934: 136s. 6d.)

Groundnuts.—Mozambiques are easier at £12.17s. 6d. per ton. (1934: £8.5s.; 1933: £11.10s.)

Gum Arabic.—Exports from the Sudan during January, according to Messrs. Baxall & Co., of Khartoum, amounted to 1,500 tons, compared with 2,087 tons in January, 1934.

Match.—No. 2 white flat for March is quiet at 10s. 4d. March-April at 10s.; and No. 3 for Match at 10s. 14d. per 480 lb.

Sisal.—White and/or yellow is lower at £14 10s. per ton.

Sisal.—Quiet, East African No. 1—March-May quoted at £15 5s., May-July £15 7s. 6d.; No. 2 March-May April-June at £14 10s.; and No. 3 March-May at £13 15s. per ton sellers. (No. 1, 1934: £17 10s.; 1933: £15 5s.)

Belgium imported 16,704 cwt. of sisal from East Africa during January.

London fibre merchants announce that sisal bearing the marks Lembeni and Kisag is now tenderable against market contracts.

Tea.—Steady at from 64d. to 104d. per lb. according to quality. (1934: 1s. 14d.; 1933: 74d.)

India has raised the bar on the export of tea seed. A total of 152,140 lb. is allotted to Eastern Africa.

Tin.—Demand was slow, forcing the price back to £12 10s. per ton. (1934: £232 15s.)

Rhodesia Railways Progress.

Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., and the Mashonaland Railway Company, Ltd., announce that, having regard to the improved financial position of the companies, which has enabled the payment of debenture interest to be brought up to date, it has been decided not to ask the Debenture Holders' Committee to authorise any further extension of the moratorium beyond May 2.

The following are the figures for 1934 published by H.M. Customs and Excise, according to the report issued by Messrs. Edwards Goodwin and Co.:

From	IMPORTS			
	Strips		Leaf	
	Light lb.	Dark lb.	Light lb.	Dark lb.
Nyasaland	312,056	3,563,555	2,226,437	6,416,791
N. Rhodesia	47,731	2,225	378,862	10,650
S. Rhodesia	1,720,486	74,461	13,459,110	641,987
Uganda			13,863	64,030

DELIVERIES FOR THE YEAR

	Strips		Leaf	
	Light	Dark	Light	Dark
Nyasaland	2,934,678		9,237,899	
N. Rhodesia	180,029		598,494	
S. Rhodesia	892,636		8,381,755	
Uganda	3,203		128,740	

The total consumption for the year showed a net increase in tobaccos retained for home use of some 91 million lbs. compared with 1933, and the slight drop in the usage of Empire tobaccos (408,770,543 lbs. in 1933 to 40,545,700 lbs. in 1934) is probably only temporary. The total home consumption figures for 1934 were 209,350,786 lbs.

Rhodesia Parsimoniously Treated.

Strong criticisms of the trade agreement between South Africa and Southern Rhodesia were made before the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce last week by the President, Mr. E. J. W. Henderson, who said that South African manufacturers and commercial interests had been made to sacrifice a trade of £1,000,000 to save a small loss to cattle and tobacco farmers; above all, the Union had lost the good will of Southern Rhodesia. He characterised the agreement as parsimonious and miserable, and said that in marked contrast to the raw deal given by the Union to Southern Rhodesia was the fact that Mr. de Water, High Commissioner for South Africa in England, had recently appealed in Bradford for good will in the British market.

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Passengers from East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

The s.s. "Llanstephan Castle," which arrived in England from East Africa on March 17, brought the following passengers from:—

Dar es Salaam.

Mr. N. H. Hamer
Mr. A. A. Isherwood
Mr. G. L. Jobling
Mr. G. W. McAthur
Mr. J. H. McQuade
Mrs. J. Meredith
Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Norton
Mr. R. B. Owen
Mrs. K. M. Thurnley

Mr. S. L. Griffiths
Mrs. Grigor
Miss A. Hornby
Mrs. R. D. Hoeking
Miss P. V. J. Hutchinson
Mrs. H. J. Jolley
Mr. M. Low
Mr. O. Macdermott
Mr. & Mrs. K. Mackintosh
Mrs. F. E. Murrell
Miss F. B. Noon
Mr. & Mrs. P. R. Potts
Capt. G. Ring
Mr. P. Salmon
Mr. F. H. B. Sandford
Mrs. E. V. Savage
Miss J. Scott

Tanga.

Miss W. O'Brien.

Mombasa.

Miss E. Abbey
Mr. W. E. Atwill
Mr. R. Begg
Col. E. C. Brierley
Miss Brownrigg
Mrs. A. H. Charman
Mr. & Mrs. R. Clempson
Mrs. S. P. Collard
Mr. & Mrs. P. Davis
Mrs. M. Forward
Mr. P. F. Foster
Lady Gibb

Mr. & Mrs. J. Shankland
Lieut. D. M. Shaw
Mr. H. Smith
Mr. W. J. Thresher
Mrs. S. Thornton
Mr. A. E. Tower, jun.
Mrs. S. M. Walker
Mr. T. Y. Watson
Mr. V. A. Willey
Mr. Wilson
Capt. & Mrs. W. H. Wood

Passengers for East Africa.

The s.s. "Durham Castle," which left England on March 14 for South and East Africa, carries the following passengers for:—

Beira.

Miss J. Armstrong
Mr. M. A. Bushell
Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Henderson
Mrs. E. P. Prisk

Mombasa.

Miss E. M. Aitken
Mrs. G. K. Carter
Miss E. W. Clarke
Mr. & Mrs. O. E. Fitzgerald
Mr. H. T. Lee
Mrs. P. M. Stone
Miss N. M. W. Wetherick

Air Mail Passengers:

OUTWARD passengers by the East African air mail which left Croydon on March 17 included Mr. McGee, to Tuba; Mr. A. Jones, to Kisumu; Mr. Davies-Adams, to Nairobi; and Mr. MacZak, Brindisi, to Mbezi. Passengers by the air mail which left on March 20 included Captain Colville and Mr. Abel, to Khartoum; Mr. Waiser, to Broken Hill; and Sir J. St. Richardson, to Salisbury.

Inward passengers who arrived on March 14 included Sir Laurence and Lady Phillips, and Miss Phillips, from Salisbury; and Mrs. Harrold, and Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Somerville from Entebbe. Mr. J. Mason and Mr. Coulson reached London from Nairobi by the machine which arrived on March 17.

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BRITISH INDIA.

"Madura" psd. Perim homewds., Mar. 16.
"Mantola" left Marseilles outwds., Mar. 17.
"Matiana" left Dar es Salaam outwds., Mar. 20.
"Kenya" left Bombay for Durban, Mar. 20.
"Karaja" leaves Beira for Bombay, Mar. 22.
"Takra" leaves Beira for Durban, Mar. 23.
"Takra" due Bombay from Durban, Mar. 23.

CLAN-EDLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Clan MacTaggart" left Pt. Said homewds., Mar. 13.
"Clan Graham" left Mombasa homewds., Mar. 20.
"Clan MacInnes" psd. Gibraltar outwds., Mar. 14.
"Logician" leaves Glasgow outwds., Mar. 23.

HOLBAND-ALCOCK.

"Heemskerk" left Capetown homewds., Mar. 9.
"Randfontein" left Hamburg outwds., Mar. 12.
"Nijkerk" left Pt. Sudan homewds., Mar. 11.
"Gieskerk" arr. Mombasa outwds., Mar. 11.

INDIA-AFRICA.

"Incomati" left Colombo for Mombasa, Mar. 11.
"Isipingo" leaves Calcutta for E. Africa, April 5.
"Inchanga" arr. Zanzibar from Durban, Mar. 18.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Angers" left Marseilles outwds., Mar. 14.
"Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Djibouti homewds., Mar. 15.
"Compiègne" left Diego Suarez homewds., Mar. 14.
"General Metzinger" arr. Djibouti outwds., Mar. 10.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Dromore Castle" arr. Natal for Beira, Mar. 17.
"Dunbar Castle" left Lobito for Beira, Mar. 15.
"Dunluce Castle" left Mombasa homewds., Mar. 17.
"Durham Castle" left London outwds., Mar. 14.
"Grantully Castle" left Tenerife homewds., Mar. 13.
"Llandaff Castle" arr. Mombasa outwds., Mar. 18.
"Llandoverly Castle" left Capetown homewds., Mar. 12.
"Llanstephan Castle" arr. London, Mar. 14.
"Sandgate Castle" left Pt. Elizabeth homewds., Mar. 11.

East African Mails.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 4 p.m. on:—

March 21 per s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind."
March 27 per s.s. "Marchal Joffre."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on March 25 and March 27.

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

Outward air mail closes at the G.P.O., London, at 10.45 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Wednesday.

The normal route on the East African air mail service having been resumed, homeward air-mails will henceforth reach London on the days of arrival—Thursday and Sunday.

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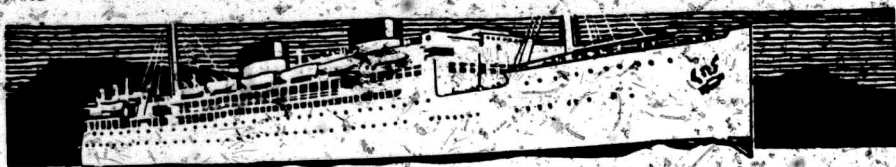
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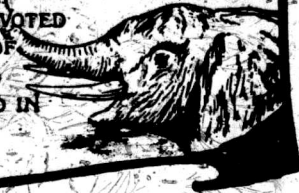


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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THOSE who have close personal experience of German mentality and have kept touch with political developments in the Reich can have expected nothing satisfactory from last week's visit to Berlin of the Foreign Secretary and the Lord Privy Seal, but the British Cabinet, Parliament and Press, having allowed themselves to be hoodwinked for years, are frankly staggered at the brutal disillusionment of discovering that in matters of *Weltpolitik* there is little to choose between the Führer and the former Kaiser, equally apostles of pan-Germanic expansion, equally given to sabre-rattling, and equally ready to guarantee the peace of the world. The mission to Berlin was well worth while, if only for its educative effort upon Ministers whose easy-going assumption that Germany would play her part in European reconstruction and reconciliation has been rudely shattered, and who have been brought suddenly to realise that there can be peace in Europe only if Great Britain is strong.

that she would be considered a potential mandatory Power. The best course would have been the direct one of stating firmly that so far as the British Empire is concerned—and the two Ministers could obviously speak only for the Empire—it was *chose jugée*, and therefore not open to discussion. That answer would have been understood by one who declared a few months ago that all the former German Colonies together were not worth the life of a single German soldier. It is not believed in high political circles in London, however, that a prompt and conclusive answer of that kind was given. More's the pity.

The Berlin visit emphasises the urgency of binding Tanganyika Territory more firmly to her British neighbours—as the Mandate expressly **THE ANSWER UNION IN EAST AFRICA** that action more difficult, and continued procrastination is, therefore, a great disservice not merely to Eastern Africa, but to the Empire as a whole. There will be war some day if Tanganyika is united with Kenya and Uganda," say the faint-hearts. Much more certain in our view is it that there would be war if Tanganyika were not bound into the British East African framework. Germany, having surrendered her whole right, title and interest in her former Protectorates to the victorious Allied and Associated Powers—not to the League of Nations, as almost everyone believes—has no sort of justification for objecting to the unification of Tanganyika with neighbouring British States; and the League of Nations, from which the mandatory derive not its title but merely the terms of its tenure, expressly provided from the outset for such a natural administrative and economic development.

What have these considerations to do with East Africa? Everything; for once it is grasped by the British people and their political **WANTS COLONIES FOR PRESTIGE.** leaders that a halt must be called to German braggadocio, action which has been far too long deferred in the Colonial field may be taken, as it unquestionably should be. It can be authoritatively stated that although no demand for the restitution of the former German Colonies was made, Herr Hitler declared that Germany could not return to the League of Nations unless, as one of the signs of her equality, she could be assured in advance

Suppose, however, that the unquestioned British right of union were not exercised, and that the years followed one another unmodified, as they have done since the Armistice. Such failure to take the obvious course would be interpreted by Germany as lack of moral courage, lack of common sense, and unwillingness to risk her displeasure. Fed by such British inaction and ineptitude, her Colonial appetite would grow, and then, at the time most suitable to her, would come a brusque demand for return of the Territory, coupled with the broad hint that refusal to comply would be regarded as an unfriendly act. If that day ever came, the blame would rest upon irresolute British Ministries which, one after the other, have burked an issue which must be faced sooner or later. If sooner, then with peace; if later, with the increasing threat of war. Of that there can be no doubt in the mind of anyone alert to the spirit of Potsdam which rules Nazi Germany.

For the Cabinet not to brace itself to meet the issue at once would be a grave dereliction of duty.

On another page will be found the text of considered resolutions from leading public men of Kenya and Tanganyika who are convinced that the Imperial Government should without delay dispatch to East Africa a statesman of outstanding qualifications to examine on the spot the best means of meeting the situation. Sir Samuel Wilson proved, under the enlightened administration of Mr. Amery, that mutually satisfactory terms could be found, and if the march of events and the great depression have made it necessary to find a new and simpler basis, we are confident that it could be readily discovered if the right man were selected. Let the Cabinet's choice be guided by the most careful consideration, for upon it may well hinge the future of Eastern Africa. This is no case for a snap decision which will oblige a political friend or aspirant for publicity. It is a task for a man of vision and tact, experience and initiative, force and breadth of character, who, if asked to put aside other work for the purpose, will know that he is being offered an opportunity to do a piece of real Empire-building.

Less than three weeks ago the Arusha Conference was so impressed with the need for prompt action that it demanded that the Imperial Government, determine the preoccupations, of the House, should declare its intentions within three or four months at the latest. Already it is clear that that is too long a period to wait, and we believe that much good would be done by an immediate pronouncement in the House of Commons that the Imperial Government has decided in principle to amalgamate Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika as soon as the details can be worked out on the spot in consultation with the local Governments and unofficial communities. Incidentally that would be a fine prelude to the Jubilee Celebrations, not merely from the East African standpoint, but from that of the Empire as a whole, for such a sign of Imperial solidarity would be welcomed throughout the realm, not least by the Dominions, which are disquieted by the apparent weakness of Westminster and Whitehall when faced with the issue of German Colonial ambitions.

Germany requires raw materials and an outlet for her surplus population: why not give her back Tanganyika? parrot the thoughtless, ignorant that she can obtain from the Territory whatever raw material she desires on the same terms as anyone else; that her nationals can settle and trade there without let or hindrance; that their number is not far short of its total before the War; and that, in any event, the most ardent advocate of white settlement in Tanganyika and could not assert that it offers scope for a European population which, if it were wholly German, could have the slightest effect upon the pressure of unemployment within the Reich. Some of the other economic arguments have been neatly summarised by Sir Humphrey Leggett both before the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and the Joint East African Board, and recorded in our pages, but for some obscure reason, except in a few courageous journals, the political, military, naval and aerial objections have not been publicly canvassed.

Politically, the British Africa which now stretches from the Nile to the Cape would be slashed in half; the immensely important Imperial Airways services to and from the Cape would be made vulnerable, indeed, ports, railways, aerodromes, and towns in Kenya, Uganda, the Rhodesias, and Nyasaland, all of which could be subject to air attack from a German-administered Tanganyika. Though the terms of its Mandate forbade military aircraft, who, in the face of her persistent breaches of the Treaty of Versailles, would set any faith on such a pseudo-guarantee? And from the Azanian coast German submarines would, when the moment was considered ripe, scour the Indian Ocean and Far Eastern seas. The Singapore base itself, built to uphold vital British interests in the East, would be menaced by a Tanganyika under German tutelage. For these and many other reasons we assert that no Imperial question is more urgent at the moment than the incorporation of Tanganyika Territory more firmly with the British family of nations. The moment for action is most favourable. All who can exert influence should bring it to bear now.

M R. H. G. BUSHE, Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Sir Alison Russell, a former Chief Justice of Tanganyika Territory, have asserted that the acquittal of guilty parties on technicalities are so infrequent in East Africa as to be practically nonexistent. We have declared, and we repeat, that we believe them to be numerous, and in this issue we publish a first selection from the many letters which have already reached us on the subject from men who can cite their own experience in support of our contention. In subsequent issues we shall publish further correspondence of the same kind in order to establish beyond dispute a fact of which Mr. Bushe and his Commission surprisingly denied the existence. It is a serious matter that justice should be brought into contempt in the territories, and we believe that the public interest demands elucidation of the truth. It should be clearly stated, however, that East Africa is not seeking to aggravate feeling between administrative officers on the one hand and the judiciary on the other. Everyone knows that they have some

times been almost at daggers drawn in East Africa—a deplorable situation. Our purpose, then, is solely that of enlightenment, in the hope that the accumulation of evidence will persuade the law courts that neither essential justice nor British rule is served by hair-splitting quibbles which those thereby saved from deserved punishment are quite unable to understand.

One of the worst cases in recent years of acquittal on a technicality was the quashing by the Court of Appeal of a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of criminal breach of trust by a public servant passed on Sultan, Saïdi bin Fundikira, one of the most important paramount chiefs in Tanganyika Territory, who escaped on the ground that the proceedings were void *ab initio* because it had not been proved that the Governor had under his own hand given his formal prior sanction to the prosecution (though intimation of such sanction was made in writing by the Secretariat). The Court of Appeal, of course, merely followed the strict line of its duty, but, as we wrote at the time, the officials whose handling of the case was responsible for a legal fiasco by which a leading sultan convicted of embezzling large sums of public money over an extended period escaped punishment for his defalcations had, by their inexcusable ineptitude, made the administration of justice a subject of derision to hundreds of thousands of Natives in the Territory. To crown the scandal, the sultan was later granted from public funds a monthly allowance which many a European in East Africa would be glad to receive as a monthly salary for honest work. If this case has escaped the memory of Mr. Bushe, Mr. P. E. Mitchell, one of the members of his Commission, can certainly give him full details, and Sir Alison Russell, who had left Tanganyika just before the appeal in the case was heard, can no doubt likewise obtain the fullest amplification. Meantime we repeat the invitation to our readers to furnish us with details of cases within their knowledge in which the guilty escaped on a mere technicality.

CRITICS of the Zambiar Government for its action in protecting the clove growers have not a good case, and at the last meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce they were again very unconvincing. If we understand them aright, they have dropped their objections to the central collection of the clove crop and grading, though they share the preference of the General Produce Brokers' Association for the old methods—chiefly distinguished by incessant gambling in futures—to any enlightened regulation of the industry. But no one deigned to explain how the Clove Growers Association interferes with the much prized "free market" on this side. The truth is that the C.G.A. will sell at the current price to any buyer; that the co-operative scheme which is being so fiercely attacked—we believe almost solely on racial grounds in the first instance—does not reject the oversea marketing services of European or Indian experts; that the Government gave the local clove trade repeated opportunities to set its own house in order; and that the future depends primarily upon the willingness or otherwise of the trade to realise that the safeguards introduced for the protection of Arab and Native growers have come to stay.

THE Coffee Board of Kenya has just begun the issue of a printed monthly bulletin. The first issue runs to 12 pages, including cover, and 41 pages are devoted to paid advertising matter; the acceptance of which we regard as undesirable. The object, of course, is to pay the cost of production and distribution of the bulletin, and perhaps to show some profit, without burdening the funds of the Board, which is financed by a cess upon the coffee production of the Colony. But is it desirable that the industry as a whole should solicit paid advertising matter from the trade? If a journal conducted on ordinary commercial lines offers the services of its advertising columns to a coffee merchant, a vendor of agricultural machinery, a transport organisation, or a coffee merchant or broker, each can assess the attractions of the proposal on what he regards as its merits, but if the approach is made in connexion with a bulletin run in the name of an industry endowed with self-governing powers through Government intervention, there may very well be hesitancy to refuse, even though the utility of advertising in such a medium is doubted, or even denied. From the standpoint of the trade, therefore, the objection is obvious.

There is also a danger from the standpoint of the individual grower. The bulletin, being run by and in the interests of the Board, must obviously express its policy, whereas an independent organ would, if properly conducted, open its columns to both parties in case of disagreement. The newspapers, by being deprived of the advertising which the bulletin is taking, are to that extent forced to decrease the space which they would normally give to the discussion of coffee matters; for in this imperfect world most organs of the Press—fortunately not all—maintain some sort of balance between the revenue derived from an industry and the space given to its concerns. The intention of the Coffee Board is clear from its offer to send the bulletin free and post free to anyone interested in Kenya coffee—that, incidentally, being unfair competition from the standpoint of ordinary newspapers and trade journals. If, as it no doubt hopes, the Board can in time declare that it practically blankets the coffee growing community of the Colony, and has also a very useful circulation outside Kenya, it will be greatly strengthened in its approaches for advertising. Thus we have the vicious circle that the advertising at this stage facilitates free distribution, and that persistence of free distribution will later enable the Board almost to compel advertising.

Since only one of the nine advertisers in the first issue of this printed bulletin uses *East Africa's* pages regularly, we cannot be accused of being influenced by mercenary motives in making these comments, which spring from a conviction that the Kenya Coffee Board, probably without clearly realising the fact, has embarked upon a policy open to clear objections. The advertising should either be dropped, or, at the worst, definitely restricted to an amount which will do no more than meet the costs of production of a bulletin of moderate size.

An Urgent Call for Action.

East Africa Appeals to Downing Street.

SINCE seven elected or nominated unofficial Members of the Legislatures of Tanganyika and Kenya were present, under their respective leaders, Sir William Lead and Lord Francis Scott, at the recent Unofficial Conference in Arusha, and as the gathering was completed by men of experience and standing in the agricultural, mining, and commercial life of the two territories, the opinions they expressed must command respect in serious quarters.

The initial impulse for this exchange of views came from Tanganyika permanent residents in which are heartily tired of having the shadow of British rule without the substance of British citizenship. They are obviously no longer content to remain quiescent under the stigma of "illegitimate children of the British Empire," as someone called them. It is also to be noted that at no stage of the proceedings was it suggested that the Tanganyika Mandate should be evaded or repudiated.

Union, Not Federation.

A Committee of the Conference drew up a series of resolutions to place before the Secretary of State. As none of the delegates had any definite mandate from his constituents or from any public body, voting was individual. The delegates, after careful examination and revision, unanimously adopted the resolutions, which reflect the view that Union, and not Federation, will alone remedy the existing state of affairs in East Africa, and that nothing short of the "full fiscal, Customs and administrative union" permitted by the terms of the Mandate and the League Covenant, can rectify the present unsatisfactory and ambiguous position of Tanganyika, and give alike a measure of financial relief and simplification of the machinery of government to both countries.

These resolutions are to be placed before the Kenya constituencies at an early date, and examined by all the nominated unofficial members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, and, if desired, by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and other organisations. It is then intended to make a concerted appeal to the Imperial Government for action.

The request that the Imperial Government should invite the collaboration of General Smuts, who was not only Commander-in-Chief during the East African Campaign but has ever since retained a deep interest in East African affairs, proves that the Conference realised that the Constitution-making for any Union of East Africa was a task beyond the scope of such an assembly, and that all appreciated that the destinies of Africa, from the Nile to the Limpopo, are indissolubly intertwined.

It was resolved that a further Conference—at which it is hoped that there will also be representatives of Uganda, Southern Rhodesia, and South Africa—should be convened in Kenya before July, by which time the attitude of the Imperial Government towards the proposals made at Arusha is expected to have been made known.

The Conference recorded its regret that no Uganda delegate was able to be present, and the hope that the peoples of that Protectorate would appreciate the aspirations of the Conference and continue to study how far they could co-operate with their neighbours.

The Memorandum drawn up by the Conference reads:—

Resolved.

This Conference recommends that each community represented at the Conference should, after examination, send the following Memorandum (which has been drawn up and unanimously adopted by the delegates at this Conference) to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Resolved further that, as a matter of courtesy, a copy of this Memorandum be sent from the Conference to the permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies for the advance information of the Secretary of State and to the Secretariat of the Governors' Conference.

Memorandum of Recommendations.

"(1) The declared and accepted principles of British Colonial policy, which have been the justification for the control by the Imperial Government of territories in Africa, rest upon the obligation to develop such territories for the benefit of the world and to advance the welfare

of the Natives and other inhabitants. These responsibilities were equally assumed by His Majesty in accepting the Mandate for Tanganyika. They are principles which are, and always have been, sincerely endorsed by the European residents in these territories.

"(2) For some years past, however, the unofficial inhabitants have felt grave misgivings as to whether the methods of administration which have grown up in these territories are such as will best implement this policy. There is now general recognition that drastic changes must be made, and it is in view here to be attained.

"(3) The fact that appreciation of the above is shared by persons of experience in East Africa led to the calling of this Conference, in order that remedial measures might be discussed.

"(4) In the discussions that ensued it became immediately evident that the fundamental weakness in both countries lay in an unnecessary and unproductive machinery of government and multiplication of offices far beyond the fiscal capacities of these territories. In fact, as a result of the heavy fall in the price level of both countries' exports, the present charges of the Government and loan obligations more than exhaust the disposable resources of the civil population, and represent a burden of taxation on the European and Native inhabitants unprecedented in any young and undeveloped country.

"(5) After the stress of some years of depression, it is clear that the line of action so far pursued by Government has not been based on a sound structure. The present excessive scale of taxation is now insufficient to provide for the existing staffs at the present rates of emolument and even if conditions improve, the tendency of Government to multiply overhead charges in advance of, and out of proportion to, operative funds will preclude the undertaking of much urgently-needed developmental work.

"(6) The resultant impasse derives from an inadequate appreciation of the natural community of interests of the East African territories, and from the failure to associate more completely in the high and honourable task of His Majesty's Government those who in their capacity as colonists or residents are, in the words of a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, 'conscious of the destiny of East Africa as a great country which they are called upon to lead and inspire.'

Kenya and Tanganyika Delegates Unanimous.

"(7) In view of the foregoing, it is the unanimous opinion of this Conference that the time has now arrived when the identity of economic and social interests of all communities of Kenya and Tanganyika demands a Union of the two Territories, accompanied by a greater measure of control in administrative and financial affairs by the unofficial permanent residents; if the welfare and security of both territories are to be assured in the future. These proposals are subject to the proviso that, since the day of the 1919 World conditions have fundamentally changed since the day of the 1919 World conditions, the machinery of the Governors' Conference should be increasingly utilised for the purpose of ensuring continuous and effective co-operation and co-ordination, not only for particular economic services but in regard to all matters of common interest to East Africa.

"(8) The principle of a system of unified services has been introduced and in the opinion of this Conference the experiment of unified services under two or three separate Legislatures has tended to aggravate the difficulties of effective administration, in that much of the control of such services has been lost to those vitally interested with a consequent increase of the evils of bureaucratic government.

"(9) It was indicated in the Report of the Joint Select Committee that, for some time to come, the progress and development of East Africa as a whole could probably best be assured by each of the three territories continuing to develop upon its own lines, which were admitted to be experimental.

"(10) The subsequent catastrophic fall in the commodity price-levels has, however, precipitated a financial crisis in both countries, forcing each to close consideration of its own financial needs with—as elsewhere—a tendency towards national self-sufficiency. Items in railway charges and Customs rates have now become matters of competitive importance as between the two countries, and in consequence the Imperial Government will be placed in the difficult position of having to adjudicate between the rival claims of countries with common interests but conflicting budgetary needs. Moreover, notwithstanding the reiterated assurances of British Ministers that the status of Tanganyika as an integral part of the British Empire is safeguarded, some sense of insecurity does, and will, persist among those who have been induced to settle

both in Kenya and Tanganyika, until that full fiscal, Customs and administrative union with a neighbouring British Colony, provided for by the Mandate, has been implemented.

"(12). Not only will Union provide a very considerable and urgently needed relief in the existing financial burden of the separate administrations, but the territories would benefit by treating the larger questions of Policy at one time and place, and in a single assembly consisting of the most experienced representatives of each territory. Such union would enable the territories to apply themselves without conflict or jealousy to the study of problems of common interest which it is obvious, cannot any longer be satisfactorily settled by individual Governments, separated as they are by frontiers arbitrarily ruled across the map, which incidentally in some cases ignore ethnological groupings and divide tribes.

"(13). This Conference appreciates that the framing of a suitable constitutional structure which will bring about the complete union desired, whilst ensuring just provision for the preservation of any special characteristics which have become established by treaty, agreement, or tradition in the territories, will be a task of the first magnitude. It therefore urges the Imperial Government to appoint a statesman—who would be acceptable to all parties and possessed of wide administrative experience, with the mandate to initiate such a Union by negotiation on the spot.

"(14). We would ask that, in view of the similarity and in many cases—the homogeneity of the Imperial problems that beset the eastern littoral of Africa, the Imperial Government should invite General Smuts to assist such a statesman with his wide knowledge of these territories.

"(15). In view of the serious plight to which the peoples of these territories have been reduced, we trust that this appeal will receive the immediate and earnest consideration of His Majesty's Government."

Unfaked African Thrills.

The Latest Martin Johnson Film.

The Martin Johnsons have eclipsed all their previous efforts in "Baboons," shown in London for the first time on Tuesday. The photography is magnificent, and the unfaked thrills in it beat anything yet taken.

The best scenes are of the baboon colony whence the title comes—baboons in family life, baboons by the hundred in the mass, and close-ups of individuals from grandpapa to baby; then the disturbance of their paradise by leopards, the commotion and fear, the escape into exile. There are slow motion pictures of those baboons jumping, swimming and splashing across the river, and the climax of the smothered baby, which none of the big fellows will go out to rescue, with the leopard on the other side—so ultimately the baby swims ashore.

First came some unrivalled photographs of Mount Kenya from the air (Kilimanjaro comes later, and is much less good: the Johnsons, not risking a flight over the crater, have not touched the wonder-climax of Mr. Schluter's shots), and then first-class pictures of trout fishing, manigoes in millions, extraordinary close-ups of trees and good, but a bit tedious, pictures of thousands of elephant, wilderbeest, and other animals from the air. Here, it is interesting to note, Mr. Johnson says that the higher they flew the more the animals stampeded, and the more the sound of the engines spread. He gave pictorial proof of this contention.

Then came lions at the acroplades, feeding on a kill almost touching it, the charge at a plane when Martin Johnson showed himself, and bombing of a great named lion with a packet of flour. After rhino and giraffe, Masai are seen catching a cheetah alive and dodging a boomer. A great rhino hunt by the Masai is superb as a thrilling scene, as well as a work in cinematography.

Beautiful pastoral scenes among the Rendile tribe are followed by elephants, eating, talking (as elephants do), minding the baby, and a gem of an elephant bathing, going right under and even lying on its back.

Then came a grand shot of a lion, the owner of a well-appointed cave which suddenly got sub- without his authority to a family of cheetahs; the old lion is routed at his own front door by a diminutive cheetah cub.

A good scene is of an inquisitive Native enjoying his physiognomy in a mirror, but that was nothing to the shot of a captive baboon doing likewise, (and feeling all the time) the body of the strange baboon at the back of the hand mirror into which he was gazing.

This film seems certain to thrill England. No East African should miss the opportunity of seeing it.

Best African Story Picture.

Saga of British Administration.

"SANDERS OF THE RIVER," which is being shown in the West End this week, is easily the best African story picture yet released. It breathes the real spirit of Africa; the photography is the real thing; the sound accompaniment is splendid; the crowd acting of the Africans—superb of many tribes—too many perhaps for the purist—will be a revelation to all who do not know the natural histrionic gifts of the race; and the moral is unexceptionable, for it portrays convincingly, if a little hardily, the immense benefits of British rule.

Sanders and Bosambo compete for the affections of the audience, few of whom unfortunately will realize that the pleasant relations which are shown to exist between the wise and firm administrator and the chief who idolises him are common enough in British Africa.

Having chosen Paul Robeson to play Bosambo, the Kordas Brothers—who are sincerely to be congratulated on their skilful production—have given full play to his magnificent voice, his attractive personality, and his acting. His leadership of the chants, whether on land or river, will not soon be forgotten; he has been given the opportunity to show his versatility, and he has utilised it to the full. Often he has said in public that he wants to serve Africa, and he has done it in this film.

That many of the scenes were taken in England—on a Thames backwater, as a matter of fact—will be clear to the initiated, but certainly not to the popular world, so cleverly have African scenes and sounds been reproduced. Often it is merely the English vegetation and the unnatural admixture of so many different African tribes which distinguishes the real from the near-real. It is a pity, too good a picture for it to be fair to attribute criticism on little points of detail. The one real regret is the casting of Lilongo, whose strong American accent is a jarring note.

It has been repeatedly suggested in East Africa that good story pictures skilfully produced would have a far greater and more appreciative public in Europe and America than straight travel and big game films. It will be surprising if "Sanders of the River" does not prove a great box office success, and thus induce other companies to try to emulate the achievement of the Kordas. If they do it half as ably Africa will be the gainer.

This saga of British African administration is most heartening. Now will London Film Productions tackle a story of white settlement in the heart of Africa?

Those Serengeti Lions.

EVERYONE who has visited the Serengeti in recent years knows the amazing approachability of the lion in the vicinity of Banagi Hill, the Game Department's headquarters, this being a direct result of the determination of the Tanganyika Game Department to preserve them for sightseers and photographers, to whom the certainty of seeing large numbers of lion within a few days is an immense attraction. The more they are photographed, the better for Tanganyika's publicity. But for the policy of a small but very enthusiastic Game Department, this lure to tourists, unequalled in any other part of the world, would not exist.

But sometimes the Department is not given the credit due to it. It will be remembered that we referred a little time ago to a set of photographs of Serengeti lions in large prides, slumbering, walking, and feeding. The news we received on the subject unfortunately omitted to state that but for the co-operation of the Game Department these photographs would never have been taken. It was the Game Ranger of the area who produced the lions and dragged them up to the photographer—who had merely to press the trigger of his camera.

Now that the facts have come to our knowledge they deserve to be published: the photographing of big game is an easy matter when the responsibility for the avoidance of dangers rests upon others.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Guilty, but Acquitted, on a Technicality.

Four Cases Quoted as Examples.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Technical errors may be unavoidable if the strict rules of English procedure are adhered to, as these are often not applicable to an African witness or even to an accused person, in which case the magistrate has either to risk having his case thrown out if he records what he has heard verbatim, or else he has to conform on paper with English rules by himself reframing the substance of the evidence and statements in such a way as to satisfy the High Court, an obviously undesirable proceeding. I have known cases referred back to a lower court because the formal phrase "read over and found correct" was not appended to the evidence of a witness, and it is clear that if the evidence has to be edited, such a phrase would be really meaningless.

If you are using "technically" in a wider sense to mean something that does or does not conform to the letter of the law, then I think that you have an excellent case. Acquittal on such technical grounds is certainly not unknown. Many offenders in the eyes of the Natives escape justice solely because their offence is either not recognised by British law or is not provable under the precise terms of its procedure. Within my own experience I can refer to four cases, the files of which are doubtless still extant, though I have to rely on my memory.

The first was a case of arson with intent to commit murder. The whole countryside knew that the accused was guilty; there was an abundance of circumstantial evidence proving motive and opportunity; in fact, the accused was the only person who could possibly have committed the crime, but naturally he was not such a fool as to set a light to the building in the presence of witnesses. He was found guilty and sentenced, but the conviction was set aside and his release ordered on the grounds that too much weight had been given by the magistrate to the accused's own admission. As a corollary to our administration of justice, it should be added that he was killed within a week of his release.

The second case was one of incest, so serious an offence in the tribe concerned as formerly to have been punishable by death. The penal code includes a section on incest, and under it the accused was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. This sentence was also upset on the grounds that the act of which he was adjudged guilty was not an incestuous one, as interpreted by the prohibited degrees of the English Prayer Book.

The third case involved cannibalism, which is not recognised as an offence, and the four accused were therefore arraigned for "causing the disappearance of the evidence of crime." The accused persons were wizards, and there was, almost, not quite, enough evidence to prove homicide as well as that they escaped on the lesser count on the grounds of a technical misjinder. They died, I believe very uncomfortably, outside the jurisdiction of the law.

The fourth case was one of homicide not amounting to murder, but in this case, though the accused's guilt was beyond question, it is doubtful whether the actual evidence would satisfy legal requirements. It was all circumstantial, but once again the sentence (one of compensation under Native law) was reversed on the grounds that without the prisoner's frank admission it would have been difficult to fasten the evidence upon him. The prisoner, like everyone else, considered the reversal of the verdict an amazing perversion of justice.

As the information was acquired during my official activities, I must write over a pseudonym, but should the Colonial Office or any person authorised by them want more details, I would willingly supply them if you would forward any such request.

I wonder if you noticed in the newspapers of

March 23 an account of a trial in which an interpreter had to be used for an undefended Welshman ignorant of English. Through an error of interpretation he was told that he might be "crucified" (*croeshoetho*), when the interpreter really meant to say "cross-examined" (*croes-hob*). When this can happen in our own country—imagine what an African would feel like if he were told that he was due for crucifixion!—one wonders what happens in African courts where the judges do not speak the local language. Surely this might appeal to Mr. Bushe and induce him to change his mind on the question of local custom and language.

Yours faithfully,

London, W. I.

THE EDITOR, "E.A."

[Editorial reference is made to the whole subject under Matters of Moment.—Ed. "E.A."]

Two Cases from N. Rhodesia

Murder and False Interpretation.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Here are two definite cases of miscarriage of justice owing to technicalities.

Both occurred in the Kasempa district of Northern Rhodesia, and one did render, and the other might have rendered, administration much more difficult at a time when it was already far from easy. There was a company of the military police in the district, which the D.C. (= P.C.) toured with an officer, a platoon of *askari* and a machine gun. One D.O. was fired at and wounded, an offensive trader was murdered by a Native he had never harmed, and lawlessness was rife.

About 1911 Chief Kasempa murdered a woman in accordance with tribal custom; I believe he cut open the woman's chest and tore her heart from her living body. Mr. W. H. Hazell, the D.C. and magistrate, got to hear of it, arrested Kasempa and his accomplices, and in accordance with the routine of those days, held a preliminary inquiry and sent the result down to Livingstone. The Public Prosecutor ordered Kasempa's release, and that no further action should be taken, on the ground that there was only the evidence of the accused and his accomplices. Kasempa ever after considered that the Government had been afraid to try him because he was a chief, and he was consequently always a thorn in our flesh. The Natives also believed we would punish a commoner for murder, but not a chief. I quoted this case in an article in *The Times* as far back as July 12, 1919.

The other case occurred in the same district at Kansashi; I was the magistrate, having just been transferred from N. E. Rhodesia. It was in 1911, or early 1912. Mr. J. F. Kenny Dillon was the other officer concerned. He talked Sekololo, and was entirely dependent on an interpreter among the Kaonde. His predecessor had talked only Chinyanja, and had been equally dependent on the same interpreter. I passed a certain case of Mr. Dillon's on review, the record being quite in order.

By chance I happened, when on tour, to overhear a conversation, which I followed up, to discover that the case as recorded, even the very charge, bore no resemblance to what the accused thought he had been tried and convicted for. I investigated, and on my return arrested the interpreter, and about half the messenger staff for false interpretation, etc. They had been rehearsing imaginary cases against their enemies, and running them in, pretending to interpret, but actually making up a case that seemed watertight and would ensure a conviction.

It was such a serious case, and was obviously one of the underlying causes for the popularity of our rule, that I passed a recommended sentence of two years (my limit was 12 months) on the interpreter, and suitable sentences on the messengers. Unfortunately I did not notice that Mr. Dillon had omitted the customary opening sentence on the record: "X.Y. sworn to interpret truly," and so I took no evidence to prove that he had been sworn. On these grounds the judge (Mr. Justice Beaufort) was reluctantly obliged to quash the conviction.

Luckily while the accused had been in gaol a dozen other similar cases had been reported, and I was able at once to re-arrest the accused and try them on an entirely fresh charge, in which I made no mistake. That was an exceedingly fortunate circumstance, as the clearing up of that gang had already had a marked effect on the improvement of relations between ourselves and the Natives.

I had only one other (minor) case in which my judgment was thus upset, and in that case the same Judge when quashing the sentence (1 month) added "I am glad to think that the accused will already have served the sentence he richly deserved."

Yours faithfully,

Caterham Valley.

F. H. MELLAND.

Sir A. Russell's Challenge.

Major Rayne's Impartial Survey.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—My African career was concerned more with establishing order than with preserving it. In consequence, I came up against the legal authorities but little more, latterly, in Tanganyika than elsewhere.

From personal experience I know of only one case of a clear miscarriage of justice due to a technicality. A European was tried in Nairobi more than thirty years ago for the murder of a Native, found guilty and sentenced to death. The penalty was commuted to life imprisonment. The man appealed, and the sentence was quashed on technical grounds. I do not think this case affects the question raised, but if it may interest you to hear that after the jury heard him sentenced to death, they asked me outside the courthouse if I believed the prisoner had committed the crime of which he had just found him guilty. As a matter of fact, he himself told me after trial that he was guilty, and I still hold that he richly deserved the punishment he escaped.

My other experiences of the judiciary, although limited, have led me to form the opinion that its cold-blooded, just method may appear exasperating to a harassed administrative officer who is doing his best to deputise for six different Departments; on most occasions he can bluff the other five, but he strikes a stone wall when he comes against the High Court, which has always appeared to me a sure safeguard against error and haste. I should like to see it retain full powers over every subordinate court.

Advocates of change and reform do not realise how much extra work is being thrown on to the shoulders of administrative officers by the adoption of their methods, and what little time the latter have to spare for each of the many important matters they must deal with; their lives are one perpetual rush.

I believe in indirect administration, but I do not believe that you get better indirect administration by taking away the High Court's right of super-

vision over political courts. Far otherwise; you remove from the Native a source of appeal which he deeply appreciates and actually needs.

To illustrate this, allow me, once again to become a District Officer. I have a man in my district called Karanja wa Kamwa. I know all about him; so does his chief. Karanja is the sort of man we want to put away, and, long before he gives us a chance, we have subconsciously made up our minds that he is going to. Then the chance comes, and we take it. I am very busy (behind with my taxes, Audit and Treasury queries to answer, P.C.'s inspection imminent, etc., etc.); never mind, the chief's mind and mine concerning Karanja are like one, and he receives in the end exactly what we all know he deserves.

Yes, we are sure of that. We can convince him that it is useless going farther; or, if we cannot, we may sit down and discuss him with the P.C. Of course, the P.C. may see Karanja's case in a different light from me; but is it fair to Karanja that I can sit down and discuss his case at all? Is it fair that I may have the opportunity to argue about it under conditions he cannot obtain and with a pressure he cannot exert? Mark you, I know Karanja inside out, and although there can be no doubt he is all I say, and perhaps worse, my knowledge makes me biased.

For the very reason that I really do know the fellow I should be given no opportunity of passing him. When he challenges, as he has challenged more than once, the atmosphere of the High Court is so cold and clear and still for him as for me. If I can explain away the point he makes against me, he loses. But it may happen that I cannot, and then, no matter how sore I may feel about it, Karanja scores. Which is just as it should be.

Looking back on such few occasions as Karanja and I have come under the notice of His Majesty's High Court, I remember that we both suffered close and impartial scrutiny, and that, although I am convinced I was always in the right, and Karanja was always in the wrong, there were times, as the High Court pointed out, when I had perhaps been a little hasty in jumping to conclusions.

In conclusion, I am truly glad that in all matters affecting his personal liberty the Native accused enjoyed the British right of appeal to the High Court against any decision of mine affecting him.

Shere.

Yours faithfully,

H. RAYNE.

[We welcome Major Rayne's example. At a message of justice on technical grounds, though he does not state what those grounds were, and his impartial presentation of both sides of the picture, but we must emphasise that the High Court's right of supervision over lower courts has never been challenged in these pages, if, indeed, anywhere. We invite other experienced D.O.'s to follow Major Rayne's example in setting out quite frankly their considered views on these interesting and important matters.—Ed. "E.A."]

Native News Transmission.

Bishop of Masasi's Experience.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—When I was living in Zanzibar about 25 years ago, the head of the Public Works Department invited me to go with him in his car across the island to a village on the eastern coast, called, I think, Chuka.

Motor roads were then a recent achievement on the island, and I gladly accepted his invitation. He called for me between three and four in the after-

noon, and said: "At lunch to-day I decided that I ought to go to roadhead, 14 miles out on the new road towards the southern end of the island. I hope you won't mind this eleventh hour change of plan."

When we got to the furthest point attainable by car, we met there the chief from the village two miles further on, and great was the surprise of the Public Works official to find himself receiving an official welcome when, up to one o'clock that afternoon, he had had no intention of visiting the new road work at all.

He asked the chief how he knew that he was coming, and the chief bowed and made some courteous reply to the effect: "I have come."

I remained with the car while its owner went to satisfy himself as to the line the road would follow in its approach to the small town ahead. It suddenly occurred to me that, as the road was new, it probably was of sufficient interest to the chief to be visited not infrequently on his daily afternoon walk. So I said to him: "Do you come here every day?" to which his answer was: "Yes, every day."

And what had appeared to be another striking instance of miraculous news transmission descended to the level of the commonplace.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.7

VINCENT MASARI

Precept and Practice;

A Settler and the Experts.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—As a settler in Northern Rhodesia I was surprised to read in one of your recent issues your extracts from the Veterinary Report for 1933 and your heading "Indictment of European Settlers."

On reading the Veterinary Report a visitor to Northern Rhodesia would doubtless expect on visiting the Central Research Station at Mazabuka to see all that the writer advocates carried out in the most up-to-date manner, and, if he were an intending settler, expect to be able to buy from the station both his male and female dairy stock. He might also possibly expect to be able to obtain trained boys, so that he should not have to entrust his cattle to "ignorant herdboys." He would also expect to have pamphlets handed to him showing the cost of stall feeding, likewise of supplementary feeding in the dry season, which would thoroughly convince him that he, equipped with all this knowledge, would be able to show the "illeguipped and ill-managed ranches" of the old settlers how to do things, and how to make money!

I may be wrong, but I feel that it would of much more use if the gentlemen who write these reports, and who are so fond of making "indictments" of the old settlers—who after all are usually working on the result of experience or of following "experts' advice!—were instead of being given large salaries annually, presented by the Government with sufficient capital to demonstrate their advice in a practical way—and told to live on the result!

Experts and Government advisers are excellent, but what we want to see are practical demonstrations and correct costings and not quite so many sneers at the existing settlers.

Lusaka,

Yours faithfully,

N. Rhodesia

"N. RHODESTAN, SETTLER."

Mr. John Buchan.

What Procrastination has Cost E. Africa.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—It may interest your readers to know that sixteen years ago, when a few people were already considering Closer Union (then called Federation) for East Africa, Mr. John Buchan's name was unofficially suggested to the then Acting Secretary of State as a first Governor-General. While agreeably struck by the idea, Mr. Amery said that he felt sure Mr. Buchan had too many interests in this country to consider such a possibility if it materialised. This week it is announced that Mr. Buchan is to be the new Governor-General of Canada.

As we all know, there never has been such a post to offer him, but it would have been hard to find anyone more fitted to fill it. Vision and imagination, brains and ability, courage, versatility and a true Imperialism: he is endowed with all these, and is neither a professional politician or a hide-bound bureaucrat.

One cannot but think that a post carrying with it the chance of, and the need for, so much real constructive statesmanship would have made a great appeal to Mr. Buchan; but the opportunity has gone, and East Africa's loss is Canada's gain.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.I.

"NEMO."

Pup's Romp with Baboons.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—Yesterday, while I was walking along the sandy foreshore of Lake Lue in the Rufiji district, my habitually playful young hound ran among a group of baboons who were gambolling at their seaside. Some sprang into the lake-side forest, others cowered before the pup, and the big brutes lolloped along behind him, as though to see he did not harm any of the youngsters. It was a pleasant sight and I kept my trigger finger ready on my rifle to put a barrage on foot play. But they merely played, baby baboons shrieking in mock alarm and running to be clasped on their mothers' breasts. It seems therefore that baboons are not so ferocious away from the war evolved from depredations on man's food.

Yet the local Game Ranger, Mr. Gabbutt, finds that whenever Bimbo, his pet Syke's monkey, tries to join the wild ones near the camp, he comes back badly bitten. They are, however, a different species—dark-blue monkeys with ginger ends to their hair. Bimbo is yellow.

Mohoro,

Tanganyika Territory

Yours faithfully,

"RDSH."

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"East Africa," First.

"The mail packet that one invariably opens and reads first is that containing East Africa."—From a well-known senior official in East Africa.

Mount Kenya.

"As graphic a description of Mount Kenya as I recall has been published by Blackwood from an anonymous contributor, who writes: 'Take a shallow earthenware bowl, place it upside down upon a table, set upon its highest point a cone of half-melted sugar, magnify the whole contraption until the bowl's rim will cover Hampshire and the lump of sugar is 3,000 ft. high, and you will have a rough working model of Mount Kenya; but it will give you little idea of its impressive beauty.'—From a pre-war East African."

Some Statements Worth Noting

"It is by fostering trade within the Empire that we shall prosper."—*H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, speaking at the Mansion House.*

"In Bukoba I was given fried grasshoppers, which I enjoyed until I found out what I had eaten."—*Mr. Gerald Schluter, addressing the East African Group of the Over-Seas League.*

"There is no excuse for depriving the Native of his rights as a citizen of the British Empire, one of these being the right to education to any plane he can reach."—*Mr. H. Q. Weller, lecturing in Nairobi.*

"In 1933 the percentage of revenue on the Kenya and Uganda Railways from goods was 87.25%. This is an indication of the value of the railway to trade."—*From the Report of the Parliamentary Delegation to East Africa.*

"From the beginning there has been a very sound rule in Uganda that no adult might be baptised unless he could read for himself the Gospel in the vernacular."—*Bishop Willis, addressing the Founders' Day meeting of the S.P.C.K.*

"I have always held the view that an agreement on the lines of the one just concluded would not affect adversely the cost of living in this country."—*The Hon. J. H. Smit, M.P., Minister for Finance and Commerce in S. Rhodesia, speaking on the Trade Agreement with the Union.*

"All agriculture in Ethiopia is done by unpaid serfs. To uproot this millennial system in so unique a land as this would be like pulling out the piles that support antique Venice in the hope that her hoary palaces might then float on the lagoons."—*Mr. W. G. Fitzgerald, writing in the "Fortnightly Review."*

"His Excellency did his utmost to interest the (Imperial Press Conference) visitors in the prospects of the development of tourism . . . but the lethargic settlers did nothing to capture the attention and exploit the interest of the territory's guests. We can only now deplore a lost opportunity."—*From a leading article in "The Livingstone Mail."*

"Interesting, and not without ulterior significance, is the fact that goods are arriving in East Africa bearing the mark 'Made in China.' Produced apparently in and about Shanghai, they undercut the Japanese in price, but as yet there seems some doubt as to how far the trade will be permanent."—*A correspondent writing in "The Times Trade Supplement."*

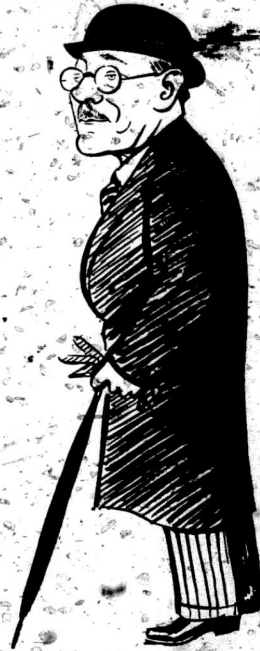
"The Tramba tribe of Tanganyika have a system of beads which show at a glance whether a girl is of courtable age or not, whether she has a sweetheart or is married, and so on. Of course, one has to understand their 'bead-language' but one does not trek far among the kraals before one sees how simply the idea works."—*"Fulaha" writing in the "Weekly Telegraph."*

"Race meetings are the occasion for assizes, tax collection, medical treatment, and general clearing up of business. The worst place for transacting it is the office, with its green baize and its files and its gazettes. The best place is where hunks of meat hiss over camp fires and full bellies tend to goodwill."—*Mr. R. E. H. Bailey, a former Governor in the Sudan, in a broadcast talk.*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

246.—**Mr. Robert Murray-Hughes, M.Inst.M.M., F.R.G., M.G.S. (S.A.)**



Copyright "East Africa."

Owing to his practical mining and broad geological experience, Mr. Murray-Hughes was selected in 1932 to accompany to Kenya Sir Albert Kitson, who was to advise the Government on the newly discovered Katondo goldfields. After Sir Albert's departure, Mr. Murray-Hughes travelled throughout the country, and, as Kenya's first Government Geologist and Mining Engineer, did much to encourage sounder mining practice and the investment of new capital, being primarily responsible for the drafting of the new mining regulations. Early in 1936 he retired to become consulting engineer to Kenya Consolidated Goldfields Ltd., with headquarters in the Colony.

His first African appointment was in 1930 as metallurgist to the Sable Antelope Copper Mines, Northern Rhodesia, of which he soon became manager, and from which company he resigned to study geo-physical methods of surveying ore deposits in Paris under Professor Schlumberger. Those methods he afterwards applied in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and then spent four years in Yugo-Slavia in charge of the examination and development of a large mineral concession.

PERSONALIA.

Lady Evelyn Cobbold has returned from Kenya to London.

Dr. C. J. Wilson has been appointed an Honorary Forest Ranger in Kenya.

Sirs Lionel and Lady Smith-Gordon have moved to 18 Carlyle Mansions, Chelsea.

Lord Plymouth, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has arrived back from West Africa.

Mr. A. R. Welsh, M.P., is expected to be the new Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Petre, D.S.O., has been appointed Staff Officer of the Sudan Defence Force.

Mr. A. P. ("Sandy") Alcock, the Koru planter, died last week in the European Hospital, Nairobi.

Sir Basil Blackett was last week the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Cornhill Club.

Mr. Allan Tarlton recently motored to Mogadishu from Nairobi to investigate the possibilities of tunny fishing.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister was the guest at luncheon on Tuesday of the Society of Yorkshiremen in London.

Colonel Francis Colby, of the U.S.A., is paying another return visit to Uganda, this time with Colonel Langhorn.

Mr. W. F. G. Campbell, the former Kenya administrative officer, has been on a long cruise and is now in Monte Carlo.

Mr. H. L. Beiles, Chairman of Messrs. A. H. Wardle and Co., Ltd., has arrived back in Nairobi from a trip to South Africa.

Mr. J. N. Cameron, Director of Agriculture and Forests in the Sudan, where he has served since 1912, has left on retirement.

Mr. K. H. Clarke, of the Administrative staff in Tanganyika, has been transferred to Zanzibar as an Assistant District Commissioner.

Captain Guy Dollman is to lecture at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, on Sunday April 7, on "African Antelopes."

Mr. Chosaku Mogaki has been appointed Japanese Consul in Mombasa, with jurisdiction over Kenya, Zanzibar, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Mr. W. Manning has been appointed Public Prosecutor for all criminal cases in any subordinate court in the Zanzibar Protectorate.

H. H. The Maharaja of Jodhpur, who recently visited East Africa, is on his way back to Bombay, having flown to Cairo from Nairobi.

The Hon. Charles and Mrs. Winn, who have recently returned from Kenya, are shortly leaving London for Nostell Priory, Yorkshire.

Mr. John B. Clark, Director of European Education in Northern Rhodesia, and his staff have been transferred from Lusaka to Mazabuka.

The Hon. A. de V. Wade, O.B.E., is Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kenya during the absence on leave of Sir Joseph Byrne.

Miss Walton-Knight, of the Kenya Nursing Service, Nairobi, has been married in the Kenya capital to Mr. Charles Hillyer, of Nairobi.

Colonel C. F. Rey, Resident Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Mrs. Rey are expected to arrive home on leave very shortly.

Mr. Edward Salmon, O.B.E., has undertaken the duties of Acting Secretary of the Royal Empire Society until a successor to Mr. Pilcher is appointed.

Colonel Bevil J. Wilson, who was Chief Officer of the Sudan Defence Force for many years, has been appointed to the Lahore Brigade Area, India.

Captain D. C. McCreath and Captain P. Gethin have been appointed for a further period of three years as Captains in the K.A.R. Reserve of Officers.

The Rev. A. J. M. Sharpe, Mrs. C. Y. Stevenson, and Mr. J. W. T. Allen have been appointed members of the Dar es Salaam Cinematograph Licensing Board.

Mr. A. H. Kneller has scored another century for Gymkhana, this time against Thika. He made 107 out of a total of 218, and Gymkhana won by 138 runs.

Dr. Isobel Russell, daughter of the Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia and Lady Russell, has been married in Cape Town to Mr. Donald Robertson, of Durban.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Stephenson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., former Commandant of the Northern Rhodesian Police, is to stand for election for the Ndola constituency.

The first flower show to be held in Limbe, Nyasaland, was a great success. Mrs. Conforzi, with her dahlias, was awarded the prize for the best exhibit at the show.

Mr. G. A. S. Northcote, who will be remembered by many of our readers in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in British Guiana to take up his duties as Governor.

Lady Belamere has been elected President of the Lady Moresby Home, Nairobi, in succession to Lady McMillan, who has so ably and for so long served in that capacity.

Major Ulick Alexander, who is a director of a number of East African companies, has been appointed to the board of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company.

Mr. Tom Campbell Black and Miss Florence Desmond were married in London on Saturday. They are spending their honeymoon in Morocco.

The Rev. W. R. Kirby, who has accepted the pastorate of the Faringdon Baptist Church, served for twenty years as a missionary in Central Africa and the Belgian Congo.

Mr. G. R. Morrison and Mr. W. Evans have been re-elected President and Vice-President respectively of the Rongai Valley Association, and Mr. C. E. Corbett was re-elected Hon. Secretary.

Sir Harold Kittermaster is the first Governor of Nyasaland to have addressed a *baraza* of Natives by means of a microphone and loudspeakers. This took place in Blantyre, and was entirely successful.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Norman William Esslemont, of Aberdeen, Scotland, and Miss Christina Emley Smith Mulholland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mulholland, of Arusha.

Brigadier H. St. J. L. Winterbotham, who has visited East Africa in connexion with survey work, is to broadcast on April 4, 11, and 18 a description of the Ordnance survey map, and the method of its compilation.

Colonel C. G. Lloyd, G.I.E., M.C., accompanied by his wife and two daughters, has arrived in Kenya with the intention of settling. Colonel Lloyd, who has served for 30 years in India, is the author of several books.

The Right. Rev. Alston May, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, has been visiting Nyasaland in order to ordain at Mponda's the six African deacons who were to have been ordained in January by the late Bishop Douglas.

The members of the Laikipia District Road Board for 1935, are Brigadier-General A. E. Wainwright, Major C. Luxford, Captain F. K. Richardson, and Messrs. A. Armstrong, A. Kincaid, Lennox and E. A. Cunningham.

Mr. A. H. Davison, the former Ndola settler, who has been on a visit to the Copperbelt from his new home near Abercorn, has been recommending Lake Tanganyika as a holiday centre for residents in the mining towns.

Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, is to address a City luncheon of the Royal Empire Society on April 9 on "Some Problems of Southern Rhodesia." Mr. and Mrs. O'Keeffe now reside at 185 Aahley Gardens, S.W. 1.

The engagement is announced between Mr. E. J. A. Guest, elder son of Mr. S. A. Guest and Mrs. Guest, of Roquebrune, Alpes-Maritimes, and Gretchen, younger daughter of Mr. Leon Irgolitsch and the late Mrs. Irgolitsch, of Khartoum.

Mr. D. N. Stafford, the well-known Uganda planter, will be in London at an early date. He recently flew from Uganda to Alexandria, where he spent a short while before leaving for Genoa, to meet his daughter, who had come by sea from Mombasa.

Mr. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is due in London by air on April 28, with Mrs. Huggins, in order to attend the Jubilee celebrations. They will be the guests of the Imperial Government during the first half of May.

Canon C. F. Spanton, Secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, will leave on April 30 to revisit the Mission's stations in the Masasi and Zanzibar dioceses. He will be accompanied by the Rev. L. C. Watson, vicar of St. Matthew's, Douglas, Isle of Man.

The Rev. Howard J. Church, third son of the Rev. Canon E. J. and Mrs. Church, of Fen Ditton, Cambridge, and Miss Elizabeth Victoria Reichwald, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor B. Reichwald, of Burnbrae, Beckenham, were recently married in Nairobi.

Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, was presented to the Prince of Wales at the Levee which H.R.H. held on behalf of H.M. the King; and Mrs. Lanigan O'Keeffe was presented to the King and Queen at the Second Court at Buckingham Palace.

Among the King's Indian Orderly Officers for 1935, who are due to reach England early in April, is Subadar Natha Singh, Bahadur, I.O.M., I.D.S.M. He has been in the Indian Army for 26 years, and served with the Indian Expeditionary Force in East Africa from October, 1914, to January, 1918.

Mr. F. B. Wilson, of the Zanzibar Agricultural Service, eldest son of the late Rev. J. A. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, of Kilrush, Berkhamsted, and Miss H. D. R. B. Marriott, daughter of Brigadier-General J. Marriott and Mrs. Marriott, of Clare Lodge, Ipswich, are to be married in Zanzibar on April 22.

We regret to learn of the destruction by fire of the farmhouse at Mau Summit of Mr. A. O. Trench, who has been settled in that district for about the past fifteen years. His brother and he first engaged in cattle farming, but since they dissolved partnership he has concentrated on wheat growing. The fire started in the wheat stubble.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., who died suddenly on Saturday, was a former Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and was the first head of the Department of Overseas Trade. Before taking up the office of Minister of Labour in 1924, Sir Arthur was managing director of the Rio Tinto Company, which now has extensive interests in copper mining in Northern Rhodesia.

Colonel T. S. Muirhead, who recently relinquished command of the Southern Brigade of the King's African Rifles in Dar es Salaam, has been appointed Commander of the 40th (Northumberland) Infantry Brigade Territorial Army. Colonel Muirhead, who served in East Africa for many years, at one time commanded the 5th K.A.R., with which regiment he served during the East African Campaign. The Northumberland Brigade is one of the strongest in the Territorial Army, the four Fusilier battalions aggregating 2,213 men at the close of last year.

Charles Mackinnon.

"A Very Perfect, Gentle Knight"

East Africa regrets to announce the death of Mr. Charles J. Mackinnon, whose excellent services in Northern Rhodesia in the early days will be long remembered. A year or so ago Mr. Mackinnon had to lose an eye, and latterly had not been in very robust health, but his sudden death came as a shock to his friends, by whom he will be badly missed.

One of these, F.H.M., who worked under and with him in Central Africa for many years, has contributed the following appreciation:—

"It was my good fortune to start my African career under Charles Mackinnon, and I have always felt that any good I may subsequently have accomplished, any value in the example I may in my turn have set, to those under me, was mainly due to his inspiration and example in those early days. The territory and the Service were enriched by his life and by his kindness.

"There can never have been a more completely honest man, and in that lay the greatest value of his work and of his life on the Tanganyika Plateau for more than a decade from 1898. He lacked the sparkle of genius, but his judgment was sound and shrewd, though at times he was over-diffident of it; and he was always reliable. Never failing in courtesy, even when severely tried, he was most patient with those who disagreed with him, even when they were impetuous youngsters straight from Home, and he would frequently defer to their opinion on points that were not matters of principle—but he never deviated from what he felt to be right. His loyalty not only to those over him, but to those under him, was unexcelled in my experience, and some fine examples of that quality will always be treasured memories of mine.

Administrator of Northern Rhodesia.

When our Administrator, Robert Codrington, moved from N.E. to N.W. Rhodesia, and felt the need on that side of some upon whom he had learned to rely, the first man he invited to go across was Mackinnon. No one could have been more surprised or felt more honoured than my old chief. He was appointed Resident Magistrate, Barotseland, and later he acted as Administrator of Northern Rhodesia.

"When he was to leave pending retirement the Great War began, and he returned to place his services once more at his country's disposal, and set free some younger man. He thus served his last spell as District Commissioner in Mumbwa.

"On his final retirement he settled at Harrietsham, in Kent, with his wife, and his old friend 'Bobo' Young and Mrs. Young. 'Bobo' has gone ahead, as he often did in the old days: for when doing reconnaissance work against the Arabs of the Wemba, it was necessary for one to cross the river first, and was the other side.

"In his retirement Mackinnon always loved to see and hear from his old friends, not one of whom he ever forgot, and, though liberally he went out but little, he made a particular point of coming to the dinner of the Old Guard last year, to our great content.

"It only remains to say that he hailed from Skye, and had had experience in the land of Australia before settling in Africa as one of the pioneer coffee planters in B.C.A. (Nyasaland). When coffee failed, he went up to the Plateau, where his name became synonymous with coffee, whence he ruled over the North Luangwa and Avonlea Districts. Close by at Mwenze Mission was, and still is, his friend Dr. Chisholm, and to him he owed his wife, for she first came to the country as the doctor's assistant. To her, in the loss which his friends share in lesser degree, one can but offer heartfelt sympathy, but with the knowledge that she has the consolation of looking back on a long and loving association with 'a very perfect, gentle knight.'"

News is reported of the death of Mr. F. J. Willson, formerly Chief Detective Inspector in Northern Rhodesia, who had enjoyed his pension for only about two years. He had a great reputation for fairness in the execution of all his duties, and he was known, in consequence, as 'Honest John.'

We regret to hear of the sudden death in Salisbury of Senhor Alfredo Pereira Brites, who collapsed and died in his office. He arrived in Salisbury only five months ago as secretary to Dr. Cunha, the Portuguese Consul, and on the departure of the latter in February, was appointed Acting Consul.

With regret we announce the death in Kasama Hospital of Mr. Richard Thornton, of Thornton and Rumsey, Mbesuma Ranch, in the Isoka district of Northern Rhodesia, where he had been since 1919, though he first settled in the territory in 1903. Though some would dispute it, it has been claimed to be the finest ranch in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Thornton was 55 years old.

We record with regret the death in Kisii, Kenya Colony, of Major J. V. Dawson, District Officer. Entering the Army in 1906, he served in France and Mesopotamia during the War with the 13th Hussars, and joined the Kenya Civil Service in 1919. He had been posted to Naivasha, Mombasa, and the Masai Reserve, and had been in Kisii since July last. He was a well-known and popular official.

General Sir Reginald Wingate has written to *The Times* of the late Judge Maxwell Fleming:—

"Fleming's knowledge of the language and the manners and customs of the Sudanese, his strong sense of the impartial administration of the law, combined with a great attachment to the people and a sympathy with their failings, endeared him to all classes of the community. The news of his death will be received with keen regret throughout the Sudan, and with sincere sympathy for his widow. I deplore the loss of one of that efficient band of Sudan pioneer officials who rendered such valuable service during my tenure of office, and who for 30 years was a loyal friend and comrade."

His many East African friends will learn, with regret of the death in Cape Town from pneumonia on Monday at the age of 54 of Mr. Thomas Ainsworth-Dickson, C.M.G., who will be remembered in Kenya as an able administrative officer. Born in Lancashire and educated at St. Paul's, he went to East Africa in 1909 as Assistant Collector of Customs, but later became a District Commissioner, and served in that capacity for many years on the Coast. He was a hard and efficient worker, and held in high esteem by all communities. During the East African Campaign he served for two years in the Intelligence Department, and for his work in countering German activities he was awarded the M.C. and mentioned in despatches. In 1928 he was promoted Resident Commissioner of Swaziland, and in 1930 was made C.M.G.

Wise Farmers Go to School.

Two hundred Southern Rhodesian farmers and their wives attended a course at the Matopos Agricultural School, and were addressed by Dr. A. E. Romyn, the Chief Animal Husbandry Officer, and Mr. D. E. McLoughlin, the Government Agriculturist.

Dr. Romyn insisted on the necessity of improving the environment of imported cattle, providing more water, more minerals and a certain amount of cheap feeding. Government, he said, was now making a systematic attempt to encourage the sheep industry, and was attacking the problem of parasites. He promised to convey a suggestion strongly supported at the gathering that Government should import pedigree Persian rams and establish a stud flock at the School. For pig breeding they were at present recommending the large white x large black. Recent consignments overseas had shown that the country could produce the quality required.

Mr. McLoughlin's address dealt with crop rotation, and Mr. H. Phillips, President of the Matabeleland Agricultural Union, who presided, said that the Matopos School had great educational value. If Rhodesia was to organise its industry on the right lines, agricultural education was indispensable, because agriculture was becoming more and more a specialised job.

Germany and Tanganyika.

East African Section Takes Note.

DR. SCHACHT, said Sir Humphrey Leggett at last week's annual general meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, had recently repeated his plea that Germany needed Colonies as a source of raw material, while in *The Times* of that day (March 27) there occurred a sentence in the report of Sir John Simon's conversations in Berlin to the effect that "A discussion of Colonies did not go very far, perhaps because after a few minutes it looked as though the subject were not worth pursuing at the present already crowded moment."

"I think," said Sir Humphrey, "that it should be placed on our records and on public record that this is a matter of public concern, and that this Section has taken notice of it. I shall also bring it to the notice of the Council of the Chamber."

Dealing with the subject purely from an economic standpoint, the Chairman said that the only important import into Germany from Tanganyika at present was sisal, which she could not buy more cheaply if the territory were hers. There was nothing whatever to stop Germany sharing in the trade of Tanganyika on all fours with any other member-State of the League of Nations. Since approximately 35% of the trade imports into Tanganyika came from the United Kingdom, the London Chamber of Commerce and its East African Section had an unquestionable right to express its opinion on this matter. (Applause.)

Sir Humphrey Leggett's Services.

Sir Humphrey Leggett then vacated the chair, which, said Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, he had now filled for 16 years. Under his guidance the Section, which, unless wisely directed, might become a mere talking shop, was recognised as a most useful liaison body, which had acquired high credit in East Africa and in this country, and it was vital that their Chairman should be a man of ability, who could direct important discussions and negotiate with success. For those reasons he moved Sir Humphrey Leggett's re-election coupled with the sincere thanks of the Section for his past work. Mr. Wigglesworth seconded, and the resolution was carried with acclamation.

Messrs. Hausberg, Ponsonby and Wigglesworth were re-elected Deputy Chairmen.

Zanzibar Clove Trade.

The question of the Zanzibar Clove Growers' Association was further discussed, but the only authoritative expression of opinion was provided was from the Produce Brokers' Association, which urged a continuation of business on the old lines, on the ground that competition with Madagascar was growing, and that by holding up cloves in order to raise prices, Zanzibar was stimulating Madagascar production. The Brokers' Association preferred a free market to stable prices. An interim reply from America was indeterminate, and the Imperial Institute had considered it undesirable at this date to continue in essential oils committee.

Mr. Dent gave figures of shipments and stocks for the past season (July 1, 1934, to February 29, 1935), and stated that there had been a decrease of some 13,000 bales in the monthly shipments since the C.G.A. had taken over, against which the price had risen about 14d. per lb. for the next crop is a failure," he said, "everything will be all right, but if it is not, we want to know what will happen."

The critics seemed to have shifted their ground from the original objection, which, was to Government subsidising a monopolistic body in purchasing cloves. Now, the main objection seemed to be that the C.G.A. interfered with "a free market" on this side, but it was not apparent how this was so, the impression conveyed being,

rather, that merchants were choosing to buy Madagascar cloves when available at a price below that for which the C.G.A. stands out. It now appeared to be conceded that there could be no reasonable objection to central collection of the clove crop and grading by the C.G.A.

The Chairman having asked members for parallels from maize and coffee marketing, Mr. Bull said that Kenya coffee planters had decided not to interfere with the selling overseas organisations built up over many years; they intended to treat coffee as an economic unit, stopping internal competition, but then to hand it over to Mincing Lane to sell. In coffee there was no question of Government control of price rigging, or of destroying the valuable machinery existing in Great Britain.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton said that Kenya's Farmers had been very successfully marketed by the Kenya Farmers' Association, and the Chairman quoted from a report written by himself supporting the Kenya Farmers' C.G.A. should avail itself of the life-long experience of merchants for the ultimate marketing of cloves.

Mr. Cuddeford, who proposed that the correspondence to date be submitted to the Colonial Office for their information, viewed the matter as a test case of Government interference with the free movements of a commodity. It was agreed to send the correspondence to the Colonial Office with no expression of views by the Section.

Mr. H. C. H. Bull reported that the Conference Lines had agreed to reduce the freight on cleaned coffee from 67s. 6d. to 65s. 8d. per ton, which the Kenya Coffee Board considered satisfactory.

Towards Rhodesian Union.

Mr. Huggins Looks to the Future.

"It is our duty to make a closer contact with Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Bechuanaland. It is our business to create a solid block of British nations in this part of Africa," said Mr. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, when addressing the Imperial Press Conference delegates at a banquet in Salisbury.

"You may say: 'But you are a small people. No, we are not small, because we belong to the great Commonwealth of nations known as the British Empire.' That is why we, here, stuck away in the middle of Africa, can stand on our own feet, with every confidence that no one can assail us, and that we will make a success of the task that we have undertaken." Mr. Huggins said that it would have been a still more wonderful country had Cecil Rhodes been spared to live a normal span instead of dying a comparatively young man.

"What of the future?" he went on. "When you learn the size of our white population you will ask: 'Aren't you trying to be a little too slow?' So, in any ways possibly we are, but I hope you won't think our aspirations are absurd. The most important thing is that we should be happy, and we have the same right to be happy as larger nations."

"There is the necessity for initiating future policy to prevent the Native question becoming a problem in the future as it has elsewhere. It is a case where an apparently portentous measure of self-government is justified, because we realise more clearly than people in England where lack of definite policy will lead us. It is only by democratic self-governance that we can tackle such problems as these, and know what is best for all, regardless of race or colour."

Later in his speech the Prime Minister said:—"The future of this young Colony is in the hands of the rising generation. We are merely holding the country in trust. It is for us to strive to make the country greater, more prosperous and happier, and let the people who are born here really decide its future."

An Inter-Colonial Exhibition, is to be held in the Seychelles during the latter half of August to commemorate the bicentenary of the foundation of Port Louis by the French Governor, Mahé de la Bourdonnais. Madagascar and Réunion are to be invited to participate in the celebrations.

East Africa in the House.

A QUESTION of importance to East Africa during the home on leave was raised in the House of Commons last week by Viscount Elibank, who asked the Government to consider the advisability of (1) altering the existing practice under which income tax was deducted from the leave pay of Colonial and Indian officials before any assessment had been made or any opportunity for appeal had been afforded; (2) extending the six months income tax exemption period to nine months in the case of Colonial and Indian officials and British business men engaged in earning their living overseas who were not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, and who did not visit the United Kingdom more than once in three years; and (3) altering the existing practice under which Colonial and Indian officials and British business men engaged in earning their living overseas who maintained residences in Great Britain for their families, were regarded as residents for any income tax year during which they visited this country, however short the visit might be.

Earl Stanhope promised to represent the suggestions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but in view of the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Income Tax in 1920, and the practice over such a long period of years, he did not hold out much hope.

Viscount Elibank said he considered the reply very unsatisfactory, and that he would raise the question again next year on the Estimates.

Mr. Lunn asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the *ex gratia* grant to the Kenya Government of £50,000, that Government was now taking steps to compensate the dependants of the men who lost their lives while serving with the East African Carrier Corps during the war.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied in the negative, adding that the reason compensation was not paid out immediately after the War was the extreme difficulty of identifying the persons to whom it was due. What was found to be impracticable in 1920 was clearly impossible now; and the proposal made by the Government was that the £50,000 should be devoted to carrying out the recommendations of the Morris Carter Commission, which would benefit the Native community at large.

Replying to Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said the non-Native population of Tanganyika

according to the non-Native census of April, 1931, was: Europeans, 8,228; Indians, 23,422; Goans, 1,727; Arabs, 7,050; Ceylonese, 15; and 574 others. Of the European community 4,078 were British (including South African Dutch), 2,140 German, and 918 of Greek nationality.

Mr. Paling asked whether the Secretary of State had considered the resolution from the East African Indian National Congress asking for an inquiry into the amounts expended for maintaining white settlement in Kenya, and into the advantages or disadvantages arising therefrom, and whether he proposed to take any action. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister did not think that any useful purpose would be served by instituting the suggested inquiry. A very full inquiry had been made by the Joint Select Committee, whose report had been accepted by the House of Commons.

Replying to Mr. Mander, the Prime Minister said that no communication had been received from the Union of South Africa with reference to possible health penetration into Ethiopia.

Asked by Sir A. Knox if he was now in a position to make a further statement on the circumstances attending the death of Mr. T. L. Powys in Kenya, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said he had received a further report on the history of the case, and a transcript of the shorthand notes taken at the trial of the Natives who stood accused of Mr. Powys's murder. These documents would be placed in the library of the House, and he (Sir Philip) was sure that any member who perused them would share his conclusion that the local Government spared no possible effort to elicit the truth, that the conduct of the prosecution was irreproachable, and that there was no case whatever for instituting further inquiries.

In the course of a debate on the Trade Treaty with Poland, Mr. Amery said a valuable precedent was that the treaty had a clause securing tariff favours for the products of the Colonial Empire. Sisal, palm oil, and certain other Colonial products obtain a definite and favourable rate of entry into the Polish market. Moreover, another clause provided that, in estimating the balance of trade between Poland and this country, the Polish imports from the Colonial Empire were reckoned together with the E. K. imports, which had undoubtedly given to Poland an inducement to buy from British Colonies rather than from the world outside. Another feature was that the definition of "foreign country" had been so worded as to exclude all Mandated Territories.

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Conditions in the Colonies.

Serious Errors in New Official Handbook.

WE welcome a new edition of the Colonial Office handbook of information as to Conditions and Cost of Living in the Colonial Empire (H.M. Stationery Office, 3s.). This is always a useful publication, but the old edition was sadly out of date, a fact which militated against its usefulness and tended at times to mislead.

It is to be regretted that this new edition has not been as carefully revised as it should have been. For instance, under Tanganyika correct information is given as regards the graduated non-Native poll tax, and the levy on salaries is also mentioned, but the Kenya and Uganda sections refer only to a flat rate poll tax of 30s., omitting mention of the graduated tax about which there has been so much controversy.

Again, in dealing with Northern Rhodesia full particulars are given as to costs of living and housing accommodation in Livingstone, but Lusaka, the new capital, is not mentioned at all, though while this edition is in circulation most new officials will go direct there on first appointment. The Nyasaland information is really up-to-date. Among other errors is the assertion that in Zanzibar beer costs £1 and whisky 7/7 per bottle, instead of per dozen.

These errors are not merely regrettable but difficult to excuse. Still, the edition is an improvement on its predecessor, and should prove useful not only to new officials, for whom it is primarily intended, but to all who are considering settlement, or even visits, to any of the Colonies. Here they are given comparative information and fair guidance as to costs of living, hotel charges and the like. There are also practical lists of clothing required, and notes as to what had better be taken out, and what can as well, or even preferably, be purchased in the country.

Progress in Nyasaland.

Extracts from Native Affairs Report.

NYASALAND has no Secretary for Native Affairs, the advisory duties in such matters being allotted to the senior Provincial Commissioner, who is in charge of the Southern Province and has a seat on the Executive and Legislative Councils. The annual report for the Department (Government Printer, Zomba, 2s. 6d.) is compiled in the Secretariat from the reports of the Provincial and District Commissioners.

In 1933, the year described, saw the inauguration of Indirect Rule, of the progress of which it is still too early to speak. Indeed, in the Northern Province none of the new Native courts had actually been established by the end of the year; in the Southern Province the degree of success varied, but on the whole they appear to have made a satisfactory beginning. An interesting sentence in view of the recommendations of the Bushe Committee (though, of course, that did not refer to Native courts), is that "every endeavour is made to avoid the introduction of mock European methods of procedure. That could scarcely have been worded more strongly.

The assurance with regard to land was unequivocal, and the words used by the Governor in an address to chiefs, and which deserved to be recalled, they read:

"The King in England... has decided that all the land in Nyasaland which is not actually used by Government and does not already belong to people who are not Natives shall not in future be sold or leased in the ordinary way. It will be set aside to be administered by me for the common use and benefit of the Natives whether direct or indirect, and will not be sold or leased except in consultation with the Native Authorities. You may rest assured that none of this land will ever be disposed of to people who are not Natives without the consent of the Native authority concerned, unless I decide that it is in your general interest that this should be done, and some of the money which is paid, if not the whole of it, will be paid into the Native treasury concerned, or into a central fund for grants to Native treasuries."

The report explains that all rights in minerals are vested in the Secretary of State, to be administered by the Governor for the direct benefit of the common benefit of the Natives.

An interesting estimate is made as to the incidence of taxation. Europeans are said to pay 20.7% of the total, amounting to 747 17s. 9s. per head; Asiatics, 3.2% or £6 6s. 6d. per head; and Natives 67.1%, or 2s. 5d. per head. As in parts of Tanganyika, a system of tax-payment by instalments has been instituted.

Native Failings in Trade.

In a reference to trading, it is stated that the Natives suffer from an inability to keep books and a tendency to excessive generosity to their friends. The fact that Japan has secured the major portion of the piece goods trade is justly commented on: "So long as her manufactures continue to equal the quality and remain below the cost of similar United Kingdom material her position will be unassailable, for the Congo Basin Trade will preclude the imposition of a preferential tariff in the Protectorate."

There has been rapid growth in the use of boots and shoes: 3,846 dozen pairs were imported during the year, 2,526 dozen pairs from Japan. Beads, on the other hand, have gone almost completely out of fashion, for whereas as recently as in 1927 the imports were valued at £11,487, last year they amounted to only £265. Gramophones are very popular, and it is stated that if records of local melodies were made and sold at a low rate, there would be a great demand for them. At present Swahili and Zulu songs and any orchestrated music are first favourites.

Education is included in this report—indeed, most things appear to be—and reference is made to a new code and syllabus of instruction for use in schools and training centres for African girls. Hygiene and child welfare teaching are emphasised, and a vernacular text-book on child welfare has been prepared for use in girls' schools.

"Native social and athletic clubs are coming into being. The most pleasing aspects of the movement are that the members have organised the whole thing practically without European assistance, and that they seem to have obtained the goodwill of the chiefs and headmen. This enterprise contains the nucleus of a co-operative society for wider purposes."

A great deal is said about agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, health, Post Office Savings Bank, crime, and other matters, which, limitations of space prevent us from quoting, but certain items under the head of "Native Civil Service" cannot be passed over. It is a revelation to read that one African Civil servant who retired during the year had completed 34 years of service; that is a reminder that Nyasaland is growing up. To discourage candidates who have no chance of acceptance from entering for the entrance examination a fee of 3s. was instituted, refundable to those who pass. This brought the number down from 162 in the previous year to 56, of whom 31 satisfied the examiners. The experiment of giving increased responsibility to Native postal clerks at out-stations is said to have proved successful.

Colonial Regulation.

The Colonial Regulations are to be issued henceforth in two parts. Part I was issued some time ago, and Part II, which is about to be published, contains some new regulations dealing with the manner in which confidential expenditure and loan expenditure are to be dealt with. Part I is concerned with staff, discipline, etc., while Part II refers to public business.

More Fleet Street Geography.

"What we call Kenya Colony is what was formerly German East Africa."—"The Statist."

Italo-Ethiopian Dispute.

Are German Influences at Work?

GENERAL DE BONO, High Commissioner of Italian East Africa, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Eritrea and Somaliland.

A note sent by Ethiopia to the League of Nations proposes a time limit of 30 days within which Italy and Ethiopia should negotiate in Geneva, Paris, or London, as Italy may prefer, on the absolutely free appointment of arbitrators of their choice, on the drafting of the arbitration agreement, and on the fixing of all the details of the procedure of arbitration. If within the time limit all the details have not been fixed, the Ethiopian Government proposes that the Council of the League should appoint arbitrators to pronounce on the responsibilities incurred on either side in connexion with the Walwal and other incidents. The Note suggests that during negotiations neither Government should undertake military preparations or concentration of troops.

Messages from Rome state that the work delimiting the neutral zone in the Walwal disputed area has been begun. On the other hand, the Italian suggestion that Count Vinci, the Minister at Addis Ababa, and the Ethiopian Foreign Minister should attempt to hasten the direct negotiations by the production and comparison of their respective documents relating to the Walwal affair has, it seems, been rejected by the Ethiopians.

From Addis Ababa it is reported that before presenting his credentials, the new German Minister had a long conversation with the Emperor, assuring him of the support of Germany and offering to furnish him with military and aerial instructors. From other quarters it is reported that two German agents had offered to provide Ethiopia with 300 armoured cars on credit, and that they have been negotiating for agricultural and commercial concessions. In addition it is said that they offered to furnish the Ethiopians with Junker aeroplanes. Strong denials have been made by the German Embassy, but the impression remains that German influences have been at work in Ethiopia.

British Somaliland Leave Stopped.

As a precautionary measure, all leave for British Somaliland officials has been cancelled.

The Italian air forces in Eritrea and Somaliland have been placed under a special command, so as to give them greater unity.

The Egyptian Government has decided to prohibit the projected recruiting of about 7,000 Egyptians for road-making and other work in Eritrea. The minimum rate of pay for them was to have been 10 piastres a day, which is roughly double the present wage for unskilled labour in Egypt.

Writing to the *Manchester Guardian* on the Italo-Ethiopian boundary dispute, Mr. G. Le M. Manders says:—

"Owing to the rainy season military operations in Ethiopia are impossible for another two months, but the fact that Italian troops are being concentrated at Eritrea and not only in Italian Somaliland, excludes the hypothesis that their purpose is defensive. Probably Signor Mussolini is personally anxious to maintain peace, but there is reason to believe that he is in a sense a prisoner of the national fanaticism he has himself created, and would be glad of a good excuse not to carry the matter farther by force of arms, for in Italy's serious financial plight war against Ethiopia would be a formidable enterprise.

"For example, in France, Morocco the inhabitants of the Rif numbered 800,000 in 1931. France 14 months, with 60,000 veteran troops engaged in the world war, to suppress the rising of the Ethiopians number about 12,000,000, and their territory is far more difficult to traverse than that of Morocco; no doubt there is Italian superiority in material, but Ethiopia has been swarming for months with the agents of munition firms, and no doubt the balance would be to some extent redressed. The war could not be ended with one or two military reverses and then the peace treaty signed by the Ethiopian Emperor, surrendering territory to Italy. The Emperor, even if he did so, would be repudiated by the warlike tribes who are only nominally under his control."

H.M.S. "Norfolk" under the command of Captain L. H. K. Hamilton, D.S.O., left Swanton last week for Colombo and is nominated to become the flagship of the East Indies Squadron in succession to H.M.S. "Hawkins."

Great Britain Sells Cycles

In Face of Japanese Competition.

MR. H. GRIFFIN SMITH, secretary of the Local Advisory Committee in Uganda, reports that artificial silks have gone out of favour and that dyed-prints are now all the fashion.

"It is pleasing to record that British manufacturers have obtained a share of the cheap cycle trade. Cycles have been made up from British frames and tires with foreign accessories, and as they can be retailed for Shs. 75 or 80, they definitely replace Japanese sales.

"Japanese cycle tires have suffered an eclipse, and British tires have the bulk of the trade, even at the expense of the very popular French tires which lately held the hearts of the discerning. A native cycle-owners a few years back.

"Japanese dyed prints have improved both in dye qualities and in designs, and there is not the same tendency to copy British and Continental designs, the Japanese finding that their own designs appeal successfully to the Native consumer. The better quality British goods have a limited appeal, but it seems that the Baganda have not yet lost their taste for a quality article, and return to higher price levels would possibly see a return to better quality goods for the Baganda trade. In the meantime, Japanese goods suit their pockets better, and help to push the taste for imported goods.

"Khaki drill is a line which British manufacturers seem able to keep so far."

Bank's Good Trade Report.

THE Standard Bank of South Africa's current monthly review states:—

Kenya.—Stocks are considered normal, and the general tone of the bazaar is sound. Where larger stocks are held they are in the hands of merchants well able to carry any surplus remaining at the end of the Uganda season. Deliveries on the Nairobi coffee market are reported to be heavy, and prices for the better grades, of which there is an increasing proportion in recent consignments, have been well maintained.

Tanganyika Territory.—Bazaars are very quiet except in Moshi and Mwanza. Sisal exports from Lindi are higher than those for 1933, but Tanga district has suffered by failure of the short rains. Locally manufactured binder twine is now being exported in fair quantities to South Africa.

Uganda.—Merchants have distributed their purchases to up-country stations and trade in the bazaars is active.

Northern Rhodesia.—Business on the Copperbelt continues good, but elsewhere in the territory quiet conditions again prevail.

Nyasaland.—Business generally is quiet, as is usual at this time of the year, but merchants are indenting on a heavier scale than last year.

Africans and European Education.

ARISING out of the Rev. Edwin W. Smith's paper at the February meeting of the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society (reported in *East Africa*, February 21), a meeting will be held at the Society's premises, 17, Carlton House Terrace, on Thursday, April 11, at 8 p.m., to discuss how far indigenous culture and training can be incorporated in our Western system of education. Directors and Superintendents of Education, administrators and missionaries have promised to speak, and guests will be welcome, especially if they are able and willing to contribute to the discussion.

So diverse are the human stocks in Ethiopia—four times the area of the United Kingdom—that the Emperor's Proclamation had to be made in seventy languages. Mr. W. G. Fitzgerald, writing in the *Fortnightly Review*.

LATEST MINING NEWS.

N. Rhodesian Mining Letter.

Loangwa Concessions Progress.

Loangwa Concessions.—Some eight gold discoveries having been made in the district of Lundazi, it is not improbable that a small central plant may be erected there in the near future. A gold prospect at Isoka (Fife) is to be developed during the present dry season. Prospecting for gold continues in the Petauke district of North Charterland.

Probably the most important find is that to the west of Mwomboshi in Area No. 26, known officially as "Liteta Reefs," having been so called by the original pegger. These claims bear the old standards erected by Mr. C. G. James in 1923 and adjoining similar claims pegged by Mrs. I. L. Moore in 1924 and named by him "Kapini Iron."

During early March parties assisting in the search for Lady Young visited these claims, and from information received from them it is evident that the old trenches put in by the late registered owners were stopped just a few feet above the pre-bore, which further trenching has now disclosed. Work at the moment is being concentrated on old trenches some 2 miles east of the first discovery (i.e. Kapini Iron), so that it is perhaps not too covary to assume that in course of time the present workings will be linked up with those on their west, thereby proving a strike of over 2 miles. To date the exposure of 350 ft. of strike has been officially announced by the company, while it averages only about 5 in. in width, it discloses assay values of over 2 oz. to the ton where exposed. Parallel veins carrying visible gold have also been proved to exist.

Mr. E. H. Clifford, consulting engineer to the Chartered Company, and Dr. J. Austen Bancroft have just inspected Liteta Reefs and have gone on to Lusaka, from where they will visit the company's three principal gold prospects in the district.

This area is now deemed worthy of further prospecting, and to this end Geologist Walters has been moved in from Lusaka, and is at the moment concentrating on an outcrop some 14 miles from Liteta. The whole area is likely to be carefully prospected again now that the rains are over. The citizens of Broken Hill are, of course, highly elated at this discovery, as should a payable mine develop, the prosperity of this struggling township would be assured, Liteta Reefs being only some 35 miles distant.

Rhino Mine Developments.

Mr. A. W. Carlyle, manager of this company, has resigned to take up an appointment on the Rand, and after a short holiday in Canada will return to South Africa. Before leaving for the South he intends to spend a couple of weeks on the "Rhino" mine, where there is great activity preparatory to this mine becoming a gold producer. For the present it is likely that Broken Hill will be the base for operations at the Rhino, from which it is some 194 miles distant. The main shaft is now down 90 ft.

The last annual report (to December 31, 1933) discloses the following figures of interest to speculators:—

Issued capital (at par)	£1,260,565	
Investments	£583,056	
Debtors less creditors	23,706	624,862
Cash	18,100	
Balance not represented by liquid assets		245,793
<i>or for comparison</i>		
Issued capital at market price (3s.)	756,330	
Liquid assets as above		624,862

Leaving to represent value of the concessions and expenditure thereon, buildings, equipment and stores valued in the balance sheet at about £640,000, the very low figure of £134,477.

The company's position is very much more favourable than it has ever been in the past, and the pending production of gold should ensure some return to shareholders at an early date.

Lauri Gold Areas.—Lauri Gold Areas, a company under the technical control of Messrs. Bewick, Murgess & Co., have cleared a very good landing ground for aeroplanes in the vicinity of their principal mines (Dunrobin and

Matala) from which it is deduced that the mines will be stayers. It is interesting to record that it was during the period that Mr. C. Gordon James was manager of the old Rhodesia Minerals Concession that Lauri Gold Areas were located and floated off as a separate company. Will history repeat itself in the matter of Liteta Reefs?

Owing to the poor type of plant used and difficulties with extraction when the property was producing prior to April, 1932—during which period over £100,000 worth of gold was declared—the sands dump, which is of considerable dimensions, carries very high values, said to be in the neighbourhood of 14 dwts.

The latest report shows borehole results at the old Dunrobin mine, as assaying 18 dwts. over 40% the ore body over certain sections assaying 3 oz. and 4 oz. At the Matala Hill mine a borehole passed through reefs as follows:—

- 56 ft. 6 in.—38 ft., 18" averaging 17 dwts.
- 106 ft.—112 ft., 84" "
- 101 ft. 11 in.—106 ft. 10 in., 72" "

In area "A," 34 miles west of Lusaka, surface rubble assays 12 dwts.

Rhodesia Minerals Concession.—Construction work in area No. 12, where the Moiya and Chakwera prospects are situated, is proceeding rapidly, and it is confidently anticipated that the first output declarations will be made before the end of June. With gold at the present price a handsome profit may be expected, the issued capital being only £765,623 10s. The authorised capital is £2,000,000, the balance of unissued shares being under option at par (2s. 6d.) until July, 1936. Taking the issued share capital at the market price of 5s., the market valuation is only slightly over £1,000,000, and from the present equipped prospects there should be no difficulty in paying the dividends of 10% p.a. on market price with gold in the region of £7 per oz. It should not be overlooked that this company's concession surrounds Lauri Gold Areas, and may carry their reef extensions.

New Lessor Syndicate.—The output has recently declined owing to the decision to devote the wet season to a development programme in order to ensure ore reserves well ahead of mill requirements for the dry season, in which working conditions and transport facilities are at their best.

It must not be overlooked in regard to all Northern Rhodesian gold producers that there is no provision in the existing law for the taxation of gold premium received, and as it will doubtless be the policy of Government to foster this young industry, there is little fear of any impending imposition of such tax.

Employees' Insurance on a Mine.

An employees' benefit fund has been inaugurated on the Roan Mine, Northern Rhodesia. It will be operated by the employees through a committee on which each of the five major departments will be represented, while a sixth member will be appointed by the general manager. For a payment of 2s. 1d. per month the dependants of an employee who dies receive immediately £100, of which the company contributes half. All the money paid by the contributors and the company goes to the dependants. The fund, which is already in operation, covers employees while on ordinary leave.

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Company Progress Reports.

Gold News from the Lupa.

East African Goldfields.—Saza Mine. Two three-compartment shafts are being sunk, and have reached 123 ft. and 161 ft. respectively. Luika Mine. Northern half of the Luika main reef has been opened up on the first level about 120 ft. below the outcrop. The drive is of 7,000 ft. and samples average 7.6 dwts. over 44 in. Razorback Mine has been opened up on the first level from two adits. West drive has advanced 366 ft. and crosscuts are being driven at 25 ft. intervals. First 80 ft. of the ore averages 5.6 dwts. over 70 in. At 120 ft. the reef swells out to 47 ft. carrying low grade values. The footwall shoot averages 6.7 dwts. over 46 in. for 170 ft., and the hanging wall shoot average 13.4 dwts. over 47 in. in width for 70 ft. East drive has advanced 278 ft. and sampling of crosscuts indicates low grade ore over large widths. Surface Exploration: Four miles E. of Saza a quartz outcrop has been traced over 3,000 ft. One shoot averages 8.8 dwts. over 59 in. for 200 ft. Three miles further E. a reef outcropping for 600 ft. reveals a 525 ft. shoot averaging 7.1 dwts. over 23 in. The Saza shear zone has thus been traced within the property for 8 miles E. of the present Saza workings. Diamond drilling operations: Saze No. 1 reef ore channel has been intersected at 242 ft. and 460 ft. vertical depth, and Saza Main Reef ore body channel at 222 ft., 320 ft. and 580 ft. vertical depth, proving a continuity of the shear zone to those depths.

Kassala (Sudan) Gold.—During February 223 tons of ore were treated yielding 132 oz. of fine gold. The development ore showed a reduced value for the month owing to small drake intrusions (accompanied by distinct enrichment) entailing increased hand sorting. At Wady Oyo the winze to 500 ft. level at 77 ft., reef 42 in. wide assays 26.4 dwts. No. 4 level stope drive W. at 92 ft. reef 36 in. wide, assays 40 dwts. At Macruff sinking of main shaft was resumed, and after penetrating some ancient workings passed through a pinch. The reef, now at 88 ft., is 12 in. wide, assaying 10 dwts. It is expected that development work will pay for itself. At Ragahindeb sinking of No. 1 air shaft E. has been continued. The reef at 74 ft. is 12 in. wide, panning 30 dwts. No. 1 shaft is now being equipped with headgear, timbering, etc.

Rebende Mines.—March development. Central 207 ft.; Penhalonga shaft, 108 ft. The old western section bore hole struck the reef at 416 ft. to 424 ft., assaying 7.1 dwts. over 8 ft. Second borehole, 204 ft. W. of this, struck the reef at 431 ft. 6 in. to 440 ft. 6 in., assaying 4.23 dwts. over 9 ft. The option to purchase the Liverpool mine contiguous to the company's property, has been exercised.

Cam & Motor.—March developments: Cam. No. 30 level, winze No. 1, 385 ft.; West Co-ordinate was sunk 6 ft., assaying 48s. over 33 in. Motor. No. 30 level, winze No. 2, 620 ft.; West Co-ordinate sunk 36 ft., assaying 05s. over 35 in. No. 3 North drive, 803 ft., West Co-ordinate driven 98 ft., assaying 107s. over 35 in. (Development values have been taken with gold at 85s.)

Minerals Separation, Ltd. which is interested in Northern Rhodesian mining, reports a profit of £34,880 for 1934, compared with £33,385 for 1933. The company derives its principal source of revenue from royalties received under licences granted for the use of patented processes.

Mining Personalities.

Mr. W. Baddeley Adams, over here from Kenya.
 Mr. R. A. Whear has joined the N. Rhodesian Mines Department as an Assistant Inspector.
 Mr. B. E. Frayling, Commissioner of Mines in Tanganyika, is staying in St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 The Mufulira Dramatic Society appears to have scored a great success when staging "The Second Mrs. Cheyne" an ambitious effort for amateurs. The play was produced by Mr. J. McLaren.

Lord Grey, a director of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and a number of its affiliated companies, recently flew from Broken Hill to Nairobi in a East African Airways' machine which was sent down to meet him. He is retaining the plane for use during his visits to different mining properties in East Africa.

Cricket has arrived on the Lupa, which has now the Ruwaka Cricket Club, generously supported by East African Goldfields, Ltd.

Copper Conference Agreement.

An official statement has been issued giving details of the agreement reached at the Copper Conference held in New York during the past three weeks.

The conference did not consider production or sales within the United States, but dealt exclusively with the foreign situation. Notwithstanding the fact that the demand in foreign markets has been in excess of previous requirements, foreign production during recent months has been at a rate which, if continued, would not only retard the liquidation of existing surplus stocks of copper but would add to them, with the result that there would be a wholly unsatisfactory price level in foreign markets.

Complete accord was reached upon all the subjects considered, namely: (1) Curtailment amounting to 240,000 tons of copper a year from current production will be made effective by June 1. (2) An agreement has been created to compile complete statistics of production to the end that, while an adequate supply of copper will be provided at all times, the accumulation of excess stocks will be avoided. (3) Co-operation in foreign markets of producers other than those who have actively participated in the Conference has been assured. (4) Uniform trade practices governing sales, deliveries, and terms of payment will be adopted. (5) Each producer reserves freedom of action within the above limitations.

There will be no pooling of sales or fixing of prices, but an effort will be made to ensure stable markets and avoid wide fluctuations in price. Subject to certain contingencies, the term of the accord is until July 1, 1938.

The countries represented at the Conference have a total production of about 750,000 tons of copper, or about 75% of the total foreign production, exclusive of Russia and Japan. Under the new arrangement they have agreed to reduce their output by 240,000 tons of copper annually, or about a third. Considered from the angle of world production, however, the percentage is much smaller. During 1934 the excess of production over consumption was increased from 20,000 tons in 1933 to 45,000 tons.

The Course of Gold Prices.

The price of gold will remain stable, said Mr. John Martin, retiring President of the Transvaal Chamber Mines at last week's annual meeting of the Chamber. He stated that events during the past twelve months had confirmed the view he took last year when he suggested that the action of the U.K. in going off the gold standard had not been such as to diminish faith in the future importance of gold, but rather the contrary. The past year had seen a continuance of the transfer of gold from one country to another as a means of transferring funds, and on a scale that had no parallel when the world was on the gold standard—a confirmation, so far as the experience of one more year had any relevance, of what was predicted.

The future price of gold depended on the course of events in America. It was possible that the surplus of American exports over imports was at its peak; American costs were rising, and this rise must reduce America's advantages in international commercial competition. With any considerable improvement in the American internal situation, there must be an increase in American imports and a resumption of comparable expenditure abroad. At some time a balance would be restored between American prices and the American exchange; when that point was reached the continual appreciation of the dollar in terms of sterling would cease, and the price of gold would become more stable.

Territorial Outputs.

Gold production in Kenya during 1934 totalled 15,030 oz., of which 13,655 oz. were reef gold.

The mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during February was as follows: Gold, 54,785 oz.; silver, 8,915 oz.; coal, 65,180 tons; chrome ore, 9,506 tons; asbestos, 3,123 tons; iron pyrites, 1,226 tons; and tungsten-scheelite, 11 tons.

The total mineral production from Northern Rhodesia for January was £452,070, as against £318,407 in January, 1934. Blister copper amounted to 12,061 tons, electrolytic copper to 2,068 tons, zinc to 1,430 tons, vanadium to 18,544 lb., cobalt to 53,606 lb., and gold to 178 oz.

Tin Restriction.

A circular letter has been issued by Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. S. Murray, of 28 Westminster Palace Gardens, S.W.1, asking for the co-operation of tin shareholders in defence of the tin restriction scheme.

East African Share Prices. Mr. J. L. Bruce and his Constituents.

London Quotations Generally Higher.

	Last week	This week
Andara Syndicate	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
Bushick Mines (10s.)	11s. 6d.	10s. 9d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	77s. 6d.	64.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	43s. 9d.	43s. 9d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	12s. 0d.	9s. 6d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	10s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 9d.	12s. 4 1/2d.
Gabalt Goldfields (2s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	13s. 9d.	13s. 6d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Kentan (10s.)	13s. 3d.	13s. 3d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	8s. 10 1/2d.	8s. 10 1/2d.
Kimungiri (10s.)	15s. 9d.	15s. 6d.
Loonora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 10 1/2d.	1s. 10 1/2d.
Loongwa Concessions (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Lomah Gold (5s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	3s. 3d.	2s. 6d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	3s. 7 1/2d.	3s. 6d.
Luirf Gold Areas	13s. 9d.	13s. 9d.
Mashaba (1s.)	13s. 9d.	13s. 9d.
Rezende (1 1/2s.)	1s. 2 1/2d.	1s. 3d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Rhodesia Katanga	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	93s. 9d.	97s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	25s. 0d.	26s. 0d.
Rhokana (4 1/2)	5s. 7 1/2d.	5s. 9d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	8s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
Rosterman	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Sherwood Starr	7s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	9s. 9d.	10s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	7s. 0d.	6s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions 10% Pref.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	21s. 3d.	21s. 3d.
Twi Goldfields (5s.)	7s. 9d.	8s. 0d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	14s. 3d.	15s. 6d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)		
Walende (5s.)		
Zambesia Exploring		

GENERAL.

British South Africa (15s.)	20s. 7 1/2d.	22s. 0d.
East African Sisal Plantations (4 1/2)	32s. 7 1/2d.	32s. 6d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	44s. 0d.	44s. 3d.
Imperial Airways	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 3d.
Mesambique (Bearer) (10s.)	1s. 1 1/2d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	32s. 9d.	33s. 6d.
Ordan Plantations (New)		2s. 1 1/2d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	57 2s. 0d.	57 7s. 5d.
Victoria Falls Power	41s. 0d.	41s. 6d.

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Blue Reefs	10s. 25cts.	10s. 25cts.
Edgwa Ridge (5s.)	35s.	35s.
Eldoret-Kakamega Mining	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	10s.	10s. 35cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	10s.	9s. 50cts.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	9s. 50cts.	9s.
Kenya Reefs	11s. 25cts.	11s. 50cts.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	70s.	10s.
Koa-Mulim +	37s. 50cts.	37s. 50cts.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	3s. 50cts.	3s. 15cts.
Palanzusi (5s.)	10s. 15cts.	10s.

• Ex rights.

Sixty New Settlers in 1934.

During 1934, sixty settlers, exclusive of dependants, left England to settle in Southern Rhodesia through the office of the High Commissioner in London.

A Sign of the Times.

No fewer than 72 separate "Notices to Advertisers" were published in the Northern Rhodesian Government Gazette during 1934.

THE HON. J. L. BRUCE, M.L.C., on his return to Fort Jameson after the rising of the East Legislative Council in Northern Rhodesia, referred to the Governor's suggestion of building up a reserve of £500,000 when the revenue reached £300,000. Mr. Bruce favoured a reserve, but thought that before revenue could be considered normal all emergency taxation should be taken off, and ordinary taxation kept as low as possible. It was not right to tax the present generation too highly in order that the next generation might be well off.

He spoke appreciatively of the Governor's attitude towards the Elected Members, and his expressed desire that they should not look upon themselves as the Opposition. Elected Members had accepted this gesture in the spirit in which it was made.

The Governor had promised to request that there should some day be a representative to deal with Northern Rhodesian tobacco interests in Great Britain. Meanwhile Mr. Fraser, the District Agricultural Officer, was to make inquiries when at Home concerning tobacco matters.

Jubilee Stamps.

The Southern Rhodesian Jubilee stamps, which will be on sale from May 6 to December 31, carry a view of the Victoria Falls, with a giraffe, elephant, lion and sable antelope in the foreground. Inset on the right-hand side is a medallion portrait of the King, surmounted by a Crown between the dates 1910 and 1935. The stamps are to be issued in denominations of 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d.

Uganda Golf Club.

At the annual meeting of the Uganda Golf Club, held in Kampala, Mr. Macgregor was elected President, Mr. Thorne Vice-President, Mr. Mark Wilson Captain, Mr. Rankine Hon. Secretary, and Mr. Skinner Hon. Treasurer. The other Committee members are Messrs. Hodson, Gilbey, Murphy, Mowat and Dewar. The Governor, Sir Bernard Bourdillon, subsequently opened the new pavilion.

In Self-Defence.

Mr. W. E. Nyholm, charged with the murder of a Kikuyu, has been tried in Nakuru before Mr. Justice Webb and a jury and found "Not Guilty." He pleaded that he had acted in self-defence, and Mr. H. E. Welby, Provincial Commissioner of the Rift Valley, who put in a voluntary statement made before him by the accused, stated that he felt that the accused when making that statement had not tried to exaggerate anything in his favour or gloss over anything unfavourable, but rather to the contrary. Dr. Henderson was of the opinion that the fatal wound might have been caused, by a ricochet.

Kafue Show for Lusaka.

It has now been decided that, for this year only, Northern Rhodesia's agricultural show shall be held at Lusaka, instead of Kafue. The Governor has granted the use of the power station enclosure, the printing works hall (which can accommodate over 500 dancers), and other buildings not yet occupied. Financial support is being given by the Government and by the Chamber of Commerce. The Show will be May 31 and June 1.

The four troop-carrier promotions comprising this year's African flight are to stay from May 27 to 31 in Lusaka, so as to be able to join in the festivities concerned with the opening of the new capital. The Cape Province Rugby Club is sending a XV to play Lusaka on June 3.

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BUSINESS POINTERS.

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

A new swimming bath is to be built in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

A bacon factory has been opened in Bulawayo, by the Rhodesian Co-Operative Creameries.

Proposals to extend the Nairobi bus service to Limuru and Thika are under consideration.

The Southern Rhodesian tobacco crop has been affected first by excessive rains and then by drought.

Non-official immigrants into Tanganyika during December totalled 96, of whom 21 were British, and 19 German.

Earnings of the Tanganyika Railways during January totalled £44,155, compared with £37,221 for January, 1934.

Virginia tobacco in Southern Rhodesia averaged 631 lb. per acre in 1934, as against the record of 639 lb. in 1926-27.

Imports into the Sudan during January amounted to £E361,951, as against £E273,625 in January, 1933; but, on the other hand, exports fell from £E461,935 to £E207,444.

The Lusaka district of Northern Rhodesia has been invaded by the *Mylabris* beetle, which attacks the maize cob, eating much of the grain and also causing the uneaten parts to rot.

Messrs. McDonald, Scales & Co. have transferred their offices to Coventry House, South Place, Moorgate, E.C.2. The telephone numbers remain unchanged at Metropolitan 8731/2.

Last season's yield of maize in Southern Rhodesia was the second best on record, averaging 7.01 bags per acre, as against 4.66 bags the previous year and 7.44 bags in the record year 1931-32.

It is computed in East Africa that the reduction in the bank interest rates on land and on agricultural and produce advances to 6% will afford relief to the agricultural industry of about £100,000 per annum.

In the Legislative Council of Uganda the Treasurer announced that the excess of assets over liabilities at the close of the year was £920,000, of which £464,000 would be placed to the reserve fund.

The reduction of the wireless licence fee in Kenya from Shs. 50 has long been discussed. It is now news that the Postmaster-General has now stated that he believes a case for consideration of the proposal has been made out.

East Africa is able to state that the London and Blantyre Supply Co., Ltd., has been appointed by the Government of Nyasaland its official agents for the engagement and transport of Native labour anxious to obtain work in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

The new Government in Southern Rhodesia is considering making the Sinoia-Kafue road, which gives direct connexion between Salisbury, Lusaka and the Copperbelt, into an all-weather road, and possibly joining with the Government of Northern Rhodesia in keeping up an improved pontoon at the Zambezi crossing.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during January amounted to £263,749, compared with £192,760 for the corresponding period of last year. Imports during the same month amounted to £229,552, compared with £170,218.

Animal and vegetable products may be imported from Southern Rhodesia into Portuguese East Africa only if accompanied by a veterinary certificate that they are not infected and are produced from areas entirely free from foot and mouth disease.

Commercial and Industrial Co., Ltd., a recent Kenya registration, is, we hear, doing active business in No. 2 Area, Kavirondo, in which it is operating two general stores, at the Asembo respectively. The company has also a garage in each place, and a *posho* mill at Yala.

Now that the Lower Zambezi Bridge is open to traffic, trains leave Blantyre for Beira on Sundays and Wednesdays at 10.55 a.m. and arrive on Mondays and Thursdays at 8.22 a.m. From Beira trains leave on Mondays at 4 p.m. and on Thursdays at 7 p.m., arriving in Blantyre on Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m. and on Fridays at 5.30 p.m.

Four twin-engined troop-carrier R.A.F. machines will leave Cairo on April 24 for the Cape.

The Barth Cup for Civil Service golf teams in Kenya has been won by the Police A Team.

Over a hundred guests attended the St. David's Day Dinner in Kampala, organised by the Welsh Society of Uganda.

A special entertainment for children is to be a feature of the King's Silver Jubilee celebrations in Nairobi and Nakuru on May 6.

Baron de Mompurgo, representing the Dunlop Rubber Company, has been paying a business visit to the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

The chief Chair of the Bards for the Welsh National Eisteddfod of 1936 is to be made of Ugandan timber, and constructed by Ugandan labour.

"H.M.S. "Hawkins," which recently reached Portsmouth from duty as flagship of the East Indies Squadron, and which is well known in East African ports, is to join the Reserve Fleet.

The Tanga Chamber of Commerce has formed a Publicity Sub-Committee consisting of the Provincial Commissioner, the Railway Traffic Superintendent, and Messrs. H. Malcolm Ross and H. Schaub.

The second Rugby test match between Kenya and Stellenbosch resulted in a victory for the South Africans by 3 goals (15 points) to 1 dropped goal (4 points). Kenya scored first, and the tally at half time was 5-4 to Stellenbosch.

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THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

East African Market Reports. East African Crop Forecasts.

OFFEE.

THE demand for East African coffees was irregular at last week's auctions, but there was little change in values.

Kenya:—

"A" size	61s. od. to 113s. od.
"B" size	47s. od. to 87s. od.
"C" size	41s. 6d. to 68s. od.
Peaberry	35s. od. to 115s. 6d.

Old crop:—

"A" size, palish	40s. od. to 43s. 6d.
"B" size	36s. od. to 42s. 6d.

Tanganyika:—

"A" size	62s. od. to 68s. od.
Peaberry	68s. od.

Mbeya:—

London cleaned	—
Peaberry	55s. od. to 74s. od.
Old crop, palish green	49s. 6d.

Arusha:—

"A" size, palish	48s. od.
"B" size	43s. 6d.
Peaberry	48s. od.

Moshi:—

"A" size	79s. 6d.
Peaberry	70s. 6d.

London stocks: 81,350 bags. (1934: 85,951.)

OTHER MARKETS.

Cashew Seed.—Steady at 11 per ton. (1934: £9 5s.; 1933: £9 15s.)

Cloves.—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot and April-May at 61d. per lb. (1934: 54d.)

Copper.—Active, with standard for cash at £30 15s., and electrolytic at £34 per ton. (1934: £32 6s.)

Copra.—Firm at £12 per ton.

Cotton.—Moderate business has been done at 51d. to 74d. per lb.

Uganda exported 66,008 bales of cotton during the first two months of this year.

Cotton Seed.—Quiet at £4 5s. per ton.

Gold.—Steady at 145s. 81d. per oz. (1934: 136s. 5d.)

Groundnuts.—Steady at £13 12s. 6d. per ton.

Maize.—Quiet. No. 2 white flat afloat offered at 17s. od., April at 18s., No. 3 afloat 17s. 6d., No. 6 round yellow, April, at 18s. 11d. per 40 lb.

Starch.—Steady at £14 10s. per ton.

Sisal.—Quiet. East African No. 1, March-May and April-June, quoted £11 3s. per ton; value; May-July, £15 7s. 6d., others; No. 2, March-May, £14 12s. 6d., buyers; April-June, £14 12s. 6d., buyers; No. 3, March-May, quoted £13 15s., value, c.i.f. one port.

Tea.—Steady, sales being made at from 9d. to 10d. per lb. according to quality.

Tin.—Quiet at £216 5s. per ton.

Wool.—There was steady demand at the last auctions. Bradford tops 64s realted 24d. per lb.; Cape wools, 600 to 64s. for 12 months, 81d. (22s.); London cleaned; 64s months, 71d. (18d.) London cleaned; super snow white, 21d.; average snow white, 161d.

Groundnuts.

The Intelligence Bureau of the Imperial Economic Committee has issued a full and weighty report of 240 pages on Groundnut Products (H.M. Stationery Office, 4s.).

In Tanganyika, which has a chapter to itself, the area under groundnuts is estimated at 100,000 acres, and the export total of decorticated nuts in the last year is given as 19,177 tons, but these last figures are not a true guide to production as owing to the fall in prices, there has been increasing local consumption for food, lighting and lubrication in Kenya, Uganda and the Rhodesias are also dealt with in one chapter, and the Sudan, where groundnuts constitute an important subsidiary crop, gets a chapter to itself.

"We are also shown the rise of the industry generally to its peak in 1931 and the sudden decline in the next year, followed by a distinct recovery. Luckily for the crop, it is not one in which stocks are able to accumulate, so recovery can be rapid. The lowest price level was reached in March, 1934, since when there has been a recovery, but in September (for this publication is commendably up-to-date) the wholesale price was still only about two-thirds of that in 1931-13.

THE latest Kenya crop report gives the following details:

Maize.—The present estimate is 700,000 bags, representing an average yield of 7.9 bags per acre from the 123,155 acres under production.

Wheat.—The total production for this season is given at 180,000 bags, an increase of 23% over last season. This is due to a corresponding increase in acreage. The average yield per acre is again 4.2 bags.

Coffee.—The final production estimate is 41,720 tons, a slight improvement on the figure given in last report. The season has been yet another season of drought, and a very considerable loss of crop has resulted. With regard to next season, weeks of dry, hot weather, following upon the fairly heavy rainfalls reported in November, were likely to have done serious damage for a big crop, and towards the end of the month the trees in all the main areas were showing signs of wilting. A considerable improvement has followed recent rains.

Lack of sun in January and subsequent drought have adversely affected many crops in Nyasaland. The tobacco estimate (put at 11 million pounds for the Southern Province and 4½ million for the Northern) is not likely to be realised, and cotton seed crops have also been affected. The weather in the Cholo area has, however, been ideal for the new season's tea crop and for planting.

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 period indicated:

Kenya (Week ended March 20)—Kabete, 0.04; Kaimosi, 0.01; Kericho, 0.07; Kiambu, 0.03; Kisumu, 0.24; Laguru, 0.08; Machakos, 0.03; Mackinnon Road, 1.48; Mikuyu, 0.05; Miwani, 0.04; Mombasa, 0.02; Naivasha, 0.47; Nakuru, 0.35; Narok, 0.27; Njoro, 0.54; Nyeri, 0.28; Ruiru, 0.06; Simba, 0.18; Thika, 0.04; Thomson's Falls, 0.47; and Voi, 0.11 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended March 18)—Amani, 1.70 inches; Arusha, 1.06; Bagainovo, 0.54; Biharamulo, 0.31; Bukoba, 1.32; Dar es Salaam, 0.40; Dodoma, 0.03; Iringa, 1.02; Kigoma, 0.20; Kilosa, 3.11; Kileleshwa, 1.03; Eldi, 3.41; Lushoto, 1.78; Mwananyika, 4.89; Mbeya, 1.72; Morogoro, 2.50; Mtwara, 2.00; Njombe, 1.33; Old Shinyanga, 0.87; Songea, 0.75; Tabora, 2.25; Tanga, 3.88; Tukuyu, 6.22; and Utete, 2.47 inches.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Schweppe, Ltd., whose mineral waters are widely used in East Africa, are to recommend the payment of 8½% dividend on the Ordinary shares and 8% on the Deferred shares.

Mr. Leslie Walton, addressing the annual meeting of Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., said that during last year export sales of the company's cars and lorries increased by 68% compared with the previous year. The company is represented in East Africa by the Motor Mart & Engineering, Ltd.

Addressing the annual meeting of Finching, Johnson & Co., Ltd., whose subsidiary company, The Dorkley Paint Company, is well known in East Africa, Mr. Edward Robson, the Chairman, said that their overseas units showed really outstanding results in volume of trading and net profits. During the past two years the increase in net profits of the parent company had been over £66,000. Mr. C. G. Heywood, Vice-Chairman, said that their company was to-day known as the "World's Widest Paint Service," and Mr. R. Faltridge said that the increase in the net profits during the past two years was practically 100% and that the total profit of any other paint company in the country.

Anthropological Congress Report.

The Report of the International Anthropological Congress (Royal Anthropological Institute, 25s.) has now been published; it consists of 340 pages, and contains summaries of all the papers and discussions. The list of members of the Congress contains a page reference after the names of those who contributed papers, and this, together with a list of sections, has to serve as an index, a far from satisfactory arrangement, but one presumably necessitated by financial exigencies. The Report appears to have been carefully and accurately compiled. Its publication within six months is creditable.

Passengers from East Africa.

The s.v. "Incomati," which left Mombasa on March 31 for South Africa, carries the following passengers:

Miss Barnes	Mr. H. D. ...
Major & Mrs. Benson	Lady Jackson
Mr. & Mrs. Bissett	Mrs. Jeppe
Mrs. Bottomley	Col. & Mrs. E. Lewhellin
Mr. & Mrs. Bricknell	Mrs. Petrie
Miss Coates	Miss Pigg
Mr. & Mrs. Couperthwaite	Rev. H. Preston
Miss H. Currie	Miss Rogers
Miss Duggan	Mr. Russell
Mr. & Mrs. Edwards	Miss Russell
Lord Exerton of Tatten	Miss Stockbridge
Mr. Elliott	Mr. & Mrs. Stokes
Miss Gibson	Mr. Whitcutt
Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Graham	Mrs. Wiborg

Passengers for India.

The s.v. "Inchanga," which left Mombasa on March 21 for India, carries the following passengers:

Capt. & Mrs. C. G. W.	Miss Keeler
Anderson	Mrs. K. A. Simpson
Miss Goodall	Mrs. H. R. Stanton
Mrs. E. Hayhoe	Miss B. Tamplin
Mr. R. Hayhoe	Miss F. Tamplin
Mrs. D. Hilliard	Miss & Mrs. W. Tamplin
Mr. & Mrs. Kiely	Miss Tout
Mr. T. T. Maleson	Capt. F. D. Travers

Passengers for East Africa.

The s.s. "Gloucester Castle," which left London on March 28, carries the following passengers for—

Beira	Capt. & Mrs. M. M. Hutchinson
Mr. A. M. Clydesdale	Mrs. E. M. Layfield
Mr. W. Gibson	Miss J. E. Olivier

Cheap Fares for Students.

Bona fide students in England returning to East Africa for their vacation now get a 25% reduction in return passage money on the Union-Castle Line.

The Union-Castle liner "Saxon," which has been laid up in Southampton Water for the past four years, has been bought by a ship-breaking company.

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Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the air mail which left Croydon for East Africa on March 31 included Mr. Greenham, to Dodoma; Mr. Coster and Mr. Hatton, to Mbeya; and Mr. Salzman, and Mr. L. K. Carter, to Salisbury. Yesterday's outward mail carried Miss Gee, London to Mombasa; Dr. Dunlop and Mr. Wernon, London to Broken-Hill; Mr. Maxwell, London to Salisbury; and Lady Byrne, Nairobi to Cape Town.

Inward passengers on March 28 included Mr. Warren Davies, from Mbeya; Lieutenant Commander F. "Whitfield" and Mr. Ritchie, from Nairobi; Mr. Bibby, Mrs. Fell, and Mr. Crosby, from Kisumu; and the Hon. W. Keith Roll, from Juba. The machine which arrived on March 30 brought the following passengers: the Duke of Norfolk and Captain Howard, from Nairobi; Mrs. Mackinnon, from Kisumu; Mr. Thomas Barry, Mr. D. E. Gibbs, Mr. Oldhert and Mrs. E. Ball, from Khartoum.

Late Steamship Movements.

BRITISH-INDIA.

"Malda" leaves London outwards, April 6.
"Matiana" leaves Mombasa homewards, April 6.
"Mantola" arr. Mombasa outwards, April 6.
"Madura" arr. London homewards, April 5.
"Kenya" leaves Beira for Durban, April 6.
"Karanja" arr. Bombay from Durban, April 6.
"Takliwa" left Mozambique for Bombay, April 5.
"Tairea" left Bombay for Durban, April 3.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"City of Hereford" left Mombasa homewards, April 2.
"Clan MacInnes" left Pt. Sudan outwards, Mar. 28.
"Logician" left Liverpool outwards, Mar. 30.
"City of Batavia" leaves Cardiff outwards, April 6.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Jagersfontein" left Amsterdam for S. and E. Africa, Mar. 26.
"Nijkerk" left Marseilles homewards, Mar. 25.
"Giekerk" left Mozambique homewards, Mar. 25.

INDIA-AFRICA.

"Incomati" arr. Durban from Lourenco Marques, Mar. 29.
"Isipingo" arr. Calcutta from Rangoon, Mar. 26.
"Inchanga" left Madras for Calcutta, April 2.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Explorateur Granddier" left Diego-Suarez homewards, Mar. 29.

TIRRENIA LINE.

"Francesco Crispi" left Zanzibar for Dar es Salaam, Mar. 28.
"Somalia" left Djibouti for Assab, Mar. 28.
"Cagliari" left Massowah for Pt. Sudan, Mar. 27.
"Eritrea" left Suez for Pt. Sudan, Mar. 28.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Dunbar Castle" arr. Beira outwards, April 1.
"Dunluce Castle" left Pt. Said homewards, Mar. 29.
"Durban Castle" left St. Helena for Beira, Mar. 30.
"Cape Town Castle" left Capetown homewards, Mar. 26.
"Gloucester Castle" left London outwards, Mar. 28.
"Elandra Castle" arr. Natal outwards, Mar. 30.
"Llandoverly Castle" arr. Southampton homewards, April 1.
"Llangibby Castle" left Genoa outwards, Mar. 30.
"Sandgate Castle" left Dakar homewards, Mar. 29.

East African Mails.

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

April 4 per s.s. "Ranpara."
April 10 per s.s. "Chantilly."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on April 6 and 10.

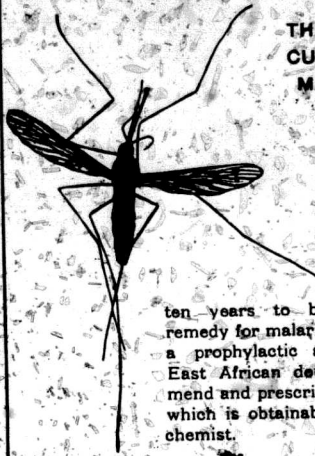
Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. each Friday.

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.

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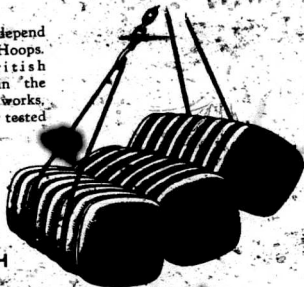
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