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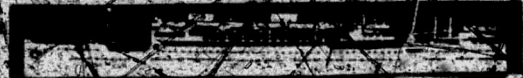
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|---------------|-----------------|
| Arusha        | Mopani          |
| Bukoba        | Moshi           |
| Dar es Salaam | Mwanza          |
| Eklorot       | Nairobi         |
| Jirfa         | Nakuru          |
| Kakamega      | Nanyuki (Kenya) |
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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
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## An Empire in Mourning

ALL over the Empire, the past week has been a period of mourning, remembrance and thanksgiving for the reign of King George V. The Archbishop of Canterbury gave voice to the sentiments of people of all classes when he spoke in Westminster Abbey of the sense of personal bereavement that in the hearts of British subjects everywhere was a living belief. That was the keynote of the Archbishop's tribute to the dead monarch, and to all the great centres of population in the Empire and in scattered Colonial outposts, his words will be endorsed as a sincere interpretation of national feeling. In messages received in London during the past week the Governors of the East African Dependencies associated people of every race with their expressions of profound sorrow at the loss sustained by the King's death, and asked that their deepest sympathy should be conveyed to King Edward VIII, Queen Mary and other members of the Royal Family. With these messages went the coupled assurance of their deep loyalty and devotion to the Person of the late Sovereign.

In the hour of an Empire's grief on Tuesday when King George's funeral took place at Windsor, the power of broadcasting, which provided a great new husband bond between King George and his people and set work of deeper significance. It united British people scattered to the four corners of the earth in the last act of homage to their ruler, and brought them into a warm intimacy of association with the passing tributes that were paid to the great

of Empire. The thoughts of many East Africans who were privileged to witness Tuesday's great assembly of Kings and Princes and people in mourning, when King George made his last journey from London to Windsor, must have dwelt for a time on the East African scene where Native African, Native, official and settler were joined in a common bond of prayer and mourning for their dearly beloved King. They would think of the millions of people between the Limpopo and the Nile pausing in their various tasks, to honour his memory, or gathered in silent homage in the remote townships and villages, and round the flag-staves of isolated homas—people of every class and creed united in a common thought. There were strange differences in setting, but not in sentiment.

Thus King George passed to his rest while an Empire stood in silence to render him the honour that was his. Never was a monarch so honoured; never was honour so richly deserved. In his Westminster Abbey sermon on Sunday, the Archbishop of Canterbury preached from the text, Daniel x, 19, "O man greatly beloved, peace be unto thee." By those words, the late monarch will be remembered, and his name preserved in history as George the Beloved.

With an Empire's mourning, there is mingled the gladness and confidence in the succession of Edward VIII. He brings youth, wisdom, vision and patience to his reign, strengthened by the loyalty and devotion of his people, and inspired by the example of his father's life.

# MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE Tanganyika Government is to examine the list of pensionable posts with a view to their reduction, and to the establishment of a provident fund for certain appointments. The proposals are under consideration by the Acting Pension Committee, which will be welcomed in other East African territories as well as in Tanganyika for it is at least an indication of official recognition that pensions commitments cannot much longer escape searching examination. Though a revision may contribute little to the immediate improvement of the financial position, it is felt being more that of a long-term check on future pensions bills, the admission by Government that a revision is necessary is tantamount to an admission of the necessity of existing Civil Service conditions and the need for at least some amendment. This approach to the problem common to all the East African Dependencies is, even if belated, a step in the right direction; and if the Tanganyika Administration approaches its examination in a realistic spirit, its example must be followed by other Governments in the group.

It is regrettable that the Tanganyika Government's undertaking should stand in marked contrast to the Kenya Government's simultaneous rejection of official representations for a revision. For the arguments applicable in the one case are equally valid in the other. It is this kind of refusal of one territory to face facts which its neighbour has been driven to accept which antagonises official opinion and constantly strengthens the demand for that unified control which is inescapable in the long run. If the Mandated Territory is able to prove the case, as it should, for the establishment of the principle of contributory pensions, the force of public opinion coupled with the desirability, so often urged from official quarters, of the uniformity in East African general service conditions, will compel the Govern-

ment to reconsider its position. The fact that the Government of one of our own Dependencies has taken excellent leadership in many directions...

WHAT does East Africa owe in gold mining? Zoon substantial sums are likely to be paid out annually in dividends and already it is realised that the accumulation of large sums of gold means an enormous very beneficial STABILITY influence in many directions. The indirect advantages cannot be measured in terms of millions and cents. They are spread over all sections of the people from the quayside labourer at Mombasa to the Highlands agriculturist, and from the trader in the North to the table and the school desk in Uganda. There are links with Kaituma and other gold areas which will become increasingly evident as time passes, steadily lowering the costs to the consumer and expanding the local market for the produce of the country. Turn to Portuguese East Africa for a picture of what might well have happened in our own Dependencies but for mining. The Portuguese Colony, which continues to suffer severely from the paralysing effects of depression, attributes its troubles largely to the fact that it is without mineral resources except coal, and is dependent entirely on agriculture, with the result that its revenue and the purchasing power of the Natives have been seriously reduced by the continued low price of primary commodities. In the last few years for which statistics are available exports fell by 47% and imports by 21%, the adverse trade balance remains considerable and it is estimated that the last three years have seen a fall in the standard of living. In British East Africa much has been done to counteract the fall in prices by greatly increased output, but the steady recuperation experienced and the budgetary surpluses of 1935-36 would have been impossible but for the great surpluses which gold mining has given to trade generally.

## The Two Rhodesias. New Amalgamation Plan.

THE convention of representatives of Northern and Southern Rhodesia to discuss the amalgamation of the two territories concluded a two-day session at Victoria Falls last week. Representative delegations of the three parties of Southern Rhodesia and all the elected members of Northern Rhodesia attended. A resolution of sympathy with Queen Mary and the Royal Family, and of loyalty to the Throne, was passed.

After protracted discussions a motion was adopted declaring that the early amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia under a Constitution conferring the right of complete self-government was in the best interests of all the inhabitants of both Colonies. It was agreed that the following were suitable terms for the amalgamation:

- The establishment of one Government embracing both Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and consisting of a Governor, Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council, public services, and High Court.
- The headquarters of the Government of Rhodesia to be in Salisbury.

The Electoral Acts of the two territories to apply to each, respectively until changed by enactment of the Government of Rhodesia, the number of members of which should not be less than 7 from Northern Rhodesia and 36 from Southern Rhodesia.

The respective public debts of both Colonies to be a debt of the Government of Rhodesia.

The Executive Council to be partly nominated and partly elected, and to be composed of members not more than 10 from Northern Rhodesia and 10 from the Natives.

The Law, administration, police, and Southern Rhodesia to be the same as in the present amalgamation in the two territories, and to be subject to the oversight of the Government of Rhodesia.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia to be empowered to settle details consequent on the foregoing proposals.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia to ask the Imperial Government to receive a deputation from the Government of Southern Rhodesia, and the Elected Members of Northern Rhodesia, to discuss the principle of amalgamation and the drafting of a Constitution for the proposed Colony of Rhodesia.

The draft Constitution to be submitted to the Legislatures of Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia respectively by the end of the year.

The proposals to be forwarded to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia respectively for transmission to the Imperial Government, and a telegram from Victoria Falls to London.



# By Air to East Africa

## II. Imperial Airways Fine Work

By F. ST. JOHN

Editor of East Africa

CLOSE your eyes in one of the most modern flying posts of the Imperial Airways' service and you can easily imagine that you are seated in a motor car on the engine of a great ocean liner. There is the same rhythmic, purposeful throbbing, the same vibration, the same—and more—series of thrilling forward.

The scene in which the flight of 1,000 miles between Alexandria and Alexandria, via Athens and Rhodes, is covered in ten days and just a few days is as fully as any other covered ship with a crew consisting of a skipper, a first officer, a wireless operator and a steward. Though she has accommodation for fifteen passengers, and though her number only seven, she is loaded to capacity, mails and freight making up the balance. Empty she weighs 20,000 short tons, loaded 32. Her petrol consumption is normally between 110 and 120 gallons an hour, and her speed about 100 m.p.h.

In order to reach Egypt soon after sunset lunch and tea are served in flight. But when short halts are made in Athens and Mirabella the passengers are put ashore for about 20 minutes to stretch their legs—and welcome is the opportunity. The moment a whistle blows aboard the aircraft the launch returns and within a minute of re-embarkation we are off again.

With it goes a cheerful anxiety to give every passenger the maximum amount of pleasure as he travels. Whatever their rank or job, the Imperial Airways' fellows who have been met in London en route have all been of a fine stamp, who do credit to the company which appointed them, and are now reflecting honour upon their choice. *Esprit de corps* is clearly strong. What is more, men of this type cannot but make an excellent impression upon the Frenchmen, Italians, Greeks and Egyptians with whom they come in contact on land, and upon the passengers of all nationalities who see the air mail.

### Shell Company's Organisation

It would not be fair to say of the remarkable Shell Company of which the pilots sing spontaneous praises, and which they never lets them down. Wherever they detect a Shell launch or mobile tank of some description is waiting to jump in petrol the moment the plane comes to rest. The distributing organisation must be one of the wonders of modern commerce.

From the time when the late Captain Tony Gladstone set himself to shatter official complacency in Whitehall and Africa and persuade people who did not want to be persuaded that a regular air mail service between London and Nairobi at least was both necessary and inevitable, *East Africa* has pleaded the cause of civil aviation; and, according to the testimony of Captain Gladstone and his partner, Mr. Robert Blackburn, its assistance was more than a negligible factor in the eventual success of this somewhat missionary work. The paper has always been sound and patriotic. It is the fact that *East Africa* was the first newspaper to publish an air mail supplement and send it by air to Africa, and the first to send a fare-paying correspondent to East Africa. It would have been the



FRONT CABIN OF HELENA TYPE MAIL PLANE.

passenger and circumstances permitted—and taken that way to cover a distance which will now be traversed in six days. Next year the scheduled time will be two and a half.

### Speeding Up the Service

It is curious that so little public notice should have been taken of the decision that all first-class air mail shall be sent next year at the penny-half penny rate, that the present journey times shall be halved, and that the frequency of the services shall be increased to three weekly in each direction, for this great policy of expansion will bring enormous benefits in its train—much better perhaps to write in its aeroplane. The general public will have its correspondence carried at existing charges in less than one-tenth of the time, making East and Central Africa as a whole, and business will be wonderfully expedited.

How the comfort of passengers is to be improved is a mystery to one who marvels at today's standards, but here is the authority of Mr. G. E. Wood, Humphrey, managing director of Imperial Airways for the present, that it will be so revolutionised that they will be able to fly 16 or 20 hours a day without undue fatigue. Then with the best economic cruising speeds and facilities. Also along the route for night landings it will be a lesser undertaking to fly from Nairobi to London than it is today to motor from the Kenya capital to Athens, when even slight rain is to be anticipated. Several times a year, if business men will not be unusual, tourist traffic will multiply many fold, investment in East African industries will be encouraged by the ease with which the enterpriser can be investigated on the spot, and in the case of important decisions officials and others will be able to embark, reach England, participate in the fundamental deliberations, and be back at their work in the heart of Africa within a week or so.

In short, the policy which is to come into operation next year is truly epoch-making, and deserves to be much more widely recognised as such. As these words are written above the Nubian desert a string of camels can be seen lurching its way slowly, unhurried way to some oasis still barely touched by the white man's civilisation. Above it the four engines of "Helena," six passengers who although half the number had never flown a few days ago, are seated that 100 m.p.h. is too slow and that doubtless the speed would not be too slow and a grand paradox. If they were travelling by air, the same passengers a third of their speed would be more than a satisfactory.





### Matured Coffee

#### A Suggestive Experiment

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—Ever since Hoff Boone, the German professor, during a discussion we had at the University of Cambridge, asserted that coffee beans, if kept long enough and matured, would give a liquor equal in quality to any from Arabia, I have been interested in the maturing of coffee beans.

When I left Amam I brought with me a parcel of the arabica beans from Kwamko we were using for the household—a sound coffee, but in no way remarkable—and this I kept by me for a test. Nothing was done to the coffee except to keep them dry and free from mould for a year or two, when the beans had been matured for 12 years. I took three pounds of them into Kexulu to the Kafueh Cafe (the name appealed to me) and under my personal supervision the beans were roasted and ground.

The result surpassed my expectation. The aroma of the ground beans was amazing. On the way home—four miles in a packed bus—the effect on the passengers was really stunning; everyone was sniffing and sneezing round to see where the aroma was coming from. At last the conductor came up to me and said, "By Jove, that coffee does smell good!" And it did.

Remembering that Admiral Collingwood never went for a country walk without a pocket full of corns to plant out against the future needs of the Royal Navy, I sowed the good seed by delivering a short lecture to the conductor (but audible to the whole, but full of passengers) on the virtues of East African coffee, of which, I pointed out, my parcel was a sample. I hope the seed germinated well.

In the sup that I had brewed coffee gave a liquor which for rich and mellow flavour I can compare only with that of a native port. It was a class by itself. A. I. M. I. may put it so. The coffee, with the liquid made at Auani from un-matured beans from the same bag was so striking that I was forced to the conclusion that the improvement was due to the maturing.

Now I am wondering whether enterprising coffee retailers would not be well advised to advertise "matured" beans, just as wine and spirit merchants emphasize the age of their vintages.

Ninfield  
Sussex

ALFRED LECHMAN

### Do Snakes Eat Chillies?

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—May I suggest that the belief, said to be held by some Natives in P.E.A., that black mambas eat chillies may not be unconnected with similar beliefs concerning snakes, ancestral spirits and their propitiation?

It is a custom, for instance, of the Itamba of Tanganyika that should a man come across *Naja* (Python) coiled up in the bush or forest, he must offer a handful of *Solanum* berries into the hollow formed by the reptile's coils. How this might be done, except that the python were gorged or somnolent, is not clear; but it was not unusual in the Itamba sacred forest on the Pawa Plateau, where the tribal chiefs are buried, to come across

large heaps of *Solanum* berries in the bush. I was assured that they had been given by the natives to *Solanum* spirits.

It is of course a belief held widely in Africa that the spirits of ancestors return to earth in the form of snakes. We have also numerous instances of the use of bright coloured berries (I have never heard of chillies being used) for propitiating spirits (usually *Solanum*) in propitiatory rites. Some will throw *Solanum* berries or branches upon a fire, or into a river, to avert a malarial sickness, cattle plague, etc., which, they say, are visited upon them by spirits. Mr. Hobbie has recorded (1931, p. 1003) how the Nandi, making offerings for peace of soul, brought as a peace offering a bowl covered with red clay studded with yellow *Solanum* berries. I am not aware that the Nandi offer these berries to snakes, but they are *Solanum* to propitiate spirits, and they also believe that spirits may visit him in the shape of a snake.

There is thus a close connection in Native belief between berries, snakes and spirits, and it seems not unlikely that the chilli-eating mambas of P.E.A. instance a mutilated remnant of snake-spirit propitiation with *Solanum* (or other bright berries).

As to whether they offer propitiatory offerings to the berries, the Itamba belief seems not to do so, since one finds the berries eaten on the path after the snake has departed. But that would be to dispute the Native belief, since, as with parallel rites of our own, the presence of an offering and the offering itself are not distinguished, which is acceptable to the spirit.

It is also interesting to note that offerings are made to snakes on the coast of Kenya, when a Nandi wishes to consult an ancestral spirit. The *nganga* (spirit doctor) is engaged to take the man to a cave, or a well, where the *nganga* keeps a captive snake. This snake is regarded as the spirit of a former ancestor's head. The *nganga* must take with him eggs and a substance called *har* (Madagascar) which is made of mung bean, tinned and ground file coffee. The eggs and *har* understood, the *har* is put into a pot held by the *nganga*, who then feeds the snake, which devours both the eggs and the *har*.

A great number of instances could be given of uses of mung bean to propitiate spirits, other than in the form of snakes. This is a common and happy substance.

It is thus evident that the Native ritual believes that either the snakes or the spirits incarnated by them, or both, will eat berries and grain, and it would be extremely interesting to learn from Mrs. Taylor what beliefs with regard to snakes, ancestral spirits and propitiatory berry offerings are held by the Natives of the district where the "mambas" eat chillies.

Bees do queer things. There was a report at Mbooni that a man had left his door to swing out to sea, and the villagers were so much interested in the riddle, outlying that evening, that they had a large crowd of people. When I was asked for help and a crowd of boys were eating all the brown sugar cane and berries, the credible reports of a girl eating a large quantity of *Manihot* a man eating a plant at Usitu.

On the other hand, however, it seems more likely that the exploits of the P.E.A. mambas have their origin in some confused version of snake rites and berry offerings.

Fleet  
Haiti  
Years faithfully,  
W. H. ...





# Editor's Visit to East Africa

## The Stay in Uganda

By a Correspondent of the Editor

Mr. J. S. Joirens, editor of *East Africa*, who was in Uganda on January 14 and 15, 1936, has just returned within that time to see almost all the leading members of the commercial community in Uganda and the senior officials of Entebbe as well as the leading well-known planters, so that he will be able to give the views of all sections, European and African, on the main problems. He also visited the University Makerere College, and Mulago Hospital and the Native Medical School, and to-day he has attended the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and Industry's luncheon in his honour. Mr. G. Percival Woodcock, who presided, said that the Editor's visit is a great service to the territories.

Mr. Nelson was a guest at Government House over the weekend, and had previously attended a dinner party given by His Excellency and Mrs. Mitchell to mark the retirement of Mr. T. Fitzgerald, the Postmaster-General.

From Entebbe the editor travelled by road via Jinja to Iganga, where he joined the train for Elkhart, the starting point of a road in motor cars to the Kenia Highlands.

## Some Statements Worth Noting

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has done well to call attention to the cruelty to starving cattle. — *The New Rhodesia*

Only forty years ago there were practically no Japanese goods in Africa. — Colonel R. B. Turner, Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in East Africa.

When is a contract not a contract? The answer seems to be, "When Government is interested." The incidence of this tax (levy on official salaries) is a breach of the "actual" contract entered into between Government and its employees. — Mr. F. Bemister, in the Kenya Legislature.

Zalla, a decadent port in British Somaliland, was once the port for the ancient kingdom of Axum, in the hinterland both in Somaliland and an Ethiopian territory, the ruins of what were centuries ago were built towns and cities exist to this day. — Major H. Rayne, writing in the *Evening Standard*.

There is no reason why cotton production in Tanganyika should not continue to increase. We are now passing the 50,000 bale mark, and it is not too much to expect that within a very few years the 100,000 bale mark will be easily in sight. — Mr. Ernest Harrison, writing in *The Empire Cotton Growing Review*.

I look forward to the time when the commercial community of Uganda will realise that the problems with which we deal are East African in character, and that there is some obligation upon them to take their part in the deliberations of the Association.

— Lieutenant Colonel G. G. Griffiths, in his presidential address to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa.

# WHO'S WHO

288—Mr. Robert Augustine Joseph Maguire



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An Administrative Officer who in the space of ten years has occupied the posts of Secretary to a Governor and to two Acting Governors of a Dependency must have special qualifications for that responsible post. On his return to Tanganyika from England in 1926 Mr. R. A. J. Maguire was selected by Mr. E. J. Joirens, the then Acting Governor, to be his private secretary, was retained in the appointments when Sir Harold MacMichael arrived as Governor, and by Mr. P. E. Mitchell, the then Acting Governor during Sir Harold's term.

Educated at Clongowee Wood College and Trinity College, Dublin, Mr. Maguire joined the Royal Field Artillery in 1914 and served in France in the 15th (Scottish) Division, and afterwards in the 24th. On demobilisation in 1919 he returned to the study of medicine, but soon decided not to follow that career, and in the following year went to the British Territory as a cadet in the Administrative Service, producing his first tour in Lindi. Then followed four years in the Masai district, three in Biharamulo, a year in Tanganyika as District Officer, and a spell in the Secretariat before beginning his best private secretaryship. He is a keen squash, golf, rugby, and cricket player, possesses golf clubs, has played tennis for many years, and has kept up the game in Tanganyika, and is one of the foundation members of the Dar es Salaam Sports Association.

## PERSONALIA

Lord Lugard was 78 last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lathbury are homeward-bound from Moro.

Mr. G. Llewellyn, of Nairobi, is on a visit to England.

Commander G. H. S. Sullivan has been appointed to the Office, Tanga.

Mr. Eric Fletcher was recently married in Nairobi to Miss M. Macgirdle.

Brigadier G. P. Sanders has taken up land in the Sanguia district of Kenya.

The Hon. John Scott Ellis and Mrs. Scott Ellis are homeward-bound for Kenya.

Mr. E. B. Cox and Miss Barbara Marshall were married last month in Nairobi.

Major A. King, the Tanganyika M.L.C., has been spending a short holiday in South Africa.

Mr. Nigel Walsh has assumed charge of the Nakuru branch of Messrs. Dalgety & Co.

Mr. C. W. Curtis has been appointed Acting Assistant Commissioner of the Zanzibar Police.

Mr. Frank Isaacs, who was at one time in the Kenya Administration, has been revisiting the Colony.

Mr. William Peters, H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa, recently visited Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. F. W. Knightly, the Kenya Government Printer, has retired, and is on his way to England in the "Mada".

Major R. H. C. Higginson M.P.E. has been appointed Chairman of the Tanganyika branch of the British Legion.

Captain H. E. Schwartz, M.C., M.L.C., is on his way home. He expects to return to Kenya about the latter part of March.

Mr. G. R. Sandford, O.B.E., the new Treasurer of Tanganyika, and Mrs. Sandford, left England last week for East Africa.

On Mr. E. Harrison's departure from Tanganyika on leave, Mr. A. J. Wakefield has been appointed Acting Director of Agriculture.

Colonel Sir Percival Marshall, G.C., and Lady Marshall, who visited East Africa last year, have left England for South Africa.

Lieutenant C. C. Johnston has assumed command of the Supply and Transport Corps, Southern Brigade, King's African Rifles.

Mr. A. E. Kitching, the Tanganyika Provincial Commissioner, has taken over the Lindi Province on his return from overseas leave.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Andrew, of Nairobi, are on a visit to the East African High Commission, Nairobi, and the High Commission, Nairobi.

Sir Stuart Spicer, D.S.O., former Governor of Tanganyika and now Governor of Northern Rhodesia, is on a visit to the Colony on account of ill health.

Mr. and Mrs. Allison, who have lived in the Lusaka district of Northern Rhodesia for many years, have left to reside in Johannesburg.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Tremlett having left on sick leave, Captain F. Roberts has been appointed Acting Commissioner of Police of the Province.

Mrs. E. A. Fenton, whose son, Captain E. A. Fenton, is on a visit to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, is on a visit to the Colony.

The wedding took place last month in the case of Harold, son of the late General Sir Philip Gray-Dixon, of Northern Rhodesia, and Miss Barbara Russell.

Mr. C. H. Stewart, of Lusaka, was married in Nairobi last month to Miss Virginia Matthews, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Matthews of Salisbury.

We regret to learn of the death in Port Elizabeth at the age of 76 of Mr. A. M. Rhodes, the last surviving brother of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, founder of Rhodesia.

When Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, visited the Tika district last month he discussed with local planters various problems connected with the opes industry.

Mr. L. G. Smith, who has taken up duties as Chief Justice of the Seychelles, had many years' experience on the East Coast, last being Puisne Judge on the Gold Coast.

Messrs. A. Moon, P. B. Kelson, B. Kelson, C. Cairns and J. B. Combrink, members of the Aero Club of East Africa, have qualified for their Pilot's Licence.

Captain Laurence Holbach, B.S.O., has been appointed to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. R. Sandford, O.B.E., the new Treasurer of Tanganyika, and Mrs. Sandford, left England last week for East Africa.

On Mr. E. Harrison's departure from Tanganyika on leave, Mr. A. J. Wakefield has been appointed Acting Director of Agriculture.

Colonel Sir Percival Marshall, G.C., and Lady Marshall, who visited East Africa last year, have left England for South Africa.

Lieutenant C. C. Johnston has assumed command of the Supply and Transport Corps, Southern Brigade, King's African Rifles.

Mr. A. E. Kitching, the Tanganyika Provincial Commissioner, has taken over the Lindi Province on his return from overseas leave.

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EAST AFRICA

Major L. H. G. Powell-Cotton and Miss Diana Powell-Cotton have presented to the British Museum (Natural History) two specimens of the Nubian ibex and a Somali hyacinth from the Sudan.

Mr. C. T. Todd has been elected Chairman of the North Kenya Settlers' Association. Messrs. A. F. Barrett, N. A. Skelton, G. W. Anderson, and C. W. Cables have been appointed to the committee.

Squadron Leader C. R. Steele, D.F.C., who served in Italy with the No. 10 (Bomber) Squadron of the Royal Air Force, has been appointed to the command of No. 10 Squadron at Uasin Gishu.

We regret to learn of the death in Salisbury of Mr. G. M. Fair, accountant of the Department of Southern Rhodesia. He joined the civil service 15 years ago, and was a good all-round sportsman.

Dr. Frederick Sauer of the Rockefeller Foundation, recently visited Uganda after attending the American Medical Conference in Pretoria. He is particularly interested in the study of yellow fever.

We regret to learn of the death at the age of 74 of Mrs. H. L. Lees, who some years ago made a pioneer journey through the Belgian Congo, and also journeyed up the Nile river in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. G. Middleton-Green, East African Manager of Messrs. Cooper & Neill's S.A. (Pty.) Ltd., will shortly leave East Africa by air for a three-month tour of the Sudan, Egypt, Palestine, Cyprus and Turkey.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonell, late Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is now visiting the Ross and Cromarty Constabulary, has made a good recovery from the snowball accident in which his eye was injured.

Dr. Gordon Wright, who has just passed his final examination at Cape Hospital, at the age of 27, is the only son of Mr. B. F. Wright, Official Secretary to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia. He is a member of the Royal Medical Society.

The Reverend J. A. F. Ozanne, Rector of St. Nicholas' and Almoner, Canon of St. James' Cathedral since 1921, has started his career when he decided in 1904 to enter the Church.

Captain E. E. Frazer, R.E., was married in the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi, last month to Miss Grace Penny, who is well known in Kenya circles.

Major Charles Bowle obtained a particularly fine pair of rhino-horn when he shot an old cow on his farm near Nanyuki. The front horn measured 45 inches, and the rear 24, which brings them next to the Rowland Ward record.

Dr. Francisco Vieira Machado has been appointed Minister for the Colonies in the new Portuguese Government. He is the Under-Secretary for the Colonies in the present Government and has long taken a keen interest in the economic and colonial development.

Mr. J. H. Mills, O.B.E., who was the first Roman member of the Southern Rhodesia Legislative Assembly, has left England to return to Malawi. During her stay in this country she has made many interesting speeches on the attractions of Southern Rhodesia, both for closer settlement and for business.

Mr. P. G. MacCall, Governor of Uganda, recently completed an tour embracing a number of administrative centres, including Gulu, Kitgum, Lira, and Masindi. A visit would have been paid to Arua in the West Nile District had the risks involved in taking off from the golf course not been too great.

Sir John Mailey, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, reported to the Board of Directors, travelling to the West Indies. His illness is not so serious as to entail the complete cancellation of his arrangements for an informal tour of the islands, but it is stated that he will omit the earlier part of the programme.

Adjutant G. Tabor, who some years ago was one of the pioneers of Salvation Army work in Kenya, Uganda, and who for the past few months has been working in Casrow, left England last week with Mrs. Tabor and their children for Southern Rhodesia, where he will take charge of the Army Training Institution for Natives.

Major-General Sir Henry Brooke-Popham, Chief Marshal of the Royal Air Force Middle East Division, is now in the midst of his tour of duty from a transport vessel. The accident occurred near Moyale in the northern frontier provinces when the car in which he was travelling overturned after striking a boulder. Major-General Sir Henry, who flew to Kenya from Cairo to inspect the R.A.F. detachments, has flown to Nairobi after the accident.

# BOVRIL

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Mr. S. J. Molson, Chief of the East Africa branch, has arrived at Nairobi, the capital of the Kenya Colonies.

After visiting the European settler areas in the Kenya Highlands to visit Arua in Nairobi, remaining in the Kenya capital until February 21. After a brief stay in Mombasa he will fly to Zanzibar and spend a few days there before proceeding to Bombay, Salalah.

Correspondence should be addressed to him at Simons' Bank of South Africa, Nairobi, or to the branch in any one of the colony towns.





## The 'Right of Might'

### Hiter's Colonial Creed

His Excellency, addressing a students' rally at London last week upheld the right of European nations to have colonies, and emphasised the superiority of the white race.

He said: "Germany is so strong now that she needs no help from the League. She does not even need treaties of alliance. Colonies, he declared, were acquired by the right of might."

Europe needs raw materials and colonies, he asserted, in order to avoid "collapse." By its heroic correction of life the white race is destined to rule.

But, he said, "if the ruling nations give way to the pacifist folly of colonies, the world will not need European rule."

## An East African Dominion

TO-DAY, when Africa is rather under a cloud and nobody knows what the future holds, it is a matter of extreme urgency for us to consolidate our possessions there. Such a step would add enormously to the strength of our Empire and to the confidence of our very backward States. It is quite possible that the retention of our possessions in East Africa will depend upon such a consolidation in the near future.

This statement was made by Brigadier A. G. Arbuthnot, C.M.G., D.S.O., when he addressed the Taunton Rotary Club last week on "A Future British Dominion in East Africa." He said there now remained between the Sudan and the Tanganyika six British colonies which afforded six excellent examples of British colonial government. They were Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia. The reasons for annexing and desiring for their union were economic, geographical, financial and administrative, but under the scrutiny there were cases which were even stronger. There had been considerable lack of trust in successive Governments at home, for the settlers had heard constant tales of slaying away colonies as spoils. They were naturally alarmed and were willing to surrender their political independence for the sake of strength and consolidation. If the politicians had the vision to see the possibilities of the future Dominion in East Africa, they would feel now was the time to accept the requests of the settlers.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika would form a great British Dominion, the possibilities of which were enormous.

### Colonial Museum in London

A Colonial Museum has been established by the Mozambique Company at their Lisbon offices. The exhibits give an excellent impression of the progress of development in the Mozambique Company's territories.

### More Settlers in S. Rhodesia

An increasing number of immigrants are reported from Southern Rhodesia. During November the total was 194, compared with 172 in October, and 231 in November, 1934.

### Whore Boy Attacked

While cycling from Kibera to his father's farm in the President district, the 12-year-old boy, Wang-Gomfand, of Mwanza, was attacked by a Native who knocked him on his bicycle and robbed him of practically all his clothing. The boy was afterwards removed to hospital suffering from lacerations and bruises. The British police are supposed to have been in a case in connexion with the case.

### Kenya Taxpayers' Petition

During an early meeting in the Kenya Legislative Council, Mr. A. G. de Souza, submitted a petition, signed by over 20 taxpayers, of whom 100 were European, calling for the repeal of the Graduated Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, and its substitution by a more equitable measure of taxation. Dr. de Souza declared that the alternative taxation measures, particularly the Non-Native Poll Tax, had proved harsh and oppressive to the Native taxpayer.

## Lord Strathcarron's Tour

### Invitation from Premier of S. Rhodesia

LORD STRATHCARRON, formerly Sir Ian Macpherson, has received an invitation from Mr. G. Martin Higgins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, to visit that country after his return from the West Indies. As Chairman of the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire he has devoted much time and study to Southern Rhodesia tobacco problems.

It is likely that tobacco interests in Nyasaland may take advantage of Lord Strathcarron's visit to confer on tobacco growing in the Protectorate. At the same time, in view of the proximity of the tobacco plantations in Northern Rhodesia, and the interest taken in its expansion by the Agricultural Department, the opportunity will probably be taken to give him first-hand knowledge of the industry, and an intimate acquaintance with the planters' problems.

### Rhodesian Group in London

The first reception of the Rhodesian Group of the Overseas League, which was to have been held in London last week, was postponed owing to the death of King George. It will be held on February 12.

### Village Colonies for Lepers

The Zanzibar Government is to place leper settlements at Fumbi, and to establish leprosy villages in Pemba and Zanzibar, where the people are accustomed to live in their own villages, and thus to attract those lepers who have evaded the restrictive measures now in force.

### Livingstone Game Park

A number of antelope are being bred for the Livingstone Game Park in Northern Rhodesia, subject to certain conditions; 24 each will be paid for one male and two females of sitatunga; 22 ros, each for one male and two females of sable, roan, hartebeest, waterbuck, and 10 ros, each for one male and three females of bushbuck, kudu, and oribi; and ros, each for two males and four females of lechwe, puku, and impati.



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# East African Share Prices.

## Sharp Increases in Rhodesians.

REVIEW of the upward tendency of East African shares during the week affected Kentana, Rostermans, Luiri and Tanganyika Central, while Eldoret Mining, Kenya Consolidated, Kikumini and Watende remained steady. Kentana showed the most marked improvement in a rise of 7 1/2. There was a slight setback in East African Goldfields and Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, which fell 6d. in 10s. Tanganyika Concessions advanced 7 1/2 to 12s. and Rhodesia-Katanga were steady at 6s. 3d. Sharper fluctuations in the Rhodesian group were Rhokana's advance by 6s. 3d. Roan Antelope's by 1s. 7 1/2. Selection Trust's by 1s. 3d. and Rhodesian Selection Trust's by 1s. Rhodesia Minerals fell by 1s. 1 1/2.

|                                       | Last week  | This week  |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)     | 12s. 6d.   | 12s. 6d.   |
| East African Goldfields (5s.)         | 10s. 0d.   | 10s. 0d.   |
| Kenya Goldfields (2s.)                | 5s. 6d.    | 5s. 6d.    |
| Kenya Consolidated (5s.)              | 28s. 0d.   | 28s. 0d.   |
| Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)     | 12s. 3d.   | 12s. 3d.   |
| Rhodania (10s.)                       | 14s. 9d.   | 14s. 9d.   |
| Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)     | 6s. 6d.    | 6s. 6d.    |
| Rhodania (10s.)                       | 12s. 0d.   | 12s. 0d.   |
| Kenya Consolidated (5s.)              | 12s. 7 1/2 | 13s. 3d.   |
| Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)     | 9s. 6d.    | 9s. 6d.    |
| Rhodania (10s.)                       | 8s. 9d.    | 8s. 9d.    |
| Dobson Corporation (1s.)              | 1s. 4d.    | 1s. 4d.    |
| Loanswa Concessions (5s.)             | 1s. 2 1/2  | 1s. 10 1/2 |
| Loanswa Gold (5s.)                    | 1s. 3d.    | 1s. 3d.    |
| Loanswa Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)  | 2s. 9d.    | 2s. 9d.    |
| Loanswa Rhodesian (5s.)               | 5s. 7 1/2  | 5s. 6d.    |
| Loanswa Gold (5s.)                    | 3s. 3d.    | 3s. 3d.    |
| Loanswa Asbestos (1s.)                | 1s. 1 1/2  | 1s. 1 1/2  |
| Loanswa (1s.)                         | 12s. 9d.   | 12s. 9d.   |
| Rhodania B. Genl. (1s.)               | 7s. 1 1/2  | 7s. 1 1/2  |
| Rhodania Katanga (4s.)                | 6s. 3d.    | 6s. 3d.    |
| Rhodania Katanga Concession (2s. 6d.) | 5s. 0d.    | 5s. 0d.    |
| Rhodania Anglo-American (10s.)        | 11s. 0d.   | 11s. 7 1/2 |

|                                   | Last week  | This week   |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Rhodania (10s.)                   | 6s. 3d.    | 6s. 3d.     |
| Rhodania Selection Trust (5s.)    | 9s. 7 1/2  | 10s. 7 1/2  |
| Rhodania (1s.)                    | 102s. 6d.  | 102s. 9d.   |
| Roan Antelope (5s.)               | 33s. 4 1/2 | 35s. 0d.    |
| Rostermans (5s.)                  | 30s. 0d.   | 30s. 3d.    |
| Selection Trust (10s.)            | 17s. 7 1/2 | 18s. 10 1/2 |
| Sherwood Staff (5s.)              | 30s. 0d.   | 26s. 0d.    |
| Tanganyika Central Gold (2s. 6d.) | 2s. 3d.    | 2s. 1 1/2   |
| Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)      | 8s. 6d.    | 8s. 9d.     |
| Tanganyika Gold (5s.)             | 11s. 4 1/2 | 12s. 0d.    |
| Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)         | 4s. 9d.    | 4s. 6d.     |
| Union and Rhodesia (5s.)          | 4s. 4 1/2  | 4s. 6d.     |
| Union of East Tanganyika 6% Bds.  | 4s. 0d.    | 4s. 0d.     |
| Wapakie (5s.)                     | 25s. 0d.   | 25s. 3d.    |
| Watende (5s.)                     | 7s. 6d.    | 9s. 6d.     |
| Zimbabwe Exploring (5s.)          | 16s. 3d.   | 16s. 9d.    |

### GENERAL

|                                     | Last week  | This week |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| East African Goldfields (5s.)       | 23s. 3d.   | 24s. 0d.  |
| East African Goldfields (1s.)       | 8s. 6d.    | 8s. 6d.   |
| E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)     | 31s. 2 1/2 | 32s. 3d.  |
| Imperial Airways (1s.)              | 53s. 6d.   | 56s. 0d.  |
| Kassaia Cotton (1s.)                | 1s. 8d.    | 1s. 8d.   |
| Mozambique (Beled) (10s.)           | 4s. 0d.    | 5s. 6d.   |
| North Charterland Exploration (1s.) | 1s. 7 1/2  | 1s. 7 1/2 |
| Sudan Plantations (New) (1s.)       | 34s. 7 1/2 | 36s. 6d.  |
| Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)            | 12s. 6d.   | 12s. 6d.  |
| Victoria Falls Power (1s.)          | 7s. 4 1/2  | 7s. 3d.   |

### Nairobi Quotations.

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

|                                     | Last week | This week |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Edzawa Ridge (5s.)                  | 2s. 6d.   | 2s. 6d.   |
| Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)          | 2s. 3 1/2 | 4s.       |
| Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.) | 4s. 7 1/2 | 6s. 5 1/2 |
| Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)        | 2s. 6d.   | 2s. 6d.   |
| Kenya Reefs (5s.)                   | 2s. 1 1/2 | 4s. 5 1/2 |
| Kenya Uganda Min. Expi. (5s.)       | 2s.       | 2s.       |
| Koa-Mulim (20s.)                    | 2s. 8 1/2 | 2s.       |
| Nyanza Goldfields Qrd. (5s.)        | 2s. 2 1/2 | 2s. 2 1/2 |
| Pakanishi (5s.)                     | 2s. 2 1/2 | 2s. 2 1/2 |

### Provisional Notice

# KAVIRONDO GOLD MINES

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Passengers for East Africa Late Steamship Movements

THE s.s. "Llandaff Castle" which left London on January 22, carries the following passengers for

- Mombasa: Smith, Miss D. E.; Smith, Mrs. H.; Smith, Miss K. W.; Smith, Miss M.; Smith, Miss S.; Smith, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Hanc; Shelgrove, Mr. & Mrs. A.; Snelgrove, Miss J.; Toms, Dr. & Mrs. G. L.; Tullis, Mrs. A. B.; Vaughan, Miss A.; Warner, Mr. & Mrs. W. W.; Ward, Mrs. & Mrs. J. H.; Wally, Capt. Vivian; Williams, Miss G.; Williams, Mrs. E.; Wilson, Mrs. E. F.; Wilson, Mrs. G. B.; Wigham, Dr. E.; Wormald, Mr. B. L.
Tanga: Russell, Rev. N.
Zanzibar: Capper, Rev. E. M. H.; Cornwall, Rev. J. W.; Lee, Rev. J.; Whittier, Rev. F.
Dar es Salaam: Bled, Mrs. E. H.; Chambers, Mrs. A.; Cook, Mr. H. G.; Cunniff, Mrs. A. M.; Davidson, Mr. W. M.; Elabb, Mr. & Mrs. G. E.; Elabb, Miss E. E.; Forster, Miss E.; Gardner, Mr. A. F.; Lazard, Mr. R. A. J.; Lubbock, Mrs. E.; Lubbock, Miss S.; Marshall, Mr. T. H.; Morris, Mr. & Mrs. A. L.; Savage, Mr. A. P.; Sheel, Mr. A. J.; Skinner, Mrs. M.; Stafford, Mr. V. J.; Thomas, Mr. S.; Vivian, Mrs. W. H.; Wyatt, Mr. & Mrs. A. M.
Bata: Baiges, Mrs. K.; Hinchcock, Capt. G. E. B.; Nield, Mr. A.; Sains, Miss H.
Mombasa: Barbazet, Miss; Bhursi, Mr. C.; Buxton, Rev. A.; Buxton, Miss P.; Flack, Sister.

Passengers marked \* embark at Marseilles.

Passengers from East Africa

THE s.s. "Aixay le Rideau" which arrived at Marseilles on January 18, brought the following passengers from

- Dar es Salaam: Cornillie, Mr. & Mrs. F. J.; Gresse, Mr. E.; Robert, Mr. J. L.; Schoeder, Rev. Father; Welfel, Rev. Father E. J.
Zanzibar: Hazy, Mrs. M.
Mombasa: Barbazet, Miss; Bhursi, Mr. C.; Buxton, Rev. A.; Buxton, Miss P.; Flack, Sister.

- British Isles: Malda, arr. Marseilles homewards, Feb. 6; Mantol, leaves London outwards, Feb. 8; Madaba, arr. Aden outwards, Feb. 1; Karanja, arr. Mombasa for Durban, Feb. 1; Taitani, arr. Durban again Bombay, Jan. 20; Kishwa, leaves Bombay for Durban, Feb. 2; Kenya, leaves Mombasa for Bombay, Jan. 30.

- CLAN ELLERMAN-HARRISON: "City of Bath" arr. Aden outwards, Jan. 27; "Clan MacIlwraith" left Liverpool outwards, Jan. 24; "Clan MacNah" left Glasgow outwards, Jan. 18; "Clan MacNah" due Liverpool homewards, Feb. 2.
HOLLAND AFRICA: "Springfontein" left Beira homewards, Jan. 15; "Heemskerk" left Marseilles homewards, Jan. 20; "Nykerk" left Dar es Salaam outwards, Jan. 20; "Randfontein" left Hamburg outwards, Jan. 20.

- INDIA AFRICA: "Isipingo" arr. Lourenco Marques from Beira, Jan. 26; "Tachanga" arr. Calcutta from Rangoon, Jan. 26; "Incomati" left Mombasa for Colombo, Jan. 22.

- MESAGERIES MARITIMES: "Aixay le Rideau" left Marseilles outwards, Jan. 27; "Compagnie" left Tamatave homewards, Jan. 23; "General Mezzinzi" left Et. Said homewards, Jan. 22; "Porthe" left Mauritius homewards, Jan. 18.

- UNION CASTLE: "Dunbar Castle" left Beira homewards, Jan. 24; "Dunluc Castle" left Tangier homewards, Jan. 25; "Durham Castle" left Lobito for Beira, Jan. 22; "GloUCESTER Castle" left Las Palmas for Lourenco Marques, Jan. 24; "Granville Castle" left Capetown homewards, Jan. 20; "Llandaff Castle" left London outwards, Jan. 23; "Llandovery Castle" left Dar es Salaam for Natal, Jan. 20; "Elangibby Castle" left Ascension homewards, Jan. 21.

East African Mails

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on January 23 per m.v. "Strathnaver".
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.

Air Mail Passengers

OUTWARD passengers by the East African air mail which left Croydon on January 22 included Mr. de Lobbe, Dr. Entebbe; Mrs. King and Mr. A. Whatmough, for Kisumu; Mr. F. Segal and Mrs. Boissage, Cairo to Nairobi; and Mr. Welsh, Cairo to Salisbury. Passengers on the machine which left Croydon on January 20 included Mr. C. W. Cradock, for Entebbe; Mrs. A. C. Anstey, for Nairobi; Mr. H. W. Pollock and Mrs. Brownie, for Salisbury. Inward passengers who arrived on January 22 included Sir Philip and Lady Richardson, and Miss Richardson, from Cairo, while the machine which arrived on January 20 brought Mr. and Mrs. Crute from Moasi.

Rhodesian Land, Cattle and Shepherding Corp., Ltd.
The Rhodesian Land, Cattle and Shepherding Corporation, Ltd., report a loss for the year ended September 30 of 1935 of £77,208, compared with a loss of £37,756 in 1934. The total debit carry-forward is now £286,435.

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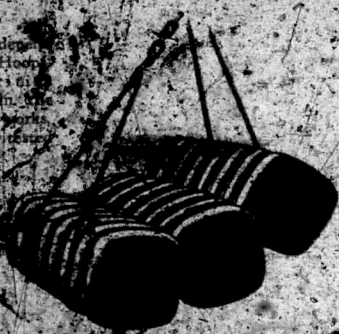
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Vol. 17, No. 54

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# Impressions of Uganda.

## A Happy, Prosperous Country.

By F. S. JOELSON.

Editor of East Africa.

UGANDA is as sound as a bush, says everyone to whom the visitor turns for information on the present position of affairs. Senior and junior officials, bankers, planters, leading European and Indian business men, and professional men and others are all optimistic, and always ready to give reasons for their confidence.

The outstanding impressions derived from many contacts of widely varying character are (a) of a very attractive, friendly and fertile country; (b) of universal conviction that increasing prosperity may be anticipated; (c) of great satisfaction with the change in the governorship; and (d) of European, Asiatic and African communities living together without friction and beginning to plan for a harmonious future.

Recent weeks should normally have been dry, but much rain has fallen in most parts of the country which is consequently looking wonderfully fresh and green—a most pleasing contrast to those thousands of miles of Egypt and the Sudan traversed in two days by Imperial Airways and destined to remain long in the memory as having presented a picture of desperate desolation. There, thin strips of cultivation bordering the Nile, were the only relief to vast areas of desert or sudd. Here, village and its fruits are to be seen everywhere. From the air the traveller can gaze over scores of miles in any direction, and nowhere is there anything but verdure, except where water stores, or blessings in Great lakes. The almost unbroken flatness of the land to the north has given place to graceful undulations, often rising to high hills and sometimes to mountain ranges. Uganda has been called the Pearl of Africa. It certainly shines beneath Africa's warm sun and blue skies.

He who expects ordered cultivation of cotton in rectangular blocks of half an acre, or an acre or more will be quickly disillusioned, and the evidence of his eyes will augment proportionately his respect for the men who, season after season, forecast with surprising accuracy the outline of the year in which the Protectorate has built its enviable prosperity. Here are a few dozen cotton plants among bananas, maize and cassava; here, four or five rows are ripening among maize flanked by sweet potatoes on the one side and mangoes and pawpaws on the other. If it is fair to judge from what was seen in the Kampala and Kiboko districts and on the 176-mile drive from the seat of Government to the eastern border of the State at Tororo, then it is decidedly the exception rather than the rule for the peasant cotton to be grown in other than small irregular patches. The cash crop is not his prime consideration. First must come the food crops.

### Native Flower Gardens.

Those who know little of Africa as a whole often propagate the flippant generalization that its birds have no song, its flowers no perfume, and its natives no appreciation of the beauties of Nature. At the administrative headquarters set amidst glorious gardens sloping down to Lake Victoria, Kampala, a commercial agent apparently determined to show what men and their womenfolk can do to beautify the surroundings of their homes, but driven taker at random in man and minor birds would quickly destroy that belief in anyone who had been



KAMPALA POST OFFICE.

fast enough to put credence in the words of such cynics. Birds as sweet as any assailed, and rich plumage and numerous noses and stocks, honey-suckle and lavender are indistinguishable in appearance or scent from those in English gardens; and Native flower-lovers declare themselves of all hands. Right out in the bush the motorists will occasion any passer-by a solitary well-built hut with a flower garden of half an acre or so running down to the road. It could be a garden as any horticulturist and is evidently the pride of a African whose father was little removed from a savage. Perhaps there will be bananas and ornamentals, being, mallow and frangipani, marguerites, and marigolds, and dahlias, gladiolus and anemone, plumage and sunflowers, golden shaves and half a dozen kinds of rock plants fringing the path. The new Africa has begun to appreciate the wonders of a garden.

### Mineral Property.

The latest official estimate is that the cotton crop which is now being marketed should produce 305,000 bales, which will be an easy record and far more than 50,000 bales more than last year's total. Some cotton ginner and merchant of long experience will not be surprised if the output reaches 400,000 bales, and unless very reasonable rains come to nullify his calculations, it may be assumed that Native production power will be not less than that of last year, even though the price paid for bales is substantially lower.

Coffee production is expanding and will soon play a much more important rôle in the economy of the Protectorate which has too long neglected this crop, the temporary collapse of which would have dealt a shattering blow to the State and such inquiries were made from leading European planters and from the exporting merchants, five-grown *robusta* was being purchased in Kampala at 25/- per ton, and European-grown at 45/-, the price being commercially justified by the better quality and cleanliness. Such prices, of course, are low, on account of the great surplus of Brazilian, but they still yield a small profit to the good European planter with an adequate acreage in bearing.

In the last few years tobacco growing has spread greatly, and further extension is to be anticipated both for local consumption and for export. International demands for cigarettes and shag are already predominantly supplied by locally established factories utilizing U.S. leaf and packing the product to meet the wish of the African to spend only a few cents at a time.

Because these sources have provided them with large sums of money to spend, the Native inhabitant of the productive areas of Uganda has become a better customer for high quality imported goods than most people alive. Indeed, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that anything which can be sold to a white man can be sold to some of the best men in this Protectorate.





LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**A Traveller's Discomfort.****Attributable to Flight?**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

A friend who has just arrived home by air from East Africa tells me that he suffered from swelling of the ankles during the flight. The swelling grew quite gradually, though otherwise he was quite well. After the first few days at home the swelling disappeared.

Have any of your readers experienced a similar inconvenience?

Yours faithfully,  
LONDON, S.W.1. TRAVELLER.

**Sir Alfred Sharpe.****A Reader's Tribute.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Your nice appreciation of Sir Alfred Sharpe has reminded me of an incident which occurred soon after I arrived at Nyasaland in 1905. I was, at the time, a stranger, came up and inquired what I was and where I was looking (it was during annual sports there), and then he asked me to join his party. I had the idea who he was, and was astonished to learn afterwards that he was Sir Alfred. Lady Sharpe told me afterwards that my name had interested him because her aunt was the wife of a General (and a distant cousin of mine). The whole incident illustrated so well the very natural and approachable man he was.

Yours faithfully,  
DARWIN. PERCY DE'INGALLI.

**Sugar Growing in Uganda.****A Correction.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—We are instructed by our clients Messrs. Uganda (Kakira) Sugar Works, Ltd. of Jinja, to rectify a misrepresentation appearing in the chapter on "The Sugar Industry in East Africa Today and To-morrow."

It is true that our clients are not from the Association referred to on page 214, but we are informed, it is quite untrue to say that this aggravated any difficulties. We understand that similar misrepresentations have been made before. In such cases our clients have pointed out to Mr. Tenny (the author of the chapter) well known that without joining the Association our clients agreed through this Government to maintain the prices of the Association export quota and other conditions. The remarks in the said chapter that our clients have aggravated the difficulties is obviously untrue.

Yours faithfully,  
LINA. HORN & DAERLEIN.

(Major) Tenny, President of the East African Sugar Manufacturers' Association, wrote: "Unfortunately the second Kakira mill in Uganda did not join the Association, a fact which has aggravated the growing difficulties caused by the depression, over-production in Uganda, and the very low price of export sugar. We are, of course, always glad to correct inaccuracies which may in any event have been committed by any contributor."  
—*Assistant Editor, "E.A."*

**Do Pythons Hoot?****And Snakes Eat Chilies?**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The allegation that the hooting sounds to which Mr. Stafford refers emanate from pythons is very ancient, but has never been substantiated. All one can say is that the python has no vocal chords or other apparatus which would enable it to produce sounds such as have been described. The real origin of the sound can surely better be determined by the man on the spot than by any theorising as to whether snakes eat chilies, the answer will appear to be in the negative. So far as it shows all snakes are essentially carnivorous or egg-eaters. Their diet can almost exclusively preclude any of them being wholly vegetarian. That they do occasionally swallow vegetable matter cannot be denied, but it can usually be assumed with safety, that in these instances it is accidental, the vegetable matter being ingested with more normal prey. The stomach contents of thousands of African Snakes have at one time or another, been examined, and there is no record of chilies ever being found in them.

Yours faithfully,  
H. W. PARKER,  
British Museum (Natural History),  
London, S.W.1.

**Where do Wild Animals Die?****A Subject for Investigation.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Where do elephants die? is often asked. What I want to know is, Where do any wild animals die?

By age, sufferings in Australia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanganyika Territory, Portuguese East Africa, Angola, and the two Rhodesias I have seen countless numbers of wild animals, but have never come across one that was old and decrepit. With buffalo especially I have found that the old bulls were quickest of the mark (in my direction), if I did not give them a fatal shot at once.

In my young days in Australia there were tens of thousands of "brumbies" (wild horses) and wild cattle ("scrubbers"). Old age was noticeable in a small degree in these herds, but not nearly as much as in the nation mobs of game animals. It is an interesting fact that when one wounded a scrub bull and followed the blood spoor, the wounded animal adopted buffalo tactics by turning back beside his spoor.

It looks as if wild animals know something to keep off old age. What is it? Now then, you scientists, get busy and find out what it is, and adapt it to human use; but be quick about it, as I am past my third score and do not think much of the monkey gland.

Yours faithfully,  
NORTH RHODESIA. F. C. MILLS.

golden for...  
a confirmation of which recently reached Mombasa for the East African Agricultural Research Station at Mombasa. The fish may be used for testing the efficiency of certain plant products.

**MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON**

No. 21 February 6, 1936



## Mr. & Mrs. Culwick's Book

### A Milestone in Tribal Monographs

On a brown paper, published by Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Culwick led me to expect great things from the full-length book, *History of the River, the Allen and Nywin, 1600*, in which they have brought together the results of a detailed study of a Sanribe and Manganiya history. For it, by its resonance than expectations have been raised:

The authors have been both trained in scientific investigation; they have done enough on the department of history to not to know and be known by their and to read the identical advantage in substance. It is made up of a family of men and women in their thirties, a man and wife. This fact of their being a family is responsible for the feeling of a "least-comparative" completeness which this volume gives.

Besides these general qualities there are some particular ones. The authors do not accept a facile value all that they are told; they probe and find out. The elders, for instance, believed that a ghost was almost unknown in the old days, but this proved wrong on investigation; the fact that it was "rare" means it was "done" in secret. In fact, the effect of it added was imperative when death was the penalty. Now we appear to be standardised as a civilisation. Old people, once confident was raised, admitted that a ghost was the same when they were young, only they were not so indebted about it. No child, grown up at home and their history, is a "Barbaric" by there is an illuminating statement about the particular difference that "by ritual outsiders is meant, those who are constantly coming before the courts, speak every man and woman, in fact, at a habitual rendering.

A second particular quality in this book is the richness of mind. The authors know the recognised authorities, but do not follow them slavishly, and so far as appears do not make facts fit in with preconceived theories. Take this as an example:

E. S. Hildland, in *Primitive Law*, says "The law is one, every man is equally concerned by long use by religion, and the effective submission of every member of the tribe, the submission of every member of the tribe, is equally necessary."

Further on they write on this same subject:—

"Let us understand that grass that the Mbena is a human being, possessed of a normal human intellect, and the dog that he is, simply because he is a dog, and not anything else."

Another example of thinking for themselves for following may be quoted:

Many writers have stressed the conservatism of primitive societies. They have marvelled at the very slow pace at which custom changes, often failing to realise that in such is the fruit of tribal experience; it cannot change very noticeably while the tribal environment remains as it has been for centuries. During the last few years conditions in Usumba have been altering comparatively rapidly, as the Warena have come more and more into contact with the outside world, and correspondence changes have been taking place in tribal life—a process which, in favourable circumstances and sufficient time, does not necessarily involve the disintegration of the tribe.

Personally, I would even go a little further and consider that the natural desire to change, which is inherent even in the most conservative, has been pent up and suppressed for so long in many African

tribes that it has now gushed forth with great force which accounts for the remarkable adaptability (compared with some other primitive races) which has a marked feature of our impact on the world.

The more quotation for its absolute truth and the more insight into one of the major revolutions we have effected.

"Reciprocity pervades every aspect of Bepa life, and it is only when this is appreciated that tribal custom becomes something more than a series of haphazard prohibitions and injunctions and can be viewed as a whole, a wisely-arranged system for the regulation of human relations."

"The Warena revelled in the spoils of war, and which, entered east of their interest in life and in their families."

Finally, the discussion under "Medicine" on artificial production of lactation which is of particular interest to the reviewer. The Culwicks also, mentioning the practice elsewhere, state that the Warena believe that a woman who is not past her menopause can nurse her milk; a quite simple treatment using a substance called *mbweto* (=that which brings out the milk), and that women who had not given birth for years have thus reared a grandchild when the mother has died at the birth. In another godless tribe (the Bwende of N. Rhodesia) I saw of a case in which a woman was killed as a witch, chiefly because she had done this, and it was considered a definite proof of magical powers.

As regards the name "Nguru" for the Creator its meaning, which has eluded the writers, might be traced in some neighbouring tribe. The Wakuluma and Bepa call the Creator "Ngulike" obviously the same word.

But their notes could quote and comment indefinitely. It is to be hoped that, even stopping here, at the limits of space necessitate, enough has been said to show that this book definitely marks another milestone in the production of tribal monographs.

There are a few—two wood-photographic illustrations, two maps, a pedigree chart, and an index that is above the average. Orthography is satisfactory and adequate. As will be apparent from the quotations, the modern vogue of referring to the Bepa, Bwanda, etc., is not pursued.

### Two Excellent African Stories

Captain F. A. M. Webster, who served with the 3rd R.F.R. during the East African Campaign, has just had two more of his books: *Lord of the Leopards* and *Star Lady* (Hutchinson, 3s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.). Both are excellent African stories. "Lord of the Leopards" tells the tale of a baby taken and cared for by a leopardess till he grows up and controls the leopard pack while the other story tells of a search for the reputed Lost City of the Diamonds on the Kenya-Tanzania border, both make interesting reading.

In his biography

In his biography, characteristically entitled "My Joyful Life" (Hutchinson, 2s.), Mr. C. J. Cutcliffe-Hume, the creator of Captain Keitia, tells his various visits to the Belgian Congo in the early days when he found it unpleasant in every way, when his attempt to murder him by mixing of ground glass with his food nearly succeeded, and when a buffaloes nearly put an end to a promising career. There is not much in the book of direct interest to East Africans, who will, however, recognise a master touch in many of the descriptions. Take this as a Congo road:—

"It was exactly the width of one's outstretched foot. It ran for the most part in a series of curves through grass to 32 ft. high, and the grass bulged from the height of 3 ft. to 7 ft. to allow for the passage of head-loads, and then usually closed in again above, so as to conserve the heat, which in those days was all right, though the grass was enough to rot a potato."





**Some Statements Worth Noting.**

EAST AFRICA'S

**WHO'S WHO**

289.—Mr. Gerald Reece



Copyright "East Africa"

Uganda has not got a good, strong race either year. — *The Uganda Guardian.*

There are no hotels anywhere in British Somaliland, — *The Daily Mail*, writing in the *Evening Standard.*

The Nyasaland Government cares no more about the law of trespass than does the locust. — *Mr. Hayes*, writing in the *Nyasaland Times.*

Tanganyika coffee growers garish but do not advertise, for promotion of a commercial undertaking is not compatible with advertisement. — *The Pioneer, Africa.*

Southern Rhodesia has 88,000 square miles of forest, — *The Daily Mail*, writing in the *Standard.* — *Sir Roy Welby*, addressing the Royal Society of Arts in London.

A tendency has manifested itself recently to convert family lands into individual holdings in the more progressive locations of the Machakos Reserve. — *Kenya Native Affairs Report.*

It is generally recognised that some sort of tax based on capacity to pay must inevitably be the result of any impartial inquiry into the general incidence of taxation. — *Kenya Weekly News.*

"I do not believe there is a single school in Kenya where this new colonial accent is not spreading, and ruining the speech of the new generation." — *Mr. R. N. Toney*, of Makuyu, in a letter to the *East African Standard.*

Speaking generally, the law in the East African territories is being administered in a narrow spirit of pedantry, which is tending to destroy the prestige of the British race. — *The Hon. Mr. Justice Odler*, in the *Bulawayo Chronicle.*

It may take years to achieve amalgamation or confederation, but the day is coming when British interests in Central, Southern and Eastern Africa will march forward under unified command. — *Amyclas*, in the *African Observer.*

"The Gadabursi tribe in Somaliland are not a little feared, as they have a practice corresponding to that of the werewolf, but their medium is the hyena instead of the wolf." — *Major N. E. H. M. Clifford*, addressing the Royal Geographical Society in London.

"If Italy fails in her plans it will be due to the inherent difficulties of conquering Ethiopia by the methods employed. It will have nothing to do with collective security, and the Ethiopians will rightly take all the credit to themselves." — *Mr. P. O. Lindley*, writing in the *National Review.*

"At some of the schools teachers of two or three years' service, or even less, become the oldest members of the staff, and each year there is a general post among the teachers. It is certainly bad for the children that their teachers should be changed so frequently." — *The News*, Rhodesia, in discussing transfers of officials.

"If the veterinarians can solve the problems of animal nutrition in East Africa, and tell us how to produce better beef stock, or better milkers, it will be to the benefit not only of animals, industry and trade, but of what after all is always our ultimate purpose, the better health of man." — *Sir Joseph Byrne*, Governor of Kenya, addressing the Veterinary and Medical Conference in Nairobi.

With one possible exception, Mr. Gerald Reece probably knows the Northern Frontier of Kenya and Southern Ethiopia and their tribes, feuds, and troubles better than any other European, for he has spent seven years in quite isolated areas, first with the late and much-regretted Major "Fish" Miles, then from 1922 as Acting British Consul for Southern Ethiopia, and since 1922 as Consul with headquarters at Mege in the Buxara Province, and with a consular area comprising all the territory north of the frontier of Kenya from Lake Rudolf to Italian Somaliland.

On leaving Rugby, he was commissioned, in 1915, in the Sherwood Foresters, with which Regiment he served in France being wounded three times between 1916 and 1918. On demobilisation he studied law and was admitted a solicitor in 1921. He worked at this job five years in London, during which he devoted much time to the Territorials as a member of the London Scottish, but by that time he had made up his mind that the law held no attraction for him. So in 1925 he went to Kenya as an administrative cadet, being first stationed for a short time in Kakamega, then among the Suri and Turkana, and later at Mandera and Moyale, thus receiving his introduction to the Northern Frontier.

**PERSONALIA**

Mr. J. Reed is bound for London.

Mrs. G. Morgan has arrived home from East Africa.

Mr. A. S. Patch, now President of the Uganda Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Mr. E. G. Bates is Acting Commissioner of Customs for Kenya and Uganda.

Mr. J. Evans has been appointed Acting Senior Veterinary Officer at Tanganyika.

Bro. W. G. E. Cowie has been installed R. W. M. of Lodge Nyasa No. 56, S.C.

Lord Lloyd spent Christmas as the guest of Lord Fraser Scott at Deloraine in Kenya.

Captain O. Dixon, the Kenya Senior Veterinary Officer, on leave pending retirement.

Mr. J. W. Mervin, since the duties of Chief Secretary of Uganda on December 28.

Major F. M. C. Stokes is expected to arrive here from Southern Rhodesia next week by air.

Major R. Bradney, of Imperial Airways' staff, has been transferred from Kampala to Nairobi.

Mr. F. J. Baken has been appointed to the Kenya Meat and Livestock Inspection Committee.

Mr. L. H. D. Rolleston has been appointed District Commissioner of the Zamboni District.

Lord Howard de Walden, who has interests in East Africa, left England last week for Geneva.

A son has been born in Bulawayo hospital to Lady Victoria Fletcher, the wife of Mr. Miles Fletcher.

Mr. H. B. Atkinson has been elected member of the Nyasa District Council for the Londiani Ward.

Mr. F. S. Roberts, Mayor of Mombasa, recently opened the new club house of the Royal Engineers at Mombasa.

Mr. J. L. Sandford, Senior District Officer, has been appointed Provincial Commissioner in Uganda.

Mr. J. Twells-Grosse, of the Kenya Education Department, is on leave pending assignment from the service.

Mr. J. W. Gaoripen, of Lassale, has been appointed Grand Senior Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

Kilimanjaro Nyasa, Cape City, Colonel M. B. Sargent, of Nyasa, caught a catfish fishing at 15 lb.

Mr. W. M. Duncan, Assistant Engineer of the Tanganyika Airways, is on leave pending transfer to the Indian Airways.

Major G. A. Bernard, the famous pioneer soldier, has just back on his return to Southern Rhodesia.

On his return from overseas leave, Superintendent Bustard of the Zamboni police has been appointed Acting Assistant Commissioner.

The Bishop of Mombasa and Mrs. Healey are expected to leave Mombasa for England on April 25, they are travelling via the Cape.

Major G. A. Bernard gave an illustrated lecture on the East African Desert last night at the monthly dinner of the Royal African Society.

Mr. G. T. Tannahill, Mr. W. H. Dickson and Mr. T. A. Wood have been appointed members of the National Liquor Licensing Court.

Sir Malcolm Halls, of the Kenya Government House, Entebbe, has been called to assist to continue his study of African problems.

Commander D. Mackay has a narrow escape when his car jumped a bank, and dived a complete somersault on the Salai road in Kenya.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose will shortly visit their soil and daughter-in-law, Lord and Lady Gwalia, on their farm in Southern Rhodesia.

During Mr. Abdul Walid's absence from Kenya, Mr. D. D. Puri will serve as a member of the Colony's Co-ordination of Transport Committee.

Mr. P. Rowsell, Deputy Resident Officer of the West African Postal Service, has been appointed Acting Chief Deputy Postmaster-General.

Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika, has concluded a tour of the Southern Highlands, having visited Iringa, Mbozi, Mbozi, Njombe and Mwanza.

Mrs. Margaret Isabella Hill, one of the first women to reach Bulawayo after the occupation of Matabeleland, has, with regret, left for Bulawayo.

General Sir Cameron Dean Shute, who has died in London at the age of 69, served in the Nile Expedition, and was present at the battle of Khartoum.

Mr. R. A. Nicholson, of Mumbwa, and Mr. A. E. Fredstone-Barnes, of Ndola, are among the Northern Rhodesians who have been elected to the Royal Empire Society.

The Kenya branch of the British Legion is appealing for a fund of money to erect a suitable memorial stone over the grave in Mombasa of Colonel Cassell.

Mr. G. G. Gables, who has been in the East African branch of the British Legion, has had the experience of East Africa as an Administrator. Once more, he and his wife are returning to the East.



Mr. J. Robertson, of the African Lakes Corporation in Northern Rhodesia, is on his way home on "Rave". He will spend the greater part of his holiday in Scotland.

Mr. T. L. Davis, of the Native Education Service in Southern Rhodesia, is to lecture on "Southern Rhodesia" at the Imperial Institute on Thursday, March 19, at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. D. S. Troup, Assistant District Officer, has been transferred from Njombe to Dar es Salaam for duty as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika.

Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore gave an address last week to the Society of Antiquaries of London on "Medieval and Renaissance Sculpture, recently found at Thetford Priory, Norfolk".

Mr. E. W. Bovill, Chairman and managing director of Zanzibar Distillers Ltd., and a director of Messrs. R. C. Treat & Co., has been appointed director of Matheson & Co. Ltd.

Mr. F. A. Stockdale, C.M.G., C.B.E., Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who visited East Africa a few years ago, is investigating agricultural conditions in West Africa.

Mr. A. H. Cox, Provincial Commissioner of Buganda, has been so unwell that a health visit to the Seychelles was considered desirable. He was due back in Kampala about the beginning of this month.

Lord Decies, one of the two surviving members of the party headed by Cecil Rhodes which negotiated the peace treaty with the Matabele in 1896, and who is at present in South Africa, is to re-visit Rhodesia.

When he visited Mwanza recently, the Bishop of Central Tanganyika, the Rt. Rev. W. A. Chambers, dedicated in St. Nicholas Church a beaten brass altar desk, the gift of a member of the congregation of St. Nicholas Church, Shepperton-on-Thames.

The Governor of Uganda, Mr. P. B. Mitchell, combined business with pleasure in a few days, spent last month when, with Mrs. Mitchell, he visited Kiwate, Kabale, Mbarara, Gayaza, and Fort Portal, and spent some days in the holiday camp at Lake Bunyoni.

Dr. W. E. Cooke, who will be remembered by many former East African patients of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases in London, has vacated the post of Medical Superintendent at that hospital. He has been appointed a member of the Honorary medical staff, and is now practising in London.

The partnership between Douglas J. Hay, W. S. Prophet, and S. G. Ghersi, in the firm of Ghersi, Fenley & Hay in Eldoret, has been dissolved by mutual consent, in consequence of Mr. Ghersi's retirement. The business will be continued by the other two partners in the name of Hay and Prophet.

Mr. I. H. Marshall, Senior Agricultural Assistant who was for several months last year Acting Director of Agriculture in the Seychelles, has been promoted District Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika. Another promotion to this grade from that of Agricultural Assistant is that of Mr. R. I. W. Swynerton.

Councillor G. Gavignett Bonapass, Mayor of Nairobi, has, acting on medical advice, left here to spend a holiday in England. He is in the chair in South Africa. Gladys Lady Delamere, Deputy Mayor, will act as Mayor during his absence. Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, M.L.C., will probably act as member for Muthaiga on the Nairobi Council during Councillor Bonapass's absence.

Dr. G. Powell, Medical Officer at Ndola, was severely mauled recently when accompanied by his wife and Mr. Ylloen, he attempted to shoot a leopard which had attacked an Indian. The animal injured Dr. Powell in his left arm, had to be amputated in hospital, but he is progressing satisfactorily. The leopard, which measured 6 feet 3 inches in length, was shot soon afterwards by Mr. Smith.

The inaugural reception of the Rhodesian Group is to be held at Over-Seas House, Park Place, S.W.1, on Tuesday, February 18, at 4 p.m. The guest of honour will be the Hon. S. M. Langham O'Keefe, C.M.G., High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, who will give a talk on Southern Rhodesia. He will be preceded by Colonel C. F. Birney, D.S.O., Chairman, who will outline the future policy of the Group.

Sir Alfred Clavel Hollis, who served for so many years in East Africa, and who is now Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, is to retire from the public service in the summer on completion of his term of office. He was in East Africa from 1907 until 1930, during which time he served in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. From 1907 to 1909 he was British Resident in Zanzibar. He is the author of many works on the Masai, Nandi and other East African tribes.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Danstan Adams has been re-elected President of the South African Society of East Africa, with Mr. M. Hoops and Captain C. B. Anderson as Vice-Presidents. The committee elected at the recent annual meeting is composed of Messrs. M. C. P. Mostert, W. G. Rodway, V. Browne, Brooks, H. J. Siebel, and R. Browne. Mr. J. C. Bray and Mr. J. D. Goss are the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer respectively. The Society now has 106 members.

*Mr. E. S. Gosling, editor of "East Africa" is now in Kenya in the course of his tour of the East African Dependencies. He is visiting the European settled areas in the Kenya Highlands he will arrive in Nairobi, remaining in the Kenya branch until February 24. After a brief stay in Mombasa he will fly to Garissa and spend a few days there before proceeding to Dar es Salaam. Correspondence should be addressed to him at the Standard Bank of South Africa, Nairobi, or to the branch in any one of the above towns.*

# The late Mrs. G. D. Smith, Death of Mr. E. B. H. Gopdall An Outstanding Personality

## CORRESPONDENT ARTICLES

The recent death of Mrs. G. D. Smith in Stirling has removed one who was an outstanding personality in the social life of Uganda between 1903 and 1925 and has robbed many of an old and trusted friend. A large number of those who came to that country during those years received one of their first and kindest welcomes at the house of the G. D.'s—a welcome which led to numerous life-long friendships.

It was at their house, too, that the first St. Andrew's Dinner in Uganda was held. Their connexion with the Protectorate has been maintained in recent years, as Mrs. G. D. Smith is President of the Uganda Society in Scotland, and at their house in Stirling old friends have always been sure of a warm welcome. Mrs. Smith has also given of her best in her services to the St. Andrew's Friends Society and the Stirling Girls' Guide Association. She will be greatly missed in Stirling, and by those with old-time associations with Uganda.

## Royal Empire Society and Overseas League

A special general meeting of fellows of the Royal Empire Society will be held at 17, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1, on evening of 5th October, when there will be submitted for approval a resolution of the Council in favour of the immediate establishment of a Joint Advisory Committee in order that steps may be taken to amalgamate the Royal Empire Society and the Overseas League.

## Lady Euan-Smith

Write to *The Times* of Lady Euan-Smith, who recently died at the age of 83. M. B. E. said: "She was of no small assistance to Sir Charles Euan-Smith in his vigorous and successful efforts to put down the slave trade in the East, and accompanied her husband on his memorable expeditions to East. She would shudder retrospectively at the memory of being under an ash on which were fixed several heads. She was the first white woman to be seen by Stanley when he came out of what was then Darkest Africa."

## Preservation of African Fauna

During the discussion at Mendel's meeting of the Society for the Preservation of Fauna of the Empire, Mr. W. H. Habley proposed the plea of Mr. E. C. Saurin, a Canadian naturalist, for the preservation of the balance of nature in reserves for wild life. He said there was an increase in several diseases of wild beasts in a reserve in Tanganyika, which was attributed to the killing of several thousand lions during the last decade. To restore the balance of the fauna was issued practically stopping the number of lions in the reserve.

## Lord Baden-Powell

Lord Baden-Powell has accepted an invitation to become an Honorary Associate of the East African Professional Hunters Association, although he writes: "I cannot feel that I am in any way qualified, beyond having enjoyed a certain amount of big game shooting in East and South Africa, and having carried out my shooting with a camera instead of a rifle." Lord Baden-Powell added that it was a great joy to him to revisit Kenya after forty years, and that although he had become heavily interested in that country, big game preservation had been carried out to an admirable extent.

## Scandal in Kenya Election

When Mr. W. G. Lillywhite appeared before the Resident Magistrate in Mombasa charged with offences under the Legislative Council Ordinance in connexion with the recent by-election in the Coast Constituency, the Magistrate pointed out that under the Ordinance a conviction automatically deprived the individual from voting at any election and from being an Elected Member of Legislative Council for seven years. Mr. Lillywhite's defence was that he was not guilty and had not admitted any breach of the law, and said it had been merely a technical matter. After the by-election, however, Mr. Lillywhite admitted Major E. C. Gopdall by four votes. A petition was presented as a challenge to the by-election had failed to succeed but petitioners of the Government with Government's case the objection being sustained by the Governor's Council, the election was declared null and void.

## Former Provincial Commissioner at Ndola

We much regret to announce the sudden death of Sir week at the age of 50 of Mr. E. B. H. Gopdall, C.B.E., formerly Provincial Commissioner of Northern Rhodesia.

Throughout his service of 27 years he was universally liked, respected and trusted by whites and blacks alike. He combined a remarkable lack of bias with a keen sense of duty, and though he held strong views of his own he was always willing to listen and weigh contrary arguments fairly and dispassionately. The 12 months of the country were clouded by the Copperbelt riots, and the pain that these incidents caused him was apparent in the evidence he gave before the Commission which investigated the disturbances. Sir Hubert Young, the Governor, expressed his deep appreciation of Mr. Gopdall's handling of the entire situation.

He first joined the staff of the British South Africa Company as probationer in 1907, and three years later was appointed Native Commissioner of Northern Rhodesia. In 1921 he became Assistant Magistrate, and in 1922 an official member of the Legislative Council.

## Lusaka Wireless Service

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has sought the advice of the Air Minister in connexion with the establishment of the wireless station at Lusaka, which is to be fitted with every up-to-date wireless aid for day and night flying.

## Nyasaland Labour Problem

Mr. G. V. Hadlow, Hon. secretary of the Nyasaland Free Association, has drawn attention to the grave shortage of labour on all tea estates in Cholo, and has asked the Executive of the Nyasaland Nonyono Association to (1) assist planters to remedy the situation.

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# The Italo-Ethiopian War.

## Inspired Hints in Rome Press.

The embargo will end at a certain moment a blockade and a blockade will mean war. The above statement, which appears in an article in the *Giornale di Roma*, is generally regarded as directly inspired by Signor Mussolini. It is not strictly written by him. During the week end it created a great interest and concern that Saturday's meeting of the Council (Grand Council), in which the Emperor made a public speech on the politico-military situation. The *Giornale di Roma* article is addressed to the students of Europe and forecasts that any eventual war will be fought on the Alps, and on the rivers of Europe. It has been interpreted primarily as a warning to France, and as a hint of an military understanding between Italy and Germany.

### Battle of Makale.

A special bulletin on the battle of Makale, Marshal Badoglio says that he shattered the Ethiopian dream which was to cut off the Italian forces at Makale. His own credit in the hands of his troops is exceptional since he made a dash for their ground and a force of African troops joined them and they were together able to drive the Ethiopians back. Thus he declares "the Emperor Ras Kassa and Ras Seyum that they might be one of our forces. And hence our lines of supply have been shattered in blood." Ras Kassa has reported to Addis Ababa that the Italians are still fighting desperately to retain positions in the battle of Makale, and that heavy artillery is being employed against them for the first time. Most of the Italian troops have been thrown from station aeroplanes, but with little effect on the scattered Ethiopian detachments.

The Italians have established an air base at Negelli, which, it is said, Rome Messengers significantly adds is 200 miles from Addis Ababa as the crow flies.

A newly picked division of white troops, a permanent addition to Italy's armed forces, has left for East Africa. The discovery of 27 cases of amputation in motor lorries returning to a Red Cross unit is reported in an official statement issued in Rome.

Foreign military experts from the United States, Russia, Japan and Albania, invited by the Italian High Command to survey the Italian front, have reached Massawa. It is claimed that among these experts is the present Czech near East war hero, Ben Dostak, and his war drums.

### Effect of Rain.

Several Badoglio attacks on the importance to the effect of forthcoming rains will have on the movements of his troops. He states "The Emperor contends that when the little rain begins the Italian troops and lorries will stick in the mud. People who have seen our new roads must know better. There are 107 miles of road from the frontier to Makale. Formerly this special road was a mere, more than a mere track, with even mules found difficult but 2,000 labourers and soldiers have converted it into a modern highway. General Badoglio also reports the discovery of an unsuspected abundance of water. As that one of our greatest problems is solved, and the finding of considerable supplies of stone, now being used in road-making and the building of forts, iron bridges with chassis and towers will be believed, make the road safe against the heaviest rains.

A battalion of picked Ethiopian troops is being rushed from Addis Ababa to reinforce Ras Badoglio's force in the southern area.

The Ethiopian Government, refuting the suggestion that dum-dum bullets have been used against Italian troops, states that statistics show that 60,000 dum-dum bullets were carried through the Suez Canal by Italian ships between 1934 and December of last year.

Chickens in Rome deny any knowledge of places where they have been given to France, that Italy will recover the region of Addis Ababa railway.

Italy's main steamer, returning from East Africa, is being fitted for commercial purposes in East London freight market. The steamer was supplied to Britain and colonial ports. It has been in the past returned to the Indian Navy, and now being chartered to a company from India and the ship's rates much below the normal rates in the market.

## Sir Kenneth Bell on Impediment of Peace.

Writing to *The Times* on the subject of the Italian war in Africa, Sir Kenneth Bell states "The immediate result of this war will be the disposal of the formidable stock of modern weapons that will find their way into the hands of the Abyssinians will be a matter of some importance. If these arms be permitted to remain in Ethiopia the chances in the neighbouring countries may be of a very serious nature. Sooner or later a great number of these arms of precision will be poured through the mountain passes into the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, and will into Kenya. Unlicensed ivory hunters will exploit their operations and the protection of African forests will become more difficult. An even more serious outlook is the possibility that natives, recruited by the local possessors of modern weapons, may be tempted to use them against the Protectorate and Colonial authorities and that the measures now taken for the maintenance of peace and security may have to be greatly increased.

Mombasa message states that efforts are being made to organize an irregular force to patrol the frontier to check the influx of refugees from Ethiopia into Kenya and that a number of big game hunters have offered their services. Representations have been made to Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, regarding the action of the Colonial Secretary in holding uncertain views in reference to transmission to overseas newspapers.

The British Academy in Rome has been suspended after 12 years' activity, and the studies are to be evacuated immediately, the institution having fallen victim to the general conditions in Italy. At the same time, it is announced from Rome that caudal functions in art and music have come to an abrupt end, and that Signor Mussolini has given permission for Italian dramatic and musical works to be evacuated, even when they emanate from Sanctorius States. The reason for the change is the disastrous drop in the number of season ticket holders in the opera houses and Greek organisations.

### Tribute to Sir Sydney Barton.

The *Morning Post*, in a tribute to Sir Sydney Barton, the British Minister in Addis Ababa, says he has performed with dignity and courage a notable service for his Government whose name in Ethiopia would be held less high without his presence. He holds the trust of every Ethiopian who has dealt with him, from the Emperor himself to the humblest and the lowest, transcending international differences by his diplomatic colleagues in Addis Ababa. To Sir John who knows him, he who has been recently to Ethiopia, can testify that he will complete his tale with distinction and whose seldom more rarely observed.

Mr Cecil Harcourt, M.P. for North Dorset, whose units have lived in Italy for more than 70 years, has sent a gift of £100 to the Italian Red Cross as an expression of disgust with its "sinister actions" and as a protest against the "barbarous tortures of heroic Italian soldiers to Ethiopians."

General Herriot, addressing the House of Assembly in Cape Town, said the League's action in the dispute had been one of the greatest steps taken during the last 20 years to safeguard the independence and peace of South Africa. The discussion arose on a motion by Dr. Malan, leader of the Nationalist group, for a South African declaration of neutrality on the ground that the Union should not take part in any war which did not concern her. General Herriot asked what would have happened if Italy had been allowed to invade Ethiopia, with impunity when other countries were seeking outlets for their surplus populations, turned their eyes to South Africa's remaining open spaces.

## Sir John Harris and Ethiopia.

SIR JOHN HARRIS, secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigine Protection Society, addressing the City of London branch of the League of Nations Union last week, said it had been understood that the Italian High Command had informed the fact that his armies would be in Addis Ababa by Christmas 1935. The Italian armies, Sir John thought, would be fortunate if they were there by next Christmas.

He urged that a special effort might be made to bring about peace. It was useless, he said, to think that they could escape the evil effects of their aggression. Who should not the League of Nations now address a formal note to Signor Mussolini asking clearly whether he was prepared to discuss peace terms. The speaker stated that in any agreed peace treaty there should be a provision for the League to assist in carrying out the organization of Ethiopia, including the abolition of the slave trade.

## LATEST MINING NEWS

**Kavirondo Gold Mines, Ltd.****Issue Over-Subscribed in 5 Minutes.**

The public issue of 300,000 10s. shares at par of Kavirondo Gold Mines, Ltd., which was opened for subscription on Tuesday, was closed in five minutes owing to over-subscription.

The company was formed to acquire from Risks, Ltd. and the Koa Mulima Gold Mining Company, Ltd., gold mining properties in Kakamega and at Chausu Point in No. 2 Area. The capital is £375,000 in 750,000 shares of 50s. each, of which 300,000 shares have been allotted to the vendors in full satisfaction of the purchase consideration. The directors are the Hon. Lionel Holland, P.M., Chairman of the Moreso Gold Mining Company, Ltd.; Mr. Frank de Gansel (Chairman and Managing Director of Risks, Ltd.); Mr. J. R. Taylor, Director of Messrs. O. T. Park & Company, Ltd.; and Messrs. S. E. Taylor, D.S.O., M.Inst.M.M. (partner in the Taylor & Sons).

The prospectus contains a report by Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, consulting engineers to the company, who state that the properties of Risks, Ltd., and the Koa Mulima Gold Mining Company were examined by their engineers in March last, when they estimated the reserves on the principal lodes to be 30,000 tons, averaging 0.17 dwt. gold per ton over a stoping width of 30 m. They were unable to make a similar estimate for the Turnbull West, Diana, Garden and other less explored veins, but did not doubt that they would produce similar quantities of ore. It is provided the exploratory programme meets with a reasonable measure of success, they anticipate an annual scale of production from the Kakamega properties of 30,000 tons of ore per day, yielding from 700 to 750 dwt. gold per ton, and working costs of 20s. per ton, which will gold at 140s. per ton as equivalent to a working cost of 1.5 dwt. gold per ton.

Their report concludes: "We consider that the basis of development work and the favourable appearance of the Sims and Jitsana lodes at the deepest points reached viz. 280 ft. and 230 ft. below surface warrant a programme of further exploration with the objective of building up the reserves for future production. We recommend the Sims, Jitsana and Dudgeon-Ilesahau lodes be developed to a depth of 400 ft., with exploratory tests to be made of the Diana and other lodes lying between them. The Koa Mulima No. 2 vein, and the Turnbull West, Garden, and Wachen occurrences should also be developed, and prospecting should also be undertaken for other lodes which have been indicated by the presence of gold in the soil."

**Properties in No. 2 Area.**

**Chausu Point properties.**—In the latter part of April 1935, the Chausu vein was discovered and gave consistent assays of 10 to 20 dwt. to over 60 dwt. gold per ton in the surface trenches over an indicated length of 400 ft., the quartz averaging 2 ft. wide. We regard this discovery in this as unprospected ground as one of considerable value, which affords great encouragement for further work. It is recommended immediately to develop the Chausu vein to a depth of 400 ft., with prospecting in detail over the remainder of the area.

The programme we recommended in our report of June 1935 for the Kakamega and Chausu Point properties was estimated to cost £20,000, and since then active development work has proceeded at a rapid pace. The result of which are summarised in a report from Risks, Ltd., dated January 27, 1936. An estimate prepared by us has re-sampled the workings, and, contrary to the results of some programme of underground development by the lodes already discovered and being worked. To provide for this and to enable the company to investigate other properties in the district, we recommend the provision of an additional £20,000, making a total requirement of £40,000 from Risks, Ltd., which is to finance these investigations, that the total production of gold from the pit mill on the Kakamega properties to December 31, 1935, was 10,000 lbs. of fine gold, plus 20,000 lbs. of concentrates containing gold in concentrates stored for future treatment. The latter adds 10,000 lbs. of fine gold, which have been made at Chausu Point. On a basis of an average quartz of 200 lbs. per ton, and an average yield of 0.17 dwt. further 100,000 tons of quartz will produce 17,000 lbs. of fine gold, plus 30,000 lbs. of concentrates.

discovered in 1935. Sims further south, 300 ft. to 400 ft. in width, and 200 ft. in width north to dwt. gold per ton, but the relation of this quartz to that in the other pits is not yet known. Another reef parallel to Chausu has been discovered and runs to the north-east to the south another reef, called "Cable Reef," has been located, but here the quartz sampled to date assays from 2 to 4 dwt. gold per ton. Sims further south, a new reef, called "Busman," gives assays of 10 to 20 dwt. and a dwt. gold per ton over a width of approximately 100 ft. to 120 ft. in length. The presence of these quartz lodes of gold in the district indicates the presence in this vicinity of another reef larger than the "Cable Reef," which, at the same of course, has not yet been discovered.

The prospectus states that the vendors to the company are 1st Risks, Ltd., in respect of all the properties, except 28 claims in Kakamega, the purchase price being £15,000, to be satisfied by the allotment of 120,000 shares of 10s. each, credited as fully paid; and 2nd the Koa Mulima Gold Mining Company, Ltd., in respect of the 28 claims aforesaid, the purchase price being £15,000 to be satisfied by the allotment of 30,000 shares of 10s. each, credited as fully paid.

**Reef discovered in Uganda.**

East Africa is able to state that two promising reef discoveries have been made in Uganda, one in an area which has been little prospected, and the other in Kagera.

**Prospecting Rights in Uganda.**

Prospecting rights have been granted by the Uganda Government to Messrs. E. A. Moore, J. L. Terrill (on behalf of Kagera Mines, Ltd.) and Lieutenant Colonel G. East King (on behalf of the Eldoret Mining Syndicate).

**Gold News from No. 2 Area.**

Most encouraging reports reach us from No. 2 Area of the Kavirondo goldfields of Kenya, where a number of very promising prospects are being developed, some of them by men who have already won considerable success in other East African mining fields.

**Geological Maps of Musoma.**

We have received from the Geological Survey Department in Tanganyika two excellent geological survey maps of the Kagera and Southern Musoma goldfields. The areas were geologically surveyed by Mr. G. W. Stockley, the maps being drawn by Mr. E. Harvey.

**S. Rhodesia's New Scheme.**

Southern Rhodesia has inaugurated a new scheme for developing her mineral resources. Twenty-five prospectors are now to be furnished with licences and equipment, paid in advance of £20 a month as remuneration, and to be sold to prospectors under the terms of their agreement, they will register the discoveries they make. The fields will be examined and valued by Government mining engineers, and the prospectors will then be given the choice either of leasing the properties sold or of working them on their own account. The prospectors will work in districts in which there is no mining activity, the object being to extend the present rate of mining activity.

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### Latest Progress Reports

### Territorial Outputs

**Sierra Consolidated Company.**—A cable from the company, dated 10th inst., states that the 100-ton crushing mill at South drive, No. 2, has a capacity of 100 tons per day, and is now in full operation. The mill at Blue Hill has cut 100 tons of ore on incline. The core recovered has varied from 20 to 30 per cent of 33 lbs. a ton.

**Panganyia Central.**—The January monthly report states: "During the month 1,380 tons of ore were crushed, the mill output amounting to 550 oz. of gold. The value of gold production, less royalty and charges, was £2,035. Estimated working costs, £2,248. Profit, £200. Temporary stoppage of the mill during the month resulted in a lower number of working days, but this feature is now waived."—W.P.

**Sherwood Staff.**—The monthly report states that 7,200 tons of ore were milled during January, yielding 1,326 fine oz. of gold, the estimated value of which is £20,225. Estimated gross profit at mine, £17,725, less royalty at £200, net profit, £17,525. Looking for the month of development, 200 ft., No. 20 level, was raised to a depth of 212 ft. at 123 ft., 54 ft. driven, and 110 ft. sunk. It averaged 6.7 dwt. over 60 in. diameter, and is being fully exposed. No. 28 level, 110 ft. driven, is being assayed 6.7 dwt. over 50 in. diameter, but not fully exposed.

**Campana Motor.**—During January 26,000 tons were milled for a recovery of 9,565 fine ounce, estimated net profit, £20,000. Looking for the month: Main shaft, 10 ft. sunk; circular shaft, 43 ft. sunk; No. 33 level, 100 ft. sunk, assaying 2.5 dwt. over 30 in. diameter; No. 34 level, 12 ft. sunk, assaying 2.5 dwt. over 30 in. diameter; North drive, 84 ft., west to ordinate, topped; A reef, 36 ft. driven, assaying 4.4 dwt. over 78 in. diameter; B reef, 84 ft. west to ordinate, 33 ft. sunk, assaying 0.8 dwt. over 41 in. diameter; C reef, 105 ft. driven, assaying 1.2 dwt. over 42 in. diameter.

**Bekende.**—During January 1,500 tons of ore were treated for a recovery of 1,685 fine ounce. Estimated profit, £20,000 for the month. Development, 200 ft., Panganyia shaft, 10 ft. sunk; pump installed. No. 30 level, 100 ft. drilled, but not begun. **Reserve.**—No. 2 level, 100 ft. sunk, No. 20 level, 100 ft. sunk, assaying 2.5 dwt. over 30 in. diameter; east mine No. 1, 10 in. sunk, assaying 3 dwt. over 12 in. No. 3, east rise, 95 ft. driven, assaying 2 dwt. over 39 in. **Liverpool.**—No. 2 level, east wing, No. 1, 54 ft. sunk, assaying 1.8 dwt. over 12 in. No. 2 level, east drive from east wing No. 2, 11 ft. driven, assaying 2 dwt. over 12 in.

**American Gold Mines.**—The following cable information has been received by Messrs. Sir Robert Williams & Co. giving the latest results of drilling operations at the Gelta (Munro Damiro) deposit in the Sanza concession in Tanganyika Territory. No. 1 borehole, 100 ft. from 20 ft. to 100 ft. shows 40 ft. of ore, 100 ft. to 150 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 150 ft. to 200 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 200 ft. to 250 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 250 ft. to 300 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 300 ft. to 350 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 350 ft. to 400 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 400 ft. to 450 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 450 ft. to 500 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 500 ft. to 550 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 550 ft. to 600 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 600 ft. to 650 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 650 ft. to 700 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 700 ft. to 750 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 750 ft. to 800 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 800 ft. to 850 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 850 ft. to 900 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 900 ft. to 950 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 950 ft. to 1,000 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore. The No. 2 borehole, 100 ft. from 20 ft. to 100 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 100 ft. to 150 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 150 ft. to 200 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 200 ft. to 250 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 250 ft. to 300 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 300 ft. to 350 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 350 ft. to 400 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 400 ft. to 450 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 450 ft. to 500 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 500 ft. to 550 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 550 ft. to 600 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 600 ft. to 650 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 650 ft. to 700 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 700 ft. to 750 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 750 ft. to 800 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 800 ft. to 850 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 850 ft. to 900 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 900 ft. to 950 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 950 ft. to 1,000 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore. The No. 3 borehole, 100 ft. from 20 ft. to 100 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 100 ft. to 150 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 150 ft. to 200 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 200 ft. to 250 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 250 ft. to 300 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 300 ft. to 350 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 350 ft. to 400 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 400 ft. to 450 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 450 ft. to 500 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 500 ft. to 550 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 550 ft. to 600 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 600 ft. to 650 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 650 ft. to 700 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 700 ft. to 750 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 750 ft. to 800 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 800 ft. to 850 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 850 ft. to 900 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 900 ft. to 950 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore, 950 ft. to 1,000 ft. shows 10 ft. of ore.

**Tanganyika Minerals.**—A statement issued by the company announces that two further claims have been acquired on the top of the reef at Kamutwa which should considerably increase the available amount of ore. An exclusive prospecting licence has been pegged round their existing property, thus protecting the possible extension of the reef for about 12,000 ft. from the strike and about 4,000 ft. on the sea side. Encouraging values have been obtained from the outcrop at Kungutu south of the present workings and steps are being taken to test the reef in this locality.

There has been delay in starting production owing to difficulty in obtaining plant. The Board have therefore decided to transport the mining plant at Discutu to Kungutu and it is hoped to begin production with this by April. It has also been decided to concentrate work on the areas possessing more immediate results, viz. Kungutu, Menzies, and Loch's Reef, and to discontinue further development of Discutu. The option on W.V.'s Concession in the Swana district will not be renewed.

Copper produced in this belt during the first nine months of 1935 totalled 10,700 tons.

Gold production in 1935, up to the end of the first nine months, was 20,178 oz. of gold, against 19,100 oz. of gold produced in 1934, compared with 19,377 oz. in 1933.

Gold exports from Tanganyika during December amounted to 5,500 oz., valued at £20,201, of which 3,000 oz. were produced in the Luma Goldfield. Thus the total gold output from Tanganyika during 1935 amounted to 20,178 oz., compared with 19,100 oz. during the previous year.

Mineral production in Northern Rhodesia during 1935 was as follows: Copper, 443,508 tons; lead, 318,700 tons; zinc, 22,044 tons; manganese ore, 3,077 tons; vanadium, 18,110 lb.; cobalt, 10,250 lb.; tin, 2,000 lb.; and a total of 464 tons. The production in December included: Copper, 14,000 tons; lead, 10,000 tons; zinc, 1,000 tons; vanadium, 12,200 lb.; cobalt, 11,000 lb.; and tin, 15,000 lb.


Southern Rhodesia's gold production during 1935 reached the record figure of 2,000,000. The total value of minerals produced amounted to £2,254,800. This exceeds the record output for 1934 by £259,000. The output of individual minerals was as follows: Gold, 64,762 oz.; silver, 11,000 oz.; coal, 57,233 tons; chrome, 4,420 tons; asbestos, 1,000 tons; iron pyrites, 2,600 tons; tin, 25 tons; and nickel, 30 tons.

#### Aerial Survey and Geological Problems

Surveying from the air has proved itself in many parts of the world, and the pamphlet "The Economics of Aerial Survey Applied to Geological Problems," by Captain C. R. Robbins, managing director of the Aircra Surveying Co. of Africa (Pty.) Ltd., sets out in readable and non-technical form, particularly of the methods and uses of aerial surveying and its value to mining companies. Of particular interest is an aerial photograph showing a faulted dyke in Colorado. It is stated that these was an outcrop of the dyke which was quite invisible on the ground. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained on application to the company at P.O. Box 2870, Johannesburg.

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## Mining Personalities

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# East African Share Prices. Answers to Correspondents.

## "Tanks" Improve.

EAST AFRICAN mining shares have been firmly held on the London Stock Exchange during the past week. "Tanks" and Zambesia Exploring, both of which have interests in Kentan, are 1s. 3d. higher, but Kentan although apparently active remains firm at 1s. 3d. Rosterman continues to be in demand, and have changed hands at 4s. and Kenya Gold Mining are 6d. higher. Kagera Mines at 5s. 0d. are 6d. better, but East African Goldfields, Eldoret Mining Syndicate and Tanganyika Diamonds are slightly lower. "Bags" are firm at 5s. 0d. Although copper shares, Roan Antelope has reached a new high record of 36s. 3d.

|  | Last week | This week  |
|--|-----------|------------|
| Anders Syndicate (5s.)                 | 6d.       | 6d.        |
| Bushick Mines (10s.)                   | 12s. 0d.  | 11s. 9d.   |
| Edis & Motor (12s. 6d.)                | 80s. 0d.  | 78s. 9d.   |
| Consolidated African Selection (5s.)   | 85s. 0d.  | 87s. 6d.   |
| East African Goldfields (5s.)          | 7s. 3d.   | 7s. 0d.    |
| Eldoret Mining Syndicate (5s.)         | 2s. 6d.   | 2s. 6d.    |
| Gain Goldfields (5s.)                  | 2s. 6d.   | 2s. 11d.   |
| Globe and Phoenix (5s.)                | 28s. 9d.  | 29s. 3d.   |
| Kent Consolidated (8s.)                | 12s. 3d.  | 12s. 0d.   |
| Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)           | 14s. 9d.  | 14s. 9d.   |
| Kagera Mines Ltd. (5s.)                | 5s. 0d.   | 5s. 0d.    |
| Katanga (Sudan) Gold (2s.)             | 2s. 6d.   | 2d. 0d.    |
| Kent (10s. 7d.)                        | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 5d.   |
| Kenya Consolidated (5s.)               | 6s. 0d.   | 6s. 4d.    |
| Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)      | 9s. 0d.   | 9s. 0d.    |
| Kimingsiri (10s.)                      | 8s. 9d.   | 8s. 9d.    |
| Leonora Corporation (1s.)              | 1s. 4d.   | 1s. 4d.    |
| Loanywa Concessions (5s.)              | 1s. 10d.  | 1s. 9d.    |
| Lamah Gold (5s.)                       | 1s. 3d.   | 1s. 3d.    |
| London Australasia & Genl. (2s. 6d.)   | 2s. 9d.   | 2s. 9d.    |
| London and Rhodesian (5s.)             | 5s. 6d.   | 5s. 6d.    |
| Luhr Gold Areas (5s.)                  | 3s. 6d.   | 3s. 6d.    |
| Manaba Asbestos (1s.)                  | 1s. 11d.  | 1s. 4d.    |
| Rezende (1s.)                          | 12s. 9d.  | 13s. 0d.   |
| Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)             | 1s. 3d.   | 1s. 4d.    |
| Rhodesia Katanga (41)                  | 6s. 3d.   | 6s. 0d.    |
| Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.) | 3s. 10d.  | 4s. 0d.    |
| Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)        | 11s. 7d.  | 11s. 6d.   |
| Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)            | 6s. 4d.   | 6s. 3d.    |
| Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)        | 10s. 7d.  | 10s. 3d.   |
| Rhokana (41)                           | 108s. 9d. | 108s. 9d.  |
| Roan Antelope (5s.)                    | 35s. 0d.  | 36s. 5d.   |
| Rosterman (5s.)                        | 10s. 3d.  | 11s. 0d.   |
| Selection Trust (10s.)                 | 18s. 10d. | 18s. 9d.   |
| Sherwood Stars (5s.)                   | 6s. 0d.   | 6s. 0d.    |
| Tanzani Gold (1s.)                     | 2s. 1d.   | 2s. 3d.    |
| Tanganyika Central Gold (5s. 6d.)      | 8s. 0d.   | 8s. 0d.    |
| Tanganyika Concessions (41)            | 12s. 0d.  | 13s. 9d.   |
| Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)              | 4s. 0d.   | 4s. 0d.    |
| Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)              | 4s. 0d.   | 4s. 6d.    |
| Tati Goldfields (5s.)                  | 4s. 6d.   | 4s. 10d.   |
| Union and Rhodesia (5s.)               | 4s. 0d.   | 4s. 0d.    |
| Union of Haut Katanga 6% Bds.          | Fr. 106   | Fr. 105 75 |
| Wankie Colliery (10s.)                 | 25s. 3d.  | 25s. 0d.   |
| Watende (5s.)                          | 9s. 6d.   | 9s. 10d.   |
| Zambesia Exploring (41)                | 16s. 9d.  | 18s. 0d.   |

### GENERAL

|                                     |          |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| British South Africa (15s.)         | 24s. 0d. | 25s. 6d. |
| East African Sisal Plantations (41) | 8s. 6d.  | 8s. 6d.  |
| E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)     | 42s. 3d. | 31s. 3d. |
| Imperial Airways (51)               | 56s. 0d. | 62s. 0d. |
| Kapsal Cotton (1s.)                 | 1s. 8d.  | 1s. 7d.  |
| Kenya Light (10s.)                  | 7s. 6d.  | 6s. 6d.  |
| North Charterland Exploration (5s.) | 1s. 9d.  | 1s. 9d.  |
| Norfolk Plantations (New) (41)      | 36s. 6d. | 36s. 6d. |
| Tanganyika Concessions (41)         | 2s. 6d.  | 2s. 6d.  |
| Victoria Falls Power (41)           | 7s. 3d.  | 7s. 3d.  |
| Ref. (41)                           | 43s. 0d. | 43s. 4d. |

### Nairobi Quotations.

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

|                                     | Last week   | This week   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Edwards Ridge (5s.)                 | 20s. 50cfs. | 20s. 50cfs. |
| Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)          | 8s.         | 7s. 50cfs.  |
| Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.) | 6s. 50cfs.  | 6s. 25cfs.  |
| Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)        | 7s. 50cfs.  | 7s. 25cfs.  |
| Kenya Reefs (5s.)                   | 6s. 50cfs.  | 6s. 50cfs.  |
| Kenya Uganda Min. Expl. (5s.)       | 2s.         | 2s.         |
| Koa-Mulhnn (20s.)                   | 2s.         | 2s.         |
| Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)        | 2s.         | 2s.         |
| Paraneusi (5s.)                     | 2s.         | 2s.         |

Advice is given on the express condition that no legal liability is accepted by "East Africa."

Except in the case of direct annual subscribers to "East Africa," each inquiry must be accompanied by the coupon to be found at the foot of page 166.

Every inquiry must bear the writer's full name and address (in capital letters, please), but replies will, if desired, be published under a pseudonym.

Advice will not be given over the telephone, by telegram or by letter.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes: "MINING ADVICE," and address them to The Editor, "East Africa," Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

C. T. M. SUTTON—No. Should not advise selling East African Goldfields.

S. W. NAIROBI.—The latest Tanganyika Minerals' progress report was issued on Tuesday, and is reprinted elsewhere in this issue.

A. A. NEWCASTLE.—They are certainly not active, but the prospects are good. We should imagine an amalgamation from the list you suggest will never take place.

T. B. SUTTON.—More detailed information concerning the prospectus is published on page 474. You will see that the vendors have taken the whole of their consideration in shares, and that the consulting engineers for the company are Messrs. John Taylor & Sons. The Kakamega properties owned by the company are about four miles distant from those of the Rosterman Company.

### Kenya Administrative Changes.

The Nyahia Province of Kenya has now created as an entire district for the registration of mining locations. The Mines Office at Kakamega has been closed, and applications for renewal of mining concessions and protection of the vendors have taken the whole of their consideration sent to the Mines Office, Kisumu. Similarly, the Masaya Reserve and Nairobi district is now treated as one district for registration purposes, and the mining registers hitherto kept in Nairobi are now in the Mines Office, Nairobi.

## TO MINING COMPANIES

### The Aircraft Operating Co. of Africa (Pty.) Ltd.

during the past two years have carried out Aerial Geological Surveys for Governments and Mining Companies, totalling 10,000 square miles.

One of the latest aircraft will be operating to East Africa from about the middle of February and will be available for any type of Aerial Survey Work.

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# BUSINESS POINTERS *East African Trade Review*

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 correspondence of readers in this service is cordially welcomed.

The post office at Njuli, Nyasaland, has been closed.

The price of all motor tires has fallen 15% by dealers in Kenya.

Mr. A. J. Storey is erecting a new tea factory on his estate at Manjica, Nyasaland.

Kenya is spending a small sum on the grounds at the Potential Exhibition at Nairobi.

Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures has been appointed to the Kenya Police Department.

A large white boat from Lord Daresbury sailed this week from Liverpool to Mr. Mervyn J. Ray in Kenya.

Mines in the Odzi district of North Rhodesia are stated to be suffering from lack of water supplies.

Tanzania anticipates during 1936 an increase of £2,000 on the budgeted figure for 1935, on account of Native and land poll tax.

The European population of Kenya in November last was estimated at 17,500, an increase of 25% over the last census figure.

Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways (R.A.S.A.) have reduced their fares from Blantyre to Salisbury, Harare, Beira and Salisbury to Beira to 100 miles for £18 return.

The total traffic returns of the Kenya Railways for December show that the gross amount received amounted to £205,000 compared with the estimated return of £204,270.

An increase has been made in the maximum rate of the telegraph rate from £2 to £2.50 per mile for the other than express telegrams.

An increase of £2,800 has been announced for stamps and telegrams for 1936, as against £2,000 for 1935, on account of the increase in postal services and the cost of paper and printing.

The air mail money order service from London to Great Britain and Ireland to be used by the service has been extended to include India and South Africa, the cost of which is to be £15.

As the Seychelles Information Office, a Torres Agency has ceased operations, it is proposed to establish an information agency under Government auspices, and to issue a brochure outlining the attractions of the islands.

The East African Coffee Growers Association is in conference with the Tanganyika Government and the Kenya Coffee Board on the proposed new export exhibit for the Kenya Empire Exhibition at Nairobi.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the last week of December included 107 packages of agricultural implements valued at £1,700, a consignment of goods worth £1,000, and 1,000 tons of iron sheets, 2,500 packages.

Following a list of items concerning Kenya published in this column monthly review.

The Kenya Government has decided to purchase 100,000 tons of wheat for the year 1936. The Government has also decided to purchase 100,000 tons of wheat for the year 1937. The Government has also decided to purchase 100,000 tons of wheat for the year 1938. The Government has also decided to purchase 100,000 tons of wheat for the year 1939. The Government has also decided to purchase 100,000 tons of wheat for the year 1940.

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## News Items in Brief

The annual meeting of the Kenya Association of Manufacturers was held on February 10th.

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# East African Market Reports

## LOOSE

Market for coffee in the United Kingdom at steady prices. Most of the auctions were for Kenyanika were short sales.

|          |                           |
|----------|---------------------------|
| Kenya    | 1000s. od. to 10 20s. od. |
| Assam    | 38s. od. to 400s. od.     |
| B...     | 41s. od. to 75s. od.      |
| C...     | 58s. od.                  |
| Peaberry | 36s. od. to 10 10s. od.   |

**Uganda**

**Bugishu** —

Good size greenish 55s. od. to 60s. od.

**Kenyanika**

|                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| First sizes    | 45s. od. to 70s. od.    |
| B...           | 40s. od. to 10 10s. od. |
| Peaberry       | 38s. od. to 10 5s. od.  |
| London cleaned | 46s. od. to 58s. od.    |
| Second sizes   | 42s. od.                |
| Third sizes    | 36s. od.                |
| Peaberry       | 67s. od.                |

**Ugandanika** —

London cleaned

|              |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|
| First sizes  | 47s. 6d. to 50s. 6d. |
| Second sizes | 36s. 6d. to 43s. 6d. |
| Third sizes  | 22s. od. to 23s. 6d. |
| Peaberry     | 38s. od.             |

**Kenyanika**

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| London cleaned | 45s. od. |
| Peaberry       | 45s. od. |

London stocks of East African coffee 5,032 tons. Total European stocks 10,226 tons. (East African, 1933) 4,075 tons.

## OTHER MARKETS

**Wool** — Steady at 32 1/2 to 35 per lb for Californian. (1933) 31 1/2.

**Wheat** — Quiet. Zanzibar best quoted 7 1/2 and Grade 2 7 1/4. March at 6 1/2. New York sellers (1933) 5 1/2. 1934 5 1/2.

**Coffee** — Dull and weak at 2 1/2 to 3 per ton for standard for cash (1933) 2 1/2 to 3. 1934 2 1/2.

**Cocoa** — Steady at the lower price of 1 1/2 per cwt. (1933) 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. 1934 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

**Tea** — East African low at firm 5 1/2 to 7 1/2 per lb. (1933) 7 1/2. 1934 7 1/2.

**Cotton Seed** — Eastern at 2 1/2 to 3 per ton. (1933) 2 1/2 to 3. 1934 2 1/2 to 3.

**Gum** — Steady at 1 1/2 to 2 per oz. (1933) 1 1/2 to 2. 1934 1 1/2 to 2.

**Grownards** — Eastern at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per ton. (1933) 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. 1934 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

**Wool** — Soft, large and medium wools in good demand. The market is quiet. Soft sound wools 7 1/2 upwards. (1933) 7 1/2 to 8. 1934 7 1/2 to 8.

**Wool** — Kenya wools in good demand. The market is quiet. Kenya wools 7 1/2 upwards. (1933) 7 1/2 to 8. 1934 7 1/2 to 8.

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## RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

The British African Dependencies, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The Meteorological Office in London has received the following reports on rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated.

**Kenya (Week ended January 22)** — Eldama, 0.56 inch; Kisumu, 2.42; Fort Tejon, 0.64; Gilgil, 0.14; Kabete, 2.84; Kamosi, 1.01; Kericho, 0.74; Kiambu, 0.27; Kiambu (Kigwai), 0.38; Kilifi, 0.28; Kipkari, 0.40; Kisumu, 0.18; Kitale, 0.03; Koru, 1.43; Limuru, 0.76; Lumuria, 0.23; Machakos, 0.07; Mbaritu, 0.08; Menengai, 0.27; Mtwara, 1.45; Nairobi, 0.06; Molo, 1.11; Mombasa, 0.83; Naivasha, 0.54; Nakuru, 1.10; Narok, 1.42; Ngong, 0.65; Njoro, 0.50; Nyeri, 0.07; Rumuruti, 0.23; Ruiri, 0.03; Sushor, 0.51; Soy, 0.11; Thomson's Falls, 0.06; and Voi, 0.12 inch.

**Tanganyika (Week ended January 20)** — Amani, 0.04 inch; Arusha, 0.04; Bagamoyo, 0.02; Biharamulo, 1.31; Bakoba, 1.40; Dodoma, 3.00; Fringa, 2.46; Kiboma, 2.81; Kilosa, 0.71; Kilwa, 1.02; Lindi, 2.07; Lushoto, 1.56; Mbeya, 0.35; Morogoro, 0.10; Moshi, 0.30; Mwanjapa, 0.54; Mwanza, 0.27; Njombe, 2.32; Old Shinyanga, 0.13; Singida, 0.14; Tabora, 2.01; Tanga, 0.06; Tukuyu, 0.18; and Urua, 0.81 inch.

**Uganda (Week ended January 20)** — Entebbe, 0.55 inch; Jinja, 0.10; and Kabale, 0.31 inch.

## Beira Railway Co.

The Board of the Beira Railway Company, Ltd., has resolved to recommend to the forthcoming general meeting the payment of a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, less 10s. for the 12 months ended September 30, 1933.

## Big Increase in Nyasaland Cotton

Cotton exports from Nyasaland during 1933, totalled 30,485 bales, compared with 10,304 bales in 1932 and 1931, and over 1,000 bales in 1930. The crop for this year is expected to reach 30,000 bales.

## Hides and Skins Trade

Following the Economic Development Committee's recommendations for the improvement of the hides and skins industry, the Kenya Government is making an allowance of £200 to assist the industry in Native reserves whose Local Native Councils are unable to furnish adequate financial assistance.

## Cotton Buying Season in Uganda

The cotton buying season has opened in Uganda. Recent improvements in crop conditions have been maintained, though in certain areas of the Eastern Province the onset of dry conditions has adversely affected the crop. An output of 30,000 bales is estimated, though subsequent weather conditions may necessitate a revision of this figure.

## Power Securities Corporation

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., which is interested in electrical enterprises in Kenya and Tanganyika, report a net profit for 1933 of £20,235, against £10,000 for 1932. Preference shareholders will receive 3 1/2 per cent general reserve £30,000. Ordinary shareholders for the ninth successive year, will receive a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent leaving £27,300 to be carried forward.



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Passengers from East Africa, Passengers for East Africa

The s.s. "Llanthomas Castle," which reached London on January 5, brought the following passengers from East Africa:

- Mombasa: Balmer, Mr. & Mrs. F. E.; Chadwick, Mr. R. B.; Davy, Mr. A. H.; Elderton, E. A. C.; Focke, Mr. R. C.; Haig, Mr. N. S.; Preston, Dr. P. G.; Barry, Mr. C. H.
Tanga: Bailey, Mr. & Mrs. B. T.
Dar es Salaam: Astfenden, Mr. T. W.; Butterfield, Capt. H. C. F.
Victoria: ...
Mombasa: ...
Tanga: ...
Dar es Salaam: ...

The s.s. "Llanthomas Castle," which left London for East Africa on January 5, carried the following passengers for East Africa:

- Victoria: ...
Mombasa: ...
Tanga: ...
Dar es Salaam: ...
Victoria: ...
Mombasa: ...
Tanga: ...
Dar es Salaam: ...

The s.s. "Dunbar Castle," which arrived in London on January 27, brought the following passengers from East Africa:

- Barber, Miss L.; Bate, Miss J. C.; Beger, Miss M.; Rees, Mr. H.; Beckman, Miss.; Bolton, Mrs. H. L.; Brandon, Mr. R. A. L.; Bridges, Miss G. L.; Brown, Miss E.; Bundock, Miss H.; Burdon-Martin, Mr. R.; Burrows, Miss J. J.; Carpenter, Miss V. E.; Chase, Miss A. E.; Cooper, Miss C. C.; Coxon, Mr. H. C.; Dodgins, Mr. C. W.; ...

The s.s. "Niasse," which left Southampton for East Africa on February 1, carries the following passengers:

- Mombasa: ...
Tanga: ...
Dar es Salaam: ...
Victoria: ...
Mombasa: ...
Tanga: ...
Dar es Salaam: ...

Air Mail Passengers

OUTWARD passengers by the air mail which left England for East Africa on February 4 included Mr. H. H. Oxford for Kisumu, Mr. Richard, Paris to Nairobi, Miss and Mrs. P. M. Stoo, Luton to Nairobi, and Mr. Cop, ... London to Mbera. Passengers who left by the air mail yesterday included Mr. B. Roberts and Mr. Dyden to Nairobi; Mr. Hobart, Paris to Nairobi; Lena Chapman, Gairo to Nairobi. Inward passengers who arrived on January 5 included Mr. and Mrs. Fisher from Nairobi, and Dr. Roberts from Kisumu, while the machine which arrived on February 4 brought Mr. Callender and Miss Tolkin from Nairobi.

The s.s. "Usaramb," which arrives at Southampton on February 6, is bringing the following passengers from East Africa:

- Bahr: Taylor, Miss.; Thornthwaite, Mr. A.; Thornthwaite, Mrs. A.
Tanga: ...
Dar es Salaam: ...
Mombasa: ...

East African Mails

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 a.m. on February 6 per s.s. "Ranar" and February 13 per s.s. "Malota." 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.

The s.s. "General Reitzinger," which reached Harare on January 27, brought the following passengers from East Africa:

- Dar es Salaam: ...
Victoria: ...
Mombasa: ...

Compensation for Natives. Under the Parliamentary grant of £2,000,000 for carrying out the recommendations of the Kenya and Commission provision of £2,000,000 has been granted by the Government for the removal of Pangani and Kariakoo villages near Nairobi.

Aboriginal Cattle Tax. Under the Native Land Ordinance, 1914, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia has imposed a tax from January 1, 1919, of 5% of the purchase price on all aboriginal cattle brought in certain prescribed areas in the Protectorate.



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No. 57

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1936

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## EAST AFRICA

safeguard in the custom of the large body to pass resolutions only when they are unanimous, a practice which would enable Uganda to hold up the proposition to which it objects deeply. In addition, we understand that the principle of giving voting rights to each of the three participating States would be conceded — another proof that Kenya and Tanganyika are anxious to meet their neighbour more than halfway, and that they have no sinister motives. Uganda has stood alone so long, to her own detriment. She has a contribution to make to interterritorial co-operation and benefits to draw from it, and we hope that her business men will now lead the way.

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\*\*\*  
NYASALAND is seriously concerned about the problem of its own communications and the Protectorate. The position is being considered from the point of view of the Colonial Office and the African States, and calls for a searching inquiry into the capacity and experience of Sir Alan Tam. There is a general agreement on the need for inquiry, and it is known that the requests that have been made for such are not unacceptable to the Governor, but without suggesting that Nyasaland is shirking the major problems which will have to be solved before economic security is established, we question whether the examination and revision of railway and other local finances would be sufficient, comprehensive in their compass, scope to bring the country through her real difficulties and assure

her a reasonably prosperous future. The railway and the Zambesi Bridge cannot be considered as essential features of a comprehensive scheme for the proper development of the Protectorate, in the financial sense, mere gifts after a balanced budget is tantamount to an admission, on the part of those responsible for guiding the economic policy, of inability to do more for the country than meet its comparatively small day-to-day requirements.

What Nyasaland really needs at the present juncture is the co-ordination of a comprehensive economic and financial inquiry which would, we believe, receive the warm support of the local administration, and certainly deserves the sympathetic consideration of the Secretary of State. It must not be forgotten that the Imperial Government carries heavy liabilities in respect of Nyasaland Railways, and the Zambesi Bridge, and that the only hope of saving the British taxpayer from large demands resulting from those guarantees lies in the progressive economic development of the Protectorate. That this is the primary anxiety of the settlers themselves there is not the slightest doubt, but Nyasaland cannot achieve stability unaided, and we are satisfied that detailed inquiry into the present position and future prospects would show the need and justification for generous financial assistance from the Colonial Development Fund.

## Central East African Animal Health Station. Kenya Governor's Announcement.

### CO-ORDINATING CONFERENCE IN NAIROBI

The eventual establishment in East Africa of a central research station for animal health will be discussed at the forthcoming British Commonwealth Scientific Conference in London. Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, made this announcement when he addressed the joint meeting of the Medical and Veterinary Research Conferences in Nairobi on January 11th.

The Conferences were the second in the series organised on the recommendation of the East African Governors' Conference, and their reports will be submitted to the Colonial Advisory Medical Committee and to the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health.

Sir Joseph said, *inter alia*, "It is clear that the close interdependence which exists between many of the basic problems of human health and of animal husbandry, and the importance of an appreciation of that interdependence by the executive administrations who rely on your researches for the formulation of his general policy for the welfare of the people and for the promotion of trade and industry. In this field it is this interdependence perhaps better marked than in the study of nutrition. The Medical Conference, which met two years ago in Entebbe, recorded its opinion that

"So far as meat and milk are concerned, it would be of great advantage if these articles formed a greater part in the dietaries of native peoples, and in this matter a question of interdependence as regards meat and of the introduction of animal products as regards milk. It is clear that this question raises issues which, so far as executive action is concerned, lie chiefly with the Administrations in co-operation with the appropriate technical departments, and desired to invite the attention of the Governors' Conference to the great importance to public

health of research into the administrative problems involved."

It is of full effect could now be given to the wishes of the British Commonwealth in these matters we should be well on our way not only towards improving human health but towards solving to some extent at least the problems of overstocking and soil erosion, which the veterinarians can solve how to produce better beef stock or better milkers or, if such be now the fashion, better double-purpose animals. It will be to the benefit not only of animals, industry and trade but of what after all is always our ultimate purpose, the better health of man."

"The Governors' Conference to which you will report is not oblivious of your past recommendations. Its difficulty has been to find ways and means of translating them into practice, and though much has been done in the past two years to give effect to your recommendations with regard to nutrition, much more remains to be done, and our officers will welcome wholeheartedly any further recommendations which you may have to make."

### Questions to be Examined

In the judgment you have a great opportunity at the present time to advance the cause of medical research, an opportunity which may not occur again for a long time. The Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health is commending on the Report of the last Veterinary Research Conference, recommended the appointment of an East African Co-ordinating Committee to meet at shorter intervals and to report to the Governor's Conference on matters relating to long-range investigations. This Committee will meet immediately after the Veterinary Research Conference concludes its work. The Colonial Advisory Council also raised a question regarding the possibility of centralising the manufacturing of vaccines and sera for the East African territories and of converting the existing library at the Veterinary Research Laboratory, Kabete, into a general leading library for workers in all territories. These questions will be examined.

It is evident that His Majesty's Government attaches considerable importance to these discussions of common research problems, and in this connexion it is of interest to note that in planning the agenda for the British Commonwealth Scientific Conference, which is to be held in London, the first item listed by the Colonial Office under animal industry refers to the eventual establishment of a central Africa of animal research and information centre.





LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Access to Raw Materials.****British and Foreign Purchases.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—Mr. Leisnitz and Mr. Lloyd George decline to the opinion that an alleged inability on the part of certain countries to obtain access to raw materials, explains much that is disturbing in the existing international political situation. This is not the view of business men.

The fact is that during the past few years there have been abundant supplies of primary commodities available and at record low prices. There has been no attempt to prevent any nation from purchasing these commodities, excepting dissatisfactory or inadequate means of payment. If it has been the case that countries, by reason of political and economic innovations, reduced the external purchasing power of their currencies, we cannot rightly describe such a state of affairs as being one of inaccessibility to raw materials.

It should also be observed that purchases by foreign countries of some of the important raw materials produced largely or wholly in the British Empire are to-day much greater than are the purchases by the United Kingdom itself. A number of examples could be given to illustrate this. One of the most interesting, since swess is now being laid on German and Italian aims in East Africa, is that of sisal.

Only one quarter of the sisal grown in British East Africa is imported into the United Kingdom, the remainder is taken by foreign countries. It cannot be said that British shipping companies have a monopoly of the ocean transport of this commodity; shipping lines of not less than nine nations share in the work. Neither can it be contended that the production of this raw material in British East Africa has discouraged the production of similar raw material in a foreign country and so diminished world sources of supply. The United Kingdom buys, as much again of hemp from the Philippine Islands as she does sisal from British East Africa.

London, E.C.2

Yours faithfully,  
CONRAD L. WALSH**Strange Kenya Animal.****Sub-Species of Cioa?**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—In the Royal Geographical Society's *Journal*, Mr. Gaudal Dower, in a paper on a new Kenya lake, refers to a curious animal which he describes as a sub-species of lion spotted and possibly dwarf, living the life of a leopard in the bushiness of Kenya. He adds that he lacks sufficient evidence to enable the beast to be classified.

This is presumably the same thing as mentioned in my "Vanishing Tribes of Kenya," though I guessed it to be some form of forest cheetah.

I had only Native accounts, and the sight of one skin from which to judge, but felt convinced that such a sub-species, not yet identified, did exist. No informants emphasised its ferocity, retizing habits, and non-retractile claws; they also declared it to be distinctly spotted, as was the fat-tailed cheetah which I had seen.

It would be interesting to know if others have come upon tracks or possibly seen specimens of this variety.

Nairobi, E.C.

Yours faithfully,

J. S. DUNE-BROWN

**The Elephant's Tusk Nerve.****An African Superstition.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—With reference to your article reviewing Rhoadesian Tomcher, and Mr. Denis Lyell's letter published in your issue of January 9, the superstition regarding the removal of the nerve in the base of an elephant's tusk certainly prevails in several districts of Uganda. I cannot speak authoritatively of all of them.

I can personally vouch for nine occasions upon which I have endeavoured to persuade Natives in the Buganda, Western and Bunyoro Provinces to allow me to be present when the tusks of dead elephants were being removed, and each time my request was refused, even to the extent that if I persisted in remaining while it was being done nothing would induce them to extract the tusks.

I cannot recollect that any specific reason was given for the refusal to be present at the operation, beyond that serious misfortune would befall anyone who saw the nerve, except the one particular individual whose tusk it was to extract and bury it immediately he had done so.

London, S.W.1

Yours faithfully,

C. H. ROBERTS

**Effects of Snake Bite.****Venom of the Puff Adder.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—Can any of your readers give me or tell me where to find a *bona fide* description of the effects of a puff adder bite on a human being?

Washington, D.C.

Yours faithfully,  
M. J. FOWLER

The above letter was submitted to Dr. Burgess Barnett, Curator of Reptiles at the London Zoological Gardens, who writes: "The venom of a puff adder is far less toxic than that of a cobra, and though a much larger quantity is injected, I do not think death would be usual in less than several hours unless the fang of the reptile accidentally pierced a vein and introduced the venom directly into the blood stream. The cases that recover would certainly suffer from ulceration and gangrene, and one would expect to see hemorrhage from many parts of the body, such as the stomach and kidneys."

**Early Days in N.E. Rhodesia.****Dates of Official Separation.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—You recently published some correspondence dealing with the early days in N.E. Rhodesia, but I think the dates mentioned in the letters were slightly wrong. Major P. W. Forbes was appointed on July 1, 1905, Administrator of the B.S.A. Co.'s territories north of the Zambezi. The official separation of N.E. Rhodesia from Nyasaland was, I think, on that date.

Robert Codrington was, I believe, appointed to N.E. Rhodesia in 1906. In any case he first visited the northern part of the territory in September of that year.

Mwanza,  
Tanganyika

Yours faithfully,

H. J. BROWN

**MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON**

No. 228

See Page 205

February 13, 1936



# Joint East African Board

## Deputation to Colonial Office

Many important subjects were dealt with by the deputation of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board recently received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Among the matters discussed by the deputation, which was led by Mr. Geoffrey Peto, Chairman of the Board, were the following:

**Congo Basin Treaties.**—Sir H. Stanley Leggett referred to the Board's memorandum, emphasizing that he fully realized the importance of the question of raising the question of the future of these treaties. Nevertheless, they would appreciate any information the Secretary of State could give them on the general question, and desired to draw the attention to certain matters, notably the large increase in some respects of the boundaries of the area covered by the treaties (for instance, in the E. Rhodesia) and the fact that the provisions of the treaties were not always observed by other Powers.

Mr. J. H. Thomas said the British Government had examined at great length in consultation with the Department concerned, and the Government had been advised that the treaties could not be terminated or modified except with the consent of all the Powers concerned. As to the suggestion that the treaties were not being observed by certain foreign Powers, if the Board could furnish details of any alleged infractions by a particular Power, consideration would certainly be given to the question of whether any action could usefully be taken.

**Precedents of former German treaties in Tanganyika.**—Mr. Alfred Wiglesworth urged that, having regard to the difficulties with which many leases were faced as a result of the economic depression, the period of time within which the leases could be converted into freehold should be further extended.

Mr. Thomas explained that the Governor of Tanganyika was at present examining this question, and that the Chief Secretary had recently received a deputation from the local Small Growers Association. The Governor was not yet in a position to furnish his views on the representations made by the Board and others, but he assured that that the matter was being sympathetically considered.

### Workmen's Compensation

**Workmen's Compensation.**—Mr. Geoffrey Peto said a joint committee of the Board and the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce were examining the German law, which it is proposed to enact in Africa.

The Secretary of State said he was a warm supporter of the proposal to introduce legislation providing for workmen's compensation, and he felt that such legislation should be introduced as soon as possible not only in the African Dependencies, but also where it was possible in the Colonies. The views of the joint committee referred to would be welcomed, and he gave his consideration to the proposal.

**Precedents of East African laws.**—Mr. C. P. Ponsbury, M.P., referred to the International Convention on this subject and asked whether any information could be given as to the reservations made by the Powers which had ratified it.

Mr. J. H. Thomas said his general view was that, while special measures to preserve human interests, and to avert definite wrongs to subordinate human interests, and the needs of man to those of animals, in particular the creation of National Parks as permanent sanctuaries for the present difficulties, in that it was impossible to make any developments in African territories with regard to the growth of population, the development of industries, and the exploitation of mineral resources, any one of which might make it necessary to open up an area which it had been intended to set aside as a permanent sanctuary for game.

**Customs duties.**—Mr. Geoffrey Peto stated that the railway authorities in East Africa should be given weight reductions on goods, like tea, to comply with shipping interests, in order to ensure that shipping freight could not be proportionately increased to the detriment of the producer.

The Secretary of State felt this was a matter in which he could scarcely intervene. If addressed to him a question for the private interests concerned to take up themselves, while the shipping interests either directly or through the Institute of the London Chamber of Commerce, he would be glad to see any proposals. He was not sure that the continued depression in shipping would make it difficult for shipping companies to compete from the point of view of freight rates.

**Transfer of officials.**—Matters referred to by the Chief Secretary on the subject of the transfer of officials from one territory to another were discussed.

Mr. Peto said this was precisely the kind of information for the Government or Secretary of State which was hardly appropriate for discussion in the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Colonel Ponsbury referred to the recent representations made to the Secretary of State by the Convention of Associations in Nyasaland in regard to the financial position as the Secretary of State particularly in view of the heavy interest charges to be met on the capital construction of the Zambesi Bridge and other railway works in the Protectorate.

Mr. H. Thomas said he had received queries in regard to Nyasaland and had suggested that he would advise the Secretary of State on receipt of the communication from the Convention. He had been taken to ascertain whether it would be possible for Sir Alan Pownall to be sent from Kenya to undertake an inquiry in Nyasaland, if it had been found, however, that such a course was impracticable. The question in the Government's view was whether Sir Alan should undertake such an inquiry, or whether Sir Alan should be sent at all, and whether it would be possible to send him to be entrusted to someone else.

**Economic conditions in the Protectorate of the East African Dependencies.**—Mr. H. Thomas, Chief Secretary, reviewed briefly the questions of the Board as regards to the economic conditions in the Protectorate of the East African Dependencies, and the Board might be advantageous to establish local advisory boards in the East African Dependencies, and the Board might be derived from the appointment of an Advisory Committee to the Colonial Office, possessing commercial and other experience in order to advise on long range policies of economic development in the Colonial Empire.

The Secretary of State said his view was that formal Advisory Boards of the type suggested were of very little value. He felt it was better to leave the authorities concerned free to avail themselves of practical advice from their own quarters without setting up any definite organization such as an Advisory Board. This applied not only to the Colonial Dependencies but in the Colonial Office. For his part he would gladly listen to any representations on matters connected with the economic development of the Colonies which either individuals or representative bodies like the Board might wish to make to him; he very much doubted, however, whether the formal establishment of an Advisory Board would serve any useful purpose, and was not prepared to consider the establishment of such a Board as part of the Colonial Office organization.

Mr. Peto reminded the Secretary of State that the President of the Board of Trade availed himself of commercial and other experience through the medium of an Advisory Committee, and always presided at its regular meetings.

# Nyasaland Tea Interests

## A London Committee Formed

At the February meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, Colonel C. P. Ponsbury, M.P., Deputy Chairman, who presided, reported on the meeting of the deputation of the Board with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Nyasaland Convention of Associations had recently addressed a letter to the Board concerning a suggested inquiry into the finances of the Protectorate, and Colonel Ponsbury suggested that the Secretary should ask the Convention for details as to any special items in the finances to which investigation was desired. He added that the understanding Committee had been formed by companies in the Colony interested in tea growing in Nyasaland, and that they had decided to take certain steps in regard to the reduction of local railway rates on tea.

A letter from the East African Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the subject of freight rates on goods, had been noted, but it was decided to await results of the representations which the Chamber had made to the Government.

The Executive Council devoted considerable time to consideration of the annual Report of the Board in the year for which Mr. W. H. P. Ponsbury drew attention to an article in the "Lloyd's Weekly" of the 15th Feb. 1908, in which the Secretary of State's proposals in regard to the reduction of local railway rates on tea were mentioned. Mr. Ponsbury said that the Board had been informed by the Secretary of State that the Board had been formed by companies in the Colony interested in tea growing in Nyasaland, and that they had decided to take certain steps in regard to the reduction of local railway rates on tea.

## Royal Empire Society and Over-Seas League

## East African Group.

### Mr. Champion to Address Next Meeting.

#### Move Towards Closer Association

The first step in a new effort to bring about the amalgamation or federation of the Royal Empire Society and the Over-Seas League was taken at a special general meeting of Fellows of the former body held in London last Thursday, when the following resolution was adopted:

"That this meeting approves the immediate appointment of a Joint Advisory Committee to consider the desirability, on otherwise of closer association between the Royal Empire Society and the Over-Seas League and to report to the Council and members of those bodies their recommendations before action can be taken. This Committee shall consist of six members of each Society, with an independent Chairman, and with two members of each Society who will also be chair alternates in the absence of the Chairman. Lord Ashlone to be asked to act as Chairman of the Committee after the Dominions and Colonial Offices have been consulted."

#### Kenya and the Ethiopian War

The Kenya Association (K.A.) reports that considerable misapprehensions exist overseas with regard to the effects on Kenya of the war in Ethiopia. They suggest that a misapprehension has adversely affected tourist traffic, and that a number of people believe a visit to Kenya means a plunge into the war zone.

#### Tanganyika Prisons Experiment

An interesting experiment in the Tanganyika Prisons Department, has been launched by the State, in the establishment of a farm near Morogoro where long-term prisoners will be trained in agriculture, to enable them to earn a modest living and to encourage them to settle in rural rather than urban areas, on discharge.

#### West African Air Service

A flight preliminary to the establishment of a regular air service between the Imperial Airways' main African route and Lagos will be undertaken shortly. Ground organisation is now well advanced, though it is thought probable that in the early stages the service will operate westwards only as far as Kano.

#### Tanganyika Publicity Booths

The Tanganyika Central Publicity Committee has been asked for a grant to enable suitable buildings to be erected on Mocha and Mbeya aerodromes, where local coffee, freshly roasted, ground and hermetically sealed, may be made available to air travellers, and where motorcars and other publicity for coffee, game, tourism and settlement may be displayed.

#### Unauthorised Expenditure

The Auditor of Tanganyika, in his last annual report, states it is again necessary to record a number of instances in which expenditure in excess of the provision in the estimates has been incurred without authority. Various measures to be followed by disciplinary action where necessary, were noted by the Treasurer to stop these persistent breaches of regulations, and the Auditor anticipated considerable improvement in the future.

#### South Side of Mombasa

After the cinema experiment at Mbanja, Mzee M'Nthenzi and the African students who saw the educational films and the knock-about farce, were asked to write essays on the exhibition. The results threw an interesting light on the African sense of humour. One student referring to a film in which the chief character was so hampered by his wives, "He was clever, I was very interested in why they threw food in the old woman's face. I thought it was the old customs of our grandfather. Another student wrote, 'We are not surprised in the things we see and find, and we are surprised and very interested'."

Mr. Arthur M. Champion, C.M.G., is to address the East African Group of the Over-Seas League at Over-Seas House, St. James's, S.W.1., on Thursday, February 20, on "Administering a Frontier Province in Kenya." His address will be illustrated by a film. General Sir William Furse, Chairman of the Group, will preside at the meeting, to which all East Africans, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited. Tea will be served at 4.15 p.m., and the address begin at 4.15.

#### Kenya Free of Locusts

The latest locust reports issued by the Kenya Department of Agriculture state that the Colony is now free of locust swarms, and no further reports will be issued.

#### Teats Control in Kenya

The fourth instalment of £1,305 of the free grant of £5,000 from the Colonial Development Fund is to be spent this year on teats control work in certain areas in the Nyanza Province of Kenya.

#### Game Ranger's Entertaining Expenses

A new item in the Tanganyika budget for 1936 is an entertainment allowance of £7, for the Game Ranger on the Serengeti Plains, who, owing to the isolation of his station and the number of visitors, has a tendency to entertain hospitality to travellers.

#### Air Navigation Rules

New air navigation regulations, applying to Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories have been published in East Africa. *Official Gazette, December*, by parachute except in cases of emergency, and the dropping of articles by parachute are prohibited.

#### Plant Diseases Carried by Air

As the danger of the introduction of plant pests and diseases has been greatly increased by the rapidity of air transport, the Nyasaland Government has promoted legislation investing the Director of Agriculture with stricter control over the transportation of plants by air.

#### Kenya Stock Committees

A new Vastor Stock Committee, with Mr. G. E. Morrison as Chairman, was formed at a recent representative meeting in Nakuru. Delegates stressed the need for organising the Colony's stock industry, resulting in the Stock Conference and forming branches in other parts of the country, with the K.A. Publicity Committee as the parent body.

#### Advertising Empire Office

Mr. C. Rangandira Rao, formerly Trade Commissioner for Mysore, on advancing suggestions for the better advertising of Indian coffee, has paid tribute to the work of the Kenya Coffee Board and of the British Empire Producers Organisation on behalf of Empire coffee. He pointed out that the consumption of Empire coffees can only be increased through the efforts of Empire producers acting in their own interests and through their own representatives. Mr. Rao adds: "This truth has been realised by the Kenya Board."

#### Keeping the Money in Kenya

A recommendation that civil servants should be allowed and even encouraged to spend their long leave in the Colony was contained in a memorandum submitted to Sir Alan Pinu on behalf of the Nairobi Farmers' Association when he visited the East African Falls. It was suggested that the new Civil Commissioner of East Africa Government, Lands and Settlements was no longer necessary, that the work should be done by a single Commissioner with their salaries and expenses reduced so that more could be spent in the Colony.



Some Statements Worth Noting.

EAST AFRICA

WHO'S WHO

290—Mr. Geoffrey Kelsall Peto, C.B.E.

Even good government is not a sufficient compensation for deprivation of liberty. — *Amingsone*

The real development of Southern Rhodesia has started in the machine and power age. — *Mr. Val Davies, the well-known electricity expert*

We need the working man; we need the small man to build up a strong nation. — *Mrs. Catherine Olds, in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature*

I have never seen such drill, not even in this country. — *Northern Rhodesian Native, after seeing the Drilling the Colours, quoted by "Central Africa"*

There are few, if any, places in the world where meat costs less than it does in Tanganyika. — *Mr. H. H. French, of the Department of Veterinary Science, Mtwapa*

Berbera, capital of British Somaliland, is the grimmest spot in which officers of the Colonial Service are called upon to serve. — *Mr. Gordon H. Fish, writing in the "Evening Standard"*

The Mines Department has been showing a very welcome tendency to leave the ruts of routine work and branch out into the initiation of schemes for the good of mining. — *The New Rhodesia*

It is only after eliminating malaria as a serious factor that one realises to what an extent both staff and labour forces have been enfeebled. — *Mr. C. R. Harrison, who claims it is perfectly feasible to free Nyasaland of malaria*

In the existing state of the world, any attempt to make the ownership of colonies the subject of international discussion would be likely to increase rather than diminish the prevailing tension. — *The Empire Producer*

If Kakamega develops into a birthing, Great Britain cannot well refuse to grant the boon of self-government, which they (the Kenya settlers) crave, with the recent precedent of Southern Rhodesia before her. — *Mr. Hon. M. J. Justice, O.M., in the "Bulawayo Gazette"*

During the first year of planting on tropical soils bumper crops are obtained, but sooner or later the humus content drops to a low level and so do the crop yields. — *Mr. A. Backley, Junior, Agricultural Chemist in Kenya, in the "Bulletin of Forestry, Manure, and Soils" Reference to Composts*

In the general experience of Colonial agricultural departments it has been comparatively easy to induce farmers to try to grow new and profitable crops, though the improved varieties of such crops which have been by no means so easy to induce them to adopt them. — *General Agricultural Methods, Department of Agriculture*

Kenya, Nyasaland and Bechuanaland also want to be self-governing. Will Southern Rhodesia? It is doubtful whether the Governments of these two Protectorates of these three Protectorates have not been attracted to the self-governing and that the British are to continue as they are, their second choice of self-governing and developing these Crown Colonies. — *Who says that? The East African Empire, "The East African" Northern Rhodesia*



Copyright East Africa

Mr. Geoffrey Peto, Chairman of the Joint East Africa Board, has been for some years deeply interested in the affairs of East Africa, and particularly those of Kenya, for his only son has been engaged in wheat farming in the Bungoma district of that Colony, which he has himself visited. As a member of the Executive Committee of the now defunct Associated Producers of East Africa, he did much good work in and out of the House of Commons, while as a member of the Executive Council of the Joint Board and as Chairman of the Hard Fibres Joint Committee of the British Empire Producers' Organisation he has given valuable assistance in the consideration of many important problems.

He was a scholar of Eton, received a captaincy in the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, was Deputy Controller of Contracts to the Ministry of Munitions during the War, Conservative M.P. for the Frome Division of Somerset from 1922 to 1929, and for the Dorset Division of Wiltshire from 1931 to 1935, receiving the C.B.E. in 1919 for his public services, and being for four years (from 1921) Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Peto has travelled widely, has considerable commercial interests, and may always be relied upon to express his real views without fear or favour.











# East Africa in the House. Tanganyika Stock Industry

## Native Tax Resistance in Kenya.

Referring to a question by Major Dalrymple as to the agents in which tax resistance existed amongst the Kikuyu and Kaituma in Kenya and the cause of the revolt, Major Davies said the Secretary of State for the Colonies had seen nothing recently beyond statements in the Press, and he was unable to say how far there was any attempt at levying taxation. There was no justification for using the word "revolt". The Governor of Kenya had appointed a committee to examine the system of Native taxation, and the Secretary of State proposed to await the result of its investigations.

Mr. J. C. F. asked for the names of British Colonies where newspapers are compelled to publish without charge any communications issued by the Government of the day. Major Davies, referring to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, said the laws of Cyprus, Palestine and the Seychelles included provision for the compulsory publication free of charge of newspapers of communications from the Government, which were in the opinion of the Government of the day of public interest.

Mr. J. C. F. Does the honourable and gallant member not agree that this method of regulating the Press in the Colonies is rather too faithful a copy of the methods of Messrs. Hitler and Mussolini?

Mr. J. A. Parkinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the report of the Commission which recently investigated the riots in the Copperbelt has been considered with a view to removing just grievances, and, in particular, whether, in order to meet the objection regarding the lack of contact between the District Officers and the Natives in the compounds, he would consider the possibility of appointing a Labour Department in the territory.

Mr. Thomas replied that the answer to the first part of the question was in the negative. As regards the second part, the Governor had asked for the views of the recently formed Advisory Board.

Mr. Parkinson asked whether, in view of the findings of the Commission, any steps were being taken to mitigate the poll-tax without increasing in any way rates of such a high level as 15s. to which Mr. Thomas replied that the Governor had not recommended any change in the rate of Native tax introduced last May. The Commission found that the principle of this rate was just and reasonable.

Referring to a further question by Mr. Parkinson as to whether any steps had been taken to facilitate proceedings against the persons who were found by the Commission to have been guilty of ill-treatment by Natives under their control, Mr. Thomas explained that the Commission had found that the treatment of Natives on other mines was unexceptionable with the single exception of the practice referred to in paragraph 13 of the report. The Commission were given to understand that that practice had entirely ceased.

## Southern Rhodesia's habits.

Suggestions are already being made to mark the Jubilee of Southern Rhodesia in 1936. They include a motor race round the Colony, a motor rally in Europe, an African Olympiad, the opening of a new Parliament House at Salisbury, a member of the Royal Family, a new harbour, the issue of a new postage stamp, the holding of a motor rally, and the setting of the surviving members of the 1800 Pioneer Column out to reconquer Mafeking.

## East African Marathon.

The East African Rifle Association and the Kenya Rifle Club, the East and West African Police Club, competition instituted in 1922 at the suggestion of Sir Edward Grenham, then Colonial Secretary Kenya Colony. The trophy has been won by Tanganyika Police with 241 points, a score beaten only once by Nyasaland in 1924, since the institution of the contest. This is Tanganyika's third win. They having taken the cup in its first year and again in 1925. Southern Police also scored but, having made a lower score than Tanganyika, were longest distance of the march 100 yards, but had to take second place and the title of the competition. Kenya in order to meet were Nyasaland 65, Sierra Leone 50, Gambia 37, Nigeria 62, Uganda 56, Kenya 50, Gold Coast 42. The full score of 284 points was made by the Gold Coast. All 15 teams were in the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and Gambia.

## Incentive to Commercial Enterprise.

Writing on the development of the livestock industry in Tanganyika in the *Experimental Agriculture*, Mr. M. H. French, biochemist in the Department of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Mtwara, states that the low price of meat in the Territory should be a strong incentive to any commercial organisation to investigate the possibility of utilising Tanganyika stock for the raw material of a meat industry.

Among the first things such a firm would require, he adds, would be a full description of the type of stock and their weights and proportional distribution of the tissues and organs of the animals, which his notes (to be in a most interesting article) The Native develops a profound love for his cattle and places on them a regard far in excess of their monetary value. In past periods of famine Natives have been known to die of starvation rather than kill their already half-starved cows. This reluctance of the Natives to sell their stock, and particularly his female stock, is gradually being overcome through education and contact with civilisation. As the Native is educated to need more and more articles from other countries, there is a lot of cash to be seen in his hands and he will be encouraged to sell more of his stock. This change would take place the sooner if a ready market could be found for every class of animals. A firm specializing in meat factory, Mr. French adds, would utilize the availability of a fairly large annual supply of stock.

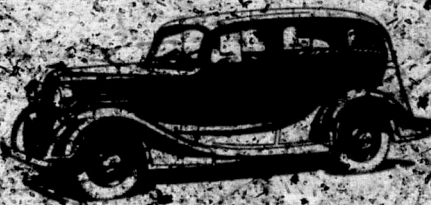
## Western District in Kenya.

An application for the title and Mary Thana, Mchakoo West, Morania, Elbor, and Thomson's lands districts of Kenya to be held in Naitobu on March 27. Plans of the farms may be seen at the Public Office, Naitobu, or may be had by application to the Surveyor General, P. M. Naitobu, on 14th March 1936. In respect of each plot required, the details in the form will be given, with a plan of the land.

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## Northern Rhodesian Notes

### Water Shortage at Mulungoshi

Considerable anxiety is being felt at the Hydro Electric Power Station at Mulungoshi where, owing to the continued drought, the Dam Water supply is continuing to fall, and is estimated at present to contain only sufficient water for 3-4 months. This may prove a serious impediment to the inauguration of the Lunenburg project, as the Lunenburg River, which better served in the past as its catchment area.

Mr. Snelling, the Mechanical Engineer, has resigned his position, and has left for the Union. His place will be taken by Mr. C. E. Evans, the Electrical Engineer, of Broken Hill, Min. Mr. A. S. Richard, the Mills Manager, is spending a month in the Union.

### Lupa Exploration

LUPA EXPLORATION SOCIETY, LTD. state in a circular to shareholders that the Board has decided to carry out an extensive prospecting campaign with the object of proving up as much area as possible the potential value of the large Lupa area, approximately 100 square miles, in the Eastern Exclusive Prospecting Licence Area defined by the Syndicate in 1924. The Circular states:

At Willemans Hills, we have struck the exploration prospecting over 200 square miles, indicated the existence of 20,000 cubic yards carrying values of 10 per cent copper as a depth of seven feet only. The geological nature of the ground preventing pit sinking beyond this depth. It is not possible, with the evidence so far available, to estimate the probable depth of the Lupa deposits, and in order to prove this it will be necessary to employ heavy drills. With three of these in operation it is estimated that twelve 50 ft. holes could be drilled per week. In the event of drilling proving that the above values persist

to any great depth, it is highly necessary to submit that an immediate commencement of payable ground would be available for exploitation by prospectors. It is the intention of the Board to appear at large an area of the concession parcels within a reasonable period of 1200 ft. drilling and assays.

The programme proposed will necessitate the provision of additional capital, and it has therefore been decided to issue to shareholders 1,000 shares at par, 1/2 each, and the subscription of one new share for every three shares.

### Baan Antelope Copper Mines

The results of the Baan Antelope Copper Mines for the quarter ended December 31, is estimated at £20,000. Operating expenses, including London and mine administration charges, amount to £22,500, and the directors have set aside £5,500 for Debitum stock interest and premium on redemption, and £2,500 as a reserve for replacements and contingencies. The net credited profit, subject to a donation of £137,000 to the London Metal Exchange, average price of standard copper for cash for the quarter was 44 1/2 pence per long ton.

### Tin Production in 1935

In a report on the variations of tin production in 1935 and world stocks, since the beginning of restriction in 1934, has been issued by Messrs. C. G. Cassels & Co., Ltd. of London. It notes that whereas in January 1934, when the production quota was 4.9%, visible stocks totalled 28,000 tons, while in January 1935, the quota was 6% and the stocks 28,000 tons. The chart illustrates in particular, the main characteristics of the International Tin Committee's decisions was to make changes in the quotas too slowly. They were apparently made, not so much on anticipation of future developments, but through the pressure of past events. The changes were therefore usually too late to be effective, with the result that finally more frequent and violent variations had to be made than would otherwise have been necessary. It is apt, of course, to add that the policy pursued in this respect by the International Tin Committee in the past will be adopted in the future.

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# Latest Progress Reports

## Developments at Watende.

**Waste delivery.**—Coal sales for January, 48,087 tons.  
**Rhodesia Broken Hill Development.**—January output, 800 tons; value, 375 tons of vanadium concentrates, and 70 tons of fused vanadium.

**General output.**—Treated in January, 522 tons of ore and 1,476 tons accumulated tailings, yielding 640 oz. of fine gold. Estimated expenditure, £2,750.

**Bushbuck mine (1935).**—Milled in January, 10,630 tons; yield, 1,385 oz. of gold, £6,730 profit, £4,785. Dewatering Warwicks shaft, 4th level uncovered, and water level lowered 20 ft.

**Test coalfields.**—During January, 1,065 tons of A grade coal were crushed. The estimated profit exclusive of gold in slimes was £257. Development in the Francis section, if it started, continues to be satisfactory.

**Wanzer.**—During January, 20,800 tons were crushed for a total recovery of 7,401 oz. of gold, £22,000 net value, £24,520. Profit, including purchase of 10,000 tons less royalty, £250. Working expenses, £24,265. Working costs, including development expenditure, £4,358.

**East African Coalfields.**—The general manager reports that sampling of the Sassa main reef, on the 450 ft. level, from 205 ft. to 300 ft. west of survey station 17, averaged 15 dwt. gold per ton over 41 in. quartz width. After cutting all high assays to 20 dwt. The level of the drive at 325 ft. west shows 36 in. well-mineralised quartz.

**John's Phoenix.**—January returns: Tons treated, 6,000; recovery, 14,225 oz. of profit, £10,770. Developments: Level 1 driven 30 ft., averaging 23 dwt.; level 0 sunk 41 ft., averaging 15 dwt.; level 0 sunk 31 ft., averaging 18 dwt.; level 3 driven 33 ft., averaging a trace; level 3 driven 18 ft., averaging a trace; level 31 driven 19 ft., averaging 11 dwt.; level 35 sunk 17 ft., averaging 1 dwt.

**Intangula Petroleum (1935).**—An announcement issued in Johannesburg on Tuesday states: "Advices received today are to the effect that the combining of the Intangula has been completely successful, and drilling has been resumed. No. 5 test well has now reached a depth of 3,385 ft. A change in the formation has been encountered, and it is indicated that drilling operations in the next few months will be watched with heightened interest."

**Cam and Motor Coll.**—During the quarter ended December 31, the footage accounted for in the Cam section was 1,200 ft. in the Motor section, 7,840 ft. and in the Petrol section 364 ft. **Cam Coll.**—No. 10 level. The No. 10 main level, first driven 57 ft. to a depth of 153 ft., of which the first 113 ft. averaged 35 dwt. over 41 in. No. 1 level. Nos. 11 and 12, 13 ft. west, co-ordinates were sunk to 15 ft. of which the first 11 ft. averaged 1.2 dwt. over 41 in. **Motor Coll.**—No. 11 level. The main prospect from the subvertical shaft was advanced 245 ft. to 505 ft., and the following reefs were encountered, at 255 ft. average value 10.5 dwt. over 38 in.; at 325 ft. average value 0.6 dwt. over 6 in. **Petrol Coll.**—No. 10 level, main drive east was driven 84 ft., of which the first 75 ft. averaged 31 dwt. over 74 in. of main drive west was driven 16 ft., average value 20 dwt. over 3 in. The No. 9 main drive west was driven 84 ft., of which the first 65 ft. averaged 1 dwt. over 25 in.

**Rhodesia Industrial Estates Company.**—A report of the company's technical manager, Mr. G. R. Allen, who has recently returned from a visit to the property, states the following: "The general impression is that the area owned by the company, which has been held for some time, is of the opinion that each month's production has increased production as well as the rainy season ends in about April. This should mean not only large returns, but a proportionate reduction in the cost per ton of finished ore. This is evident from present conditions. Since last August the property has more than doubled its output of finished ore. Nevertheless, the usual monthly pay roll has been but very little increased. I consider that shortly you will be extending an output of 150 tons per month, and that your expenditure for that production should not be more than say, the cost when you were producing only 50 tons. The cost situation is becoming daily, and with the liberality recently made to the mill, 300 tons monthly should be quite possible this year, without any further addition to the mill. At all points of your property, where additions have been and development work is proceeding, the prospects are bright and the work is well advanced. I should like to have a full discussion of your property."

I should add, however, that the company has received an agreement with the recent independent appraisers, but as neither of these reports includes your recent acquisition, Rosey Cross, (which) considering to be exceedingly valuable, it would appear that the total value of your property to-day considerably exceeds your present capital."

**Watende Mines (Kenya), Ltd.**—The latest progress report gives the following information: **Plant Division.**—October the mill ran for 330 21 hours, crushing 304 tons of ore for 180.07 oz. bullion, of which the net proceeds were £1,114. Owing to shortage of water occasioned by the drought, the mill ran for 520 hours only during November and December, crushing 430 tons of ore. The net proceeds of sale were £411. **Mohora Bay Road.**—Bridges for the road between Watende and Mohora Bay were to be completed by December 31, and the Government are spending a further £3,000 on the roadway during 1936. **Development.**—All work accomplished during the quarter amounted to 815 ft., and included: **Carlos East section.**—No. 2 level E. drive advanced 172 ft. to 207 ft.; average value for first 68 ft., 5.8 dwt. over 47 in. remainder unobtainable. No. 2 level W. drive advanced 132 ft. to 205 ft.; average value 13.2 dwt. over 25 in. **Grid West section.**—No. 1 shaft advanced 5 ft. to 94 ft., average value 0.8 dwt. over 24 in. Drive west at 89 ft. advanced 27 ft., average value being 18.5 dwt. over 24 in. No. 3 shaft advanced 13 ft. to 70 ft., average value being 3.2 dwt. over 24 in. Drive west at 89 ft. advanced 77 ft., average value being 4.3 dwt. over 47 in. No. 4 section, No. 1 level E. drive advanced 27 ft. to 127 ft., value unobtainable. No. 3 intermediate level E. drive advanced 100 ft., average value being 4.6 dwt. over 25 in. No. 3 intermediate level W. drive advanced to 10 ft., average value 4.6 dwt. over 25 in. No. 4 level advanced to 37 ft., average value 0.5 dwt. over 13 in. **Francis section.**—No. 1 shaft advanced 31 ft. to 159 ft., average value 1.7 dwt. over 24 in.

**Diamond drilling.**—Results on the Carlos section are: Borehole No. 1, 27 dwt. over 36 in. at incline depth of 264 ft.; borehole No. 2, 43 dwt. over 60 in. at incline depth of 220 ft.; borehole No. 3, 60 dwt. over 27 in. at incline depth of 180 ft.; borehole No. 4, 43 dwt. over 48 in. at incline depth of 210 ft.; borehole No. 5, 62 dwt. over 36 in. at incline depth of 503 ft.; borehole No. 6, 31 dwt. over 24 in. at incline depth of 284 ft.; borehole No. 7, 101 dwt. over 12 in. at incline depth of 384 ft. The above boreholes cover a length of 2,100 ft. They definitely prove the existence of the reef to an incline depth of 503 ft., though, at the points penetrated by the boreholes, values are low. Diamond drilling on the Francis section has begun.

**Intangula.**—Surface prospecting of the H.P.L. area is being continued.

### Mining Paraphernalia

Mr. J. H. Belliss, manager of the Watende mine for the past year, and for some thirty-three years previously a mining engineer in Southern Rhodesia, is on his way home by sea, and after a holiday of a couple of months will leave for the Philippines, where he has accepted an appointment.

Mr. J. H. Scrutton, M. Inst. M. M., late manager for the Compagnie Minière des Grands Lacs, and a director of Watende Mines (Kenya), Ltd., has been appointed a director of the Lupa Exploration Syndicate. Mr. Cope Morgan, M. Inst. M. M., has been appointed consulting engineer to the Syndicate.

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# East African Share Prices. Answers to Correspondents

## Steady Rise in Rosterman.

THE continued appreciation of Rosterman shares remains an outstanding feature of East African share fluctuations. The ss. shares now stand at 25s. 3d. East African Goldfields show a rise of 11s. Eldoret Mining, Kenia, Kimingi, and Tanganyika Minerals have been steady but Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate have gone back 41d. In the Rhodesian group Rhokana, Selection Trust, and Tati Goldfields have been marked up, each to the extent of about 1s. Lambesia Exploring have, however, fallen 11d. 18s. to 17s.

Last week This week

|  | Last week | This week |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Andura Syndicate (ss.)                 | 6d.       | 6d.       |
| Bushick Mines (10s.)                   | 13s. 9d.  | 12s. 4d.  |
| Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)                 | 78s. 9d.  | 78s. 9d.  |
| Consolidated African Selection (5s.)   | 87s. 6d.  | 88s. 9d.  |
| East African Goldfields (5s.)          | 7s. 0d.   | 7s. 4d.   |
| Eldoret Mining Syndicate (3s.)         | 3s. 0d.   | 3s. 6d.   |
| Gabari Goldfields (2s.)                | 27s. 6d.  | 27s. 6d.  |
| Globe and Phoenix (5s.)                | 11s. 6d.  | 11s. 6d.  |
| Fanti Consolidated (8s.)               | 13s. 6d.  | 13s. 6d.  |
| Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)           | 3s. 10d.  | 3s. 10d.  |
| Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)               | 29. 0d.   | 29. 0d.   |
| Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)             | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)            | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Kenian (4s.)                           | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Kenya Consolidated (5s.)               | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)      | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Kimingi (10s.)                         | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Lanora Concessions (1s.)               | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Lanora Concessions (5s.)               | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| London Gold (5s.)                      | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| London East African & Genl. (2s. 6d.)  | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| London and Rhodesian (5s.)             | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Luiti Gold Areas (5s.)                 | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Machaba Asbestos (5s.)                 | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Reade (1s.)                            | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)             | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Rhodesia Katanga (1s.)                 | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.) | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)        | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)            | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)        | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Rhodesia (11s.)                        | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Roan Asbestos (5s.)                    | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Rosterman (5s.)                        | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Selection Trust (10s.)                 | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Sherwood Star (5s.)                    | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Tanganyika Gold (10s.)                 | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Tanganyika Concessions (10s.)          | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)              | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)              | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Tati Goldfields (5s.)                  | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Union and Rhodesia (5s.)               | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Union and Rauti Katanga 6s. Bds.       | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Wanted Colliery (20s.)                 | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Watende (5s.)                          | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |
| Zambesia Exploring (11s.)              | 13s. 3d.  | 13s. 3d.  |

GENERAL

|                                       |              |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| British South Africa (15s.)           | 25s. 0d.     | 26s. 4d.     |
| East African Sisal Plantations (10s.) | 89s. 6d.     | 89s. 6d.     |
| E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)       | 51s. 3d.     | 51s. 3d.     |
| Imperial Airways (11s.)               | 62s. 0d.     | 65s. 7 1/2d. |
| Kassala Cotton (1s.)                  | 41s. 7 1/2d. | 41s. 7 1/2d. |
| Mozambique (Rouss) (10s.)             | 6s. 6d.      | 6s. 6d.      |
| North Charterland Exploring (5s.)     | 1s. 9d.      | 1s. 9d.      |
| Sudan Plantations (New) (11s.)        | 36s. 6d.     | 36s. 6d.     |
| Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)              | 2s. 6d.      | 2s. 6d.      |
| Victoria Falls Power (11s.)           | 78s. 3d.     | 80s. 2 1/2d. |
| (10s.)                                | 53s. 4 1/2d. | 53s. 4 1/2d. |

Kenya Quotations

We have received the following prices for all grain from Major Charles Galtland, the Nairobi Stockbroker.

|                                     | Last week   | This week   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Edulwa Rice (5s.)                   | 20s. 50cts. | 20s. 50cts. |
| Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)          | 3s. 50cts.  | 3s. 75cts.  |
| Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.) | 6s. 25cts.  | 6s. 75cts.  |
| Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)       | 4s. 25cts.  | 4s. 50cts.  |
| Kenya Reef (5s.)                    | 4s. 75cts.  | 4s.         |
| Kenya Uganda and Exp. (5s.)         | 6s.         | 6s.         |
| Kenya Mutima (20s.)                 | 2s.         | 2s.         |
| Kenya Goldfields (Ord. (5s.)        | 11s. 85cts. | 11s. 85cts. |
| Kenya (5s.)                         | 2s. 25cts.  | 2s. 25cts.  |

There is also some speculation that the liability is accepted by East Africa. Every one who has a direct interest in East Africa, such as the mining companies, should be kept in the loop of the news. Every one who has a direct interest in the mining companies should be kept in the loop of the news. Every one who has a direct interest in the mining companies should be kept in the loop of the news.

**STRENGTH.**—It is expected that another progress report will be published early next week.  
**M. C. MOMBASA.**—We should mention Tanganyika Minerals as the list of the shares for mention.  
**F. B. TUMBO.**—Tanganyika Rhodesia Katanga and Zambesia Exploring have gone up 1s. 10d. and 1s. 10d. respectively.  
**S. W. WHESTER.**—The recent improvement in London, Australian and General shares followed the rise in shares of the Rosterman Company, in which I hold an interest.  
**D. C. MANDINGO.**—Paragon's share price quoted on the London Stock Exchange although they have London Transfer Office at 62, Lombard St., E.C. 4. If you wish to buy or sell it is necessary to do so through a broker in East Africa.  
**D. C. MANDINGO.**—The progress of the Rhodesia Asbestos Company, 12, Ripon Street, Avenue, E.C. 4, is being rapidly ahead, and there are now some 20 Europeans engaged on the property.

Work on the Sanja concession of Kenian Gold Areas is going rapidly ahead, and there are now some 20 Europeans engaged on the property.

## TO MINING COMPANIES

### The Aircraft Operating Co. of Africa (Pty.) Ltd.

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# British South Africa Co.

## Importance of Rhodesian Mining

The first meeting of the directors of the British South Africa Company was held in London on the 15th inst. at the offices of the Registrar, Insurance Institute, Adelphi Quay, London, E.C. 4.

Mr. Henry De Chernonoff, Chairman of the Board, presided at the meeting, and in his speech held tribute to the work of the late Sir James Guthrie.

The company, he said, had over £5,000,000 invested in British Government securities, which enabled it to take a worthy share in the provision of any new capital which might be required from time to time for the sake of the Northern Rhodesia mining investments which, as he must continue to be, so long as they had important value in the eyes of the public, it had to carry out. There was a list of reports of investments of this kind, and it was noted that where certain terms were held, terms of a satisfactory rate of interest, and opportunities for their employment in the company's main undertakings. In the first category was included the holding in Rhodesia Railways Debentures and Shares of the Rhodesia Railways Trust, and in the fourth, Rhodesian mining investments consisting principally of holdings of shares and debentures of Northern Rhodesian copper concerns. In the first category were investments in the Rhodesia Land Bank, the Rhodesia Milling and Manufacturing Company, and the Banching Corporation. The combined market value of all the investments at 31st December, 1935, exceeded the book value.

With regard to the future, the company would naturally prefer to see the efforts undertaken, which would be a fairly substantial amount of employment in Rhodesia, and represented one of their contributions to the development of the Colony, but, however, they might be able to "abandon" it, it was obvious that they could not carry on indefinitely with a business that involved them in losses.

### Mineral Interests in Rhodesia

Sir Henry continued: "As regards our mineral interests, the most important factor at the present time is the copper mining industry of Northern Rhodesia. The result of the restriction scheme has been satisfactory. In that current output is now less than consumption, so that accumulated stocks of copper are declining, and the London Metal Exchange price for standard copper, which was about 27 1/2s per ton in 1934, is now about 23 1/2s, a figure not quite as high as we should like to see, but still one which enables the Northern Rhodesia copper mines, with their very low costs, to make substantial profits on their restricted production. The consumption continues at the present rate of something over 1,500,000 tons per annum in the United States, and stocks continue to be produced, we may hope that the parties to the agreement, including the Northern Rhodesian mines, may be able to allow themselves some measure of production which will increase their profits and with them the value of our participation in them, together, of course, with our fully-revenue."

Previously the three producing copper mining companies in Northern Rhodesia, in each case well during the last year. Rhokana produced nearly 50,000 tons of copper at a cost of just over £2 per ton, including all charges, except depreciation and Debenture interest, and in addition sold just over 70,000 lb. weight of cobalt during the year, ending June 30 last, and paid a first dividend of 12 1/2%.

Then Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., produced a considerably less tonnage of copper than Rhokana, at a cost of between £10 and £12 per ton, including all charges, except depreciation and interest, and paid their dividend

Mafikeng, which started operations later than the two other mines, produced just under 30,000 tons of copper during the same year, at an average cost of between £23 and £25 per ton. This cost is high because Mafikeng has so far been producing only on a small scale

and getting its ore mainly not from digging, but from development work. The mine produces very well indeed, both as to possible output and cost of production. With regard to other minerals from which we derive our income, the Rhodesia Copper Hill Development Company, producing zinc and vanadium, has paid us just over £800,000 of our total royalty revenue for the year of just over £1,100,000. Copper royalties have been just over 288,500, and cobalt just over £41,400.

It may be said that Chakwenya may develop into a gold mine. It is at least a very interesting prospect, and that is the most we can say for the moment. With regard to further prospecting, let me just say that our own discussions with the Colonial Office about our position, and that seem now to be nearly completed, and I hope we will be able to get a licence to undertake the prospecting of the area, which is the most interesting part of the mine.

Our other mineral companies do well, thanks to an enormous improvement in grade of the very prosperous business of the gold-mining industry in Southern Rhodesia, to the large tonnage of chrome exported, and to the copper-mining industry in Northern Rhodesia.

### The Dividend

The result of the past year's working, as I have just said, is a profit for the year of £5,000,000. On the strength of this we recommend a dividend of 10% per share, which will amount to £5,000,000. This involves a draft of £4,000,000 on the balance of unappropriated profits in addition to £1,000,000 which has had to be provided in respect of the company's first liability for the tax, now happily settled, in recommending a dividend. It is important that the actual profit earned, we have taken the view that the annual revenues ought, on any reasonable forecast, to be sufficient to enable us to maintain or even to increase that dividend. If the world continues gradually to return to normal, with the material which the present restriction upon the output of copper is substantially reduced, our royalty revenue must increase. And finally, with an increase in the output of copper, and with other minerals, railway traffic will be increased, and railways are the only practical means of moving heavy goods like minerals. And so will be the general goods, connected with the mines. The increased amounts that should be earned thereon will bring nearer the time when we may expect to receive dividends upon our large railway investment.

It is worthy also referred to the Beit Trust, and the number and variety of benefits it conferred upon the Southern and Northern Rhodesia. He then of no Colony that had ever started upon its separate destiny, as Southern Rhodesia had done, with so much of a benefit as the Beit Trust. He added: "I think we are justified in assuming prospects of growth in future years, and in excess of present figures. As owners of the mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia, we must be able to do the development of the territory, and through our investments in its various producing mining companies in Southern Rhodesia, the wider and more varied its development, the more opportunities there may be for the profitable investment of the funds to which I referred in the early part of my speech. I do not hesitate therefore, to end my speech with a note of protest against the expression of a strong personal hope, and it is this. I have said that the Chartered Company was not in its origin a purely commercial company. It was a company whose purpose was attached to the development and the raising of a portion of unknown Africa, which attracted in the early days many subscribers for shares. That side of the company's work is accomplished. Our objects and opportunities are now commercial, but do not let us ever forget the spirit and aspirations of our founder, Cecil Rhodes. There is no question in my mind of increasing our financial liabilities, or of those we are now faced with, but there is still, I believe, much that we can do, if we retain the Rhodesian spirit, I hope shall do, to forward the progress and development of a company, to which many of us have by long association become deeply attached."

Mr. Edmund Davis gave an informative outline of the development of the mining industries of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and said he thought that in the Witwatersrand Colliery they had the finest coal mine in the world. The resolution for the addition of the report and accounts was carried unanimously. The retiring directors, the Duke of Abercorn and Baron Edmead, B. J. Elgar, were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Coopers, Lybrand, and Co. were reappointed.

The resolution for the addition of the report and accounts was carried unanimously. The retiring directors, the Duke of Abercorn and Baron Edmead, B. J. Elgar, were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Coopers, Lybrand, and Co. were reappointed.

**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 resources, commodities 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 solicited.

Better inquiry for land in several areas of Kenya Highlands is reported.

The average under production in Kenya has considerably increased.

The National Bank of Kenya will open a branch in Mwanza about the middle of this year.

The Kenya Association (K.A.) issued during 1935 brochures and pamphlets of Kenya during December.

Customs receipts of the port of Mombasa during December amounted to K1,09,929, compared with K23,081 for December, 1934.

An omnibus service has been established in Southern Rhodesia from Fort Victoria to Umtali via the Bitchenough Bridge.

The first consignment of omnibuses for Mombasa has reached Kilifiini, and the local service is expected to start on March 1.

An application has been made to the Import Duties and Excess Committee of the Board of Trade for drawback of Customs duties on goods being used in the manufacture of hydrocarbons in Kenya.

All Superintending Officers in charge of agencies in Tanganyika are to be provided with secondary standards in order that weights and measures may be checked expeditiously and the provisions of the Ordinance enforced.

The Southern Rhodesia Costs of Eastern Rhodesia Committee is anxious to know whether United Kingdom manufacturers have any complaint of objections to make regarding the prices at which their goods are sold in Southern Rhodesia, or the methods by which they are distributed. Manufacturers interested in the market should communicate with the Secretary at P.O. Box 707, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

**News Items in Brief**

The Kenya Native Marketing Advisory Council has been dissolved.

Two objections from Tanganyika have been presented to the Board of Trade.

A scheme for placing Kenya orphaned boys on farms as pupils is under consideration.

Mr. Harold Colquhoun has resigned as a director of Changa Nam & Coleman, Ltd., Uganda.

About 100 Boy Scouts from Southern Rhodesia are due to attend the East London Boy Scout jamboree.

The Northern Rhodesia Department of Animal Health will in future be known as the Veterinary Department.

The next meeting of the East African Governors' Conference will be held in Dar-es-Salaam in the latter part of May.

There have been small swarms of locusts in parts of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, their flight direction being generally east or south-west.

The memorandum submitted by the Coffee Board of Kenya to Sir Alan Pim dealt with the economic position of the industry, and with the problem of recovery.

A large number of Indians in Nairobi attended the recent Indian National Dinner, which concluded the celebrations of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress.

The levying of tolls on traffic passing over the White Nile and the Blue Nile Bridges, linking Khartoum with Omdurman and Khartoum North has been abolished.

Transfers of Southern Rhodesia 3% Inscribed Stock 1959/1964 are to be free of stamp duty following an agreement with the British Revenue for the composition of the tax.

Holder of certificates of title issued by the British South Africa Company, and by the Companhia de Moçambique will receive payment of Coupon No. 5 on or after February 18.

Mombasa Chamber of Commerce has assured the Principal of the All Saints' Visam High School that it will gladly co-operate in the preparation of Indian youth for employment in local business houses.

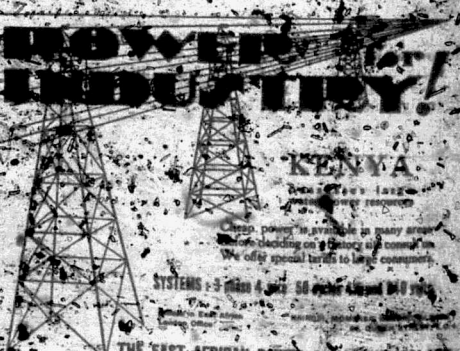
The Nairobi Coffee Co., Ltd. has given £100 towards the cost of a cinematograph film of the Kenya coffee industry to be exhibited during the forthcoming Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg.

An old African father has walked across Africa from the West Coast to Kenya, in search of his son, an ex-askari, whom he eventually tracked through the kindness of K.A. officers in Nairobi. A son of the Tanganyika Police rifles is less than 20 years old, and a scheme of gradual replacement involves an annual expenditure of £200 for five years, and less in subsequent years, has been drawn up.

The Honourable member of the Kenya Legislature for Mombasa, recently addressed the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce on his proposals for a Sales Tax to replace the existing emergency legislation.

The Finance Section of the British Empire Industries Organization has passed a resolution welcoming the proposal of the Federal Government to hold an International Sugar Conference, and emphasizing the necessity of this conference being held in London.

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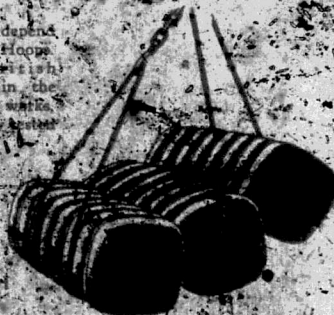


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