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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

TANGANYIKA Territory has now been permanently incorporated in the British Empire. It is a fact of permanent importance that it is less British than any other Colony. It is essentially a part of the British Empire. Though we have laid ourselves under an obligation to the League of Nations, if not one which British nor does it make our nature there one which is permanent. This statement was made over ten years ago by Mr. L. S. Sneyd, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that the pledge holds good to-day, has been emphasised repeatedly by equally authoritative and unequivocal declarations by British statesmen in and out of Parliament. German propagandists have at the same time been engaged on an intensive campaign for the return of German pre-war possessions, and it does not surprise us, far less alarm us, to see brought to the fore again to-day the claims they have advanced for the return of those possessions.

It has been the consistent policy of East Africa to keep the activities and outpourings of German propagandists conspicuously before the public in order chiefly to counteract any sensational move which would make any market territory a pawn in the game of international diplomacy. Another equally well need to be served by this policy in publicity, however, was to assure British investors of the security of money put into development schemes in Tanganyika and

other mandated territories, and thus to encourage a closer and more progressive association between British capitalists and those new overseas territories under British rule. The pledges and the publicity they received have had the desired effect, and millions of pounds of British money have gone to the benefit and development of former German possessions, in addition to the sums advanced by British taxpayers, amounting in the case of Tanganyika alone to over £8,500,000. It is therefore, deplorable that anything tending to give rise to uneasiness or anxiety on the part of those who have thrown in their lot with the country, or to check the flow of capital required for continued industrial and mining development, should now be perceived to arise. In certain quarters there is a feeling of uneasiness and uncertainty, notwithstanding the pledges that have been given.

With German propagandists taking advantage of the critical turn in international events, influential newspapers in London have thought it wise to consider the formation of an ANTI-BRITISH League, one of the main objects of which will be to bring British public opinion into line with all that is glibly said when politicians and sensationalists start to talk of breaking up and giving away parts of the British Empire, to keep clearly before the British Government those pledges which, mostly British owned, would not have been cancelled in East Africa had it started out for all the fear—which must surely be groundless of a future change in Administrations—there can be no surrender of territory. It was the British Government's promise that the present has been and must be honoured.

Value of Closer Union

Again Stressed by Joint E. A. Board

The Joint East African Board, which has always regarded Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika as potentially one economic unit, and has supported the principles of co-operation and coordination of services between the three territories, state in their annual report, just issued, that one of the reasons for the rejection of closer union by the Joint Select Committee was the present stage of economic development, particularly as regards the advantages of communications. The Board now reiterates in their report the view that progress can best be made by co-ordination of communications between the three territories, and by the promotion of their economic development, the importance of which is becoming more fully recognised in the East African territories.

The Board has also considered what is being done in England to promote their economic development. The economic section of the Colonial Office prepares valuable information, and the Board considers that the scope of this section might be extended, so that the economic interests of the East African territories should be pressed more actively in any agreements made between the United Kingdom and foreign Powers. The Colonies in the Congo Basin area, for instance, have no power to apply discriminatory tariffs, and they are therefore to rely on the Colonial Office to use the weight of British trade to secure favourable terms on their behalf. The Board has suggested that the work of the Colonial Development Fund Committee and the Imperial Economic Committee should be supplemented by the appointment of an Advisory Committee possessing commercial and other experience and knowledge of conditions in the Colonial Empire, and that this Committee should bring under review long-range policies of development without withdrawing from Colonial Governments the initiative at present taken by them in the submission of schemes for grants from the Colonial Development Fund.

Japanese Trade

Referring to Japanese trade in East Africa, the report states: It has been suggested that as Japanese costs are rising, the peak of this competition has now been reached, but the adoption of a duty system to limit imports by other British Colonies may mean a further increase of Japanese imports into East Africa, which is a free market under the Congo Basin Treaties. On the other hand, Japan is buying increasing quantities of raw materials from the East African territories, although the trade balance is still in favour of Japan.

That prosperity is retreating to East Africa is shown by the improvement in the financial position of all three territories, and by the fact that the original revenue estimates of 1935, both territorial and railway, have been largely exceeded.

A Committee of the Board has been studying the possibilities of conversion of Kenya loans, and has made inquiries of various financial quarters. One suggestion which was made was that a 2% or 2½% loan might be arranged to cover the difference in interests between such loan and existing loans. The consensus of opinion, however, is that Kenya might lose rather than gain by making an offer of voluntary conversion.

For each of the last four years the Uganda budget has shown a average surplus of about £250,000, and the surplus balances at the end of 1935 total £1,500,000.

The Board has received letters from the Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar Chambers of Commerce regarding the difficulties of the present holders of former German leaseholds, who are allowed to sell the conditions of the leaseholds to convert into freeholds by date not later than October 31, 1936, owing to the depression it has been suggested that the Government generally to the Government should consider such conversion.

The Government are prepared to allow payments for rehousing to be paid off by instalments over a period of five years, provided that the applicant deposits a clear title security. The Board understands that they still take a few years before many of the estates are free from debt. It is pointed out that those estates which are sold off in instalments will already have deposited their title deeds with the banks so that the offer to allow payment by instalments on conversion of leaseholds is clear.

use as security will not assist those who are in need of such assistance. The Board has made representations to the Colonial Office supporting the request of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce that the Government may see their way to grant an extension of the time for conversion.

Coffee, Sisal and Other Crops

Substantial progress has been made by the Coffee Board of Kenya and Tanganyika in the internal organization of the industry. The principle of closer co-operation among the planters has been stressed, and it is hoped to bring less influence of speculation to embrace all East African producers.

The appointment during the year of a liquidator to the Coffee Board of Kenya to work in close co-operation with the local planters will, it is hoped, assist in strengthening the important trade of high-grade coffee to the London market and provide a service to all East African planters, which has long made itself felt.

The whole position of the sisal industry has been changed by the sudden advance in price to about double the figure ruling last year brought about by increased consumption of binder twine in the United States of America and in Canada through unexpected increases in grain crops. If the price holds it should now be possible to rehabilitate those estates which through lack of funds, have been deteriorating during the last four years.

A most satisfactory feature by sisal is the wonderful expansion in consumption within the United Kingdom over the last three years, the figures being: 1931, 2,846 tons; 1934, 22,446 tons; 1935, 27,820 tons (estimated). India took the bulk of the Uganda cotton crop, Uganda being only a very small buyer. The prices ruling in Bombay made it impossible for European spinners to compete in the market, and Uganda shall make the most of its future as a cotton-growing country, it is necessary that some form of rationalisation should take place, giving reasonable security not only to the grower but also to the capital invested thereon.

Cotton growing in Kenya continues to increase particularly in the Kavirondo district, and the quality produced is of excellent quality. With the Kenya cotton crop, it is expected to become of increasing importance now that it has become established on a satisfactory basis.

The most important event in the tea industry during 1935 was the institution of negotiations still progressing for the foundation of an East African Tea Association upon which the producers of Tanganyika, Kenya, Nyasaland and Uganda will be represented.

Wheat has been exported from Kenya for a year or two, but local requirements have absorbed all the wheat grown, and although there has been an increase in the average planted the year it is not anticipated there will be any Kenya wheat for export.

Farms are being taken up and more to mixed farming, which forecasts an increase in the production of sugar. The exports of sugar from Kenya were as follows: 1934, 7,162 cwt., valued at £27,267, 1935, 11,339 cwt., valued at £41,266, and 1936 (11 months), 11,701 cwt., valued at £42,514.

The Fruit and Dairy Industry

In the vast fruit industry of Kenya production has been doubled, now being at the rate of about 500 tons per annum; the industry has been placed under Government control, and the whole of the crop has to be marketed collectively through an official agent. Producers had to face a very serious fall in prices consequent on a very large crop in Japan. The conditions favourable to weight of crop also favour toxic value, so that recent Japanese deliveries have been of exceptionally good quality, which has narrowed the price advantage which the Kenya growers have enjoyed. An estate of 50000 ft. in value Kenya is sellable at the higher alternative to produce less and at a profit. There seems every reason to hope that Kenya will become a main source of supply and the industry of great importance to the Colony.

The geranium oil industry in Kenya has gone ahead during the year, and buyers are competing eagerly for the supplies coming on to the London market. The cultivation of lavender in Kenya is full of promise, and a strain suitable to the country and capable of producing a first-class oil has been established. Most of the original peppermint plantations have proved a failure owing to insufficient moisture, but recent experiments show that under irrigation important results may be expected. The Kenya cedar wood industry continues to suffer from very restricted demand.

Another new development in East Africa is the production of equalled orange oil from the bitter orange in Tanganyika. Consistently as a consequence of regularity and the quality of the oil has been found equal to the best Sicilian oil.

Italo-Ethiopian War

Resumption of Peace Negotiations

The Fascist flag has been hoisted at the headquarters of the Blue Nile. Following the Italian occupation of an Ethiopian customs post on the Sudanese frontier, those to whom British troops are stationed

describe the "vicious advance" of Marshal Badoglio's troops as a "communique." Our troops were joyously welcomed by the populace. The Tanna has been connected with Gondar by a motor road constructed by the troops during the advance. Armed check groups are fleeing.

Italian successes are also claimed on the southern front. Douma, through the Italian claim to have occupied Fessie by the fact that the 100 miles separating it from Ouaram could scarcely be covered in so short a time.

Marshal Badoglio in a telegram to Mussolini states: "Your Excellency, our arms shall never rest until our enemy is completely destroyed."

When the Italian advance was headily proceeding in Ethiopia, arrangements for further peace negotiations were made in Italy. The King, Baron Aloisi, will go to Geneva, where he is expected to confine discussions to questions of procedure. Italy's attitude is that it will discuss peace in an atmosphere of intimidation.

According to a French press report proposals to be submitted by Signor Mussolini when negotiations are resumed in Geneva will include: "That all Territory actually occupied by the Italian arms shall be annexed; that Italy shall have a mandate over the rest of the territory; and that the Emperor shall remain on the throne for one month." Italian experts and an Italian High Commission

are in Geneva having successes in the recent advance of the Italian front. The shipment of troops from Italy to Ethiopia is continuing the latest being comprised of 100,000 men from the 10th Division.

Major-General Kitchener's proclamation "I will not be a slave" is being read throughout the territory. It is reported that his troops, many of the slaves, are being freed. It is stated that he has enrolled a "Noble battalion" for Ethiopia.

Italy's proclamation desires "peace, love, and brotherhood" but "barbarism" and "the Italian flag" is being "suppressed." The Emperor is being helped by Italian authorities and will receive help and protection. "Whoever attacks the Emperor will be punished according to the law."

Italy Plans to Bomb Addis Ababa

Following the appearance of Italian reconnaissance aeroplanes over Addis Ababa and the representations of the representatives of foreign powers to the Ethiopian capital, Italy has promised to bomb Addis Ababa. It is reported that the Italian foreign minister, Ciano, is in the process of ordering the British ambassador in Rome to examine the aviation camp outside Addis Ababa had been bombed by Italian aeroplanes. The Italian aeroplanes flew over Addis Ababa on Monday morning and were circling the town in a great height without coming within any height.

Two of the machines were engaged in an attack on Ethiopian positions on the Southern front and despite heavy anti-aircraft fire and severe weather, all returned safely to their base.

Over 200 Italian workers and troops are engaged on road building on the Northern front. The Italian losses in the battle of Lake Ashangi are five officers, 200 white and 200 African troops killed, and 15 officers, 200 white and 200 African troops wounded. The Italians claim the capture of 500 prisoners, 18 heavy guns and 43 machine guns.

The British ambulance unit which had to go to Addis Ababa for refitting is returning to the Northern front under the supervision of Dr. McNeil.

Major Ned Hunter, a member of the International Commission for the Defense of Ethiopia, who visited the Ethiopian Association in London, stated that even if Italy were to conquer Ethiopia, it would be a waste of time. The world would probably have been at war. Ethiopia would have been a "barbaric colony" and it was better that it had been "barbaric" from an agricultural point of view. "But how the country could have been given to a foreign conqueror," he said, "I do not know. I imagine that in a few years it would have its slaves and millions of people who have to be spent in a resolution of the masses and money expended in honor and indignity in the barbaric ceremonies of the Air Force."

in the use of mustard gas and the bombing of Red Cross units, and demanding that the League of Nations should apply immediately effective sanctions to end the Italian invasion.

An appeal from "the utmost national heart from South Africa to resist the first use in history of poison gas by whites on blacks" is made in a pamphlet received in Cape Town, South Africa, from the Committee of the Ethiopian Women's Work Association in Addis Ababa.

A petition was presented to the Prime Minister, last week bearing the signature of 6,000 leaders of public and civic life in this country, urging the establishment by the League of Nations of an impartial tribunal, constituted on the lines of the Lytton Commission, to investigate the issues involved in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict and to submit to the Council and Assembly of the League recommendations for a new and equitable solution. The petition was organized by the New Commonwealth Society.

Questions in House of Commons

Referring to questions in the House of Commons last week, Mr. Eden said that H. M. Minister of State for Ethiopia received information from the air force of Harar on March 20 was carried out by Italian aircraft flying about 4,000 ft. The town was bombed at 10.30 a.m. According to his report, the machine was on the ground for three days, and in all approximately 200 people fell in the town and a few on the buildings over the town limits. Three bombs fell in the Swedish compound, so that in that of the Egyptian Red Cross, on the Catholic Mission, and the French Consulate and Agency, and 400. The Harar Red Cross building, a grossly high 100 yards square, the apparatus of the wireless station was destroyed and the telephone lines to the British Consulate damaged. The Catholic Church and the Ethiopian Church of St. Xavier were also badly damaged. Some of the fires were started chiefly in the market quarter, and burnt down, but this is believed that the number of casualties were fortunately small, as the town has a wooded area, and the approach of the hostile aircraft notified by minute guns, and continued.

After concerning the question whether Harar is an open town, H. M. Minister of State has reported that on May 28 the Ethiopian Government issued a communication denying reports from Italian sources that military preparations had been made in the town of Harar. In this communication reference was made to the official Ethiopian publication of the League on December 10, in which it was stated that in order to spare the civilian population and resident foreigners from the effects of possible air bombardments by the Emperor had decided that all Ethiopian subjects should leave the town which would be fully used solely as a depot of wounded from the southern front and not for any military purpose whatever.

A Federated British Africa

Rhodesia and the Union

In a statement to the Press in Johannesburg the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Huggins, who had just returned to Cape Town, expressed the opinion that the merging of the British colonies in South Africa should be allowed to come about without any attempt at undue haste.

Time, he said, would bring about a federated British Africa with the Union and Rhodesia working together for the mutual advantage of the two countries. Any attempt to force the issue would only have undesirable results. A forced partnership would be an unhappy partnership. It is his opinion that as a result of Mr. Huggins' speech at the busy when he returned to the new Customs Agreement, as well as the new trade agreement between the Union and Southern Rhodesia, with further restrictions on the export of Rhodesian products, cattle and tobacco to the Union, and the duties imposed by the Union Government on the Rhodesian share of the Rhodesian export, it was essential that the Rhodesians should have a voice in the matter. She wanted it possible to use the British port of Durban, but if she could not get a port through the Union, she would have to look for one elsewhere. "It is my opinion that this will have to be the case for the export of Rhodesian produce."

John Huggins

Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA

It is hoped that Mwanza will be Durban to Kuantan's Jo'burg. — *The Tanganyika Standard*

Kenya has always been a land of abundant surprises. — *Tajiri W. Robert Boran in A Cuckoo in Kenya*

Coffee and tobacco are the two great qualities of fatigue in contemporary civilisation. — *The Saga of Coffee*

Rhodesia has 700 gold mines and spends 75% of its money in the Empire. — *M. Mangan O. Keffer speaking in Leicester*

In the economic interest of the Colony no less than of producers, the dairy industry should expand on co-operative lines. — *The Kenya Dairy Industry Committee's Report*

Government ought to look upon the Colony as something to be administered, rather than a great estate to be developed. — *Lord Brench Scott, addressing the Njoro Settlers' Association*

I have been greatly impressed by the British sentiment of the country, which is just as marked among the Dutch settlers as in other communities. — *Major W. J. Carsthorp's report on Southern Rhodesia*

The Government, especially since His Excellency's return from England, have been most meticulously careful to consult interested opinion before embarking on legislation. — *Kenya Weekly News*

Portugal's African Colonies have been occupied for some centuries longer than the major part of South Africa, but there are no signs of mental or physical degeneration among the colonists of Portuguese East or West Africa. — *The Beira News*

Probably traders come to Kenya in search of ivory, and possibly even of gold, brought with them trade goods in the form of beads, and probably introduced agriculture and domestic animals to the Stone Age people of this period. — *L. S. B. Legbt in Kenya, Customs and Problems*

It is not to be assumed that there is either an actual shortage of labour in the Territory, or that the conditions of labour are unsatisfactory. Supply should be more closely co-ordinated with demand for the avoidance of waste, and the smooth working of the twin-ruined machine. — *Sir Harold MacMichael, addressing the Tanganyika Legislative Council*

The Greater Rhodesia (Book) visualises eventually a united British Africa on a federal basis, of which a combined Rhodesia would be the central unit, whereas the Greater South Africa outlook sees the Union of to-day gradually extending to incorporate the States of the north. It is a case of coalition as against absorption. — *Robert Bernal*

The Germans are also paying increasing attention to the British and Portuguese Empires with a view to possible acquisition of territory in the colonies. It should be a little published, and would be a valuable record of the German colonial policy. — *Dr. Ernst Jaeger, in Kenya, London and the Empire*

WHO'S WHO

299.—Dr. William Kerr Connell, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.(Eng.), D.T.M. & H.



SMILAN Copyright East Africa

Kerr, throughout the Territory for his work as surgical specialist. Dr. W. K. Connell, a specialist attachment for the institution—the Sanaa Hospital in Dar es Salaam, with which his skill and devotion to his patients are intimately associated, the date for which was built in the year of his birth.

Educated at Glasgow Academy, and at Glasgow and London Universities, Dr. Connell served in the A.S.C. during the War and went out to Tanganyika in 1912. On his first leave from Tanganyika, he took his F.R.C.S.(Eng.) and in 1927 has been stationed in Dar es Salaam. Demands are made generally on his services for the outbreak of epidemics and he has made several flights to perform emergency operations.

Dr. Connell has many claims to distinction. His extremely able speeches as President of the Tanganyika Society of Tanganyika, and Chairman of the East African Medical Conference in Dar es Salaam a few years ago, revealed him as a clear thinking analyst of East African problems outside the sphere of his own particular interests, and a keen observer and commentator whose views and criticisms are invariably of high value.

An all-round sportsman, he is a familiar figure on the golf course and tennis courts, and is particularly noted for his skill in tennis, having played regularly for over ten years in Dar es Salaam.

The wedding took place in Umtali last month of Mr. S. Stratton, whose parents are well known in Southern Rhodesia, to Miss Vera Kenny, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Kenny of Salisbury.

Mr. A. E. Weatherhead, who is presently Acting Governor of the Seychelles, and was previously Acting Governor of Uganda, arrived home by air from East Africa on Sunday. He is now staying in Somerset.

The marriage took place last month in Broken Hill of Mr. D. A. Beveridge, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Beveridge of Pietermaritzburg, to Miss Phyllis Owen, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Harold Owen of Johannesburg.

Mr. Richard Gilmer, son of Dr. R. Gilmer, of Wellington, New Zealand, and Miss Margaret Wood, daughter of the late Mr. S. G. Wood and Mrs. G. Wood of Birkenhead, were married in Johannesburg last week.

The Rev. R. G. P. Lamburn and Dr. C. H. Taylor are leaving shortly to join the U.M.C.A. mission at Masasi. Miss Seddon, Miss D. Gapp, and the Rev. H. W. Cockett are leaving for the Nyasaland diocese later this month.

Mr. Vivian L. Oury has been appointed a director of Port of Beira Development Ltd., and alternate director of Beira Works Ltd., and Dr. Augustus Soares, in both of which appointments he succeeds the late Sir Alfred Sharpe.

East Africans recently elected to the Royal Empire Society include Mr. G. E. Bowles, of Natal; Mr. D. M. Anjaria, Dr. Hon. S. B. Madik, and Mr. T. B. Sheth, of Dar es Salaam; and Mr. R. J. Hudson, of Bulawayo.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Swinton Home, Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. W. Sheldrick, Major G. Baynes, Major A. C. Hill and Captain H. C. Nightingale have assigned their appointments and commission in the Kenya Defence Force.

Mr. R. E. W. Burnside has been appointed Acting Director of European Education, and Mr. C. J. Opper, Acting Director of Native Education, in Northern Rhodesia during the absence of the Director, Mr. J. B. Clark, on overseas leave.

Major J. S. K. Wells, of Tukuva, has been elected Chairman of the Tanganyika Tea Growers' Association, which embraces the Bungwe Tea Planters' Association, the Mupfwa Tea Planters' Association, and the Ambangulu Estates, Ltd.

Mr. J. P. Jones, the Zambezi Provincial Commissioner and Assistant Chief Secretary, is in England on overseas leave. During his absence from the Protectorate Mr. W. S. Marchant is acting as Provincial Commissioner, and Mr. A. Jeffrey as Assistant Chief Secretary.

The Governor of Uganda has appointed D. Muljibhai Motilal Patel, and Mr. Habib Kassamah lafer to be temporary unofficial members of the Uganda Legislative Council, in place of Mr. V. P. Dalal, who has vacated his seat on the expiration of the period for which he was appointed, and Mr. S. H. Shah, who has resigned his seat.

Sir Alan Pim is making a good recovery from his recent accident, and hopes to be able to resume work on his Kenya report about the end of the month.

Just before the end of March three horns appeared at 7 o'clock one morning in front of the new Government House at Lusaka, and were seen by Sir Hubert and Lady Young and others staying in the house at the time. A little later one was seen trodding down the road in the wake of a motor car, the occupant of which appeared unaware of the unusual circumstance.

Sir Randolph Baker and Mr. F. S. Joelson were the guests of the Lusaka Lunch Club at its March meeting, over which Mr. J. B. Thomson presided in the absence of the Cape of Mr. A. E. Copeman, the President. Sir Randolph spoke on the general economic position of the world, and Mr. Joelson outlined some of the impressions left upon him by his East African tour.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Walton, D.B.E., is to address the Rhodesia Group of the Overseas League on Tuesday next, April 21, on "A Trip to Rhodesia and the Union with Lord Baden Powell." His address will be illustrated by a film. The meeting will take place at the headquarters of the Overseas League, Over-Sea House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W., at 4 p.m.

The visit to Northern Rhodesia at Easter of Lady Baden-Powell has already awakened keen interest in the Girl Guide movement in the Protectorate, in which considerable development is to be expected. Lady Young has thrown herself into the work, while on the Copperbelt the arrival of Mrs. Pitt, wife of the general manager of the Nkana Mine, has stimulated interest in an organisation which she had long served on the Rand.

All-East African Governors To Visit Johannesburg Exhibition

East Africa is able to state that the Governors of all the British Eastern African Dependencies, including the Rhodesias, have been invited to visit the Rand as the guests of the Government of the Union of South Africa at the time of the opening of the Johannesburg Exhibition. It is likely that all of them will be able to accept, and that most, if not all, will make the journey by air. The ostensible purpose of the invitation is to secure their presence at an African Transport Conference, which is to be convened on the initiative of Mr. Pirow, the Union Minister of Railways.

Mr. F. S. Joelson, editor of "East Africa," expects to reach Natal and that week in the course of his tour of Eastern Africa. It is his intention to return to Salisbury in time to leave by the air mail on May 6, flying from there to Northern Tanganyika whence he will motor to Nairobi, en route for Nyiraland and Tanyika. After a further brief stay in Nairobi, he will spend some ten days on the goldfields of Kenya and the Saraguta area of Tanganyika before returning home.

Correspondence should be addressed to him at the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., in any of the above-mentioned towns.

East African Group

Captain Guy Dollman to Speak

CAPTAIN GUY DOLLMAN will address the East African Group of the Over-Seas League on Thursday, April 23, on "The Great Game Animals of East Africa." His address will be illustrated by lantern slides, some of which have never before been seen by the public. The excellent photographs which will be shown will be particularly interesting to young people on their holidays, and members of the group will therefore be cordially welcomed to the meeting, which will be held at Over-Seas House, Park Place, Southampton. Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m. and the address begins at 7.15 p.m.

General Sir William Turle, Chairman of the Group, suggests that as so many East Africans are now home on leave, members would be doing a service to the Group by making the meetings more widely known among their friends, and thus assist in increasing the membership of the Group.

Akeley Memorial Hall

The Akeley Memorial African Hall, recently opened in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, contains some remarkably fine exhibits of East African, Ethiopian and Congo animals. A group of eight elephants forms the centre-piece in the hall, while other notable groups in natural settings are lions obtained in northern Tanganyika by the Carlisle Clark Expedition, mountain nyala from Ethiopia and gorilla from Kenya.

Nyasaland Empire Exhibition

The exhibits of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, at the forthcoming Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg will be housed in one central pavilion which will be built by the Southern Rhodesia Government to represent the temple at Great Zimbabwe. The Nyasaland exhibit will be arranged by a sub-committee of the Protectorate's Publicity Committee consisting of Mr. H. B. Wilson, Mr. D. G. Hess, and Mr. G. P. Bunden, Acting Director of Publicity.

Coryndon Museum localities

In view of the unsatisfactory and unstable financial support forthcoming for the conduct of a public museum in the Coryndon Memorial, which was undertaken at the request of Government and of the Coryndon Memorial Trustees, the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society has requested Government to appoint a special committee consisting of members of the Government, the Municipality and Elected Members of the Legislature to investigate the whole position. At the Society's annual meeting, Dr. Van Someren, the Secretary, said the reflections on their activities which had been made by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council were due to lack of knowledge, and calculated to be detrimental to their good relations with other similar bodies overseas and with the Carnegie Trust.

Kenya Dairy Industry

Legislation Proposed by Committee

The Kenya Dairy Industry Committee has submitted, with their report, a draft Bill designed to assist the economic production and distribution of dairy produce in the Colony and to assure by improved marketing methods a more equitable distribution of returns to all producers in supplying both local and overseas markets.

Provision is made in the Bill for the establishment of a Dairy Control Board and a system of price marketing, and for the regulation and control of the sales and distribution of dairy produce. The details of the proposed organisation include the registration of dairy farmers and licensees of approved producers, and the production of registered dairy produce marks for the protection of manufacturers. Sales of milk and milk products are to be strictly controlled under arrangements to be made by the Dairy Control Board.

Spanning Bridge Gates

Gates are to be placed at the end of the Hutchinsons Bridge to prevent motorists crossing the bridge at excessive speeds. There have been several motor cars speeding across at 40 to 50 miles an hour, and the engineer hopes that the road stop at the end of the span will act as a check on the dangerous practice.

Major Cawthorne in Nyasaland

(Continued from page 200)

and take a comfortable house with four main rooms, bathroom, painting, hot and cold water laid on, and a central heating system. Assuming that bricks are made on the spot, a certain amount of timber is available and that the work is done under one's own supervision with Native labour.

Relations between officials and settlers seemed to be excellent, both generally and socially. Criticism of the Administration, or rather of Colonial Office control, was but seemed to be reasonable and restrained. Most people admitted that the Administration regarded European interests impartially, and within the limits permitted by finance and Colonial Office policy not much more could reasonably be expected under present conditions. The main political question is that of amalgamation or federation with the Rhodesias, for which many people are hoping. The tendency is at present for economic and administrative co-operation. In the first instance, and it would appear that more than this will not eventuate for some years at least.

Economically, the prospects for a limited number of suitable men to augment their income are, in my opinion, as good as elsewhere in the African Colonies. I would classify the Protectorate as a suitable place of investment for War Block Officers, provided arrangements are made whereby the new settler requiring capital can obtain this without commuting employment tax, or pension, and provided he and his wife satisfy the personal factor which has been raised several times in this report.

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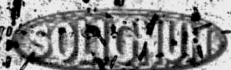
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Success of Experimental Work.

MR. WHITE asked whether the Colonial Secretary was satisfied that every effort was now being made to improve and transport the exceptionally heavy Uganda cotton seed, and whether his attention had been drawn to the difficulty of finding adequate space for cotton seed of the disposal of the ginneries, and to their appeal to the Governor to assist administratively in transporting the whole resulting crop of cotton seed, while it remained in its condition.

MR. THOMAS replied that he was sure that the Uganda Government did all it could to assist in the matter, but that the railway could not be expected to give preferential treatment to Uganda cotton seed as against other commodities which were exported. The administration of the railway endeavoured to find space for it, but he was not aware of any informal appeal to the representations from the ginneries to the Governor.

MR. GIBSON asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether he was aware that there was a working arrangement between the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia whereby certain goods, entering Rhodesia from the Union received greater preference than were accorded for the same classes of goods from the United Kingdom, and would he make representations to Southern Rhodesia that they should accord imports from this country the same freedom of entry as the country granted to imports from Southern Rhodesia.

THE MARQUESS OF BATHURST replied that he presided at the first part of the conference referred to in the agreement concluded in 1935 between South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, whereby the exchange of local goods takes place under special conditions. Concerning the second part of the question, the trade relations between the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesia were governed by the trade agreement concluded between the two countries in Ottawa in 1924. That agreement contained no provisions which could justify representation to the Government of Southern Rhodesia of the lines suggested.

Somaliland Judges' Legal Qualifications

SIR ARNOLD WILSON asked the Colonial Secretary what, if any, legal qualifications were possessed by judges in British Somaliland who had power, respectively, to pass and to hear appeals against death sentences on defendants who were not permitted to be heard by counsel.

MR. THOMAS replied that no court in British Somaliland was at present constituted of officers with legal qualifications, but that he had the question of judicial arrangements in the Protectorate under review.

SIR ARNOLD WILSON: Will the Secretary of State for the Colonies take steps to ensure that persons who are British-protected subjects lying under sentence of death are given the same facilities for defence as are proposed for British subjects in foreign territories?

MR. THOMAS: Sir Arnold Wilson refers that in the particular case under review, I have already my attention was called to the question. I took the necessary steps to ensure that that should be done.

MR. BAINFIELD asked the Colonial Secretary whether he would inform the House of any modifications which were contemplated in the measures recommended in the Morris Carter report regarding the land questions in Kenya.

MR. THOMAS replied that so much attention in principle were contemplated.

Mrs. CALET was told by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the approximate cotton production of Tanganyika since 1925 was as follows: 1925, 774 million lb.; 1924, 724 million lb.; and in 1935, 744 million lb.

Coffee Ordinances

An Ordinance providing for the regulation and control of the coffee industry, the registration of coffee plantations and nurseries, and the establishment of a coffee board, came into force in Tanganyika on April 1. This repeats existing legislation applying to the industry and substitutes a comprehensive measure, among the main differences between the two being that the new Ordinance will apply to the whole Territory unless the Governor orders otherwise; registration of plantations and nurseries will now be undertaken by Agricultural Officers and not by District Officers; the use of distinguishing marks by planters and dealers may be made compulsory; licence to deal in coffee will be controlled by a district coffee licence board with right of appeal to the Provincial Commissioner against a refusal to grant a licence; and statutory recognition to a coffee board is now given.

OF THE primary with experimental work during the year up to the 30, 1935, the second part of the Uganda Department's annual report has just been issued, and shows that the results of cotton-breeding work have been of particular interest.

Of a number of years cottons from all over the world have been tested in order to find out to evolve types suitable for the market and adapted to Uganda conditions of soil and climate. Among these introductions a variety was received a few years ago from Mr. Parnell, of the Barton Research Station, called 'V-4.' Grown in Uganda it had a much higher yielding capacity than the local cottons, and its derivatives and was highly resistant to Blackarm disease and to Jassid attack, but the lint was so short and so weak as to be useless. Selections have been made from these crosses, but they are not yet very promising. One of these, the 'V-4' lint, full equal local, gives a much higher yield, and retains the original high degree of resistance to Blackarm disease and to Jassid.

An improved cotton also an urgent requirement for Uganda, and the record of the very promising strain 'B-1' is particularly noted in the local cotton. The yield is equal to local, the lint is of a better quality, while the lint is longer, stronger and more uniform than that of local.

Further work on cotton with good results has also been the subject of further trials and it is becoming clear, states the report, that if the planting is done at the proper time, and if suitable conditions are normal, the practice results in an increased yield of crop and in the production of a more uniform quality of lint, a fair wide application in Uganda.

Uganda Institute's Live Report

THE results of the annual report, 1935 to be received from East Africa, that covered the last year of the life of the Human Trypanosomiasis Research Institute, Uganda, an attempt was made during the year to complete certain lines of research before the Institute closed, and a satisfactory progress was made towards this objective. The main undertakings were the inclusion of the investigation of the efficacy of Bayer 2020 as a prophylactic against the trypanosomiasis of man, and secondly, the continuation of the study of anelope as a reservoir of these trypanosomes. During the year 50 native hunters were employed, all but three of whom became infected. Two were infected, and cured, three times, several times, and the others once, to mistakes occurred in the handling of the volunteers, it is to be noted that the Government conceded to them by the Government of exemption from taxes, which, to a Native, the report observes, means a great deal both morally and materially.

Tanganyika Deep Exports

The approximate exports of the main economic crops from Tanganyika during 1935, as follows: Cash, 1,000,000 tons; sisal, 1,500,000 tons; cotton, 1,500,000 tons; 500,000 tons; and sundries, 400,000 tons.

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Rosterman Gold Mines

Capital to be increased to £515,000

An extraordinary general meeting of Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., is to be held on April 10 for the purpose of passing a resolution increasing the capital of the company from £300,000 to £515,000 by the creation of 415,000 new shares of 5s. each. A circular is being sent to the holders stating:

As new shafts and equipment have proceeded and more exact knowledge has been acquired of the mine, it has become clear that the original financial requirements were estimated to be inadequate. It is now the policy of the company to have authorized a more comprehensive programme than originally contemplated and the funds required for this purpose are advanced to the company by the Tanam Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd. The amount to be raised by the present issue will be held available for the advancement of the mine and additional development.

The principal terms of the agreement for sale and purchase of the mine are:—The issue of 415,000 shares of 5s. each, the right to subscribe or pay for 30% of the shares being reserved for the company, which may be exercised by the company at any time of incorporation. The issue of 115,000 shares of 5s. each is set aside for subscription by the company and the balance of 300,000 shares is to be offered to the public. The proposed issue of 415,000 shares for every five shares held. The proposed issue of 415,000 shares for every five shares held. The proposed issue of 415,000 shares for every five shares held.

On or before the date of the meeting, the company will be authorized to issue 415,000 shares of 5s. each, the right to subscribe or pay for 30% of the shares being reserved for the company, which may be exercised by the company at any time of incorporation. The issue of 115,000 shares of 5s. each is set aside for subscription by the company and the balance of 300,000 shares is to be offered to the public. The proposed issue of 415,000 shares for every five shares held. The proposed issue of 415,000 shares for every five shares held.

Northern Rhodesian Mines

Progress at Chakwenja

Shaft General Commission.—During the latter part of 1937, Mr. Bancroft motored to Lusaka to inspect the mine. Mr. Bancroft's report is 1 1/2 miles east of the main line. In January, 1938, a reef was exposed here 200 ft wide and 800 ft long, estimated to be 4 to 5 dwr. Mr. Bancroft had to visit Chakwenja in company with Mr. Clifford, but owing to the heavy rains he was unable to do so. It is reported that on the Chakwenja property the shaft has almost reached the 300 ft level. The reef is almost vertical and the shaft is being sunk thereon. It is understood that values have been maintained throughout sinking operations, and now that the reef is over it is anticipated that the question of a treatment plant will be considered. There are also 2000 acres employed. Mr. Bancroft is confident that the property is well developed and likely that a progress report will be published shortly afterwards.

Full Mine.—An outcrop, a few hundred yards to the west of Chakwenja, is now being developed by trenching, and promising looking ore carrying lead and zinc places have been exposed. A diamond drill was operated there when available. Mr. Clifford visited the mine towards the end of March.

Several other mining companies operating under the same license have announced arrangements for copper production and marketing agreement in New York during March, 1938, and have been successful. This arrangement is intended to be a long-term one, and is likely to be a success.

Rosterman's East Africa mining shares one of last week's daily of the Daily Express. The price of Rosterman's property has been in circulation that gold does not just depend on Kenya. It is, however, in the experience of the mine developer, his property. A 200 ft deep gold is just as rich as the surface. It is not shown any sign of petering out, and it is thought that 800 ft is by no means the bottom of the gold-bearing deposits.

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SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Life in Rhodesia

Company Progress Reports.

Progress of Tanganyika Minerals, Ltd.

East Goldfields.—During March 2,070 tons of ore were milled, of which 1,000 tons were of gold in slimes. The remainder is estimated to be satisfactory.

Central Goldfields.—During March 1,14 tons of ore and 26 tons of concentrates were treated, yielding 67 oz. of fine gold. Estimated production for the month is 1,000 tons. The tonnage of concentrates treated was due to temporary shortage of ore.

Globe and Phoenix.—March output 1,000 tons treated, 6,004 yield 4,775 oz. gold, profit £10,000. Development: 8th level sunk 24 ft., averaging 1 dwt.; 9th level sunk 44 ft., averaging 1 dwt.; 10th level sunk 40 ft., averaging 1 dwt.; 11th level raised 20 ft., averaging 2 dwt.; 12th level raised 20 ft., averaging 2 dwt.; 13th level driven 40 ft., averaging 1 dwt.; 14th level sunk 44 ft., averaging 1 dwt.; 15th level driven 53 ft., averaging trace; 16th level driven 21 ft., averaging trace; 17th level driven 50 ft., averaging 1 dwt.

Bushyok Mines.—(1938/9) The March progress report states: Ore mined, 11,000 tons; value, £1,753; fine gold, 22.5 lbs.; estimated working revenue, being 200,000, 67.05, 6d. per oz., less adjustment to December 31, 1938, £12,000; work done, costs, including 2s. 6d. extra for development, 1,000,000; 100,000 tons of ore milled; 100,000 tons of concentrates milled; shaft deepened to 100 ft. below 5th level. While inter-annual development results, which consist of cross-cutting for opening and valuing the full width of the reef, have been published from time to time, it is not intended to continue this, other than in respect of primary development and shaft sinking when this has resumed later in the year.

Merika Mine, Mwanza, Mwanza, East.—No. 1 shaft sunk further 43 ft. to a total of 133 ft., value of ore, 1,000,000; averaged 13 dwt. over 30 in. development, 120 ft. inclined depth; the south drive advanced to a total of 11 ft., assay value, not on hand; the resident manager states that 4 ft. of mineral reef now showing in the faces of the laves and in the bottom of the shaft; No. 2 South winze situated 500 ft. south of inclined shaft has been sunk to a total of 94 ft., with 100 to 55 ft. averaged 1.2 dwt. over 36 in., and from 55 ft. to 75 ft., 3.4 dwt. over 36 in. with 15 in. of reef in the bottom of the winze. Nos. 1 and 2 South winzes at 300,000 and 1,200 ft. of inclined shaft have been sunk to depths of 65, 60 and 55 ft. respectively, values over 36 in. stopping will generally show 4.5 dwt. over a distance of 1,200 ft. N. of inclined shaft sunk only to shallow depth, value over a stopping width unpayable. C. reef situated approximately half a mile S. of Merika reef owing to the flat top and considerable fall over of the reef where valuable values have been disclosed. Fall unpayable over a distance of 100 ft. at surface.

Mill.—The Discum mill has been re-erected at Nguguta, and is now in operation treating approximately 15 tons daily.

Options.—The Board are negotiating for an option on a promising property in the Southern Mwanza area, and as soon as negotiations are completed, negotiations will be transferred from Vynnie's Concession to the new property.

Mwanza Consolidated.—The consulting engineer reports: **Concession area.** Kitere-Kuja-Owamb. In final survey it was found that Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

was begun both east and west. In the east drive the reef was reached at 20 ft., and in the west drive at 30 ft. East drive advanced to 25 ft. unpayable, and west drive to 90 ft. unpayable. Conexion was made with vein G. W. 1. Deep level working in spite of hard ground, as proving to be remarkably cheap, and the average operating cost for sinking and driving is keeping at 30s. per ft. Diamond drilling No. 1, which had been left uncompleted, was resumed, and intersected the vein 75 ft. above No. 1. The width is 30 in. (that in No. 1 is 33 in.), but the assay is not yet completed. Diamond drill hole No. 2 intersected the vein at 20 ft. incline depth. True width of vein G. W. 1. assay value 6.4 dwt. over 36 in. and 0.5 dwt. over 27 in. Further examination of balance of ore shows visible coarse gold.

Lupa Exploration Syndicate.

The Lupa Exploration Syndicate, Ltd., announce that the whole of the shares referred to in their recent circular to shareholders have been subscribed. A further announcement by the company states:

In view of the large areas held by your Syndicate and the importance of obtaining as short a time as possible information as to their value, your directors have entered into an agreement with a mining group under which the group is granted an option on an area within the boundaries of the S.F.P.L. in consideration of its undertaking to provide such area with three Barka drills under the supervision of a competent engineer for a period of not less than six months. Under the terms of the option and subject to satisfactory results, the group undertakes within a reasonable period to form a working company in which the Lupa Exploration Syndicate will participate on satisfactory terms. An experienced mining engineer of special knowledge of Barka drill work has been engaged by the above-mentioned group and left London on 20th inst., taking with him a further three complete Barka drill units.

Mr. R. C. Cope-Morgan, M. Inst. Min. Eng., has agreed to act as consulting engineer and will exercise general supervision over the Syndicate's operations.

Answers to Correspondents.

Advice is given on the express condition that no legal liability is accepted by East Africa.
The list of direct annual subscribers to East Africa, each business must be accompanied by the coupon to be found at the back of page 680.
Every inquiry must be accompanied by full name and address (the capital letters please) and replies will, if desired, be published under their own names.
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", 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

G. R. R. R. The shares you mention should go better, but it is impossible to say when they will move. They are a promising speculative lot.

"CAUTION," BIRMINGHAM.—Notwithstanding the rumours you mention, we consider the shares offer a good speculation, and should hold them at any rate for the time being.

D. M. L. N. S. E.—The Rosterham gold is expected to begin crushing during the current month and the feeling in Kenya is that the first returns will come as a pleasant surprise. It must be remembered, however, that the "running-in" process will probably be a lengthy one.

NANYUKU, OXFORD.—In view of the somewhat encouraging progress report of Eldoret Mining Syndicate (published in a recent issue of East Africa), the company seems to have good prospects. Apart from the interests mentioned in the above report, the company holds 100,000 shares in Nanyuki, and 30,000 shares in Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., both of which have a market valuation of over £80,000. The company has also sold off its overdraft and finance has been provided for the acquisition of a mill at Owombu by the sale of assets held for such purpose. The Syndicate has a nominal capital of £400,000 in 1,000,000 shares of 1s. each, of which 23,762 shares are issued and fully paid. During 1938 the highest and lowest value of the shares was 12s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. respectively.



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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE retirement at the end of this year—or to be more precise on January next, with the probability of a departure from the Colony in October—of Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, raises anew the question of the frequent transfer of Governors from one territory to another. For it is quite possible the vacancy is filled by the promotion of someone from another East African Dependency, and this will have caused complaint, since none of the present Governors has held his office for more than a couple of years. That period is, of course, far too short for any man, however able, to bring to his territory the benefits which it has a right to expect. In other words, the transfer of a Governor, unless he be a failure—who has been in a country for much less than the normal four or five or six years is a definite handicap to the people of whose affairs he has had charge. All that he is granted, as sure as it must follow, is that the country is sacrificed to the career of the individual, which is not the way to achieve intensified Colonial development. At the same time it is understandable that a Governor, even if bound by close ties to the people of one country, feels that he cannot refuse a promotion which will bring a considerable increase in his emoluments.

Changed, and that the increased payment was made to the individual as a personal favour, but that provision need occasion no complaint. This idea would not involve any territorial arrangements which its official leaders were not willing even at times to offer, and would have the further advantage of giving a Dependency the opportunity to decide, if not on the initial appointment of its Governor, at least whether it desired the continuation of its status. From the financial standpoint the case for such change is unanswerable. If it be assumed, as that promotion would entail an increase in salary of £2,000 and that that is the amount which would have to be paid as a personal allowance to avoid the transfer, it can be demonstrated that that sum would be expended several times as much of efficiency in the territory while the Governor stays in it, so that the whole of the sphere of East Africa is benefited by the constant changing of Governors and so that it is not desired to have a person in a term of these important posts, which dissatisfaction must grow, and must be expected to degenerate. The Colonial Office, we believe, does desire uniformity in the territories under its control, and this is an obvious means of fostering it.

Would it not be sound policy to substitute for the present practice the principle that the people of a Colony Protectorate should be consulted in advance? The Territory should have the option of retaining a Governor offered promotion elsewhere by paying him the higher salary? It would have to be made clear that the basic salary of the post remained un-

"EAST AFRICA AND KHONDA."
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The Lupa Goldfield.

Confidence in the Future.

By J. JOHNSON

Editor of "The East African"

THERE is a fine line in visiting a goldfield at the worst time of the year, for the traveller does not see what the prospect for experience for weeks or months is.

It must be admitted, however, that the decision to make a rapid tour of the Lupa at the height of the rainy season has been a heavy one. It is a road, tested with Imperial Airways, rather than with travel. I should have expected to break my return journey from southern Rhodesia in May, but at that time of late year the prospect of a fair, or comfortable, trip was practically no chance of being able to leave one plane at Mbeya and fly north by the sea or next but one. So, with my only alternative, I paid on the way down from Mbedema to the goldfield of Northern Rhodesia.

At Mbeya, any flying man, or any one asked as a traveller, will tell you, is the worst period of the year. The Cape route, and that will certainly be no short business when it is inevitable at a fairly early date, that stops the overhead service is changed to Chinywa, which seems destined to become the administrative, commercial, and social centre of the goldfields.

The Mbeya landing ground is sited between high hills, which are often wreathed in clouds. The thing whatever to do on one's self, not even close proximity to the water, which it serves, and it is half a mile from the town of Chinywa by a road which, while a marvelous piece of engineering work, has frequently been closed during the rains.

The Road to the Diggers

On the outward and return runs I found some water, but it is only navigable only with the aid of towing by lorries, or porters, approaching in the opposite direction, pushing by gangs of boys, and sometimes the shovelling of earth from behind the stranded car into the water-filled ruts, while the wheels spin vainly. Yet at the bad patches, but not probably made up more than half a mile, and it is significant, and of importance, that the worst occurred at the extremity of the beautiful P. O. road, gangs engaged at equal distance from the centre. On the other hand, considering that the same, without European supervision, except for occasional assistance by an official who is not at all officials in the area, have largely done a district to cover effectively, and a hopelessly insufficient travelling allowance to permit him to do his job, with reasonable thoroughness, they must be said to discharge their duties surprisingly well.

Between Mbeya and the goldfields the scenery is magnificent. From many places in the Mbeya range the Usanga Valley and the Bohora hills are to be seen 3,000 to 4,000 ft below. At Death Corner

for instance, a sunset perpendicular to the valley, and the sea can be seen from the mountain slopes. The south, luscious grass covers the mountain slopes, and there is beautiful wild flowers abound. There are also a few violet patches of various colours, lupins, foxgloves, and many unknown blooms, all are adequate compensation for the trials of the journey.

It is a pity that the road is not spanned by a fine steel structure, and that the streams have little concrete bridges. The water courses have still to be crossed by means which often hold up the motorists for hours. In the view of the constant traffic across the goldfield, a low level bridge, or a trestle bridge, would be preferred to fall here, and a trestle bridge at the village of 190 points, which is almost serious. The only way would be to build a bridge while the confidence to the public would be very considerable. The Tanganyika Government has done so much in the past, and the Government to facilitate communication in an area which it recognises to be of great value, growing importance in the economy of the Territory, that this further assistance may perhaps be granted as soon as possible. It would be more than anything else to provide all weather transport, and in particular to give the diggers and their families and friends could be affected proper medical aid, which may make all the difference between life and death.

Decisions Needed

No one on the field takes seriously the suggestion of the Government that its decision with regard to the administrative centre of the area has been so long postponed simply because the extent of the availability of the underground water has not yet been decided.

There is any amount of water, and many individuals, questioned on the point, and half of them convinced. As to the suggestion that the township must not be placed here unless boring shows that enough water can be supplied to a population of 10,000, so that in Salisbury or one of the other large Rhodesia towns, it's all a conflagration. Chinywa grows to anything approaching this size it will be well able to afford to bring in water some miles, and at such distances there is no scarcity in the drier or dry seasons.

A long lost water-boring plant is on its way south from Rhodesia, and thereby makes a tale that is told with gusto even in the goldfields. The plant started on some little time ago, but had the misfortune to run over and kill a Native, whereupon the police ordered a stop to the driver, but the driver, who is to return to give evidence at the inquest, is now in the hospital. When the original boring plant arrive, and I heard it mooted that some engineering journal might write to a local editor, journal of the arrival of the fields of a number of.

Whereas the intention was to bore during the dry season, the plant will now have to travel towards the end of an exceptionally wet one, with the probable consequence that the Administration will not accept the results of its work. The factory, unless some months has elapsed, if it is not all the patches of the diggers will be some time. Now they have to travel to Mbeya to a bank, while all countries, the opening of one, two, or possibly three branches in

...open as has been often decided... of the gold fields to which... of the general prospects entertain no doubt as to the future. They have not built a... and an... have an... readily... to take the latest planes in... in Africa, a... adequate to present needs... to carry... surprisingly good range of tools... machines, and other requisites; and one of the busiest... offices in the territory. At least, the... of... is very heavy, but... diggers... not being the world's best... the outward flow is much smaller, indeed, it is said to be about one... only of the necessary... as they obviously... the carriage of... of newspapers... the dispatch is not really as... as it appears at first sight.

Alluvial Work

The... of... would derive a highly... of the activity on the fields, for many diggers have not troubled to erect notice boards on the roads... to their place of work... marked with only one or two... not infrequently lead to the camps of half a dozen different Europeans. Thus a considerable population has largely veiled its presence.

Used to is now just above the thousand mark, including rather more than two hundred women and children, most of the women, however, being themselves diggers. There are some 300 British and 200 German subjects in the area.

Typical of the best kind of alluvial work is that being done on what is known as Golden Hill by Mr. H. Crosswell George, who first came to this part of Tanganyika Territory in 1924, when he decided that European planting in Nyasaland had seen its last days on account of the wholesale encroachment by the Government of Native tobacco growing. Now he employs many boys who have left Nyasaland to seek work on the diggings, because they are dissatisfied with the returns from their labours as tobacco growers.

Anyone who imagines that alluvial digging consists of sifting... and watching a few Natives... will be disillusioned within a moment of catching his first glimpse of that part of Golden Hill... as he is known to all. There are nearly three hundred boys engaged on a well-organised enterprise, to which mechanical tools have been skilfully harnessed, and in which the wise

...of a... director... success... of good... as well... the... and goes down... with an... usually associated with the African. Quipping... and churning... in... the... of... the top 6 ft. or... and... to the channel in which it is... to deposit... content in... wooden... of 8 ft. daily... the... and with luck may continue for months... since there is no present indication that the... in the portions of the hill which are... does not also catch the adjacent ground. Other... work on the ridge, with gratifying results.

The Promise of Reef Mining

Perhaps the largest and most advanced of the reef propositions is that of... to... of East Africa Goldfields, Ltd., a company which has put the... in its debt... a diamond drilling programme that has proved the continuance of the reefs to depth. One... had been... 325 ft. at the time of my visit, and I was able to enter the... that level, and to... the whole of the... at the first level. The chief impressions are of the... of the reefs, which range in width from about 5 ft. upwards, and... of... work already accomplished in a very short time. Directors, the general manager, the underground manager, the geologists, and... have agreed that the mine has already proved itself, and all are looking eagerly forward to the production of gold early next year.

Many promising reefs in all parts of the field are being prospected by individuals, syndicates, and companies, and there is general confidence that the coming dry season will add greatly to the number of attractive discoveries. In one area of 6.50 miles more than 50 seemingly good reefs have already been exposed, and two of the partners... that they had merely scratched their ground. On another property the experienced engineer in charge could not... reefs worth further work, and likewise claim that the area had been, but very cursorily, prospected.

The common belief is that the Lupa will parallel Southern Rhodesia in having a number of large mines, which must be worked by well-capitalised companies, and, in addition, many small-man mines, the total of which may, according to some of the most knowledgeable residents, run into hundreds.



LUPA GOLDFIELD

Germany and Colonies.

Satisfying a Grievance.

By the Rt. Hon. Mr. Chamberlain.

Formerly, "League of Nations" for the Colonies.

As an unshaken condition of Germany's entry into the League of Nations, and settling down to peace with her neighbours, Herr Hitler has asked that the question of "colonial equality" shall within a reasonable time be clarified by friendly discussion. May I suggest that it is of vital importance that this process of clarification should take place first and that its conclusions should be accepted by Germany before there is any question of her entering the League? Otherwise we can be certain that "colonial equality" will only prove another "good-bye" to a grievance, serving as a pretext for some fresh denunciation of any settlement which may be reached.

There can be begun with, be no doubt as to what the proper means by "colonial equality." He means that Germany should be given the same opportunities as other colonial empires. Why should such an empire once and lost it in a War which she began and in which she was defeated? What special reason is there for reversing the verdict of history in her case? There is nothing in the nature of her position of her own former colonies to constitute such a claim. Germany ceded those colonies outright not to the League of Nations, but to the Major Allied and associated Powers. That these Powers, in dividing them among themselves, also accepted her interest in them under special arrangements designed for the benefit of the Natives and in the supposed interest of world trade, and formally sanctioned by the League, was and is no concern of Germany's.

Germany's Position Examined.

Could Germany have any claim in law or equity to any special claim on the ground of economic necessity as an over-populated country and a land with no access to colonial raw materials? The answer is that the loss of colonies or the monetary and economic policy that is "suffocating" Germany to-day? Is a colonial empire an essential condition of economic prosperity? This is denied Sweden, with not a trace of colonial territory, is perhaps the most prosperous nation in Europe, thanks to a judicious combination of external and internal monetary policy. Holland, with vast and wealthy colonies to spare, has been brought to an almost desperate plight by her rigid adherence to the gold standard, a fate which Belgium, the near to sharing a year ago. Would Germany have the same difficulty in buying colonial raw materials if she set up a tariff to combine internal inflation with an artificial external monetary policy, or devoted more of her available credits to foodstuffs and the materials of peaceful industry and less to the raw materials required for armaments?

It is, after all, worth while remembering that part her colonies played in the economic life of Germany before the War. In 1913 (I am quoting German official figures) they took 0.6% of Germany's exports and furnished her with 0.5% of her imports. In the years 1904-13 they absorbed 0.13% of Germany's total emigration and under 0.05% of her increase of population. In that year their total German population, including 200,000 soldiers and police, was under 20,000. And this result was achieved with a heavy loss of resources, the loss

of which was sufficient to cause the loss of 12,000,000,000 marks. Germany's population has fallen to 60,000,000, the figures of her economy have fallen to a substantial fall below those of other nations.

In any case, the question of the safeguard of our satisfactory and prosperous and the other populations who will be happily full of the soil, or not, is being contentedly under the hammer. What is there whether in the practice of the avowed principles of German Nazis, to encourage the belief that transfer will be for them greater prosperity, more freedom, better opportunities for self-development?

A Franco-German Issue.

Germany, then, has no special claim either political or economic grounds on which a transfer, what it is, our motive for it, is that it is the fact that Germany will not be at ease with her neighbours unless we give her satisfaction. It is not to her needs, as a matter of fact, to be feelings. And what is it that her feelings will not require an international solace on similar terms a few years later. The saying of *danegeld* is a very good business in the long run. In any case, why should we be the first to pay in a defence of what is in the name of France, Germany issue? If France really believes she can buy her peace by surrendering, say, five Cameroons, that is primarily her affair, and it is in to be sure, her attitude on the whole question before we encourage any mistaken conceptions in Germany.

Meanwhile it is even more important that the Government should know where it stands with our own public opinion. We have a slight foretaste of the attitude of the Parliament and of the public outside when a foolish proposal was made last year to make irreconcilable politics in Abyssinia by the cession of Zeila. If it should come to a suggestion that we should surrender not a strip of desert and a handful of nomads, but large Native populations who have trusted us, and settlers who have to barter their land in faith that they were doing so under the British flag, I venture to predict a storm compared with which the recent bores over the more liberal proposals would be a mere ripple. There is nothing then that can be done to meet whatever of real substance may underlie the grievance, not merely of Germany but of all the nations of the European continent, that lack access to colonial markets and colonial products. Lord Curzon has suggested one answer, the extension of the principle of the "open door." But that principle is already in force in most of Africa, as well as in the South East India, and in purely dependent colonies, and there is little room for its extension. And how is it for Germany, in fact, would benefit of its extension, but Japan.

Opportunity for Co-operation.

The answer, I believe, is to be found in an entirely different direction. It lies in the obvious fact that the nations of the European continent, west of Russia, have between themselves and their colonies all the undeveloped resources for an almost unlimited economic expansion, if only they were free to co-operate, as the nations of the British Empire have begun to co-operate since Ottawa, in a system of mutual preference. There is only one obstacle that stands in the way, the "most-favoured-nation" clause in each commercial treaty. By waiving this clause, and that clause as well as under other conditions, the nations of the British Empire can make a distribution of resources which is fully effective to the economic regeneration of all the nations of the world. It is the fact that the nations of the world, of our rights of territories, and of the future of our commonwealth, is a matter of

This contribution has appeared as a leader in the *Daily Telegraph* and is published in the *British Review*.

Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA

WHO'S WHO

500.—Dr. John Parkinson, M.A., Sc.D. (Cantab.), F.G.S., M.Inst.M.M.

"One white person in three owns a motor in Rhodesia—a world record."—*John S. ... speaking in Leicester.*

"The main strip and wider strip (of the Ituri forest) together cover 200,000 square miles still unknown to the white man."—*The African Observer.*

"The position allotted to the East African pavilion in the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg is the best for its size."—*Lieut. Colonel R. G. Turner, Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in East Africa.*

"It would be a pity if some of our business men drove round the 20,000 acres which have been brought under cultivation in the various interests."—*Sir Joseph ... Governor of Kenya speaking at Nairobi.*

"It is expected that improvement of the social conditions of the people will reduce the incidence of the disease (leprosy) more surely than any drug treatment known to us."—*Dr. R. ... in the Tanganyika Legislature.*

"Nairobi has two unique attractions to American tourists—its attractive life in and around the town and its home in its natural state of Athi Plains."—*Mr. F. ... Chairman and manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Steamship Co.*

"The members of the Government and all sons of the community here are most ready to welcome as settlers as many officers of the Indian Army as wish to come to the country."—*Major ... in his speech on Southern Rhodesia.*

"I withdrew from politics when it was forced upon me, either the colonists of Kenya have no real desire for self-government or entirely lacked the ability to grasp other powers to achieve it in due time."—*Mr. F. ... M.L.A., Nairobi.*

"Government officials in Kenya realize that they are the trustees and not the owners of what they consider to be backward and backward races and they honestly do their best to improve and develop them."—*Mr. L. S. ... Kenya Contractors and Builders.*

"I think it is a thousand pities that Native names have not been kept for the Victoria Falls and the Island of the Zambezi, instead of which they have been christened with the names of modern British people."—*The Daily Mail, article in The Glasgow Herald.*

"I hope that many of the films that have followed the almost universal adoption of the film as a means of entertainment in America and Europe, will not be allowed to miss their undoubted value to the African."—*Mr. ... Director of the British Educational Cinema Experiments.*

"I am very far from convinced that the Ethiopean species, as European logic might reasonably expect, in fact psychologically produced any access of hatred for Europeans among the great mass of Africans, nor do I believe that it is breeding revenge."—*Mr. Tracy Phillips in a letter to "Time and Tide."*



Though he is well known in the East Africa for his geological mining interests, and in connection with the ... schemes, Dr. John Parkinson has many distinctions, notably as an expert on geological, geographical and ethnographical subjects, as the author of *The Dismal of East Africa* and of *the ...*

Prominent research in geology and geography at Liverpool, he is now Principal of the University of Nigeria as Principal of the Mining Staff, and has appointed geologists to the Liberian, ... Co. and ... engaged in economic geology, largely in connexion with petroleum in West Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, Trinidad, Venezuela, India and Burma. In 1912 he undertook for the Colonial Office a water reconnaissance of the Northern Frontier District of Kenya and Jubaland territories, as far north as the British Somaliland, and was in charge of the British Museum Natural History Expedition to East Africa in 1927-28, and four years ago was in charge of the geological work for British Somaliland's water development scheme.

He has since travelled extensively in Tanganyika as consulting geologist to several mining companies, and, though retired from his profession, is known to have great faith in the future of the mining industry of Eastern Africa.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON
 No. 34 See Page 700 April 23, 1934

PERSONALIA.

Mr. E. H. Warren, the Nyasaland Comptroller of Customs, is on leave.

Major and Mrs. A. Dudgeon are on holiday in England from Kenya.

Dr. W. J. Aiken has been transferred from Dar es Salaam to Chunya.

Mr. J. B. Clements has been appointed a member of the Zomba Town Council.

Dr. Wetherall and Mr. R. Hanley have been elected to the Nanyasha District Council.

Mr. J. J. Paul, acting Chief Commissioner of the Nyasaland Police and Prisons.

Dr. R. S. Taylor has been appointed an unofficial member of the Zanzibar Town Board.

Major E. S. Grogan has been appointed to the Kenya Central Roads and Traffic Board.

Mr. T. W. Ashenden, on leave from Tanganyika, expects to return to Dar es Salaam in July.

Dame Alice Godman, who has returned from South Africa, is now at South Lodge, Horsham.

Mr. Eric H. Bowles has arrived in England from Kenya, and is at present staying in Croydon.

Major J. Riddell, the Kenya M.L.C., has been in Kampala, where he was the guest of Mr. Michael Jones.

Sir Montague and Lady Barlow have returned to London from the Channel Islands, where they spent Easter.

Mr. A. Russell, Provincial Commissioner at Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, is shortly coming home on leave.

Mr. L. W. Kealey and Mr. E. C. Phillips, of Mombasa, have been appointed to the Hazhau Advisory Board.

Miss Mitchell, wife of the Governor of Uganda, sustained a slight injury to the ankle as a result of a fall at Malindi.

We regret to learn of the recent death of Mrs. K. M. Brigham, wife of Mr. H. L. Brigham, District Officer in Northern Rhodesia.

On his return from overseas leave, Mr. C. W. Footman has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Zanzibar district.

The Hon. Frances Tollemache, daughter of Lord Tollemache, is flying to East and Central Africa, piloted by Mr. Vernon Motion.

Sir Albert Cook has been elected President of the N. Y. Stones Vice-President of the Uganda branch of the British Medical Association. The President-Elect is Dr. A. J. Boase.

Captain R. G. Salmon, Assistant, appointed Acting Comptroller of Uganda Customs, is on leave on the ship R. G. S. Pitman.

Colonel J. L. Steeman, Overseas Commissioner of the Order of St. John, who has been in an inspection tour in Rhodesia, has now left for Australia.

Mrs. T. E. Robins, wife of Colonel T. E. Robins, Resident Director of Africa of the British South Africa Company, is homeward bound from Southern Rhodesia.

On the 3 questions to Government at the last meeting of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, 22 were put by Dr. K. S. Bajwa, the Indian member from Tanga.

Mr. C. Furness-Smith, recently appointed Chief Constable of Zanzibar on promotion from Tanganyika, has now taken up residence in the Protectorate.

Mr. H. L. Sims has been elected President and Mrs. A. B. Powell and H. J. Turner Vice-Presidents of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society.

Miss Margaret Wilson is visiting the Rhodesias and Nyasaland on behalf of the International Committee for Christian Literature for Africa, of which she is secretary.

Mr. T. H. Marshall, the Tanganyika Agricultural Officer, who acted as Director of Agriculture in the Seychelles, has returned to Morogoro from overseas leave.

Dr. J. C. Earl and Dr. C. E. Fisher have been appointed to represent the Uganda branch at the annual general meeting of the British Medical Association to be held in Oxford.

Captain G. N. Burden and Mr. B. F. Hess recently visited Salisbury to discuss Nyasaland's cooperation with Southern and Northern Rhodesia at the forthcoming Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg.

Mr. T. J. Sandford is now Senior Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia. Other changes in the Northern Rhodesia Provincial Administration include the transfer of Mr. H. Inland to Kasama, Mr. E. H. L. Poole to Mbulu, and Mr. H. F. Cartwright Robinson to Eziweso.

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Rhodesian Cabinet Change

Member's Appointment to Judgeship

East Africa has good grounds for suggesting that a member of the present Cabinet of Southern Rhodesia will shortly be raised to the Bench, and that he will be succeeded in the Cabinet by a prominent legal colleague of long political experience, and one who took a prominent part in the campaign for Southern Rhodesian self-government.

Recommended for Legislation

The joint standing committee of organisations in the Nyanga and Mberri districts of Kenya have decided to recommend that Major C. Whitford should act as temporary member for the vacant seat on the Legislative Council during the absence of the Hon. E. H. Wright, M.L.C.

Uganda Memorial

A committee of officials and unofficials has been formed in Uganda, with Mrs. B. F. Macdonald as Chairman, to consider the form of a suitable memorial to His late Majesty King George V. It has been suggested that the memorial should take the form of a statue, in the first instance, to be followed by the establishment of a museum or a reference library.

Same Map of Tanganyika

Dr. R. O. Baring has asked several questions relating to the game reserve of the territory at the last meeting of the Legislative Assembly, and the Chief Secretary stated that the Government hoped to arrange for the publication of a game map of the Tanganyika Game to be published in the next three or four months.

Aviation Control in East Africa

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has initiated a plan to coordinate East African regulations for the control of civil aviation, chiefly with a view to meeting difficulties that arise when an aviator crosses a forced landing and becomes lost or has to be rescued. Lost to Northern Rhodesia last year of searching for lost airmen was £2,000, and it is hoped that as a result of consultations now proceeding with the East African Governments, the whole problem will be discussed when the Government Conference meets in Dar es Salaam in 1937.

Mineral Trading

Trading in Nyakana has hitherto been done in a township adjacent to the mine, but definite steps are now to be taken to move all commercial premises to a new Government township about a mile away from the mine, in close proximity to the railway station. The township of various trading plots will be auctioned on April 17. Upset prices are on a high scale, and on the conditions of sale it is that a building of a specified value, again on the high side, shall be erected within 48 months. Bidders will also be committed to a substantial outlay, in consideration of which the Government warrants a certain condition, that no other township shall be established within a radius of 10 miles during the next 20 years.

Steel Works for Rhodesia

Bulawayo's New Industry

It has been announced that an important new industry is to be established in Bulawayo, but its nature has been kept secret. There has been widespread speculation on the subject in Southern Rhodesia, the business leaders of which are anxious for news.

East Africa is in a position to reveal that the new industry will be a steel works.

London capital is behind the venture. Some indication of the scale on which operations are to begin is to be found in the fact that something in the region of £80,000 will be spent on buildings, etc., and that there is reason to expect that the initial European staff will be very substantial.

King and Rhodesian Scouts

The King has sent a message to Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, who attended the Southern Rhodesian Boy Scout Rally in Bulawayo. The message reads:

"I was very pleased to hear of the good progress that you Scouts have made in numbers, smartness and efficiency since I was last in South Africa. I hope you will keep strong your sense of brotherhood with the Scouts of other countries, as well as of the British Dominions, and that you will do your best for each one of you to be loyal and helpful citizens of Rhodesia. — Edward."

Rhodesia Railways' Record

No fatal accidents occurred to passengers travelling on the Rhodesian railways during the year ended September 30 last. The only injury sustained was by a Native passenger whose foot got between the gangway plates of two coaches. This is the fourth successive year in which no serious accident has occurred, and during that total 200,000 passengers carried on the railways numbered 1,000,000.

Uganda Film Censorship

The Uganda Government proposes to start amending legislation concerning the censorship of stage plays and films. They contemplate introducing three separate Ordinances, one in regard to the presentation of stage plays, another in regard to the making of films for exhibition, and a third for their exhibition on the screen. Legislation for the film is aimed will follow the general practice, but for the cinematograph the Government think it advisable to appoint a film censorship Board of Examiners. As regards the making of films for exhibition, the Government's view is that there may be so much, variety of subjects that the most suitable way of dealing with it is to have wide powers to regulate particular enterprise. Appropriate provision will be made to avoid unnecessary restriction of the private use of cinematograph cameras by amateurs, and professional cinematographers on a large scale will be required to agree to suitable conditions before a licence to make a film can be obtained.

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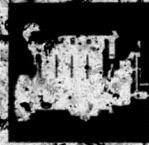
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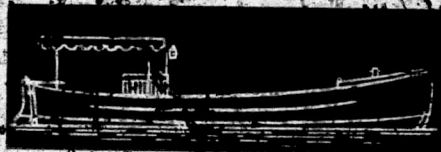
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Lupa Goldfields

Special Article by the Editor

It is great to see on the Lupa goldfields that the gold is found over a large area. It is distributed in a broad belt of gold-bearing rocks, which has been proved in many places and is the general condition of the men on the spot. The great developments of gold mining in the Lupa Territory are to be expected.

Company Progress Reports

Developments During March

Wagers.—Output for March, 20 tons.
Riparian Corporation.—Output of No. 2 Mine during March was 2,000 lbs. Workmen 10 estimated.

Wagers.—During March 25 tons were crushed to a recovery of 2,440 oz. fine gold. Value, £2,507; profit including premium, £12,307.

Wagers Goldfields.—During March 2,070 tons were crushed. Estimated profit, exclusive of gold, £1,500. Developments continue to be satisfactory.

Wagers.—On the 1st of March 2,200 tons of ore were crushed yielding 615 oz. of gold. The first production of a No. 2 Mine following assay of 24 dwt. a ton.

Wagers.—During March 2,640 tons of ore were crushed at the Flowing Bow Mine, yielding 1,000 oz. of gold from 100 tons, and 60 oz. from granite. Value, £1,000.

Wagers.—Diamond drilling operations by the Southern Rhodesia Government on behalf of the company being undertaken on the Golden Quarry Claims, situated in No. 1 borehole has attained a depth of 101 ft. and is in quartz "gold" formation. The borehole is expected to encounter the reef at about 100 ft.

Rosterman Gold Mines.—The March progress reports are as follows:

Wagers.—No. 1 level, N. crosscut advanced 20 ft. to a total of 331 ft. Drilling on a reef fracture at 266 ft. was started. The E. drive was advanced 48 ft. and the W. drive advanced 40 ft. The reef fracture averaged 15 in. values were generally erratic, with occasional high values. No. 2 level, Horst reef, had drive advanced 90 ft. to a total of 614 ft. reef channel well defined. West drive advanced 65 ft. to a total of 105 ft. on well defined reef channel, values low. No. 3 level, West No. 2 East drive advanced 100 ft. to a total of 268 ft. well defined reef channel, values low. W. drive advanced 123 ft. to a total of 280 ft. values from 225 ft. to 220 ft. averaged 20 dwt. over 30 in. No. 4 level, Horst reef, East drive advanced 135 ft. to a total of 308 ft. on well defined reef channel, values erratic. West drive advanced 60 ft. to a total of 205 ft. from 125 to 268 ft. values averaged 22 dwt. over 30 in. No. 1, where West sunk a further 34 ft. to a total of 128 ft. from 105 ft. to 38 ft. values averaged 12 dwt. over 13 in. Reef to be 30 ft. ground disturbed by faulting, from 60 to 115 ft. values averaged 12 dwt. over 13 in.

Wagers.—Progress is being made with the installation of the new No. 2 East mine being ready for trial runs.

Wagers.—Crushed 20,000 lbs. of ore, yielding 14 oz. of gold.

Wagers.—New Mills in No. 2 Area.

The Bellamys' Development and Mining Company Ltd. operating at Salsburg in No. 2 Area of the Lupa goldfields, have installed two new pilot mills on their property.

Wagers.—Production for February, was Kakamega 1,700 tons, 102 oz. allowed, 122 ft. 615 oz. total. No. 1, 100 tons, 102 oz. allowed, 122 ft. 615 oz. total.

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Rosterman Gold Mines

Capital Increased

The Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd. of Rosebush, East London, Natal, have increased their capital to £150,000. The increase is effected by the issue of 1,500,000 new shares of 10s. each. The Chairman, Mr. J. H. Moring, who is at present in Johannesburg, is the Chairman of the company. After reading the particulars of the details of which were published in *East Africa* last week, and the most encouraging feature of the Rosterman mine was that the reefs lived down in depth.

On the 1st of March, a development had been completed the deepest level was No. 4 level, 300 ft. below the surface and 100 ft. deep on the dip. The reef was found to be 15 in. wide and has now been sunk to a depth of 100 ft. on the dip of the reef. The No. 4 level has been started to a vertical depth of 800 ft. within six miles. Mr. Loring, a director of Bewick, Murray & Co. who had just visited the mine, and was now in his way to England by air, said in a recent letter to the Chairman that there was a good-looking reef and also good values in the bottom of the mine. The reef was at the bottom level also very encouraging. Development had been largely confined to the No. 2 reef. A cross-cut has been put in the No. 2 reef and driving has been commenced on the No. 2 level. The latest news was that the west drive on the No. 2 reef had sunk 15 ft. to 10 ft. had averaged 1 oz. 12 dwt. over a width of 12 in.

Possibility of Other Reefs.


There were three reefs on the property, and there was more than a possibility that others existed. A preliminary programme of work had accordingly been initiated. Since the start was made, the work had been obtained on too large a scale, and it was for that reason that the additional capital was being raised. The Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., had advanced the necessary money up to £100,000, but the loan would be liquidated out of the new issue. It was expected that crushing would begin in the latter part of May.

As to the terms of the issue, the Chairman said, it had not been underwritten, and except for the capital outlay and the legal expenses, the whole would be available for the use of the company.

In reply to questions from a shareholder, the Chairman said that the company had 50,000 tons of ore ready for crushing, and that the average yield would not be less than 12 oz. 20 dwt. per ton.

With regard to rumored faults in the area, it was stated that there were indications of fault in the upper levels being west, but in No. 4 level they had now got to this point where the fault should have been met, but it had not been encountered. Faults were to be met in practice at the mines, out from their experience anticipation of any excessive fault need not arise.

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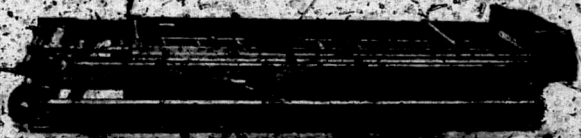
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Cotton in the value of £35,000 was exported from Tanganyika during February.

A veterinary officer is to be posted to the Tanga Province with headquarters in Tanga, in June.

Wilmhurst Ltd. has been struck off the Kenya register of companies, and the company dissolved.

A committee has been appointed to consider the formation of a Chamber of Commerce for Broken Hill.

Application has been made to the Townships Authority for permission to erect a soap factory at Kamukala.

Uganda exported 38,755 bales of cotton during the first two months of this year. Cotton tax collected amounted to £100,000.

The Governor of Tanganyika has declared the Bukoba district an area in which the sale of flies shall be controlled and regulated.

A new official guide to Tanganyika in its course of preparation and will be distributed at the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg this year and in Great Britain.

As the accommodation for Indian scholars in Tanga is totally inadequate, the Tanganyika Government has undertaken to consider the provision of a new school.

Nungwe, the new Tanganyika mining centre, with a white population of about 100, now has a club and a European store, and the entire settlement has electricity supply.

A reduction in the Tanganyika rate for telegrams will be considered when the 1932 estimates are drafted. A reduction of the Tanganyika rate of 1s. 50 cts. to the Kenya rate of 1s. would result in a loss of about £300 annually.

In connexion with the aerial survey of Zanzibar now under consideration, Captain C. R. Robbins, manager-director of the Aircraft Operating Company, recently visited the Protectorate, by air accompanied by a pilot and a photographer.

After a discussion of railway rates on cotton piece goods, the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution in favour of the extension to piece goods and other commodities of the principle of reduced rates for bulk consignments.

The approximate returns of railway and lake steamer receipts for the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Service during the year amounted to £36,780, making a total of £38,500 for the first two months of the year, or £3,500 more than the estimated figure.

Customs Duty on Imports

When Mr. J. S. Benge, at the last meeting of the Finance Committee asked the Government to consider the suggestion that the importation of goods duty so that it was paid only on the value of the goods imported, and not on their value of the stamps and insurance, Mr. Commissioner at Customs stated that too relaxation should be allowed because a large quantity of such goods were imported through the ports, not only so because it would operate adversely on the inland traders who had to pay duty on the full landed value of their goods.

News Items in Brief

The Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia will assemble on May 2.

The District Association has donated £200 to the Kenya Elected Members' Organisation.

New branches of the East African Women's League were opened in Eldoret and Salakia last week.

A number of earthquake tremors, some of them quite alarming, were experienced recently in the Molo district of Kenya.

A privately-owned emergency landing ground has been constructed at Balakas in the Ncheu district of Nyasaland, and the owner is prepared to give any help possible to pilots making long distance landings. Otherwise there are no facilities.

The cost of sending a detachment of Tanganyika Police to Zanzibar during the recent riots was not given when the question was raised in the Legislature last month, but all expenditure involved has already been met by the Zanzibar Government.

Uganda Chamber of Commerce will discuss at the next meeting a resolution that every effort should be made for the promotion of an association of public bodies in the Protectorate, or alternatively, that steps should be taken to form an association of the Uganda and Bahr el Jebel Province members of Commerce.

East African Medical Conference

The Council of the Uganda Branch of the British Medical Association has invited the other East African branches to a 1931 meeting in Kampala on May 27-30. The meeting will be on the lines of those held in Nairobi in 1922, and in Dar es Salaam in 1924.

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