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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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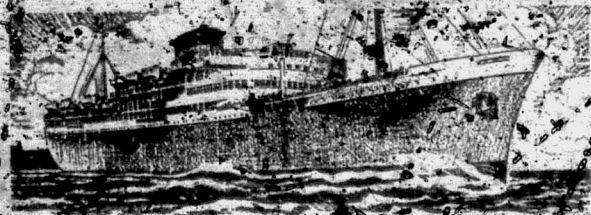
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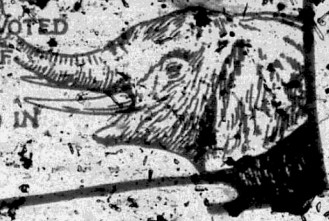
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

A PRECEDENT which might well be followed by the other Eastern African territories has just been set by the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, which, when arranging a conference of Provincial Commissioners, invited three of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council to participate in the discussion of subjects of which they might have special knowledge. Such a departure has, of course, been appreciated by the whole country as offering practical proof that the Administration really desires the co-operation of the settler community and is anxious to consult with its representatives on questions of public policy, not merely in the Legislature, but also in the day-to-day affairs of the State. Northern Rhodesia has set an example to its neighbouring British Dependencies, and it is sincerely to be hoped that they will learn the lesson of this new departure and themselves emulate it without delay. It would suggest the wisest for members of the different Legislatures to bring this action of Sir Herbert Young to the notice of their Governments, and request that the same course should be taken by their own authorities, who would then have no valid excuse for failing to act in the same equitable way when the next occasion presents itself. The knowledge that some of their leaders are invited into the confidence of Government is surely the prime necessity if East African officials are to be made happier in their relations with those set in authority over them. And it is undeniable that much of the bitterness which has animated the last few years, especially in regard to the question of the franchise, has only been begotten in the failure of officials to consult with those who are directly affected by their decisions, and might have been avoided.

TO business people in the East African territories a matter of moment is the unsatisfactory method by which alterations of the Customs tariff are made—a point frequently raised by the leader of the unofficial members of the Tanganyika Legislature. The present system offers scope for what may be described as "intelligent anticipation" of changes, and it is satisfactory to note that an attempt is now being made to preserve the secrecy without which such alterations and disturbances to the trade affected may be caused when Customs tariff changes are made. The Chief Secretary of Uganda has suggested that the Legislatures of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda should hold a yearly meeting on an agreed date for the simultaneous introduction of changes, or, alternatively, that the changes should be made concurrently by the Executive Councils of Uganda and Tanganyika, and by the Legislative Council of Kenya. The Executive Orders thus made to be ratified by the Legislatures at the following session. The Uganda Chamber of Commerce have wisely agreed to the former method as being the more satisfactory, and other mercantile bodies in East Africa may be expected to follow this lead in order to preserve the slender tie that exists for the association of the settler community with the control of public affairs. The practice of the former method will not, of course, be any way strengthened if the public representatives of the settler community will continue to be made automatically the acceptance of the second method of introducing changes by Executive Orders would have entailed the sacrifice of an important principle and robbed the unofficial members of the opportunity to discuss and probably to secure amendments of importance to the trading community and consumers when proposed alterations are submitted by the respective Governments.

Nyasaland & East Africa

Editorial Enlarged by Public Notices

GERMAN COLONIAL CLAIMS EXAMINED

MR. S. JOELSON was entertained to luncheon during his visit to Nyasaland at the Nyasaland Convention of Associations, Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, Nyasaland Tea Association, the Nyasaland Tobacco Association and the Nyasaland Native Tobacco Association.

Mr. S. Joelson, Mayor of Blantyre and Chairman of the Nyasaland Convention, who presided, having expressed the Governor's regret that indisposition prevented his attending the luncheon, welcomed the guest and described East Africa as a wide world paper which should render definite service to East Africa.

East Africa's Influence

Mr. P. A. Skerrett, President of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, said Mr. Joelson was known to all as the founder and editor of a paper of wide influence of which was of the greatest value to Nyasaland.

The interest it creates makes its weekly one of the interesting items of the home press. There are many features in its columns which we all admire, among them Mr. Skerrett's columns in which an frank and direct and critical criticism of Government policy is given in a methodical and systematic manner, in a clear and unobscured language, which is not merely destructive but constructive and helpful, with more effect than any other paper.

Considered and friendly suggestions are given by members of the press and we regard East Africa as our official newspaper. We regard our guests as our friends and confidants, who in their to the work of our business, our resolutions, and our grievances, and I think that it is a duty of mine to have a more substantial paper of a more far-reaching effect than the local press.

But I have one little suggestion to make to Mr. Joelson, will he try to find a little more space for Nyasaland news.

After referring to the Report of the Committee by the East African Labour to the Mines and Minerals Department designed to remove obstacles to prospecting, Mr. Skerrett emphasised the great faith in the future of the adopted country.

Longing for Realisation of Nyasaland's Ideals

The Hon. Mr. Tait Bowden, senior official member of the Legislative Council, said Nyasaland had benefited greatly and dreamed of her possibilities might be better developed if the unofficial community had more say in affairs. He dominant party was wanted, all should co-operate so that Nyasaland might one day take an honourable place in an East African State. He hoped that Mr. Joelson, a powerful factor of opinion abroad, would help Nyasaland to her ideals.

Speaking for the Press, Mr. E. M. Jones expressed his great pleasure in assisting in honouring a fellow tradesman. Their guest had stayed in East Africa without any flourish of trumpets but it had been an instant success. Perhaps it was not fully realised that in Great Britain the terms carried great weight in official and non-official circles. It was nearly impossible for journalists in Nyasaland and East Africa to have any influence in the administration of the country. He hoped that East Africa would do more for the Nyasaland Press.

Replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Joelson said that the Governor's intention to be present would be greatly appreciated, was a mark of the interest which His Excellency and Lady Kitchener took in the affairs of the unofficial community. Two days before he (the speaker) had attended a session of the Legislative Council which gave evidence of the co-operative spirit ruling in Nyasaland. The Legislative Council with four official and four unofficial members under the presidency of the Governor had shown how it could work. There in one instance Mr. Joelson had seen the desires of the unofficial community being met or anticipated by the official Government.

By the criticism of East Africa's insufficient attention to local affairs, he sought to avoid the subject of formalities which would be of no real value when the paper reached Africa, and therefore did not wish to have appeared in *The Nyasaland Press*. He hoped to have a "scoop" that was something and East Africa would try to comment faithfully on current topics.

The great beauty of Nyasaland's hills, kopjes, gardens, and estates constantly reminded him of the enthusiasm of the late Sir Alfred Sharpe, than whom Nyasaland never had a better well-wisher of fortune. Persistently, but quietly, over a long period of years, Sir Alfred had pleaded Nyasaland's cause abroad.

As one who had been a settler in Tanganyika, he had been struck by the excellence of Nyasaland's best boys, by the real courtesy of her Native workers of mind, heart and force, and by the abundance of native roadside produce.

The facilities of Nyasaland was already remarkable and by the end of the year would be reached from London by air mail by air mail. The roads were excellent and thanks to the Publicity Committee a great increase in tourist traffic had been given particulars of the new industries which was hoped to start, and these were some reasons to hope that a new chapter in Nyasaland's history should soon open.

Parliamentary Election Committee Named

The Government have announced the formation of a Nyasalanders' Election by the East African Group, which will be being a more tea club, visited by members of the group that Africans may leave a continental record of meeting.

Over the territories which formed part of the British Empire, there questions were for the first time asked. He suggested that the effects of the immigration policy could be neutralised by the establishment of Nyasaland as the other Dependencies. Small states committed to keep in touch with a panel of friendly Members of Parliament, who should be supplied with information that would enable them to assist by putting supplementary questions. At present East Africa's interests at home were seldom properly briefed. His idea was that the suggested committee in Nyasaland, by asking questions which might be asked in the House of Representatives, would be able to keep in touch with a panel of friendly Members of Parliament, who should be supplied with information that would enable them to assist by putting supplementary questions. All the information from the back of such

Germany's Claim for Colonies

During his tour, he had seen so many those state maps about Germany's claim to colonies that he had finally reviewed the position.

First came the argument of pressure of population—an argument which could not be reasonably raised by a nation which had no babies. However, statistics revealed that the density of population in Germany was only half that of Belgium and not as per square mile than in the United Kingdom.

Secondly, it was argued that colonies were required as an outlet for trade. If Tanganyika were made over to Germany under Mandate she would be no freer in regard to trade than she is today.

Thirdly, it was maintained that Germany must have Colonies as an outlet for her surplus population. Yet Germans were just as free as Britons to settle in Tanganyika, where there were to-day almost as many Germans as before the War.

Fourthly, there was the question of prestige. The proposition, frankly faced, was that Great Britain should forfeit her prestige by giving Germany's Colonies to uphold her prestige. Who could support that idea?

Mr. Hitler Against German Ambitions

A strong case against Germany holding Colonies had been advanced by Hitler himself in his book "Mein Kampf," the English version of which was doctored for British consumption. In the original Herr Hitler declared again and again that the greatest folly of Germany would be to seek to acquire Colonies. He asserted that a serious error had been committed when Bismarck, against his better judgment, had been prevailed upon by public clamour to take part in the scramble for Africa, and that error must not be repeated. The German dictor's own words, Mr. Penson maintained, thus provided the strongest possible argument against the return of any Colonies to Germany.

Apart from the need to keep pace with the Nations who trusted our possessions, and with our own men who had fought in the Africa, the strongest objection to giving back Tanganyika was the fact that it would be used for strategic purposes. In the event of war fast military aircraft would take off during the night and at daybreak havoc upon the Northern Rhodesia copper mines, the gold mines of the Congo, the ports of East and South Africa, and the great bridges essential to rail and road transports. Similarly submarines based on the Tanganyika coast would sweep clear the Indian Ocean, harass traffic round the Cape, and even threaten Singapore.

Public opinion would make itself strongly against any proposal to return to Germany Tanganyika or any other African territory. Fortunately opinion in England had at last been aroused, and he hoped that the like warmth on this matter in Nyasaland would be counteracted at once.

The guest expressed deep appreciation of the wonderful kindness and hospitality he had experienced everywhere in Nyasaland, a beautiful country of which he would always retain the happiest memories.

Public Bodies in Nyasaland are cooperating in the appointment of a joint committee to prepare evidence to be submitted to the Commission asked for by the Committee of Associations, inquire into the Government's finances.

The Dominions & Mandates

Further Questions in Parliament

Further endeavours were made in the House of Commons last week to obtain a specific statement as to the Government's attitude in regard to the future of mandated territories. The matter was raised by Mr. Donner, who asked whether the attitude of the Government was identical with that of the Government in Australia as expressed by Sir George Pearce, who had stated that the surrender of a mandated territory held by Australia was worthless. In his reply Mr. Baldwin said he had nothing to add to the statement he made on April 17, when he stated clearly the attitude of the British Government.

Mr. Sainsbury asked whether, in view of the fact that most of the Dominion Governments had found it possible to make successful declarations as to the future of the mandated territories under their control, the Prime Minister could not say frankly what were the reasons which prevented him from giving an equally definite statement of policy in regard to the mandated territories held by the United Kingdom, but the Prime Minister repeated that he had said more than once that he had nothing to add to the very categorical and definite statement he had made.

Mr. Baldwin said there was a good reason for the lack of a definite statement regarding the economic development of the territories. To do so would be a request that the Government should enter into consultation with the Dominion Governments, with a view to a uniform declaration of policy in regard to the mandated territories. Mr. Malloch had asked reference to the statement of the Prime Minister in which Mr. Baldwin had said that the British Government had no intention whatever of returning any of the territories.

Mr. Maudslayi, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether it would be desirable that some element of international administration should be introduced into mandated territories with a view to satisfying the legitimate aspirations of countries not possessing mandates to correspond to that work. Mr. Eden replied that he did not think the proposal practicable, nor did he think it would satisfy the aspirations to which he referred.

Restrictions on White Settlement

Asked by Mr. Lennox-Boyd whether there were any restrictions imposed on the acquisition of land by white settlers in Tanganyika, J. H. Thomas said that in certain provinces there were not alienated to Natives for agricultural or pastoral purposes unless the Government was satisfied that the applicants were in the command of sufficient capital to undertake operations on an adequate scale. Elsewhere there were no general restrictions, subject to land being available for alienation (that is, not being required for Native use), and to compliance with the provisions of the Land Ordinance. In reply to a supplementary question, Mr. Thomas said that in all mandated territories there was no discrimination between German or British settlers, nor was there any discrimination in the free sale of the exports from those particular countries.

Mr. Sainsbury asked whether the Prime Minister had considered the declaration issued in Dar es Salaam on May 1, by a representative body of professional and business men to the effect that the withdrawal of the territories from the British Government in regard to Tanganyika was causing alarm among the European, Indian and Native inhabitants of the territory, and if so, whether he could make any declaration which would allay their apprehensions.

Mr. Baldwin replied that he had received the communication, but he could only refer to his previous statement, in which it was stated categorically that the British Government had not considered and were not considering the transfer of any mandated territories to any other Power.

Colonel Pensonby was told by Mr. J. H. Thomas that the total amount now outstanding of the sums advanced from Imperial funds to Tanganyika since the acceptance of the mandate was £31,041,382, each sum of £200,000 was given in the form of a grant. In addition, assistance amounting to £25,000 had been secured from the Colonial Development Fund, £200,000 secured from the Public Works Loan Board, and £1,000,000 from the Government of India. The sums are now faithfully being discharged out of duty to the territories.

Amalgamation of Rhodesias and British Appointments

Support for the South

The resignation of Mr. J. Cowden, a private member of the House of Representatives, who presided at the recent annual conference of the Rhodesia and Northern Provinces Association of Rhodesia, has been a subject of discussion in the House of Representatives. The resignation was reported to the Legislative Assembly.

At this time, the position of the Government of Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia under a constitution recognizing the rights of the people is a subject of interest to the House of Representatives.

An important contribution to the debate was made by the Prime Minister, Mr. Huggins, who said that it would be a pity if the South African were brought about. The taking over of the further the number of white people, however, was a factor which would undoubtedly influence the growth of the native population.

He said that the provisions of the Constitution of the Southern Rhodesia, which were based on the unimpaired system of Government, it was his hope that under Rhodesian administration there would be a Chamber, which would be the whole basis of the Government.

Equality of Boring Class

Mr. Huggins said that the actual number of the Boring class was not of great importance. He said that the Boring class was not a class, but a group of people who were not of the same rank, and he said that the Boring class was not a class, but a group of people who were not of the same rank.

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Rhodesia Shipping Committee

On the initiative of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia, an effort is being made to form a financial shipping committee representative of public opinion in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Natal, and the Cape. At the Association's last meeting, it was decided to ask Government to appoint a committee of companies using a large amount of tonnage with a view to the shipping services of the Minister of Commerce, who afterwards received a deputation of the shipping companies.

Secrecy

Mr. L. J. Thomas, son of Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of the Rhodesia and Northern Provinces Association, was asked by Mr. J. Porter, a member of the House of Representatives, whether he had any evidence on Monday before the Finance Commission regarding the alleged unauthorized disclosure of Budget secrets. After detailing certain transactions of the client who wished to insure against alterations in the rate of income tax, Mr. Thomas was asked if he had any information at any time from your father as to any possible Budget changes. He replied that he had not the slightest information and had no recollection of discussing the Budget with his father.

Energy and Sacrifice

The fact that the Government is maintaining its share in the acquisition of the Rhodesia and Northern Provinces Association of Rhodesia, is a subject of interest to the House of Representatives. The Government is maintaining its share in the acquisition of the Rhodesia and Northern Provinces Association of Rhodesia, is a subject of interest to the House of Representatives.

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Service Appointments

The following appointments to the Post Office and Public Administration Secretariat were made for the month of April 1935:

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of the Rhodesia and Northern Provinces Association of Rhodesia, was appointed to the position of Secretary of the Rhodesia and Northern Provinces Association of Rhodesia.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of the Rhodesia and Northern Provinces Association of Rhodesia, was appointed to the position of Secretary of the Rhodesia and Northern Provinces Association of Rhodesia.

Training Nyanaland Pilots

The cause of the British Empire has made a great step towards the acquisition of a Nyanaland pilot school. The Government is maintaining its share in the acquisition of the Rhodesia and Northern Provinces Association of Rhodesia, is a subject of interest to the House of Representatives.

Kenya Settlers' Grievances.

Lord Francis Scott's Mission.

The mission of the European elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council, Lord Francis Scott left London on Monday to discuss Kenya problems with the Colonial Secretary. His mission was approved as a series of meetings throughout the country.

Lord Francis Scott's main task is to make a frank statement of the country's difficulties and the causes of the recent controversies on a basis which will permit friendly and fair co-operation between settlers and the Government. He will also provide details of the proposed Government policy of economic reconstruction and the need for a policy of economic reconstruction. Other questions to be discussed include the security of the White Highlands, the possibility of reducing the country's burden by loan conversion, and a frank examination of the national contribution which is operated in the last few years has been a main cause of friction.

He does not intend to press for self-government but hopes to discuss some steps which a change in the composition of the Governor's Executive Council, which will enable the Government to make the settlers' views closer and more direct consultation. Lord Francis Scott is impressed by the fact that Italy's occupation of Abyssinia may change the whole conception of Kenya's status and he will urge the need on Imperial grounds for strengthening settlement and making a clear proclamation of policy in this regard. — *Times* (London) 14th May 1930.

Competitive Stadium.

A Native stadium with a seating capacity of 10,000 is to be built at Nairobi. The expenditure of £10,000 is estimated to be met from the Municipal Council's funds and the profits of the M.S.W. at Nairobi.

Congo Air Travel Regulation.

It is of importance to East African travellers to note that the Congo Government recently introduced a law which requires that all aircraft, whether of leaving the Congo must cross the border points as indicated on the map published by the Belgian Congo Government. Where there is no direct line between any two points by the Congo airway, must follow the route as indicated, except in cases of emergency or when special permission to follow other routes has been granted.

Close Union - A Uganda Proposal.

Mr. J. H. Kettle, the well-known Uganda planter, has suggested that the next inter-territorial colonial conference on the unification of East Africa should be held in Kampala in order that Uganda's interests may be adequately represented. "Then let us see," he writes, "how far the delegates from Kenya and Tanganyika will be successful in removing the barrier against unification which may have been created in Uganda by their own ill-considered conduct of the past."

Regional Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Royal Empire Society will be held at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, on Tuesday, May 26, at 4 p.m. Among the fellows who have been nominated for office of Council are the following with East African connections: Sir G. E. Woods, Humphrey, managing director, Imperial Airways; Mr. H. F. Kettle, formerly Commissioner and Assistant Governor, British East Africa; Mr. H. A. De Maistre, Director of Imperial Airways; and Mr. M. J. McCarthy, who has been a member of the Council.

Resigning African Positions.

Under the existing law, an official who has been guilty of misconduct or whose service has been discontinued in consequence of which he has been punished by a reduction in rank or pay is liable on retirement to be punished further, as the agent of a pensioner dependent upon possession of a certificate that the officer has discharged his duties with integrity, efficiency and fidelity. Law Officers have directed to Nyasaland on the instructions of the Secretary of State is designed to remove this possibility of an official's double liability for one offence.

East African Dinner.

To be held in London on June 10.

The annual dinner of the East African Dinner Club will be held at the Savoy Hotel, London, on Wednesday, June 10. Major Sir Humphrey Leggett, D.S.O., President of the Club, will preside.

Members and their friends should apply as early as possible for tickets (as to members of the Club for themselves, their families and guests, and 16s. 6d. for non-members) to Major L. Corbet Ward, c/o H.M. East African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Electricity Supply for Lushoto.

Mr. O. Koenig, Vice-President of the Usambara Planters' Association, recently reported to the Association that a surveyor of the Tanganyika Electric Light & Power Co. had visited the Lushoto area, and that it was probable that the town would have an electricity supply in the near future.

East African Cinema Programme.

In the East African programme of the forthcoming Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg, there will be a cinema to seat 40, where films of special East African interest and covering a wide range of subjects will be shown. The Kenya Arts and Crafts Society has offered to organize a competition for a design for the badge to be worn by East African representatives at the Exhibition.

tribute to Bishop of Mombasa.

The Kenya Church Review, in a tribute to the retiring Bishop of Mombasa, the Right Rev. H. Heywood, states that both the Bishop and Mrs. Heywood have given of their best in service for the whole Church in Kenya without distinction of denomination, and have been largely instrumental in the creation of a Christian fellowship which opens the way to infinite possibilities in the days to come.

Nyasaland Agricultural Show.

The Nyasaland Agricultural Society has organized a grounds committee for the next show consisting of Messrs C. A. Barton, H. R. Binns, H. G. Duncan, J. W. G. T. M. Partridge and A. J. Storey. On the suggestion of the Conservator of Forests a class will be included for a native section for sawn timber to be judged on straightness of the cut. Sir Harold Kitterman has accepted the Society's invitation to open the show. Lady Kitterman will present the trophies.

Presentations to Natural History Museum.

Captain C. R. S. Pittman has presented to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, a collection of skins and skulls of 26 mammals from Tanganyika. Other specimens added to the collection include an important series of animal skins, including the marriage presents presented by Major and Mrs. E. H. G. Powell-Cotton and their daughters, the Misses Diana and Antoinette Powell-Cotton. These include the skins and skeletons of the Nyala Hunter's haributs, the Italian Somali and the Somali lion, Waller's gazelle, Peter's gazelle and Loder's gazelle.

I.M.C.A. Anniversary Meetings.

The anniversary services and meetings of the Imperial Mission to Central Africa will take place in London on Tuesday, May 26. Canon A. Elliott, formerly a layman, and now a deacon of Zanzibar, will preach at St. John's, Red Lion Square, in the morning, while in the afternoon a meeting will be held at the Church House, Westminster, and in the evening a further meeting will be held at the Queen's Hall. The speakers will include the Ven. A. H. Smith, Archdeacon of Masro, Northern Rhodesia; the Rev. W. P. P. Ellis, of Northern Rhodesia; the Rev. W. Davies, of Nyasaland; and the secretary of the Mission, the Rev. Canon E. P. Sponson. Early application should be made for tickets at the Queen's Hall meeting, as during recent years a shortage of the seating accommodation has been allotted a week or more before the meeting.

Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA

WHO'S WHO

303 Mr. William McClure Lunt

"It is time the Squatter Ordinance was repealed or at least drastically altered and lightened."

"A course of economic affairs in the department under the administration should be formed in the New Rhodesia."

"Large life in Dar Es Salaam is a matter of persons and family funds."

"We are assured that all the Narrows are in favour of amalgamation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia."

"Efficiency of Native servants in Southern Rhodesia should be much higher if a case was had a fair knowledge of the language."

"For many years I have advocated training of communal kitchens for young native boys economically a balanced and varied diet."

"Unless the cotton industry is able to do something approximately to other industries it is due for a protracted stagnation of the effects of which may spell ruin for the industry."

"Objections to the dairy industry caused schemes boards individuals European settlers and the Government in the British East Africa."

"As in Kibera and Nogadisa, Chinese crews of the eighth and ninth centuries have been found in the Manu group of islands which seems to indicate that the Chinese were here a long time ago."

"Every day of one's life here is impressed by how little is known of the Customs in this country and what a lot of nonsense is written and talked about them."

"I hope the Japanese Trade Mission is making serious inquiries regarding this country's cotton, gum and other products which in the past have been neglected by them, with a view to prolonging the life of the bird that has been for them so surprisingly profitable."

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Copyright East Africa

Mr. W. M. Lunt is one of the small band of East Africans who spent the early part of their careers in the East Africa for the first time to sea in 1886.

He was the first to join the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, was engaged in the East Africa service until 1891, and on the outbreak of War being on Royal Naval Reserve, was posted to the M.S. "Chokanga".

He served in that capacity during the East African Campaign, and was present at the taking of each of the Tanganyika posts. Later, as a pilot he was in charge of all transports entering and leaving Dar es Salaam harbour, and was afterwards employed in the Civil Administration to organize the new services, becoming Resident Naval Officer and Deputy Marshal of the Peace Court, returning to England in 1910.

He retired from the R.N.R. with the rank of Commander in March 1912, and returned to East Africa to manage the shipping of the African Merchant Company, and later the Kenya Shipping and Shipping Company, which was formed in 1913.

He was appointed in 1913 to the position of the manager of the Kenya Shipping and Shipping Company, which was formed in 1913.

He was a member of the now defunct Mombasa District Committee, and later of the Mombasa Municipal Board, was one of the members of the East African Advisory Board, and also served on the Commission appointed by Sir Edward Grey.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON No. 3100 May 14 1906

PERSONALIA

Mr. E. J. B. ... has left Kenya for the country.

Lord and Lady Cranworth have returned from New Zealand.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lewis have been on a visit to Tanganyika.

Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth left London last week by air for Switzerland.

The Hon. Charles and Mrs. Wynn have arrived home from Tanganyika.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Starr have been appointed to the Hanga Film Censorship Board.

Mr. I. Bisset Smith, the Arusha advocate, spending a short holiday in England.

Sir Malcolm Mitchell, Governor, has recently returned to Mombasa.

News is received of the death of Tanganyika ... of Mr. T. G. Barrett.

Young ... giving a talk on Kenya at the Imperial Institute on May 21 at 2.30 p.m.

... Bresty has been elected to represent the Phuka ... of the Nairobi District Council.

Mr. H. R. Carver has been appointed District Commissioner of the Kericho district of Kenya.

Captain E. J. ... has been appointed to the Kenya Meat and Livestock Inquiry Committee.

During his recent visit by air to the Coast, Sir Joseph Byrnie, Governor of Kenya, visited Yambou.

Captain J. Diddle, marine superintendent of the British India line, recently paid a visit to Mombasa.

Mr. V. B. Atkinson, assistant chief engineer of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, is in England on leave.

Mr. M. N. Varrell, formerly chief engineer of the Rhodesia Railways, is now living in Swaziland.

Dr. J. M. Campbell, until recently attached in a capacity to the ... is expected to return to England shortly on overseas leave.

Lady MacMichael left Mombasa on Sunday for Dar es Salaam, where she will join Sir Harold MacMichael.

Mr. J. Roger Smith, well known in Tanganyika and Uganda, is shortly arriving in England on overseas leave.

... many friends will be glad to learn that Mrs. Walter Norton of Nairobi is feeling satisfied and progressing in her recent illness.

... Callender, the Tanganyika representative of the Liverpool-Uganda Company, has been on holiday in Austria.

Miss Ailsa Nicol Smith has been appointed Curator of the Zanzibar Museum and secretary of the Museum Committee.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir Randal and Lady Baker have arrived at Blandford, Dorset, on their return from their Rhodesia holiday.

Mr. C. R. Lockhart, Treasurer of Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Lockhart are spending six months' leave in England.

Sir Percival Hynn, Southern Rhodesia Minister of Education and ... has returned to Salisbury with Lady Hynn after a ... during the Cape.

... Wood-Rodwell, who underwent an operation early in April on his return from West Africa, left London last week for his home in Suffolk.

During his visit to Beira, Mr. F. ... was the guest of Mrs. ... Mr. ... the British ...

The ... received ... from his constituency ... for the ...

Mr. J. ... of the ... Group of the Oversea Sea League ...

Mr. H. ... Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, has been elected President of the Tanganyika Territory Rifle Association.

Mr. Dinesh ... of the Kampala branch of the National Bank of India, and Mrs. ... are on their way home on leave.

Mr. F. E. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, and Mrs. Mitchell have been on an extensive safari in the Northern Province and the Mbari Wily district.

Colonel de Hon. ... and the Hon. Mrs. ... were recently the guests of Sir Joseph Byrnie at Government House, Nairobi.

Mr. Rauchbach, manager of the Raiffa branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, was married in Beira recently to Mrs. Engelbrecht of Johannesburg.

Mrs. G. ... wife of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is expected to arrive in this country very shortly with her two sons.

Mr. M. B. Sabiri, of Kenya, and Miss Nora Dorothy Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Johnson, of Nairobi, have announced their engagement.

Lady Baden-Powell paid a visit to Northern Rhodesia last month and was the guest of the Governor, Sir Hubert Young, and ... Young in Lusaka.

Mr. J. L. S. Barnes, the newly appointed East African manager of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., has been visiting Tanganyika with Mr. C. S. Hunter from Nairobi.

We regret to learn of the death of Major George Lane, who served for several years as Branch and later as Senior Medical Officer in Somaliland. He retired in 1927.

Mr. C. C. Coates, Blind Town Clerk of Umtali, is retiring after 19 years' service with the municipality. He will be succeeded by Mr. F. B. Baquir, the Assistant Town Clerk.

When Mrs. Cary-Barnard, who was recently in England, returned to her farm in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika, she was accompanied by Miss L. Knox-Brown.

Mr. Gerald Savers, Deputy Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory, is on his way home to leave En route he will be visiting Victoria Nyasaland, where he was previously stationed.

A Robinson has been born in New Zealand to Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Burgess of Nairobi. Miss Sheila Burgess married Mr. Pat Hamilton, who now resides in New Zealand, in November last year.

Mr. J. M. Pugh, formerly Director of Education in Southern Rhodesia, who retired a few months ago, is on his way to this country. He has served in Southern Rhodesia for nearly 20 years.

The Rev. Dr. J. O. Burns, Bishop of Mauritius and the Seychelles, has just concluded a visit to Kenya, where they stayed with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. A. Wolryche Whitmore on their estate at Rongai.

Mr. H. De Brock, left England last week in a baby carriage for East and South Africa. His machine is fitted with an engine capable of developing 40 h.p. and has a cruising speed of about 80 miles an hour, and is priced at £350.

Many distinguished guests attended the wedding in Nairobi last month of Mr. Donald Petrie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter von Erlin, and Miss Jean Joyce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Bkwana of Nairobi.

Mr. J. H. B. White, a member of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, has been appointed last week that an invitation has been extended to Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to visit Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. C. Bucquet, assistant general manager of the Nyasaland Railway, and Mrs. Bucquet, have been in Limbombe in England. They are first visiting Australia, and will afterwards leave for California, whence they will travel to this country.

Mr. D. O'Connell, who has recently been elected to the Umtali Town Council, is the first local councillor to have been elected in the district. He is a well-known local business man, and is chairman of the Mandeville Tennis Board.

The engagement is announced between the Venerable Arthur Harry Smith, Archbishop of Mozambique, Northern Rhodesia, and Miss C. M. Lock, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Walter Lock, D.D., and of Mrs. Lock, 11 Rawlinson Road, Oxford.

Mr. Murray F. Edgescott, of Sandway, Cheshire, has been appointed a Resident Magistrate in Kenya, and will have to take up his new post on May 14. He was called to the Bar in November, 1921, and for the past four years has practised on the Northern Circuit.

Dr. J. Armstrong, the Tanganyika medical officer stationed in Strouda, who had been ill for a considerable period, died while travelling to Dar es Salaam by train. Dr. Armstrong was born in 1884 and had been in the Tanganyika service for 10 years.

Mr. J. H. B. White, a member of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, has been appointed a temporary judicial officer in the Northern Rhodesia, and will have to take up his new post on May 14. He was called to the Bar in November, 1921, and for the past four years has practised on the Northern Circuit.

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The Right Rev. R. H. Wood, Bishop of Mombasa, and Mrs. Heywood are on their way to England, until the arrival in East Africa of Bishop Heywood's successor, the Dean of Nairobi, and the three bishops will act as a joint commission in charge of the Diocese.

Mr. H. B. Kittermaster, Governor of Nyasaland, and Lady Kittermaster, are leaving Zomba in the next few days to fly to Nairobi. They will spend a short while in Kenya before the meeting of the East African Governors' Conference, which will open in Dar es Salaam at the beginning of June.

The Duke and Duchess of York have consented to the placing of their names on the head of the Roll of Friends and Builders of the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi, and in sending to the Very Rev. Dean Wright, a cheque of £10 for the building fund, to recall with pleasure their visit to the Cathedral in 1924.

East African Group.

Dr. F. E. Dale to Address Meeting.

The next meeting of the East African Group is to be held at Great Stair House, Park Place, St. James, on Thursday, May 24. The speaker will be Dr. H. Lindhurst Dale, former director of the Bulmar Hypanodermis Institute in Uganda, and he will take as his subject the "Natural History of Sleeping Sickness." Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m. and the address begins at 4.15 p.m.

EAST AFRICA AND PROGRESS
was from the completion of the present volume "East Africa" will appear under the title "East Africa and Progress."

Joint East African Board Organising Tanganyika Propaganda

A long discussion in regard to the deliberations made in recent weeks by Parliament concerning the securing of British influence in Tanganyika Territory took place at the first week's meeting of the Executive Committee of the Joint East African Board at which Mr. Geoffrey Fetto, C.B.E., Chairman of the Board, presided.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a cable from Dar es Salaam, requesting that the Parliamentary Committee formed to safeguard the interests of mandated territories should be advised that a fully representative territorial committee was being organised in Tanganyika to convey to the Imperial Government the serious alarm, aroused among all British, Indian and Native inhabitants by the evasive attitude His Majesty's Ministers had adopted regarding the permanency of British rule in Tanganyika, and emphasising that any consideration of the transfer of mandates would be a serious breach of faith and of repeated pledges. The cablegram added that the present uncertain position was gravely retarding economic development.

Safeguarding Trustworthiness of Allies

Sir Humphrey Leggett said that, generally, their aim should stress the strategic problem which would result from any transfer of Tanganyika to another power, and also the importance of safeguarding the trustworthiness of the Native inhabitants. Mr. Allen Hood agreed, but felt that the problem should be approached from a wider viewpoint, and that steps should be taken to voice public opinion throughout the Empire through various organisations, such as Chambers of Commerce and other bodies not strictly commercial in character.

With a strong body of public opinion expressing itself, he thought the Government would know better the feeling existing on the subject. Sir Theodoras Chambers said he held similar views, and felt it was rather a matter for the British Commonwealth of Nations as a whole than simply for Great Britain.

Sir Humphrey Leggett recalled that considerable time had been devoted to a discussion on the subject at the last meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, when it had been pointed out that, until some definite statement had been made by the Higher authorities, there would be hesitation on the part of investors to assist further in the development of the territory. Since that meeting, moreover, he had received expressions of opinion from the East African Sections of the Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce, both of whom were fully in accord with the views held by members of the East African Section of the London Chamber. These bodies, however, viewed the matter mainly from the commercial and financial aspects, and did not go into the question of the trustworthiness of the Native inhabitants on of the pledges which had been given repeatedly that no transfer of the mandate would take place. The facts with regard to Tanganyika should be brought clearly before the public.

Mr. Hignett said he thought the committee would in a very real sense take those who were developing the territory into

account from the beginning of the settlement, and that it would be well to establish a definite meeting place for the representatives of the territories under which the Government would have to operate. It was felt that the more experience there would be, the greater knowledge of Tanganyika and its people would be obtained, and the more the public knowledge of Tanganyika would be. It was agreed, however, that the representatives of the subjects among the provinces should be necessary to constitute the committee. It was also suggested that certain members of the Board, which would be asked to look into the territory, should be asked to act as a propaganda body in the territories, and to be responsible for its facts, and that was a matter of financial arrangements which the Executive could be required to make provision for.

Organised Propaganda

On the importance of the Prop. it was agreed that a special committee of the members of which could be appointed for a wide range of the resolution of the Board, and also to meet at the next meeting, could be appointed for the organisation of propaganda to be conducted in the territories of the British mandate which Tanganyika, the territory members were desired to serve, to the Board. The Committee would be appointed by the Board, and would be headed by Sir Theodoras Chambers.

After discussion the Council, being empowered to pass the following resolution and to send it to the Minister of the Colonies, the Executive Office:

"That the East African Board, in fulfilment of its duty, created by recent statements of the British Government with regard to mandate territories, considers that it is the duty of a body of public opinion in the territories of the Empire to express its views on the subject, and that steps should be taken to voice public opinion throughout the Empire through various organisations, such as Chambers of Commerce and other bodies not strictly commercial in character. With a strong body of public opinion expressing itself, he thought the Government would know better the feeling existing on the subject."

(b) His Native inhabitants, who have been given repeated assurances of the continuance of British rule and all that it stands for;

(c) British settlers, to whom similar pledges have been given, and who would lose the freedom which is their birthright;

(d) British investors, who have invested their money in the territory under British control.

(e) The defenders of our Empire, since German sea bases and air bases in Tanganyika would seriously jeopardise our land, sea and air communications in Africa, and our sea communications with the East Indies and the Far East.

The Board therefore requests the Government to declare unambiguously and for all that Tanganyika is inseparable from the Empire as our other African territories and Protectorates.

Those present at the meeting included Mr. Hignett, Mr. C.B.E. (Chairman), Mr. Fetto, Mr. Allen Hood, Sir Theodoras Chambers, Mr. E. C. M. (Secretary), Mr. D. G. W. Alexander, Mr. J. J. (Secretary for the Territories), Mr. H. J. (Secretary for the Territories), Mr. W. F. Jenkins, Colonel W. C. C. (Secretary for the Territories), Mr. W. F. Leggett, Mr. C. H. (Secretary for the Territories), Mr. Major H. Blake-Taylor, Mr. Alfred F. (Secretary for the Territories) and Miss E. B. Harvey.

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Mr. L. S. Amer, Secretary of the Committee, has received a large number of telegrams and letters, which have been received, expressing interest in the subject of Tanganyika. From many parts of the Empire, and particularly from Africa, particular attention has been drawn to the fact that the Government has agreed to the proposed transfer of the mandate to another power, and that the public, and particularly the subject of Tanganyika, has been misled by the Government. It was felt that the public, and particularly the subject of Tanganyika, has been misled by the Government. It was felt that the public, and particularly the subject of Tanganyika, has been misled by the Government.

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IMPORTERS

Northern Rhodesian Notes

Nyasaland to be Prospected

Important Developments Planned

The Nyasaland Corporation of State Enterprises, an intensely progressive organization, has been formed in Nyasaland, which is being run by the British South Africa Company, whose military force in the field will be not less than six thousand geologists accompanied by a number of prospectors. The work will be done in the Centre of Dr. Bancroft's geological survey. The Corporation is warmly welcomed in Nyasaland, many of the European residents in which are firm believers in the late Dr. Alfred Smit's theory that the Protectorate contains considerable mineral wealth.

The area which is to be prospected is that area hitherto in the white settlement districts, and any workable discoveries of precious metals would therefore have the advantage of opening up what is known as "the undeveloped north."

Another £100,000 Company

The East African Mining

GOLD REEFERS OF EAST AFRICA, Ltd., has been registered in South Africa with a capital of £100,000 in £1 shares, all of which are being privately subscribed. The directors are Mr. David Haydon, Mr. Rudolf Kauter, Mrs. S. Marks, Mr. Henry Lehman, and Mr. C. C. Sandell. The company will operate in the Protectorate, probably in the Lupa area, and further details of the properties to be acquired will be published very shortly. The registered office of the new company is at Clewer House, Ammonds Street, Johannesburg.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate

The directors of the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate state in their annual report that after making allowance for depreciation and all other charges accounts for 1935 show a net profit of £2,703, which, with £2,272 brought forward, makes an available credit balance of £4,975. A dividend of 10s. 6d. is to be paid, leaving to be carried forward the sum of £1,113. During the year 1,047 tons of ore were crushed and 5,320 tons of sands were cyanided for a total return of 2,167 oz. of fine gold and 359 oz. of silver, which realised £15,335.

The general manager's report states that the Ore reserves total 350,000 tons, of an average value of 0.6 dwt. On Blackhill reef, the main shaft is down to 250 ft. having passed through the reef from 222 ft. to 236 ft. where the average assay value was 37.5 dwt. over 10 ft. On the third level the reef is 2 ft. south of the shaft and on the east side is 2 ft. 3.4 dwt. over 15 ft. width.

News from the Copperbelt

YANKINS' Copperbelt Trust, Limited, of Johannesburg, has decided to suspend work at the Copperbelt, now being smelted at the plant, until the Government to the Royal Assent has been received. It is hoped that the financial results will be satisfactory, and to bring to the fore in the share quotations.

Broken Hill Mining—A large quantity of Babylonian zinc is being shipped each month from the Copperbelt. It is also steadily increasing. It is hoped that the Chamber of Mines group may take an interest in the mine, which is similar to their Trepur project.

Rhodesian Minerals—It is expected that Dr. Gurnsey, who recently returned from overseas leave, will shortly visit Chibambao in order to report on developments there. Work on the Kesata prospect is likely to be suspended in view of the two shafts having disclosed payable quantities of standing ore. Further indications in the position of extending the lineal along the Mumbwa-Bitaka road a number of gold-bearing ore was exposed, and yielded good results under assay, but no work has yet been done on this prospect.

Logans Concessions—It is understood that the company has decided to suspend work at Logans, owing to the results not having proved satisfactory. The only prospect now in course of development is that near Chitambo Mission named Chitefe, of which there is not a great deal of promise. Shareholders should observe that the mind that the company is a very valuable asset in its large interest in Rhodesian Anglo-American shares and options. Mr. Robble, who was formerly in the Lupa area, has been transferred to Kapoko in the Mankasha district, where good results were obtained from alluvial washing some years ago, and where he will now concentrate on a search for the reef. Captain Mills has been prospecting in the neighbourhood of Chitambo Mission in the Seribe district for the past 18 months, and it was reported that a promising gold-bearing reef has been traced in the Mankasha hills to the south of Chitambo. Dr. Bancroft has also hatched a number of geological staffs to investigate the discovery. Mr. C. H. Dawson has returned to the ground to press on with development of the gold prospect in the Chitefe river, some 40 miles to the south of Chitambo.

Personalia—Mr. J. H. Moore, J.P., has been appointed secretary manager of the Broken Hill Management Board, vice Mr. N. W. Earl Spurr, who has resigned. Captain W. D. Dewar, R.N., has been appointed manager of the Gold Reef, in succession to Mr. G. G. G. who has resigned.

Dr. Bancroft is on one of his periodical visits to Broken Hill, where he is inspecting the diamond drilling operations in company with Mr. Hely-Hutchinson.

Dr. T. B. Gurnsey has taken up his residence in Broken Hill. A new site, Mr. A. Rickard and Messrs. Tupper and Sibley of the Anglo-American Corporation. Mr. H. A. In Tench, who is well known in Northern Rhodesia, having been associated with Mr. Gurnsey and Brooke in the early days of the changes passed through Broken Hill, towards the end of 1911 on his way to Tanganyika Territory, where he will take charge of the management interests of the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Company, Ltd. in place of Mr. H. Gould, who has resigned.

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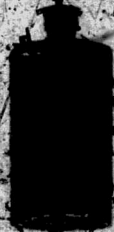
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S. Rhodesia Development

Increased Staff for Mines Department

DEVELOPMENTS in the Southern Rhodesia mining industry are fore-shadowed by liberal provision in the Colony's Estimates for 1934-37. The vote for mines is £2,100,000, which is an increase of £275,000 over the provision for the previous year, the additional allocation being for an increase of 19 in the establishment, including a chief mining engineer, two additional assistant engineers, two mine surveyors, and the staff for the Bulawayo Assay Office. The balance of the increase is in respect of development expenditure, and commitments imposed on Government by the Mines and Minerals Act of 1933.

The Geological Survey vote of £18,250 shows an increase of £7,200, due to additional provision having been made for the aërial survey of a further area in the Colony.

The £13,580 vote for the Surveyor-General's department shows an increase of £5,600, which is required for additional staff, including three topographers, and three learned topographers, to be employed in connexion with aërial and general survey work.

Company Progress Reports

Bezeze. A cablegram received states: "Reef struck No. 1 level Liverpool mine, assaying 34 dwt. a ton over 57 in. E."

Bezeze. The results of the mill operations for April are as follows: Ore milled, 2,000 tons; milling time, 660 hours; average head assay, 527 flint gold per ton; average tailings assay, 0.39 dwt. fine gold recovered, 590.53 oz.

Tanganyika Minerals. Messrs. Bewick, Mozambique & Co. report that the prospecting mill plant crushed, in the five weeks to the end of April, 405 tons for 137 oz. gold recovered. This is without expanding tailings averaging 4 dwt. per ton have been stacked for treatment by cyanide plant at a later date.

Plots and Phoenix. April output amounted to 5,083 tons treated, yielding 4,222 oz. gold. Profit totalled £10,232. Development work is as follows: 9th level, sunk 68 ft. averaging 2.5 dwt.; 10th level sunk 20 ft. averaging 1 dwt.; 9th level raised 5 ft. averaging 1 dwt.; 18th level driven 45 ft. averaging a trace; 24th level sunk 4 ft. averaging a trace; 32nd level driven 20 ft. averaging 1 dwt.; 34th level driven 65 ft. averaging 1 dwt.; 35th level sunk 42 ft. averaging a trace.

Wanderer Consolidated. During the quarter ended March 31, 66,000 tons of ore were milled, yielding 10,763 oz. of gold. Working profit amounted to £22,347. Development footage totalled 5,081 ft., compared with 6,150 ft. for the previous quarter. Of this footage 5,385 ft. were sampled, of which 1,065 ft. proved payable at an average value of 7.5 dwt. Mining February construction work in connexion with the all flotation plant was completed. The plant is operating satisfactorily on the increased tonnage basis of 25,000 tons per month, this figure having been attained during March.

Kentari Gold Areas. Sir Robert Williams & Co. have received the following assay results for April of the Geira (Muhlo Damiro) prospect:

Shaft No. 1, No. 2 level, cut two leads, 250 to 100 ft. wide, 24 dwt. gold per ton over 84 in. width, and assay 6 dwt. gold per ton over 70 in. width. Shaft No. 2, No. 1 level, from 106.5 to 115 ft. assays 40 dwt. over 42 in., not full width. Shaft No. 3, North drive, No. 1 level for 23 ft. assays 43 dwt. gold per ton over 43 in. width, and a crosscut from this drive, 21.5 ft. assay 6 dwt. over 22 in. width. Shaft No. 2 level, from 250 ft. to 265 ft. assays 7 dwt. over 52 in. width. A prospect of 150 ft. 30 in. drive, assays 5 dwt. over 400 in. width.

East African Goldfields. The general manager's address report for March states: "Total footage driven, 1,001 ft. Saza mine shaft, No. 1, 150 ft. level, 20 ft. drive on Saza main reef extended 10 ft. to 47 in. high. Shaft No. 2, level 58 ft. over 24 in. stopping width. Total length 6-B ore-

level, 102 ft. 2 in. drive, after including a high assay, 60 dwt. over 24 in. stopping width. West drive Saza reef extended 32 ft. to which last 15 ft. averaged 10 dwt. over 33 in. stopping width. Face assay, 8 dwt. over 25 in. quartz width. East drive, 102 ft. level, 82 ft., of which first 57 ft. averaged 10 dwt. over 24 in. stopping width of 22 in. Total length of this quarry 102 ft. averaging, after reducing high assays, 12 dwt. over 40 in. stopping width. South level, Main cross-cut north, advanced 46 ft. to 75 ft. in quartz drive. Sump and station completed.

Shaft No. 1, 150 ft. level. West drive Saza main reef extended 70 ft. of which last 15 ft. in low-grade reef, face averages 3.4 dwt. over 42 in. East drive Saza No. 2 south extended 60 ft. of which first 50 ft. averaged 4.2 dwt. over 57 in. stopping width. East drive Saza main reef extended 123 ft. in shaft. Crosscut E. 250 ft. driven south 50 ft. At 42 ft. in this reef assaying 17 dwt. over 24 in. 200 ft. level. Station drive advanced to the main cross-cut north and shaft started and advanced 4 ft. 2 in.

Bulk sampling of surface pits sunk at 100 ft. interval in high-grade reef proved 2,700 tons of rubble size plus 3.5 dwt. average 50 dwt. gold per ton in No. 3 section and 1,300 tons averaging 0.75 dwt. per ton in No. 1 section.

At 100 ft. level. White S. 200 deepened 6 ft., averaging 9.7 dwt. over 51 in. Crosscut driven through reef at 20 ft. below 100 ft. level, disclosed total width of 148 in. of quartz averaging 4.5 dwt. 250 ft. level. South drive extended 52 ft. in low-grade quartz. Main cross-cut west advanced 21 ft. Bulk sampling of surface pits sunk in bulk rubble proved 21,000 tons of ore, averaging 3.4 dwt. gold per ton.

Driving on 150 ft. level at Saza Mine disclosed up to March 31, 1215 ft. of reef averaging 7.5 dwt. gold per ton, after reduction of high assays, over an average stopping width of 58 in. Commentary: Bulk sampling of quartz rubble at the surface at Bulika main reef and in two sections at the Saza mine proved 31,000 tons averaging 3.44 dwt. gold per ton and 20,000 tons averaging 5.22 dwt. gold per ton respectively. This material can be delivered to the mill at a very low cost and will yield a satisfactory margin of profit.

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SEND FOR CATALOGUES

Answers to Correspondents. East African Share Prices.

Advice is given on the express condition that no legal liability is accepted by "East Africa."
 Except in the case of direct annual subscribers to "East Africa," each inquiry must be accompanied by the coupon to be found at the foot of page 753.
 Every inquiry must bear the writer's full name and address (in capital letters, please), but replies will, if desired, be published under a pseudonym.
 Advice will not be given over the telephone, by telegram or by letter.
 Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MINING ADVICE," and address them to The Editor, "East Africa," or, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

F. E. NARON—The company was amalgamated with another concern last year.
E. B. WIMBLETON—We should recommend a purchase of Kenyan now standing between 72s. 0d. and 13s.
O. A. S. LONDON—A progress report of Kayondo Gold Mines is expected to be published within the next few days.
B. T. D. TAUNTON—Development on the Kenyan property are undoubtedly encouraging. See progress report elsewhere in this issue.
J. T. E. D. LIVERPOOL—We should advise you to wait for a few months when it is anticipated that the shares will recover. A purchase now should yield a profit in a few months.
T. M. BUNDEE—Globe & Phoenix paid 80% dividend for 1934/35 for 1933, and 60% in 1934. The highest price for the shares (which are of 5s. denomination) was 59s. 6d. in 1935, while the lowest value was 2s.
ANNIE DONALD—N. WALTERS—We should advise you to hold for the time being. We understand that the prospects at depth are better than they were, and that the crushings will show a better return in the near future.

Mining Personalities

Mr. V. T. Hockin, the Tanganyika assistant inspector of mines, has been transferred from Mwanza to Dodoma.
Dr. A. Courtee has left Kenya to take up his appointment in Nakuru Northern Rhodesia. He was formerly with the Magadi Soda Company.
Mr. G. Allen, technical adviser to Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Company, left England last week for Southern Rhodesia on a visit to his company's property.
 We regret to learn of the death in South Africa at the age of 66 of **Mr. Charles Fleming**, who was for many years in the Southern Rhodesian Mines Department, acting for some time as Mining Commissioner in Bulawayo.
Mr. E. H. Clifford, consulting mining engineer of the British South Africa Company, has returned to England from his visit to the Rhodesias. He was much impressed with the progress made on the copper mines in Northern Rhodesia.
Mr. Fyca Lovyridge, one of the promoters of the Leon goldfield, is staying in Devonshire. He hopes to leave England on his return to Tanganyika towards the end of this month, arriving on the Luna by the end of the month or early in July.
Mr. F. A. Macquisten J.P., Chairman of the Globe & Phoenix Gold Mining Company, the Phoenix Mining and Finance, Ltd., and the Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Company, reached England last week on his return from a visit to his company's properties.

Claims in Controlled Areas

Under the Mining (Controlled Areas) Ordinance, 1932, a system has been established in mining controlled areas in Tanganyika which is designed to enable certain alluvial claims to be acquired with all the formalities (particularly those connected with registration) which are necessary under the Mining Ordinance, 1926. The working of the system has shown that it is now both possible and desirable to define in express terms the rights and obligations of the holders of these alluvial claims, which in some respects have been found to differ from those of the holders of claims outside controlled areas. A Bill to be submitted to the Tanganyika Legislature has this object, and it is intended after its enactment to replace the existing regulations applicable to controlled areas by new regulations which will be concerned only with administrative matters consequential upon the recognition of the rights and obligations defined in the Bill.

Rosiermanns Hardening

The hardening of Rosiermanns was one of the most satisfactory features of the past week's dealings in East African shares on the London Stock Exchange. There was a slight set-back in East African Goldfields, Kenyan and Kimmings, but other shares in the group remained fairly steady. There was a drop of 10s. in Tanganyika Concessions. Bread dealings have taken place in certain Rhodesian shares, notable movements among which were the increases in Rezende and Cam & Motor, in the former case from 10s. to 7s., and in the latter from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 3d. London Australian and General rose 20s. to 23s. 6d. to 2s. 74d.

	1934/35	This week
Andura Syndicate (5s.)	14s. 7 1/2	14s. 7 1/2
Bupbick Mines (10s.)	7s. 9 1/2	7s. 9 1/2
Cam & Motor (2s. 6d.)	60 1/2	60 1/2
Consolidated Gold Selection (5s.)	5s. 2 1/2	5s. 2 1/2
East African Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 6 1/2	2s. 6 1/2
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (2s.)	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
Fanti Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Gabati Goldfields (2s.)	30s. 0d.	30s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (1s.)	14s. 4 1/2	14s. 4 1/2
Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s.)	5s. 7 1/2	5s. 7 1/2
Kagera Mines (2s. 1s.)	7s. 1 1/2	7s. 1 1/2
Kassala (Sudan) (5s. 12s.)	2s. 1 1/2	2s. 1 1/2
Kayrono Gold Mines (10s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Kenyan (10s.)	12s. 10 1/2	12s. 10 1/2
Kenya Consolidated (5s. 2s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Kenya Gold Mines (Sindicata) (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Kimmings (10s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Lehora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 1 1/2	1s. 1 1/2
Loangwa Concessions (1s.)	1s. 7 1/2	1s. 6 1/2
Lomaha Gold (5s.)	1s. 3 1/2	1s. 3 1/2
London Australiana Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 7 1/2	2s. 7 1/2
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 10 1/2
Luri Gold Areas (5s.)	2s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rezende (1s.)	3s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	13s. 7 1/2	13s. 7 1/2
Rhodesia Katanga (1s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	15s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	13s. 9d.	13s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	6s. 10 1/2	5s. 6 1/2
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	12s. 10 1/2	12s. 10 1/2
Rokara (1s.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Rosiermanns (5s.)	38s. 9d.	37s. 9d.
Rosiermanns (1s.)	8s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	18s. 0d.	18s. 3d.
Sherwood Start (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Tanzani Gold (1s.)	6s. 10 1/2	6s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 7d.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	14s. 6d.	13s. 9d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	3s. 1 1/2	3s. 1 1/2
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	7s. 11 1/2	7s. 11 1/2
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	5s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Br.	Fr. 104 5	Fr. 104 25
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	24s. 0d.	24s. 0d.
Waterloo (1s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 0d.
Zimbabwe Exploring (1s.)	16s. 6d.	16s. 3d.

GENERAL		
British South Africa (10s.)	27s. 9d.	27s. 9d.
Consolidated Sisal (1s.)	17s. 1 1/2	17s. 1 1/2
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	7s. 8 1/2	7s. 8 1/2
E. A. Power and Lifting (1s.)	33s. 5s.	33s. 0d.
Imperial Airways (1s.)	55s. 7 1/2	55s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s. 7d.)	7s. 5 1/2	7s. 3 1/2
Sudan Plantations (New) (1s.)	32s. 6d.	36s. 1d.
Tanganyika Corrug. (1s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Victoria Falls Power (1s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 0d.
Pref. (1s.)	40s. 7 1/2	40s. 6 1/2

Share Questions

We have received the following queries from our readers in the "East African Mining Journal":

	1934/35	This week
Edzwa Ridge (5s.)	20s. 2 1/2	20s. 2 1/2
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	2s. 5 1/2	2s. 5 1/2
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 11 1/2
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. Assn.	9s. 2 1/2	9s. 0d.
Kenya Reef (1s.)	7s. 8s.	7s. 8s.
Koa-Mulima (10s.)	27s. 10s.	27s. 10s.
Nasran Goldfields (1s.)	1s. 10s.	1s. 10s.
Pakencast (1s.)	2s. 2s. 1/2	2s. 2s. 1/2

Bank's Trade Review

Zanzibar Trade in 1935

Business Conditions in the Territories

Increased Value of Exports

THE current monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa includes the following comments on East Africa:

Kenya.—Business is generally quiet but steady. Coffee markets are steady, and satisfactory prices have been realised for coffee of a good grade. The cattle market has been helped considerably by Italian purchases for the Ethiopian campaign.

Uganda.—Trade in the bayaris is seasonally active. Stocks are estimated to be adequate, but not excessive. Conditions in the cotton market are satisfactory. In all zones ginning pools have been created for five years, and this, it is confidently anticipated, will greatly benefit the ginning industry by eliminating wasteful competition. **Tanganyika.**—Improving conditions are reported from Tanganyika. Although the coffee crop exported from the Northern Province was the largest for some years, the prices realised have not been satisfactory. Doubt is expressed whether lower grades are suitable for the London market, and further Government restrictions are being applied to the better trade planters who are trying to build up in Germany.

Northern Rhodesia.—Good rains have improved grazing, and livestock generally is in good condition. Outlook for growing maize is promising, and a good yield is anticipated.

Southern Rhodesia.—Arrival of retail trade is expected shortly, with the ending of the rainy season. Crops generally are exceeding earlier expectations. Bulawayo cattle sales reflect good prices except in the case of breeding stock, for which there is at present a small demand. It is felt however, that the decision of the Rhodesian Land, Cattle and Ranching Corporation to give up large scale ranching in the interior may cause a temporary setback to the cattle industry, to the prejudice of the whole of the market.

Business generally remains quiet, and no revival is expected until the start of the tobacco buying season in May, and continuous rain elsewhere will, the weatherings during last month, but yields are still more than last year's figures.

The necessity for further increasing the strength of the British South African Police is mentioned in the Southern Rhodesia 1936-37 estimates which show a total provision of 551,000 for the Force—an increase over last year of

Kassala Tea Company

Cholo Highlands Tea Estates, Ltd. has been registered as a private company with an authorised capital of £250,000. It is planned to acquire tea estates in the Cholo district of the Highlands. The first directors are Mr. F. Mackenzie, Mr. A. Loran, Mr. E. G. Loudoun-Shand, and Mr. J. M. Shaw. Messrs. Dickson Anderson & Co., Ltd. are the solicitors.

Boome Rubber Plantations

The directors of Boome Rubber Plantations, which has interests in Northern Tanganyika, are offering 108,750 shares of 2s. each at 1s. and 1s. 6d. per share and option to buy, in the proportion of three new shares for every two old shares held. These new shares will rank only for dividend as from the beginning of the company's financial year, beginning on July 1, 1936. Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon is Chairman of the company.

Uganda Railway Extension

The accounts of the Uganda Railway Transport Company for 1935 show a loss of 80,000 compared with a loss of 100,000 in 1934. The company's revenue for 1935 was 1,000,000 and its expenditure 1,080,000. The balance sheet at the end of the year shows a total asset of 1,000,000 and a liability of 1,080,000. The company is controlled by the Uganda Railway Transport Company, Ltd., and its largest asset is a holding of 1,000,000 shares in the company. The company's new share issue of 1,000,000 shares at 1s. each is expected to be completed by December 31, 1936. No dividends have been received by the Uganda Railway Transport Company during the year, but it is necessary to pay the dividend on the 1,000,000 shares. The company's share price has fallen from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 2d. since the issue of the new shares. The company's share price is now 1s. 2d.

THE first of the East African trade reports for 1935 to be received in London comes from Zanzibar, and the Protectorate is accordingly congratulated on again going a lead to the other territories in the prompt publication of this important yearly report.

Zanzibar enjoyed a substantial increase in trade during the year. Imports, including bullion and specie, increased by nearly 20% in value and 24% in weight. While the value of exports increased by nearly 15%, they showed a decrease in volume of 25%. The enhanced value of domestic exports, especially copra, was mainly responsible for the increase in value of the total exports. Every country in the world has shared in the increase in import trade, the exception of Italian Somaliland, the only one to take a drop in the imports from that country being accounted for largely by the transfer of the cattle trade to other East African territories following the outbreak of hostilities in Ethiopia.

The chief imports were rice and grain and cotton goods, which explain the large proportion of the increase in trade going to Japan and Siam. An unusual feature of the cotton piece goods trade was the large increase in the imports of bleached cloths due to the local printing of *khankas*, which started during the year, and became popular among the Natives owing to the fact that they could be printed in various designs in small quantities. The report points out that the popularity of this variety may diminish in spite of the lower cost owing to the monopoly of Japan, but Great Britain had most of the business in printed *khankas*.

Japan was also Zanzibar's chief supplier of esmoke. While will be to Kenya, a distinguishing feature was the 300% increase in tea imports from that Colony and the 32,000 lb. increase in Dutch East India tea on the Zanzibar market. There was also a fall of 8,000 lb. in the importation of Ceylon tea.

The enhanced value of both cloves and copra more than offset the decrease in output, and the value of this export trade showed a substantial increase. Of the cloves exported, 80,000 cwt. went to the Dutch East Indies, 75,000 cwt. to India, 15,000 cwt. to the United States of America and 2,000 cwt. to Great Britain, the gratifying feature of the trade being the steady increase in the Indian market.

Kassala Cotton Company

The Kassala Cotton Company states that the cotton crop for April 15 from 20,500 feddans amounted to 71,250 cwt. or 3.46 kantars per feddan. Almost one-half of the very large 1935 crop has now been disposed of, and the total stock of unspun cotton is less than at this date last year. The cotton seed of the 1936 crop, which is so far available has been sold at better prices than those of last year.

Sudan Cotton Plantations

A grateful chairman of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate presided at the last annual meeting, the Chairman said in regard to the Ethiopian situation that there was no reason to anticipate that subsequent events would in any way prejudice the syndicate's position. With regard to the prospects of this season's cotton crop, the Chairman stated that the Gezira will produce a good average crop of over 31 Kantars, the amount picked to April 15 being 57,841 Kantars. As Zeidab the crop was larger than last year, and gave an average yield of 1.7 Kantars per feddan on the syndicate's land, which in conjunction with the yield on the lease grown or native owned land, gave an average yield all over of 2.7 Kantars per feddan. Cotton prices continue to be satisfactory. The cotton seed resulting from the Zeidab crop, and that so far available from ginnings of the Gezira crop have been sold at good prices, which are somewhat higher than last year, the oil content of the cotton seed being also higher than in previous years.

The office of the International Tea Market Expansion Board has been moved to Brampton House, Rinecourt Street, London, E.C.4.

BUSINESS POINTERS

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

A provincial agricultural show is likely to be held in Shinyanga this year.

Tanganyika's coffee exports during February were valued at £18,342.

Considerable improvements have recently been carried out at Ndola aerodrome.

The Mombasa and Coast Horticultural Society are to hold their next flower show in Mombasa on July 19.

Two new six-wheeled buses, each accommodating 30 passengers, will shortly reach Beira from England.

Imports into Nyasaland during 1935 amounted to £2,277,000 and with £33,253 during the previous month.

The Tanganyika Territory Rifle Association has decided to make provision in future for revolver shooting practice.

The Chief Secretary of Uganda has informed the Chamber of Commerce that the question of installing an automatic telephone exchange will be examined later this year.

The non-Native population of Kenya has decreased by 2,169 since the census in 1931. The Indian and European population has dropped by 3,541 and 585 respectively, while the European and Arab totals have increased by 1,288 and 285.

Mr. A. E. Pollard, H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa left Kenya at the beginning of this month for England. During his stay in the country he intends to visit many of the industrial and commercial centres in order to give first-hand information to manufacturers anxious to increase their trade in the East African territories.

The home consumption of imports of Kenya and Uganda during 1935 totalled £2,980, compared with £2,770,950 in the previous year. The United Kingdom supplied £2,052,885, or 68.8% as against £1,877,302, or 67.3% in 1934. Japan's share of the trade was 17.2% as against 17% while the United States supplied 8.6% as against 7.1%. Domestic exports of Kenya totalled £2,228,302 as against £1,909,871 and those of Uganda totalled £3,600,000 as against £3,773,766.

New E. A. Sisal Company

Purchase of Four Tanganyika Estates

Subscriptions lists were opened last week for 2,000 ordinary shares of £1 each at £25.00 each of the Consolidated East Estates of East Africa Ltd. The lists were open only for five days, the issue having been over-subscribed. The authorised capital of the company is £250,000 in 150,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each.

The issue of particular interest, as at the head of the prospectus is stated, was "the proposal to issue this issue has been considered by the Foreign Transactions Advisory Committee and referred to the Ministry of Treasury, which have considered it in the light of the statements made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on July 19, 1934, and on April 10, 1936, and raise no objection." It must be clearly understood, however, that the Treasury take no responsibility for the financial soundness of the scheme, or for the correctness of any statement made in opinion expressed in connection therewith.

The company has purchased for £184,000 three sisal estates with a total area of some 47,000 acres in Tanganyika Territory. After charging the 25% issue price plus cash proceeds of the issue, five per cent of which had been applied for by the directors and their friends, would amount to 2,760,000, which is considered sufficient to meet all preliminary expenses and develop and work the schemes. Approximately 70% of the output is shared by the expert who reported on the properties has been sold for 1935, 1937 and 1938, and on the basis of the expert's estimate of production costs and a minimum quality good prices for the balance of the crops, profits are expected to increase from £12,000 for the first 12 months of 1936 to £42,000 in 1938.

The estates acquired are Ng'omoni, Kiborani and Bambura (including Mwendu) all near Tanganyika. Purchase prices being as follows: Kiborani (46,110 acres) £22,000; Bambura (4,100 acres) £5,500; Mwendu (2,350 acres) £5,500, and Ng'omoni (5,041 acres) £61,000.

Directors of the company are Mr. B. C. S. Brown (Chairman), Major R. C. Brown, D. S. O., Mr. G. C. Deane, C. B., F. R. S., and Mr. W. A. Shaw.

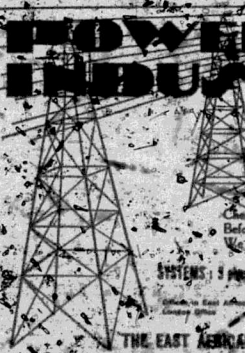
E. A. Tea Association

Meeting at Mbeva

East Africa, which has for so long advocated the formation of an East African Tea Association embracing all the East African tea growing territories, is glad to hear that delegates from the existing associations are to meet at Mbeva to-morrow. The Nyasaland representatives will be Mr. M. P. Parrow, Chairman of the Nyasaland Tea Association, Mr. G. C. Madhoo, Secretary of the Association, and Commandeur de Mowbray.

The East African Power and Lighting Company announced the payment of a final dividend of 4% less tax, making 2.80% for the year 1935.

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Passengers from East Africa.

The s.s. "Dunluce Castle" which left Mombasa on April 12, carries the following passengers for London:

- Adlerstein, Mr. & Mrs. T.
- Alford, Miss A.
- Althorn, Mr. & Mrs. W. T.
- Anderson, Miss E.
- Baker, Mr. & Mrs. A. G.
- Baker, Miss C. M.
- Ballantine, Mr. H.
- Barnes, Miss H. T. M.
- Barnes, Mr. W. J.
- Bateman, Mr. C. W. B.
- Beardler, Miss W.
- Becher, Mr. M. M.
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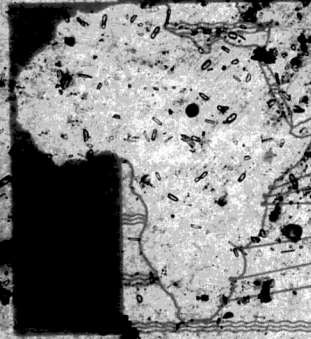
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Vol. 12, No. 690

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Vol. 127 No. 600

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

Initiative. Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika, was most striking in his publication of a new and what promises to be a valuable addition to the literature of East Africa. The first number of *East African Notes and Records* is a record of once-placed the new journal as a standard companion to the already published journals of a similar type in other countries. So rich is the content, so official and unofficial that, with the many gifted writers who are contributing to it, there can be little fear that the journal will not maintain that standard. It is a journal which will bring to the attention of the public the deep personal interest which Sir Harold has taken in its publication and, as to the result, its popularity is certain to spread far beyond the boundaries of the somewhat restricted sphere that Tanganyika offers, and attract support from contributors and readers alike which will give it a prominent and distinguished place among African periodicals. Discussing the infinity of subjects which might find their way into the journal, Sir Harold instances the following in his introductory number: the *hija* and the *homa*, customs and beliefs, incidents of the campaign in East Africa; the 19th century African explorers; the history of the ancient coastal settlements; Naive boat-building and Naive types of pottery; the ornaments worn by various tribes; systems of land tenure; Naive astronomical secrets; societies; ecological formations; and the development of mining. Politics, we are assured, will be eschewed, and the aim of all officialdom is to be as possible a wide.

A SOLICITING report in recent reports from Kenya is the result of opinion in the district on the alarming spread of soil erosion. An indication of the gravity of the problem with which Kenya agriculturalists are faced is given in the following typical extracts from the Kenya Land Bank's last report: "I have not observed many cases of steps being taken to prevent it." "Erosion is going on almost everywhere." "Something drastic must be done to prevent wash and erosion." "A serious menace in Souk and Kericho and its effects are apparent on practically every estate." "I was asked to find the number of experienced planters who failed to realise that their soil had suffered from erosion." "It is nevertheless, satisfactory to note that, although cases of neglect are not infrequently met, on the whole, and in the danger and in most districts of Kenya are doing what they can to combat it with their somewhat meagre resources." The district representative periodical reports to the Board of the Kenya Land Bank serve a most useful purpose in this connection in revealing the true extent of the danger. It is hardly too much to say that individual farmers should take adequate protective measures, and in forming a basis for the further investigation of various schemes, some of them inexpensive and quite effective, which are being tried in various parts of the Colony. That the menace should thus be revealed and frankly discussed is entirely in the interests of Kenya agriculture for its concealment, either through ignorance or apathy, of owners less competent and conscientious than those who serve the Land Bank could be disastrous to the industry.

Italy's Plans for Ethiopia

Money for Public Works

The Italian Senate has passed the bill providing for the annexation of Ethiopia, providing that King Victor Emmanuel and appointing Marshal Badoglio as King of the Chamber of Deputies. The bill was passed with enthusiasm, to place in the Chamber a bill with the inscription:

On May 21, 1941, the Fascist Emperor of Ethiopia founded the Empire.

Another patriotic manifestation was organized by the Italian Royal Academy of Letters, which was passed in honor of King Victor Emmanuel, "worthy monarch of a great national dynasty, who in peace, three times victorious in war, and to Signor Mussolini, might creator of the new Imperial Italy."

Signor Casati in the *Voce italiana* against the intention of the Government to get everything possible accomplished in the shortest time to show the League that action against Italian annexation of Ethiopia is futile.

The Credit Trust for Public Works has loaned a sum of 2,000,000,000 lire for public works in Ethiopia, and it is understood that Italian financiers with connections in the United States are endeavoring to interest American financiers in investment in Ethiopia.

Rampartments give various particulars of the plans for the development of Addis Ababa. A proper supply of water and a regular lighting system in all quarters will be provided. The present sanitary system is to be completely rebuilt.

Italian newspapers correspondents in Addis Ababa describe the ruined state in which the late horse of the Emperor still lies, despite the efforts of squads of troops to remove the wreckage left by the motor. Little of its iron is found intact. Broken chandeliers hang from the ceilings, books in many languages are strewn about the library, and damaged furniture lies in every room.

Rome messages report that life in Ethiopia is steadily returning to normal, Marshal Badoglio's policy being one of "maximum generosity" to the peaceful and loyal population, and of the "maximum severity" towards the usual.

Punitive Expeditions Against Brigands

Brigand bands, however, still roam the country and have been reinforced by numbers of disbanded Ethiopian soldiers. Punitive expeditions have been organized to repress them. The territorial occupation of the country is proceeding with methodical slowness, the Italian policy being to use political and supply organizations up with the military occupation.

All trains running between Gibiti and Addis Ababa are accompanied by guard and machine gun squads. According to Marshal Badoglio, once the country is properly garrisoned, the main means of maintaining order will be a strong air force. He also proposes to establish a closed body of teachers and doctors to remove the influence of direct contact with the Ethiopians. He believes that all Ethiopian armed force worthy of the name now remains.

Major Ethiopians alleged to have taken part in the looting of the town have been sentenced to death by the military tribunal in Addis Ababa. Official communications state that death sentences are being passed solely for military offenses in the act of pillage and, as a result, of looting has been reduced.

The Emperor's umbrella carrier in the Imperial band is reported to have been executed in Addis Ababa following conviction on a charge of espionage and bribery.

Four journalists and three other people have been expelled from Ethiopia because of alleged anti-Italian propaganda and espionage. They are Mr. G. G. T. T. T. correspondent; Mr. Isadore Neuberger of the *Times*; Mr. A. Angelopoulos, representative of the *Paris* newspapers; and Mr. Don Paul, the French director of the *Journal d'Ethiopia*.

Commenting on the execution of Mr. Steer, *The Times* states that the Italian authorities had prepared a warrant for his arrest on charges of transporting gas masks to Ethiopian troops and assisting in the blowing up of the Electric Addis Ababa road, but they did not succeed in finding evidence to support the charges and the warrant

was withdrawn. The warrant shall be applied to Dr. Steer's party convey which has also carried a shipment of gas masks to the Ethiopian Crown Prince in Dessalegn.

Transport Officer's Allegations

Alleging a speeding of the Ethiopian Association in London last March, Captain M. S. Brough, transport officer to the Ethiopian Government for several months, alleged that a doctor in one of the ambulance units in Ethiopia was taken prisoner by the Italians and for four days was held by them, taken out twice, in one case put up in a cage and held in a hospital in order to insure that the ambulance unit was not captured. Doctor was absolutely sure that he had been released to him. Captain Brough gave an account of a number of air bombing attacks by Italian planes on Red Cross units and unattended villages, and declared there would be thousands of Ethiopians who do not know the whereabouts of their loved ones. He said that the Italian planes had been a menace to Africa and that there would be in a few weeks a battle between Italy and Ethiopia.

Signor Mascolini, two sons, Vittorio and Bruno, officers in the Italian Air Force in East Africa, and his son-in-law, Count Maffei, returned to Italy. Signor Mascolini expressed that the Emperor of Ethiopia had taken up residence in a villa near the Lake of Geneva, which he believed to be his daughter.

All the Kenya members of the British ambulance staff in Ethiopia are reported to be safe. Considerable anxiety has been felt at the London headquarters of the British Foreign Bible Society, as to the safety of the society's representative in Addis Ababa. Mr. W. J. Bevan, no news had been received from him for some weeks past. A message has now come from the Shipping Department of the Foreign Office, saying that he has received a cable from the Bible House. Mr. Bevan and staff safe. Bevan's wife and two young boys and Mrs. Bevan voluntarily decided to remain at their post and for the last six months. Mr. Bevan has been on his work giving special attention to the reconstruction of the Scriptures among the Ethiopians.

Questions in House of Commons

Mr. Mander asked the precise terms of the agreement signed by the Emperor of Ethiopia before leaving French territory limiting his freedom of political action in Palestine.

The Prime Minister: His Majesty's Government at no time contemplated asking the Emperor to sign any such agreement in return for the offer of passage in H. M. S. Enterprise from Suez to Palestine. The offer of this passage was a mark of courtesy to the Emperor. His Majesty's Government were anxious to be of assistance to the Emperor, but the Hon. Member must remember that the Emperor has resigned the direction of affairs and it was in consequence not unreasonable to suggest that in these circumstances he should be expected not to participate in any way in the furtherance of hostilities.

Mr. Mander: Was it the French or the British Government which imposed those conditions? The Prime Minister: We should not use the word imposed. The British Government put themselves to considerable inconvenience to tender that courtesy.

Mr. Mander: Does the word that the Emperor is precluded from taking any political or diplomatic action on behalf of his country mean that the Emperor is precluded from taking any political or diplomatic action on behalf of his country?

The Prime Minister: I do not wish to define things any more closely than I have done. The Prime Minister recognizes that annunciation of the cessation of affairs was not an absolute renunciation of the throne and that the Emperor has continued by some means to remain the director of affairs. He has been and from remaining the director of affairs, it is possible to do so.

The Prime Minister: That is an entirely different question.

Replying to Mr. Mander, the Prime Minister said any wishes the Emperor might express concerning his future movements would be accorded most careful consideration. Mr. C. G. D. asked the Prime Minister whether the Emperor had made any application to the British Government regarding his future place of domicile and what reply had been given.

The Prime Minister: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The Hon. Member asked the Secretary of State whether any instructions have been despatched to Sir Sydney Lyon on this point. His attitude to the Italian arms of occupation and to the Italian military presence in the fact of a British renunciation of Italian authority.

"Vegetarian" Snakes.

Mr. Leechman's Further Examples.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

It is a very common thing, now, the "baker in the kitchen" and the "cook in the parlour" may be allowed to call upon the "examined" flies, Dr. Burgess Bennett's "Bread" (South African), "Very fine, British, Indiana Rice," "Cereals of the Tropics," bears seeds (in my case) "some nine-eighths the size of a tennis ball, but the other end of the seed, about the size of a tennis ball, is contained in a peculiarly hard and tough, it should be covered with smooth round knobs, and nothing less than a mallet, a hammer and most skill will split. Yet any Native bushman will tell you that snakes eat these seeds and in proof thereof will triumphantly declare that snakes are always found round and about sonari nut trees, which is true enough, for it is precisely there that the large and handsome "bushmaster" snake (*Lachesis moutoni*) is most frequently encountered.

The real reason is that many of the wild rodents of the South American Bush, agoutis, labbas, and so forth, love sonari nuts, just as the good people of British Guiana do, and their razor-sharp, chisel-like incisor-teeth are admirably adapted to cut through the tough shells to get at the nut within. The snakes lie in wait for the rodents, which are the staple food of the larger snakes, and eat them.

I imagine I have never heard of its being done that dissection of a "bushmaster" would reveal some of the fragments in its stomach, and this would be a convincing proof that the snake had eaten the nuts, while the true explanation would be that given by Dr. Burgess Bennett, i.e. that the vegetable matter was contained in the almost dried-out pannich of a rodent devoured by the snake.

London, 1891.

ALLEN LEACHMAN.

"Sartorial Sanity."

An East African Movement Recalled.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

It is a very particularly fine caricature of Dr. Condon reminds me of the campaign for comfortable and hygienic tropical clothing, and that gentleman either launched or very ably supported in East Africa. I do not know who was actually responsible for what became known in East Africa as the "Sartorial Sanity" movement, but unfortunately, even for stray references, we have heard nothing of it during the past few years, and I would respectfully ask Dr. Condon to consider its resumption when he returns to East Africa.

It was said at the time that the "Sartorial Sanity" campaign would never make headway until officials in higher rank adopted the very sensible suggestion that they should be discarded and the open neck shirt worn in and out of office during the heat of the day. Probably as a result of the campaign, I have heard of Governors working in their shirt sleeves and of a Chief Secretary in pyjamas visiting the municipalities of various Colonies, but I have yet to hear of any senior official appearing publicly in sensible tropical attire which, if generally adopted, would enhance the general efficiency of the service considerably. While returning to England on my present leave,

however, I heard of a Chief Secretary recently appointed to the East Africa, who does discard his collar and roll up his shirt sleeves and really gets down to it, but, of course, only when he enjoys the privacy of his own room.

In his interest, Dr. Condon and others who are in sympathy with "Sartorial Sanity" in the tropics to learn of a man I met at Mombasa a few years ago. There, as a consequence of the rigors of the white heat of the day, he wore a "bushmaster" helmet, and put this on his head, and he was able to keep his feet cool and explained to me the reasons for his helmet in the safety of his helmet. He had a helmet, light weight, but could be worn with a great deal of comfort. When there was a hot sun, the reason why they should be worn with it, is that the helmet kept the heat off his own words, "the helmet was protected by a blanket of air, four times or five times as thick as the blanket between the helmet and the sun." I mention that this gentleman had not worn a helmet for some years, which may account for his rather unique views on this and incidentally other topics.

Many people agree with Dr. Condon that helmets need not be regarded as vitally necessary in the tropics, but there is need for caution as some people are certainly more susceptible than others to the effect of the sun's rays.

Teddington.

Yours faithfully,

T. Marks, Esq.

ROBERT MERVIN.

East African Coffee Prices.

A Planter's Inquiry.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, As far as the East African coffee planter is concerned, the price of coffee has dropped by half during the past few years, but the price to the consumer has not fallen by half. Can any of our readers tell me and my friends where the difference goes? If the consumer had the benefit, well and good, for most likely there would be more coffee consumed, and no one need be humble.

We are constantly reading, in articles by coffee planters, but it does seem to me that if planters controlled property we could auction, distribute and market our coffee at a very small cost per cwt. and thus reap the benefit of some of that missing half. Blending, in my opinion, does not improve the flavor or liquor of East African coffee. In fact, as far as my experience goes, I have been a planter for 30 years, no one who has had pure East African coffee, properly made, likes the blended article.

Briefly, the position is: What is the retail price of roasted and ground coffee (approximately 20% is lost in the roasting)? What is the price the grower pays to the wholesaler? What does the planter get? And how much of that coffee is cheap Brazil coffee and how much East African, the latter giving the article body, liquor and flavor?

If you can solve these problems you will be doing a service to many coffee planters in East Africa.

A. A. C. O.

Northern Rhodesia.

H. O. G.

NOTE FROM LETTER.

Mr. Jackson's remarks in his address to the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce on the fact that many of the coffee stories published in Home originate in the Colony, applies equally to Southern Rhodesia. Some persons who write of Rhodesia and its coffee, do not seem to think the making of coffee and its export to the market in Southern Rhodesia

East Africa in the House

Karondo Association's Petition

Mr. Thorneycroft asked the Secretary for Dominion Affairs whether the petition from the Karondo Association for the appointment of Native Council members had been given any consideration and if so what was the result of the consideration.

Mr. Thorneycroft: There was no petition accepted by the Karondo Association. The Karondo Native Institution in Kenya is in a weak position. With the development of communications and local Native Councils, the need for such an appointment has disappeared and a limited appointment would serve any useful purpose or would carry any burden.

Mr. Thorneycroft: Do I understand that no Karondo chiefs are appointed by the Government in Kenya?

Mr. Thorneycroft: No Karondo chiefs occupy the position of representing the Karondo tribes. At the stage of development reached in which there is a Native Council there is no need for Karondo chiefs and a purpose would be served by their continuing.

Mr. Thorneycroft: I am asking the position regarding the introduction of workmen's compensation legislation in East Africa. Mr. J. H. Thomas said the model Ordinance referred to in a reply given in the House of Commons on February 14, 1935, was duly communicated to the East African Governments and to various bodies in his country closely acquainted with African conditions. He had not received replies from all those bodies, but as soon as they had been considered he proposed to communicate to them with the Colonial Governments.

Mr. A. Somerville asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the Nyasaland Government had granted to a private company the exclusive right to recruit Native labour for the mines of Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. Mr. Thorneycroft said that he was aware of the position, and had asked the Government to report on the matter.

Mr. C. S. G. Stanger asked whether he was aware that six Germans in Tanganyika had applied for British nationality during the past three years.

Mr. Thorneycroft: I am asking whether the Secretary of State would set up an inquiry into the methods of judicial procedure in Somaliland. Mr. Thorneycroft said he was reviewing the question of the appearance of counsel in Somaliland courts in consultation with the Governor. In the case of a person sentenced to death appealing from a decision of these courts to His Majesty in Council, execution would be delayed pending the result of such an appeal.

Native Registration in S. Rhodesia.

Mr. Thorneycroft asked the Secretary for Dominion Affairs whether the Native Registration Bill in Southern Rhodesia had been approved by His Majesty's Government.

Mr. Thorneycroft: I am informed that the Bill passed its third reading in the Southern Rhodesia Legislative Assembly on April 27, but it has not yet been submitted to my right hon. Friend for the signature of His Majesty's pleasure.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald told Mr. Thorneycroft that he had been informed that the Native Preachers' Bill had been withdrawn from the Southern Rhodesian Legislature.

Mr. Thorneycroft asked the Secretary for Dominion Affairs what important commodities the Union of South Africa had imposed to Italy since sanctions were invoked and the approximate total loss in £100,000 to that Dominion.

Mr. Thorneycroft: The Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs. The commodities whose export to Italy has been prohibited in the Union of South Africa are those goods to which the export prohibitions imposed by the Co-ordinating Committee. The statistics supplied to that committee for November and December 1935 and January 1936, which are the latest available, indicate that during those months the value of exports from South Africa to Italy and her Colonies decreased from £191,950 (gold dollars) in the corresponding months of 1934-35 to 272,200 gold dollars.

Mr. Thorneycroft asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether he had any statement to make with reference to the communication received from the Government of South Africa on the question of transferring the mandated territory of South West Africa to another Power.

Mr. Thorneycroft: No communication has been received from the Government of South Africa on this subject.

Mr. Thorneycroft: What inquiries had been made with the British organization and equipment necessary to

maintain the East African Air Force. Mr. Thorneycroft: I am asking the Secretary for Dominion Affairs whether he was aware that the Government of Kenya had proposed to purchase a certain number of aircraft from the Government of Kenya.

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The Budget Inquiry

Mr. Thorneycroft: I am asking the Secretary for Dominion Affairs whether he was aware that the Government of Kenya had proposed to purchase a certain number of aircraft from the Government of Kenya.

Alleged Smuggling in Nyasaland

Mr. Thorneycroft: I am asking the Secretary for Dominion Affairs whether he was aware that the Government of Kenya had proposed to purchase a certain number of aircraft from the Government of Kenya.

Tanganyika Judge's Ruling

Mr. Thorneycroft: I am asking the Secretary for Dominion Affairs whether he was aware that the Government of Kenya had proposed to purchase a certain number of aircraft from the Government of Kenya.

Another Resignation from Kenya Executive

Mr. Thorneycroft: I am asking the Secretary for Dominion Affairs whether he was aware that the Government of Kenya had proposed to purchase a certain number of aircraft from the Government of Kenya.

Empire Coffee Industry Section & Joint Board

Increase of Preferential Margin Urgent

Of considerable importance to the Empire coffee planters is the request for an increase in the preferential margin of duty on Empire coffee entering the United Kingdom market which has been made by the British Empire Coffee Producers' Organisation. The application of this margin was submitted to the Imperial Government and has been supported by a memorandum from which the following extracts have been extracted:

"The Organisation desires to stress the great importance to the industry of securing a substantial increase in the preferential margin of duty on Empire grown coffee entering the United Kingdom for consumption. After most careful consideration the Organisation confidently believes that this is the only practical method by which the industry can be lifted out of its present depressed condition. It is also submitted that no detriment would be caused thereby to the interest of U.K. consumers."

The following table would indicate the position of the industry in both financial and uncertain. The total possible production of coffee in July 1, 1935, was 20,000,000 bags under 200,000 bags. Between 1925 and 1935 the accumulated excess of production over consumption totalled some 45,000,000 bags which would suggest a stock of 25,000,000 bags at July 1, 1935. The actual stock at that date is given as 15,000,000 bags, and the reduction of about 10,000,000 bags is due entirely to the Brazilian destruction of crops.

There is considerable uncertainty as to the future policy of Brazil which would in a normal year 60% to 70% of the total world production, and the remission of export taxes and the slowing down of the destruction programme have given rise to the belief that the present restrictive policy may be abandoned and that were the case a very serious situation would immediately develop. It is therefore not surprising that the prices of coffee are generally the lowest for coffee upon the Empire, and these are dependent on the lowest for many years, and there appears to be little hope of any material and sustained rise in coffee prices in the world's chief markets.

The consumption of coffee in the United Kingdom has varied very little since 1924, the average being 310,000 cwt. per annum from 1930 to 1934 with a slight setback in 1931 and 1932. The amount of Empire coffee absorbed in the U.K. market has also been fairly constant. In 1934 and 1935 there was a slight increase in the percentage consumption of Empire coffee, probably due to the larger preferential margin of duty given at Ottawa. The increase in consumption of Empire coffees is so small as to afford evidence that the present margin is inadequate for the object for which it was intended, namely, to increase the Empire share of the United Kingdom market.

The Organisation would have a preferential margin of 3d. per lb. instead of 2s. per lb. as at present, will be necessary to ensure that Empire coffees obtain the turn of the market and thereby that the industry is placed on a sound economic and satisfactory basis.

Kenya Coffee Profitability

Mr. R. Pedraza, the Provincial Commissioner, attended the meeting of the Mashamba Chamber of Commerce and discussed the desirability of encouraging the fruit growing industry in the District. He suggested that the Chamber might form a sub-committee to consider whether the Government should be approached as well as questions relating to grading and marketing. The Chamber agreed to the appointment of a committee to collaborate with the Provincial Commissioner on the lines indicated.

Orange Terminals

The Commission of Enquiry into the Orange Terminals was drawn to the attention of the Government by the fact that the Orange Terminals in the April months of the year 1935 were found to be in a state of disrepair. The Commission was of the opinion that the Orange Terminals were in a state of disrepair and that the Government should be approached as well as questions relating to grading and marketing. The Chamber agreed to the appointment of a committee to collaborate with the Provincial Commissioner on the lines indicated.

Meeting with Sir Alan Pim

Mr. W. W. Pim, who recently returned to the United Kingdom on an inquiry into Government expenditure in the Colonies, attended a joint meeting on the 17th of the East African Section of the Empire Coffee Producers' Organisation and the Joint Board of the Kenya Coffee Producers' Association.

The meeting was a most interesting one and was held in the presence of a large number of members of the Kenya Coffee Producers' Association. The meeting was held in the presence of a large number of members of the Kenya Coffee Producers' Association. The meeting was held in the presence of a large number of members of the Kenya Coffee Producers' Association. The meeting was held in the presence of a large number of members of the Kenya Coffee Producers' Association.

Sir Alan was cordially thanked for the information he had furnished, and for listening to the views of the bodies on the subjects embraced by his inquiry.

Incidence of Kenya Taxation

A memorandum submitted by the Afro-Asian Association of Rhodesia to the Commission investigating the incidence of taxation in Rhodesia that which should not be taxed, and that a permanent body should be established by Government to investigate cases in which a reduction in or remission of taxation may be warranted.

Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve

The Nyasaland Convention of Associations has appointed a sub-committee to prepare a memorandum on the advisability of extending the scope of the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve. The Cholo District Tea Association has indicated that it is in favour of some form of compulsory organisation of internal defence.

Rhodesia Telegraph Rates

Among changes recently made in the telegraph rates from Southern Rhodesia are the following: To Tanganyika, the word rate has been reduced from 2s. to 1s. 6d.; the minimum of three words has been increased to six; the minimum charge has been 3s. 3d. To Kenya and Uganda, the word rate has been reduced from 1s. to 6d.; the minimum number of words has been increased from three to six, and the minimum charge is 3s. 3d. While the minimum charge is increased, the word rate is substantially decreased.

Uganda Cotton Industry

Mr. J. E. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, has set up a committee to inquire into certain questions affecting the cotton industry, including marketing, taxation, and in view of the congestion which occurred this year, the storage accommodation for cotton seed in gineries. Because of the risk of blight due to the storage of cotton seed in native huts, the committee will also consider the advisability of opening the cotton season at the earliest possible date, and will review the position in regard to the supplies for gineries in areas where a shortage of labour exists and where a co-ordination policy is essential.

Rhodesia at Empire Exhibition

The Southern Rhodesia Exhibiting Committee has asked the Government to second the carriage of the Victoria Hall, Captain J. L. Reynolds, from the Forestry Department, as a Southern Rhodesia representative at the forthcoming Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg. The cost of the model of Victoria Falls which will be featured in the Rhodesian display is £1,000. The Rhodesian display has made a most successful record in the past of the Rhodesian display, and it is hoped that the Rhodesian display will be a success. The Rhodesian display has made a most successful record in the past of the Rhodesian display, and it is hoped that the Rhodesian display will be a success.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

Mombasa is enjoying something in the nature of a building boom just now. — *The East African Standard*.

Can any of our major claimants be operated upon enough to depict a picture of a gang of warlike? — *The East African Standard*.

I would stress the dangerous influence of the African youth on the mind and action of the European child. — *Dr. Durling, addressing an East African Women's League meeting in Nairobi*.

Ultimately, a common Natives and a common defence policy for the Union and the whole of British Africa south of the Sudan seem inevitable. — *Mr. O'Sirow, South African Minister of Defence*.

There is no reason why Southern Rhodesia should not become an important tobacco manufacturing centre. — *Major G. L. Hastings, M.P., President of the Rhodesian Tobacco Association*.

The farmer is drawing more and more upon the united strength of the group to which he belongs. He no longer turns instinctively to Government of the public with demands for assistance and relief. — *The East African Standard*.

It is fantastic to fine a Native offender a sum which often works out to a month's pay. The system of fining should be based on capacity to pay, as in the case of taxation. — *The African Observer*.

An offence against good manners is regarded as a greater horror by an African than by an Englishman, and with a definite sense of its being a moral fault or vice. — *The Rev. R. M. Gibbons, M.C., Tanganyika*.

The twin principles of British political philosophy are that major principles are sacred, and that the practical art of politics is unceasing compromise. — *Mrs. T. A. O'Shea, writing in the Kenya Weekly News*.

Europeans are apt to overlook the degree to which almost every detail of civilised life depends on the possibility of identification. — *The Native himself feels the need of some means of identification. — Major G. St. J. Ord, O.M.*

The Minister of Finance has marvellous luck. If he were to fall down a train, he would come up at the other end with a grand piano in one hand and a bundle of winning lottery tickets in the other. — *Mr. P. Delano, Johannesburg, M.P., speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament*.

The visit of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture to the Rand has brought excellent results, something of very tangible value, immediately being relief from foot-and-mouth restrictions which were handicapping the Colony's export trade. — *The Rhodesian Herald*.

The prospects for the future are brighter than they have been for some years, and with continued co-operation from all classes of the community I think we may confidently anticipate a steady increase in the prosperity of Northern Rhodesia. — *His Highness the Governor, addressing the Legislature*.

I have been hoping for some time that before we left Kenya, a Province of East Africa might have taken shape with an Archbishop seated in Nairobi and that we might thereafter have Mombasa our headquarters, myself acting as the Archbishop's assistant. — *Bishop of Nairobi, on the eve of his departure from Mombasa*.

WHO'S WHO

3045— Mr Thomas Frederick Sandford, C.M.G., M.B.E.



Copyright East Africa

Mr. T. F. Sandford's entire career in the Colonial Service has been spent in Northern Rhodesia. On joining the Service in 1908 he was appointed private secretary to the Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia, and subsequently served for many years in administrative capacities in the Districts of Lusaka Province. During the East African Campaign he commanded the local Defence Force in Post-Jameson, and afterwards joined the Carrier Corps operating in Portuguese territory.

In 1918 he was transferred to Africa and there was the first Northern Rhodesian cross-copper mine in 1918.

Another development with which he was intimately associated was the building of the Protectorate's new capital at Lusaka, being then the Provincial Commissioner of the Southern Province with headquarters at Lusaka, and Chairman of the Advisory Council, co-ordinating the work of technical officers.

Mr Sandford was a member of the Rhodesia Golf Club, and had the distinction of being the first Chairman of the great Lusaka Castlebana Club. He was founder of the Lusaka Junior Club.

Mr Sandford served on the Legislative Council in 1932 and again last year. He is a Senior Protectoral Commissioner in charge of the Central Province with headquarters at Mombasa, and a member of the Executive Council.

PERSONALIA

Mr. G. G. Boulterton is on leave on board for Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Campbell, of Mombasa, are on leave in England.

Miss J. H. Gibbons has been appointed to the Ndola Municipal Council.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rubin, of Nairobi, are on their way to England on leave.

Dr. S. M. Lee, senior medical officer, Zanzibar, is in England on overseas leave.

Janet Wingfield Digby and Mrs. Wingfield Digby are on their way home from Kenya.

Captain A. W. Mersons of the Uganda Police has been promoted to the rank of Superintendent.

Miss E. G. Allard, matron of the European Hospital, Dar es Salaam, is on overseas leave.

Mr. H. A. Lindsay, the Tanganyika Superintending Officer of Education, is on leave from Tabora.

Mrs. B. E. Nicholson has been elected President of the Kenya Arts and Crafts Society.

Mr. J. H. Chase has been appointed District Commissioner of the North Kavirondo district of Kenya.

Mr. W. Madison, stationmaster at Bulawayo, has returned after 28 years' service on the Rhodesian railways.

Mr. S. D. Strong, manager in East Africa and Rhodesia for the Mutual Assurance Company, is now home on leave.

Mr. O. Kawano has been elected President of the Bulawayo Chapter of Companies, with Mr. J. Samuels as Vice-President.

Dr. C. Macleod has been elected President of the Canadian Society of Uganda, with Mr. G. S. Langford as Vice-President.

Work is now being done on the road built by Mr. George Foxton, who was formerly the first one of Bulawayo's leading merchants.

Captain Deane, private secretary to Mr. E. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, is expected to reach England shortly on overseas leave.

East African society elected to the Royal Empire Society include Miss S. A. H. Mchinge, Kilale, and Mr. E. J. Byles, of Kisumu.

At a double wedding in Tanganyika last month, Miss Hanna Panga was married to Mr. E. H. Grief, and Miss Emma Panga to Mr. D. A. Wood.

Sir Wilfred Jackson recently passed through Mombasa on his way to England on the termination of his term of office as Governor of Malawi.

Lord Francis, son of Viscount London, was on Tuesday from Kenya.

Councillor R. H. Orr has been elected Mayor of Livingstonia in succession to Councillor J. H. Lowe. The new Deputy Mayor is Councillor H. Williams.

Mr. Patrick E. Williams, of the Tanganyika Education Department, left England last week on his return to Tabora, accompanied by Mrs. Williams.

Mr. M. W. Barrett, of Nyasaland, has been visiting Northern Rhodesia and was the guest of Sir Hubert and Lady Young at Government House, Lusaka.

Mr. H. B. Barter, who spent for many years with the Victoria Company, Kenia, is in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. C. Kenneth Archer has been appointed chief in-charge of the Kenya section of the East African exhibit at the forthcoming Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg.

Mr. H. M. M. M. M. has taken over the management of the Kampala branch of the National Bank of Uganda during Mr. Duncan Macgregor's absence in Liverpool on leave.

Major C. A. Hooper has been appointed President, and Mrs. F. Wilson, Brigadier General A. G. Lewin, and Major C. G. Stratton, Vice-Presidents of the 10th Club in East Africa.

Mr. J. P. Matthews has been presented with an architect's jewel for his work in connection with the restoration of the Masonic Temple of Lodge David Livingstone in Zomba.

The Right Rev. Denis Victor, recently appointed Bishop of Lebombo (Limpopo, East Africa), who was a missionary in Nyasaland for 23 years, has been enthroned in Laurens Marquet.

The wedding took place in Nairobi last month of Mr. B. D. Finch, one-time amateur boxer and rugby player, to Miss Rosemary Virginia Birch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Finch, of Nairobi.

You're ALL the fitter for BOVRIL

BASE APPRE

Among the East Africa's outwrecked on the
my "Langsby Castle" and Mr. and Mrs.
H. L. G. Gunley, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Feeley, Mrs.
C. I. Charlewood, and Mr. D. H. Dufes.

During his recent visit to Mombasa the Governor
of Kenya, Sir Joseph Baring, visited the local
company's depot, and the operation of Mr. W.
Said, a local manager of the company, went for
his ride round the station.

Mr. H. Goodling, the Deputy Chairman, has
resigned from the Mombasa Municipal Board.
Collins has been appointed to succeed him as
a member of the Board, and Captain B. Hinderer
has been made Deputy Chairman.

The marriage between Mr. R. T. Capellan and
Miss Mary Ormsby Wolfe, daughter of the Rt. Hon.
William Ormsby-Gore, and Lady Beatrice Ormsby
Gore, will take place at the Church of St. Bartholo-
mew the Great, Smithfield, London, on July 7.

For the recent session of the Nyasaland Legisla-
ture, when the Cotton Amendment Ordinance and
the Tobacco Marketing Ordinance were under con-
sideration, Mr. W. Small, Director of Agriculture,
was made an extraordinary member of the Council.

Mr. J. T. Herbert, son of Canon and the late Mrs.
Herbert, of the Church Missionary Society, and
Miss Helen Mary, daughter of the late Mr. and
Mrs. Ernest Anderson, also of the Church Mis-
sionary Society, were married in Uganda last week.

At the last session of the Southern Rhodesia
Parliament, the Hon. A. R. Welsh, the Speaker,
was unable to preside for the last time and the
granting of responsible government. His place was
taken by Mr. E. W. L. Noaks, the Deputy Speaker.

The engagement is announced between Mr. F.
Crawford, Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika,
now stationed in Mbeya, and Miss Maima Green,
youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. H. Green and
Mrs. Green of Mowbray. The marriage will take
place in June.

Mr. A. J. Ledger, who died in his death in a motor
accident in Salisbury, was employed at the Eastern
Institute. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. A.
Ledger of Salisbury, and was to have been married
to Miss N. W. Joyce in Salisbury, on the day follow-
ing the accident.

Dr. A. M. Evans, of the Liverpool School of
Tropical Medicine, who is spending about five
months in Kenya under a scholarship grant by the
trustees of the Leverhulme Research Fellowships,
visited Kisumu to study malarial control operations of
malaria-carrying mosquitoes.

We regret to learn of the death in Tunbridge
Wells of Sir P. Bouchier. Sir P. was one of the pioneers
of Southern Rhodesia, and a former leader of
business and social life in the Colony. He was
several times a member of the Rhodesia Chamber of
Mines and of the Bulawayo Club, was in charge of
the Rhodesia Court at Wembley, and since his
retirement lived on his estate in Kent.

Mr. W. White, a familiar figure in Bulawayo
and district for many years, has died at the age of
78. He first went to Southern Rhodesia in 1894,
and eventually took up farming in the Fort Rixon
district.

Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Ramsay has been
appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Cape Colony
Squadron in succession to Vice-Admiral Base, who
has had to relinquish his appointment on account of
ill-health. Sir Alexander will leave this country to
take up his command on May 20.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. M.
Cochran, Officer of the Southern Rhodesian Native
Administrative Service and eldest son of the late Captain
A. J. M. Cochran, and Mrs. L. M. Smith of Durban
and Miss Joyce Summer Cobbold, one daughter of
the Rev. R. F. and Mrs. Cobbold of Farlingaye,
Woodhouse, Lincoln.

The King has granted to Mr. W. N. Dooly
formerly Attorney-General, Zanzibar, and now one
of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Gold-
 Coast, Royal licence and authority to wear the
insignia of the second class of the Order of the
Bulungi Star of Zanzibar conferred upon him by
the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Mr. Anaya Kenya railwayman, Mr. F. Bender-
leith, son of Mr. R. B. Benderleith, and one of
several boys employed in the Kenya and Uganda
Railways, died with tragic suddenness while driving
a train between Mombasa and Nairobi last month.
When he collapsed on the footplate the fireman
brought the train to a standstill.

We regret to learn of the death in Wilmfley of the
age of 76 of the Rev. Dr. P. F. Jones, one of the
pioneer missionaries of Central Africa, for which he
first went in 1882, making his headquarters at Sereni.
His son, Mr. J. Picton-Jones, is serving in
the Zanzibar Government service, and was wounded in
the recent disturbances on the island.

We regret to learn of the death in Brussels of
M. Jules Fuhant, who for many years past had
been secretary in Brussels of the Congo Chamber
of Commerce, and who was well known for his
devotion to Belgian colonial affairs. He was author
of two Belgian colonial newspapers, *L'Esot*
Congolais de Maritime and *L'Illustration Congolaise*.

Sir Herbert Young, Governor of Northern
Rhodesia, has announced that a conference will
probably be held between representatives of the
Governments concerned to discuss, among other
subjects, arrangements for better services in con-
nexion with the New Empire air mail services, and the
general question of the movement of Native labour
from one territory to another.

The marriage has taken place in Alden of Lieut.
Commander P. C. de Vork, R.N., who
visited Dar es Salaam last year on H.M.S.
Northon, and Miss Jessie Margaret Davis,
daughter of the late Mr. J. Davis and Mrs. Davis
of Barrowford, Clonville. Miss Davis is well
known in Funtua, where she has resided since
1920. Her brother is Mr. J. J. Davis, managing
director of Messrs. J. S. Davis & Co., Ltd.

Viscount Allenby

His Interest in East Africa

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALLENBY, one of the great figures of the war as soldier and administrator, died suddenly at his home in London on Thursday at the age of 75. He had enjoyed good health but collapsed suddenly in his sleep and died almost instantly.

Count Allenby's deep and abiding interest in the Eastern African dependencies was revealed when he sent to the editor of *Africa* a message of goodwill and encouragement on the establishment of this journal in 1922. Great Britain's record in East and Central Africa, he then wrote, was one of bold adventures of unbridled state-manship of disinterested philanthropy, of wise acquisition of territory. Under her guiding hand there is for these territories a brilliant future.

When Lord Allenby visited the East African territories some eight years ago he was impressed and moved in many quarters that his visit was but the beginning of a closer association with the continent of East Africa as High Commissioner of the group and as a closer Union.

It was in the South African War that Allenby distinguished himself as a general. He was in command of the Colberg district of the Cape and then took part in the successful sieges of Kimberley and the advance to Pretoria. In April, 1901, he was appointed as temporary command of the 6th Dragoon Brigade. At the fall of Kruger in June he had been employed in the Eastern Transvaal and after the collapse of the organized Boer forces he took command of the 100th Cavalary in the command of the 100th Cavalary.

In the Great War, Viscount Allenby was the most consistently successful of the British Army commanders and as leader of the last and greatest of the Crusades, his name will be preserved in history as the deliverer of the Holy Land from four centuries of Ottoman oppression. His defeat of the Turkish armies and his wonderful advance of 100 miles to Aleppo in six weeks was one of the most brilliant feats of the War.

German Colonial Aspirations

Speaking in Berlin last week Count Scherwin von Krosigk, the German Minister of Finance, said that the German colonial problem could not be solved by the argument that a sufficient supply of raw material could be assured her by the ports of the open door. Only the possibility of buying a sufficient quantity in her own currency could produce a proper balance of trade for Germany.

Rhodesian Schoolgirls Arrive

Twenty-four Rhodesian schoolgirls, visiting this country, they were welcomed at Rhodesia House, London, last week by the Irish Commissioner and Mrs. O'Connell and a large number of Rhodesians in this country. Miss Forsyth, a former headmistress of the Salisbury Girls' High School, is in charge of the party which will remain in this country until June 10, when they leave on their return journey.

Mrs. Mollison's Magnificent Flight

Last week's record flight to South Africa and back by Mrs. Mollison brought a stage nearer the possibility of flying to East Africa and back in a single week-end. Having accomplished the outward flight via the West coast in three days six hours, she set out on the homeward journey after resting for only three days in Cape Town. Her last flight to England was a model of bold navigation and sound flying. Leaving Cape Town on Monday night, she landed at Harare, Northern Rhodesia, on Monday night, reached Bulawayo on Tuesday night, and arrived in Cairo just after darkness on Wednesday. Bad weather delayed her in Austria on Thursday, so that in which she did not reach England until 1.17 p.m. on Friday. Her homeward flight thus occupied four days, 17 hours, 17 minutes.

Death of Mr. V. Jessel

A Tanganyika Coffee Pioneer

On October 15, because of the death at the age of 60 of Mr. Victor V. Jessel, the Mboosi coffee planter. Mr. Jessel first went to Kenya in August 1902 to take up coffee planting, and when War broke out enlisted with the East African Mounted Rifles, serving with them until 1918, when he was invalided. Immediately after the Armistice, he returned to Kenya and undertook a contract to construct the Tana River railway line with his brother, Mr. C. E. Jessel. In 1926 he came home for the first time for 24 years, and formulated a scheme for coffee planting in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika. He started coffee planting at Mboosi in 1927, despite the pessimism of experts that the country was unsuitable. His success resulted in the opening up of many other estates in the district and last year Mboosi coffee secured the highest price for any East African coffee. Mr. Jessel was chairman of the Mboosi Coffee Planters' Association, built a coffee factory which, making in that respect, operated by one man. He was a great nephew of the late Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, and a nephew of Lady Kettle, who was better known on the stage as Miss Lillian Bland. The sympathy of his many friends will be extended to his wife and young daughter.

S. S. Chamber Meeting

Addressing the annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society in London last week, Prebendary W. Wilson Cash said that the Society must have at least 20 new missions in the next three years if it was to maintain its work adequately. There were just these 200,000 for which the money was actually in hand, but the 200,000 were not forthcoming. The 200,000 of the Society showed a total cash balance amounted to 200,000 less than in the previous year, but, however, included special gifts, totalling 230,000 towards the reduction of previous deficits.

Death of Sir Ronald Ross

The annual Manson Memorial luncheon was held at the London School of Tropical Medicine last week on Mosquito Day, the anniversary of Sir Ronald Ross's birthday. Proposing the toast of the Memory of Sir Patrick Manson, the first President of the Entomological Chamberlain, Chairman of the Council of the Society, and that they were commemorating the man who saved humanity from the malarial demon, the founder of tropical medicine and of the school of field-entomology, in which Sir Ronald Ross had built up, and discovered the carrier of the most deadly of tropical diseases, and led the way to its prevention and, they hoped, its eventual eradication.

Livingston Town Council has turned down a suggestion by Councillor Newman that a firm of the Council in session should be taken for public purposes.

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MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

See Page 740 May 21, 1936

R.M.V. Athone Castle

Latest Addition to Union-Castle Fleet

MANY Rhodesians and others with East African connexions were the guests of the Union-Castle Steamship Company when the R.M.V. Athone Castle made her first voyage from Belfast to Southampton last week. The latest addition to the Union-Castle fleet, a sister ship of the "Stirling Castle" is a most recent of British shipbuilding, fully equipped with everything that modern science can devise for the comfort of passengers. The safety of the ship and reliability in the transportation of perishable freight.

Passengers who make the voyage either to South Africa will be impressed with the clean line of the vessel which is capable of making the trip to Cape Town in under 14 days. The passenger accommodation is the best yet provided on the Africa run. With a capacity for 207 passengers, the best class section has a number of special suites with private bathrooms attached, single and double berths, as well as beds with cot beds, and other with disappearing beds, so that in the day time the room can be used as sitting room. The Cabin class is also of a very high standard of comfort and provides for 102 passengers.

The Ship Described.

The decorative scheme is delightful, and skillfully incorporates a number of beautiful South and East African woods. In the grand lounge advantage is taken of the exceptional height to introduce suitably designed cornices containing lighting troughs, and giving a huge ceiling. The lighting of the room is effected by a system of recessed, beautifully veneered stems of wood which absorb and dissipate any feeling of glare, and which a specially fitted indirect lighting fixture to the lower part of the room. A lighted long gallery with large windows opening to the deck, has been placed aft of the lounge and leads on to the smoking room, in which African woods are featured in the decorative scheme. The dining saloon is most attractively fitted with the swimming pool on the lower deck, and is completely with horizontal bands of coloured waffles and light fittings. A prominent decorative feature is the smiley-patterned ceiling, which is lit from the deck above, giving added pleasure to the morning or evening stroll.

The best class accommodation is extremely comfortable and spacious, and includes a large children's play room, a game room and playing pool.

Mr. Robertson, who presided, said that the majority of the cabins were the improved noiseless design, and the ventilation was perfect. He said that the majority of the cabins were the improved noiseless design, and the ventilation was perfect. He said that the majority of the cabins were the improved noiseless design, and the ventilation was perfect.

An interesting feature of the short voyage was when the Captain, Mr. Robertson, was asked by the Chairman of the Council, Mr. Robertson, who presided, said that the majority of the cabins were the improved noiseless design, and the ventilation was perfect.

R.M.V. Headquarters in Uganda

Mr. R. M. Munnings at Kampala are in a dilapidated condition and make replacement essential. The Government of Uganda has decided, after consultation with the military authorities, that no general extension is highly desirable to meet the headquarters of the 1st Battalion at a site in or near Jinja. The decision of the Government is being prepared. When the final decision has been assessed, it will be taken to the Government for the charge from the Legislative Council and the Secretary of State with a view to the purchase of the land for the necessary buildings.

Kenya Cotton Industry

A Limited Possibility

On the recommendation of Mr. S. Milligan of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, the Kenya Government has appointed three temporary agricultural officers, two specially trained officers of the Department to undertake additional investigation of cotton, as Mr. Milligan emphasises his knowledge of cotton growing, which requires a great deal of work to acquire. Should not lag in cotton development. An officer of the Kenya Agricultural Department will also be sent, on Mr. Milligan's advice, to study at the Harberton station of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. Discussing the future of cotton growing in Kenya, Mr. Milligan points out that owing to the high altitudes of the highlands, the low rainfall in by far the greater part of the remaining cotton growing will always remain a limited possibility.

Similar arrangements appear to be satisfactory and the whole marketing organisation leaves little to be desired.

Nyasaland Tobacco Control

Shephard Killermasser attended the last meeting of the executive of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association and, speaking on the proposed Tobacco Marketing Ordinance, said that the Protectorate must have machinery for the control of the industry. Efforts were being made at home to secure a greater Empire content in tobacco, and control of production in the producing territories was essential. Preliminary control in Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia was not envisaged unless some scheme of general control in the Empire producing countries were enforced.

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New Geological Map

Of Tanganyika Mineral Areas

The Geological Division of the Tanganyika Territory Lands and Mines has issued a provisional geological map of the Territory. Much additional information has been collected since the publication of this map, and important additions and modifications are shown in the Lake Victoria region, notably in the Musoma outcrops, in the south-eastern part of the Tanganyika, in part of the eastern Serengeti region, and in the Saragura or Sarika area to the south-west of Musoma. Much of the country still remains unexamined, the report states, but as the progress of the survey has now become rapid, complete revision is expected. The results of the field work will shortly receive publication.

In the Lupa goldfield many rich quartz reefs have been discovered, and have been systematically tested to depths ranging from 100 to 200 feet with a view to establishing a mine. The reefs are sufficiently rich to guarantee a steady production in the near future.

During the period 1923 to 1924, gold to the value of £50,000 has been won in the Lupa area, mostly in the form of small nuggets. A fair proportion of the Lupa gold consists of coarse nuggets from a few pennyweights up to pieces weighing several ounces, while larger nuggets have not been common. The size and quality of the nuggets recently unearthed, consisting of 100 oz. of gold quartz and containing 0.02 of gold. The indications are that the renewed and extended attention now being accorded the gold reefs will lead to a notable increase in the production of the precious metal.

The Lake Victoria Region.

The Lake Victoria region are some of the most inaccessible in those of Musoma, East Mwanza and South-west Mwanza. In contrast to the Lupa area, the gold yield has been almost entirely on placer ground in the Lake Victoria region has yielded little or no gold of this type. Production from reefs, however, dates from before European days and since 1910 the yield has been continuous, chiefly from small reefs. The total value of gold obtained from this region between 1910 and 1925 was approximately £1,300,000, more than half of which was won between 1922 and 1924. A still larger scale and better organised mining, further important increase of production is promised.

Primary minerals so far recorded in the Lake Victoria reefs are gold, quartz, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, magnetite, siderite, pyrrhotite, hematite, limonite, pyrolusite, kaolinite, calcite, and an oxidised copper ore, azurite and malachite. The gold may be of primary hypogene origin, or of secondary supergene origin, while much of it is doubtless of tertiary origin, having been liberated on breaking down of the primary pyrite. Supergeine processes have caused considerable surface leaching and redistribution of values in depth, the formation of a well defined zone of secondary enrichment. The zone of sulphides is usually found at a depth of 25 feet from the surface, and the oxidised zone does not often penetrate beyond 20 feet. The ore is rarely distributed evenly throughout the reef, but is concentrated in shoots or zones.

The production and development of secondary values are in progress on the Musoma goldfield. Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Company, Ltd. have purchased the Mari Mote and Nona Mara properties, and are testing them in the East Mara region and elsewhere. Kenya Development, Ltd., have conducted examinations on an extensive scale in the South Mara region, along the Maru River, and in the Utumboni Stamp, and the South of the Maru River, and in the vicinity of Kiort Mountain and an East Utumboni area, which are under option to Kenya Development, Ltd. This work is also stimulating smaller gold-mining and individual prospectors in their search for gold-bearing reefs worthy of further development.

Geologically the East Mara-Goldfield is a southern extension of the Musoma field. The best known outcrops which can be used as a point of reference is the Mari Mote mine, 22 miles east of Nona Mara, which is in operation since 1922. In 1921, prior to the 1922 year, and after a had been visited, an attempt had been made to re-start work but the area

of production was not very high, though profitable at the time. The area is within a belt of country favourable to the occurrence of gold-bearing reefs, and recent production indicates that it is worthy of more attention.

The Saragura goldfield.

The south-west Mwanza-Goldfield (Saragura) is one of the most promising reefs, notably that near the town of Pata-Pasha-Gulu, where the Sarika property has recently been discovered near the old Pambani mine, and is being actively developed by The Tanganyika Central Goldfields, Limited. The reefs are situated in a belt of country favourable to the occurrence of gold-bearing reefs, and recent production indicates that it is worthy of more attention.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.

The Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., announces that the 50,000 unissued shares of which are being issued to shareholders at 7s. 6d. per share in the proportion of one share for each three shares held. The closing date for the receipt of applications from shareholders resident in the United Kingdom is May 30, while for those residing abroad the latest date for receipt of applications is 15th June. The issue is being made to provide further working capital for the development of the company's property.

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Answers to Correspondents. East African Share Prices.

liability is accepted by 'East Africa'... except in the case of direct annual subscribers to 'East Africa'...

Share Incomes and Rhodesian Shares.

The East African gold share market has been... somewhat better... Rhodesian Group... sharp increases...

Table with columns: Last week, This week. Lists various shares like Anglo-Syndicate (5s.), Ashanti Mines (10s.), Camero Motor (12s. 6d.), etc.

...should not be cutting your... share prices... Rhodesian shares... production...

J. R. B. SOUTHAMPTON.—Sorry we can only advise... East African and Rhodesian shares... production is consistently good...

P. T. BIRMINGHAM.—Anglo-Syndicate Corporation... Anglo-Syndicate Corporation... Rhodesian shares... production is consistently good...

MINING PERSONALIA.—Mr. Ronald G. M. Inst. M.M. is returning... Mr. L. S. T. Shepton, Stud. Inst. M.M. has left Kenya...

The Uganda Government has granted exclusive prospecting licences... The Government of the Orange Free State...

GENERAL table listing various mining and utility shares like British South Africa (15s.), Consolidated Sisal (41), East African Sisal Plantations (12), etc.

We have received the following prices by air mail from the East African Mining Journal... Last week, This week... Anglo-Syndicate (5s.), Ashanti Mines (10s.), etc.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate

Chairman's Speech at Annual Meeting

The 12th annual general meeting of Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate Ltd. was held in London last night at the Grosvenor Hotel. The chairman (Mr. J. E. MacDonald) gave the notice convening the meeting and the chairman's report.

It will be recalled that previously the company made application for a special mining lease over 2,000 acres, which was refused. There was every reason to believe would be granted. Finally with the permission of the Kisumu property in 1931 the benefits of an application for a special mining lease over an additional 1,255 acres were transferred to the company. No provision was made to obtain lease over the 1,255 acres on reasonable terms, but it was found impracticable to complete the same on this basis, and as an alternative four companies were offered exclusive prospecting licenses over the 1,255 acres of 2,000 and 658 acres respectively. The 1,255 acres were leased for 20 years over four separate areas covering all essential workings and surface equipment in the present stage of development, and after a term of 10 years as set out in the report. No other properties have been acquired during the year, although a certain number have been inspected by the general manager.

Major Lathbury, who relinquished his post as general manager at the end of March, 1935, had been associated with the property for a long period. Mr. J. E. MacDonald, M.Inst.M.M., his successor, accompanied by Mr. W. E. MacDonald, one of their directors, returned to Kenya to take over the management of the mine. The preliminary report Mr. Garrett says he considers the companies are to be congratulated not only on their property but on the excellent position to which Major Lathbury had brought it. Briefly he is of the opinion that as far as the immediate future for the mill must mainly be taken as the visible bottom level looks very promising, both in size and value, work should be concentrated there. He recommends that the main shaft should be carried down into a further shaft as early as possible, and the levels advan-

ceded to extend to the surface level.

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ceded to extend to the surface level. The output of the mill for the first three months of 1935 was 392.22 tons, compared with 225.02 for the same period in 1934. Another 100 tons have not yet been crushed and should be in operation before the end of the year. The output of the mill for the first three months of 1935 was 392.22 tons, compared with 225.02 for the same period in 1934. Another 100 tons have not yet been crushed and should be in operation before the end of the year. The output of the mill for the first three months of 1935 was 392.22 tons, compared with 225.02 for the same period in 1934. Another 100 tons have not yet been crushed and should be in operation before the end of the year. The output of the mill for the first three months of 1935 was 392.22 tons, compared with 225.02 for the same period in 1934. Another 100 tons have not yet been crushed and should be in operation before the end of the year.

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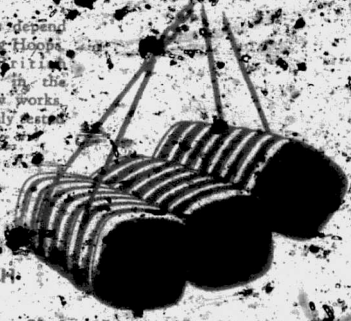
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The... having been... which... anticipated.

The... as a... have... from... to... of... includes... for the... in... of...

The... of... between... and... cotton... during... three... of... amounted to...

The... of the... Fair... includes the... of the... from... to... on... of...

The... of... in... respectively... of... and... of...

The... of... during... of... totalled... of... last year... of...

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Kerry...
Lidiana...
M...
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Cotton in East Africa

B.C.G. Summarises Progress

The annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association includes the following summaries of cotton production in the East African territories during 1935.

Kenya. The export of cotton... steady increase for 1935... 5,105 bales and the... 1,130 bales.

Uganda. The export of... amounted to... 2,827... The decrease was... in the... where... a dry spell was experienced... the... Uganda was the largest purchaser... 2,021,022 bales... the... of... can be realised... and... accounted for 81.4% of the... exports of the country.

Tanganyika Territory. The... Tanganyika produces a very good type of cotton... ensures the future of the industry... and backward population... hinder development. The... towards the... industry, and must tend to make each grower take a personal... in his zone; and consequently... the amount... the quality of the lint will be improved.

Tanzania. This... a record year... being 8,102,036 lb., equivalent to 36,480 bales. This compares with 10,368 bales in 1934. Cotton... second place in the list of exports from... though if cotton seed is... would... the leading place. With... and... the growers are highly... the results for 1935, and this has been... the increased demand for seed for the next... and... year.

During the 1935 season excellent crops both in quantity and quality were produced in the... in... was a decrease of about 3% in the... but an increase of 20% in the... The... amounted to 35,254 feddans, compared with 27,000 feddans in the preceding 12 months, when... amounted to 1,097,778 kantars, compared with 651,473 kantars in 1933-34.

Castle Mail S.S. Company

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1935

The... of... for the year... 1935... 1,134 and... 28,148... for distribution... The board recommends the transfer of... to... there is a balance of... it is recommended all be carried...

The... of... and the... of... have been added to... as well as two... cargo... The passenger... Castle... are shortly... the... has been extended for ten years... the agreement... the length of the voyage by air mail... reduced to 20 or 24 days... to implement this agreement an order has been placed for the construction of a further mail vessel... the... and... while... made... the... existing... to enable them to perform the... voyage.

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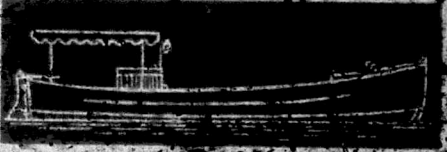
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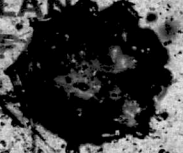
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