

EAST AFRICA

AND

RHODESIA

VOL.

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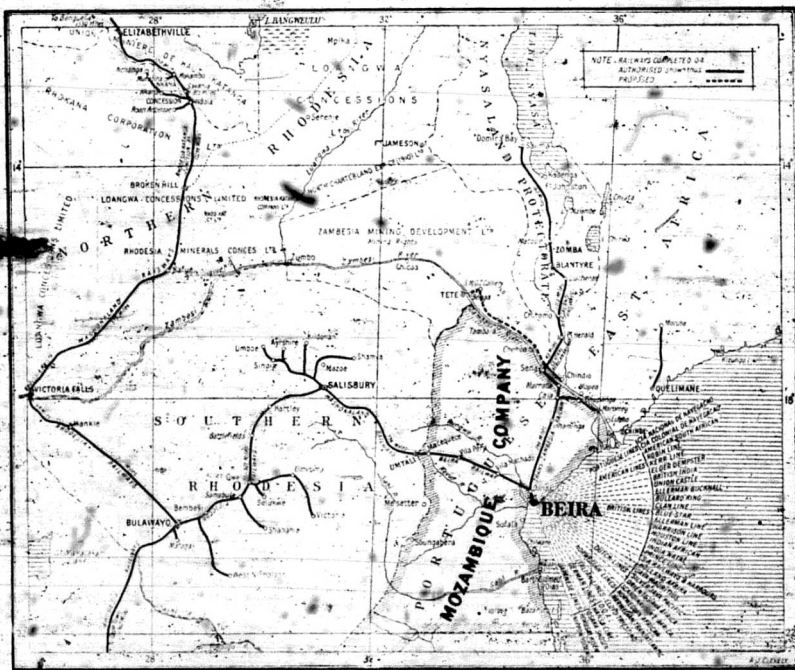
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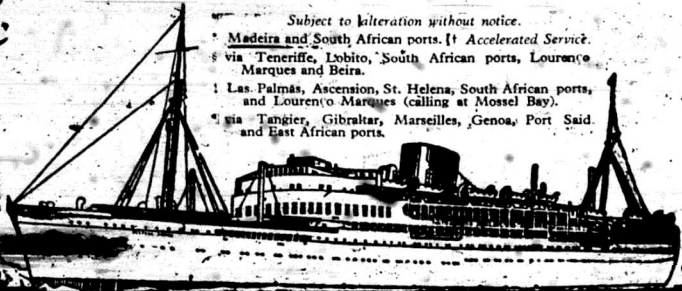
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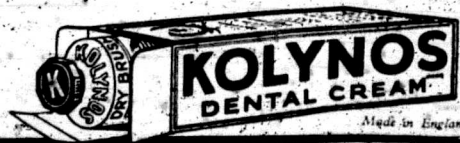


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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE OFFICIAL REPORT on the administration of Tanganyika Territory during last year, from which we have in recent issues extracted many of the most interesting and important facts, is incomparably better than the annual reports

published by the adjacent territories, though that which records the progress of the Sudan each year is also a most informative and well-

written document. We have heard a critic of Colonial Office rule declare that the obligation to submit a report to the League of Nations every twelve months in regard to Tanganyika is justification enough for the Mandate, since it has resulted in an immeasurable improvement in the brochures concerning Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia; that, we repeat, was not a fair argument, since the Sudan, though under Foreign Office supervision, has shown that the obligation to render an account to a non-British authority is not an essential stimulus.

* * *

Anybody who seeks to study, as we necessarily must, the annual reports of all departments of the British East and Central African Dependencies cannot but be impressed by the enormous variation in their quality and quantity from territory to territory and from one section of the public service to another. There

have certainly been marked improvements in recent years, particularly as a result of the period of depression, when, in the search for economy, expenditure upon printing was drastically curtailed

in many cases. There is, however, still ample scope for improvement, not only in the prompter publication of reports, the value of which is usually directly proportional to their freshness or staleness, but also in the imposition by higher authority of a reasonable limit of length.

* * *

It is an open secret that Secretariats act as censors of the departmental reports, sometimes drastically, but not infrequently permitting a surprising amount of triviality to pass into print. Has any Government made the experiment of

Correcting Verbosity: instructing each head of a department to restrict his annual report to a given

length? If the man who has formed a habit of telling his story in, say, 40,000 words were told that the record of his department must be kept within 25,000 words, he would almost certainly do it and the country better service, for he could be trusted to include what mattered and would require to exclude much which is not worthy of chronicling. By such a plan the pressure upon the Government printing presses would also be greatly lessened, the cost upon the public purse would be reduced, and there would be less frequent cause to complain of the sadly belated issue of documents which the public has a right to expect within a few months of the end of the period to which they refer. There is still far too much verbosity and too much procrastination, both of which faults might be corrected by the action we propose.

THE NEW LABOUR DEPARTMENTS established and to be established in the Eastern African Dependencies will, of course, produce annual reports, which may, it is to be hoped, prove to be documents of really practical value.

Labour Reports to all employers of labour, and will offer scope for value them primarily in accordance with the degree of inspiration, enthusiasm and understanding of the African which they manifest. Whereas a tendency towards some form of uniformity in general structure will naturally develop as the Labour Service expands and evolves principles of common application, in these early formative years there will be wide scope for the individuality of reporting officers to show itself, with great advantage territorially and inter-territorially. We are not suggesting that mere egotism is desirable or should be encouraged; on the contrary, it would simply invite antagonism.

* * *

But much might be gained by the candid discussion of problems and experiments, and by the equally frank admission of perplexities and failures. Now and again a senior administrative officer is allowed by a Secretariat to admit in print that a certain course of action has failed; the pity is that there are not more frequent admissions of such disappointments, for the one who inevitably wins the confidence of the public—when, by the way, is often quite well aware of what has happened, and is sceptically waiting to see how much of the truth will be told. The embryo Labour Service has much to learn by trial and error, and the regular recording of its endeavours, whether successful or the reverse, will be helpful to employers and increase the measure of their co-operation.

* * *

The Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies has laid stress on the need for better supervision of the African labourer, emphasising the point by asserting that the employment of a European at a good salary will often double the output of a Native labour force. That there is a great deal of truth in that generalisation will not be contested, and it would be extremely helpful if the Labour Report for each territory could include information as to the tasks regularly performed by labour in different agricultural and other industries and under different degrees of European supervision. It would, for instance, be of considerable value to know the average number of sisal leaves cut each day by each labourer under varying conditions of supervision and cultivation, and so with other crops, for the wise planter, once shown that output had been so increased by other planters as to justify another one or two European assistants in his own enterprise, would be encouraged to make the experiment. In well-organised industries, such as sisal, coffee, and tea growing, the existing associations might make a start by bringing to the notice of the generality of planters the results, both beneficial and unsatisfactory, of individual members public-spirited enough to allow their own experience to be made widely known.

Output Affected by European Supervision.

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ANIMATED DISCUSSIONS of the possibility or otherwise of the amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland have led in certain quarters to unkind criticism of the Colonial Office, and indeed, of the whole system of Crown Colony Government, one particular line of attack having been based on the assertion that, owing to the fluctuations of party politics in the United Kingdom, it is extremely difficult for any Administration tied to Westminster to adopt a long-range policy. Public memory is proverbially short, but it is long enough for East Africa and the Rhodesias to remember the precipitate and unwise intrusion of Lord Passfield, when Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1929, into the dangerous zone of Native policy in the African Dependencies, the only result being consternation among administrators and settlers and the encouragement of fatuous misconceptions among a few half-educated Natives. With that unhappy example still not forgotten, the fear evidently lingers in some circles in the territories that a possible change of Government at Westminster would mean that many policies now being implemented in the Dependencies might be thrown once more into the melting-pot, to the distress and confusion of men of good will.

* * *

Such fears are, we believe, unjustified: Thanks chiefly to Mr. Amery and Lord Harlech, much has been done in recent years to modify the internal organisation of the Colonial Office, and to minimise the influence upon it of party politics. Especially has the system of advisers to the Office been extended. There is an Economic and Financial Adviser, a Medical Adviser, an Agricultural Adviser, an Educational Adviser and a Labour Adviser—a body of experts whose stabilising effect on policy must be obvious. The advice of such experts, whose selection is based on the highest credentials, inevitably carries great weight. They are expected to plan, and to plan on the long-range scale. Now a Secretary of State, whatever his party views, and however revolutionary may be his theories of Colonial government, is not a dictator. He has to "learn the office," and, even if he would, he could not lightly upset established policy and overthrow our plans against the weight of counsel given by his advisers. So the Colonial Office is no longer the plaything of party politics, and the new Colonial Empire Marketing Board has also among its members representatives of the three political parties in the House of Commons.

The Air Mail Edition reaches readers in East Africa and the Rhodesias weeks earlier than the edition sent by ocean mail. In many cases the saving of time is three full weeks and in some it is more. Yet the air mail edition costs only one shilling a week, including air mail postage.

NOTES BY THE WAY

S. Rhodesia's New M.P.

MR. H. H. BEAMISH, M.P., who last week won the by-election in the Hartley constituency of Southern Rhodesia, characteristically stood as an Independent. Independent by nature, he is so in speech and action, and he appears to have been everywhere and to have done anything. At the age of sixteen he was in Alaska, and since then he has grown wheat in Canada, traded fur on the Peace River, served in the Canadian Militia, crossed the Indian Ocean in a twenty-foot schooner and in an Arab dhow, founded the first official farming journal in South Africa, planted tea in Ceylon, travelled many parts of the British Empire, and altogether extracted a great deal out of life.

Unusually Wide Experience.

First reaching Africa during the Boer War as an officer of the Ceylon Planters' unit, he later settled in the Orange River Colony and was one of the delegates sent to England in 1907 to plead for amended terms of land settlement. Then he was prospecting and mica mining in Southern Rhodesia until the Great War brought him to France with the Natal Regiment of the South African Infantry. After demobilisation he decided to go to Tanganyika to inspect mica properties near Morogoro, in which he took a financial interest, though later he sold out. His criticisms of Government policy in that Territory sprang the European Association of Tanganyika, and late in 1930 he came to London to plead the country's opposition to the Imperial Government's White Papers, showing himself an able advocate and a fluent and witty speaker.

That Mule

SINCE MULES by their very nature provide for a margin of error, of fluctuation about a norm, no objection can be taken when the colossal "Economic Survey of the Colonial Empire for 1936," issued by the Colonial Office for official use, states that the estimated number of cattle owned in Kenya by non-Europeans in a given year was 4,950,000; it is near enough for all practical purposes. But about Uganda the "Survey" is much more precise. "The latest estimate"—note that word—"of the live-stock population of the Protectorate at the end of 1936 is as follows: Cattle, 2,462,208; sheep, 1,326,841"; and so on, finishing with "mules, 1." So in the whole of 80,301 square miles of dry land in Uganda (again, note the accuracy to the unit) there is one single, solitary mule, unique in the strictest sense of that much abused word.

Wanted: More Details

Certainly there can have been little difficulty in meticulously "estimating" the mule population. The record stimulates the imagination. Where is that mule to be found? Who owns it? Does it roam about, uncared for, unnoticed, and perhaps worked as a beast of burden, or is it preserved as the sole specimen of its race in the vast expanse of the Protectorate, exhibited proudly as almost a museum piece? "Aye; you won't find its like from Entebbe to Nimule, from Kigezi to Karamoja!" the owner might declaim. And think of the relief of the estimator, completing his return for the Colonial Office, saying to himself: "Let 'em jib at my 'sheep, 1,326,841,' but they can't query my mule," and with a princely disregard of grammatical rule, he enters: "Mules, 1."

Leonine Reactions to Sound

WHETHER based on research or on a rather crude sense of humour, the classical reply to the poser: "What noise annoys an oyster," is that, "a noisy noise annoys an oyster." The reactions of lions to sound vibrations cannot be so dogmatically stated, though they may be of much greater importance, and even vital, as six Native postal runners in Northern Rhodesia discovered. On their way, per push-bike, from Fort Rosebery to Ndola, they were held up by a pride of lion. Very pluckily and ingeniously, they turned their machines upside down, spun the wheels and rattled sticks against the spokes, doubtless hoping that the unusual noise would scare off the lions. But not a bit. The rattling made the lions interested and curious; so much so that the "boys" had to climb trees and stay there for six hours, delaying the mail for that space of time. Research, then, is clearly indicated to establish the best kinds of noise with which to frighten inquisitive lion. There must be many of our readers who have had experiences which would throw light on this interesting problem, and their co-operation is cordially invited, since in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom. The advice to "throw them with a stone" has been offered already, but is rejected as outside the scope of an inquiry restricted to the efficacy of noises.

What is a Bollard?

WHAT IS A BOLLARD? By setting that question in a "general knowledge" examination paper for Native boys of about sixteen years of age, the Education Department of an East African Dependency which shall be nameless has achieved the very pinnacle of pompous fatuity. How many Europeans, of more than average mental attainments, could say offhand just what a "bollard" is? The Oxford Dictionary reveals the secret: a bollard is a "post on ship or quay for securing ropes to"; thus it is a technical term for purely nautical purposes. How can a Native clerk—and there are many of them in East Africa—who has never seen the sea, or come into contact with wharves and shipping, be expected to know anything about bollards? And would it be proof of defective general knowledge if the word meant nothing even to a clerk in the Customs, or engaged on the quays at Mombasa, Tanga or Dar es Salaam? It is often said to be more difficult to set a good examination paper than to answer one, but this question about a "bollard" is really the limit of absurdity. Would the pundit, or his chief, or any other senior officers in the territory so concerned about bollards, care to describe "mousing"?

A Domestic Tragedy

AN ACCURATE KNOWLEDGE of the local African language is of importance to settlers and farmers, as is again proved by a tragic happening related by *The Farmer's Weekly* of South Africa. The family of a noted poultry farmer dined well on a nicely-cooked fowl, and were quite satisfied until it was discovered that the *plat du jour* was the body of a prize rooster which had been imported at great expense from the other end of the world, and was considerably more valuable than any ox or sheep. The cook had, of course, misunderstood the mem-sahib's order, doubtless given in "kitchen kaffir."

Problems of Colonial Administration

Discussed at Oxford Summer School

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATORS of every grade inevitably tend to a parochialism which obscures their vision of Colonial administration as a whole, and the institution at Oxford last year of a Summer School on Colonial Administration by Professor R. Coupland and Miss Perham was therefore a splendid conception, the success of which produced an even more impressive list of speakers this year, with still more influential backing.

There were present 149 officers of the Colonial and Sudan Services, 28 hailing from the Sudan (six being Native Sudanese), 11 from Tanganyika, 10 from Uganda, eight from Kenya, four from Northern Rhodesia, two from Nyasaland, and one each from Southern Rhodesia and Somaliland, and in addition four women officials, 26 wives of officials, five retired officials and four missionaries.

During the 10 days of the School there were 25 lectures and eight official discussions, apart from informal debates and the still more informal conversations and exchanges of ideas and experiences—which were to many the most valuable feature of all. Among the speakers were Professor R. Coupland, Professor A. Victor Murray, Mr. C. Strickland, Mr. A. Mayhew, Monsieur J. Marzorati, Miss Perham, Professor B. Malinowski, Dr. E. P. Evans-Pritchard, Dr. L. P. Mair, Mr. C. W. H. Weaver, and Sir Alan Pim. With so many speakers dealing with such a diversity of subjects nothing more than a general impression can be attempted.

Problems of Indirect Administration

The problems of Indirect Administration were fully treated in lectures and in discussions, one speaker stressing the tendency to exaggerate the power of the chiefs and even to invent that power when it did not exist; the great gap between the culture of the ruler and the ruled; and the endeavour to make the chief the agent through whom European ideas of government shall reach the African, thereby drawing the chief away from his own people, making it necessary to have sub-chiefs, counsellors and headmen to keep him in contact with his folk, and resulting in a low grade of efficiency in the chiefs. It was suggested that the right course would be to relax control and allow the chiefs to make administrative mistakes, from which they would learn; the effects of such a policy should be watched and the advice of anthropologists taken.

The African, politically a tribesman in a small community, but economically a man of the world employed on an estate or mine, had suffered from economic maladjustments, which had led to rioting in some places. There was no one simple and certain cure. Natives aiming at higher education should be led to specialise in accountancy, commerce or economics, so that they might interpret the complexities of modern industry to their fellows.

Indirect rule, or the adaptation of Native institutions to local government under modern conditions, had increased sympathy between administrators and administrators, and the interest shown in his culture and customs had done much to restore the African's self-respect. The Secretary of State had declared at the opening of the School that the aim was self-government for and by the Native. To this end, it was argued, provincial governments might be contemplated as an intermediate stage between the

kindergarten of indirect rule and the higher education of central representation.

In the discussion on Indirect Administration the anthropologists stressed the difficulty of discovering exactly what the traditional Native institutions were. In the Southern Sudan, for example, culture was at a very low stage, and not much was known of the tribes, some of whom, such as the Nuer, had no chiefs with judicial or executive functions. There was apt to be a vast difference in status between a Native chief, who derived his authority from tribal tradition and the moral backing of the people, and a Government chief.

Dirbet or Indirect "Forced Labour" Condemned

On economic and labour questions, one lecturer condemned "forced labour," direct or indirect, by Governments, private employers or chiefs, or by unduly heavy taxation; said recruiting should be carefully regulated; contracts, written where possible, and trade unions, and collective bargaining were advisable; and Labour Departments should be established. "*Gouverner, c'est prévoir*," he quoted.

Another lecturer argued that a Government's primary function was to maintain adequate food supplies, and that wage labour might become practically slavery where no alternative employment existed. Peasant labour was satisfactory apart from the question of the quality of the product, but to-day when quality was the chief factor in selling, technical control of peasant production by ordinances, orders and inspectors was required. Co-operation would take a long time to establish, but a modified form on Sudan lines might solve the problem and afford an opening for the exceptional ability of well-educated Natives.

It was suggested by another speaker that more harm than good might be done by encouraging co-operation without a law and a mobile registrar, and that no co-operative society should undertake many tasks involving financial business; the single-purpose society was safer and more successful, for complicated operations, not easily understood by Natives, involved the risk of domination by one group and corruption.

Tropical Production

On the general question of tropical production an eminent economist pointed out that the supply of primary commodities now far exceeded the demand, whereas last century demand exceeded supply; this change resulted from the lower birth-rate among European peoples, and the increased rate of technical processes, which led to a rapid production of agricultural commodities. The individual agriculturist was powerless to help himself, and schemes for international control of output, though open to abuse, were not to be condemned in view of the urgency of the problem. Colonies should seek to diversify their economic life, and there was great need for deliberate and sound planning.

There was an interesting discussion of the operation of the Mandate system. It was asserted that the Mandate principles had been successfully implemented, especially in Tanganyika, where there had been a great increase in Native-grown produce for export and for internal markets. But there was a conflict between the Native's wish to live as a peasant on his own land and the demand for Native

labour on European estates. Tanganyika's solution of that problem would profoundly affect Colonial administration elsewhere. Any strengthening of international elements in the Mandate system might weaken the responsibility of the Mandatory Power, and past experience gave no grounds for supposing that government of an international body would prove more satisfactory than the present arrangements.

In a discussion of Colonial financial policy it was recalled that Dependencies reliant upon one or two products with fluctuating prices often resorted in times of depression to wasteful economy campaigns, abolishing offices of value which had to be restored later. Other points discussed were the need to expand Native services and to conserve natural assets; the unsatisfactory character of the hut and poll tax now that Native society is becoming more and more differentiated; the desirability of mining industries, which absorb so much of the Native labour, contributing more to the resources of the country; and the problems arising from the development of Native authorities, including payment of health, education and agricultural services out of Native taxes.

Development in the Congo

An interesting lecture was given on the post-War development of the Belgian Congo. Indirect rule had been adopted, not to crystallise Native society in a tribal or feudal system, but to help primitive people to adapt their institutions to modern conditions. The Native, it was asserted, had the right to carry out his activities within his powers, unhampered by any colour bar, and there must be extended employment of Natives in all Government departments. There were two types of administrative unit: (a) under chiefs, and (b) the "sector." The first was a tribal unit based on Native custom, and the second an artificial amalgamation formed of chiefdoms too small to assume administrative duties; both had Native treasurers. Native courts might pass sentences of imprisonment up to two months, give eight strokes, or fine up to 2,000

francs. Native administrations could not contract debts without the consent of the Native Commissioner.

The great development of mining in the Congo had presented the problem of detribalisation more acutely than anywhere else in tropical Africa. So the Government had adopted "extra-customary centres," in which, under a special political organisation, also inspired by indirect rule, the detribalised Native was encouraged to submit himself to a new social discipline and tradition, and was kept away from tribal life since his influence might have a disturbing effect upon it. Each such centre had, under the supervision of a political officer, its own treasury, police, and Native court.

Principles of British Colonial Government

In the general lectures on the principles of British Colonial Government the main point made was that, however long it might take to work out to its conclusion, the same basic purpose was operating in the Colonies as in the Dominions and in India. The whole Empire was in process of conversion into a commonwealth of nations. Hence the idea of "have" and "have-not" Powers was false. Colonies were not "property" but "peoples," "wards," and prospective "partners."

Britain had proved her willingness to help Africa at a cost to herself by the abolition of the slave trade, which was the finest thing in British history; it had been against British interests in many ways, and the only gain was moral. It was far the greatest service ever rendered by the white man to the African.

The fundamental problem of the future of the tropics was similarly a moral problem. Our declared policy of ultimate emancipation implies that we honestly say "Yes" to such questions as the following: Do we really put Native interests first? Do we regard the Natives not as subjects but as fellow-subjects? Do we look forward to their becoming potential nations in a free and equal Commonwealth?

Need for a Rhodesian University

Harmonious Co-operation of Europeans and Africans

BEFORE MR. HUGGINS BECAME PRIME MINISTER of Southern Rhodesia, European and Native education came under the same Ministerial portfolio, but with the introduction of his policy of active development of the Native Reserves and the Native Purchase Areas, it became obvious that Native education should come under the same control as other Native affairs, and arrangements were made accordingly.

The Huggins Government also set before itself a great programme of reform in European education, and it was not long before the Prime Minister found it expedient to take direct control in that respect also. Accordingly, all Native affairs and all educational policies are at present among Mr. Huggins's portfolios, though this is probably only temporary in so far as European education is concerned. The plan is for Native development to be carried on under a unified scheme, which must of necessity exhibit wide divergences when compared with European primary and secondary education.

The first lines of advance in Native development and education are to improve the economic basis of Native society by inculcating better agricultural methods, and to teach elementary hygiene and local

government, while at the same time providing adequate health services.

European education, starting out from a more advanced point, is able to keep European children up to the high standards set by European countries.

Native Leaders Beginning to Emerge

The Native races are, however, beginning to throw up leaders in the sphere of a more advanced culture than that of tilling the soil successfully, and this is a factor which will need to be considered when a Rhodesian University is founded.

When it is known whether the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland are to be amalgamated, it will be easier to select a site and to proceed with confidence springing from the knowledge that a university will have an adequate number of students. Meantime, it is desirable to start the initial discussion of the matter, for, even if Southern Rhodesia does not join up with the other two neighbouring British territories, it will soon be advisable to make provision for education beyond the academic, modern and vocational schools of the present system.

The idea of segregation of the races in a university, strange as it may seem to members of a European university, is likely to prove attractive

to both races in Rhodesia, and is a logical development of segregation in other spheres. If the races had nothing to do with each other except at the university stage, the position might be different, but, as it is found necessary to have segregation in other spheres, there is no point in training the leaders of the races in an atmosphere in which segregation is not practised.

There is no reason, however, why the two branches of the university should be placed so far apart that the staff of each is unable to give assistance to that of the other. In fact, the very possibility of such collaboration will bring nearer the day when a Native university can be founded, while the European branch, functioning near at hand, should in many ways be able to provide a valuable example to the Native branch.

Demand for Native Teachers

Perhaps the greatest demand for professional men from among Africans to-day is for Native teachers. At the same time, there are many openings in the Colony for European teachers. Then, with the foundation of Native courts under the new Native Courts Act there is a need for Natives capable of expounding their own laws, either as chiefs presiding in Native courts or as Native lawyers and advocates. Among the Europeans there is a need for the better training of administrators in Native law and custom and in the "humanities" generally.

It can thus be claimed that there is a real need for those wider fields of learning which should come first in the foundation of every new university. Later the need for a training ground for scientists, medical men, engineers, architects, and accountants can be filled.

The universities of Great Britain and of the Union of South Africa are at present utilised by European students from Rhodesia who can afford to attend them, but a university within the Colony's own borders, a focal point for all advanced work in the arts and sciences, is a necessary concomitant of the country's attainment of maturity.

To provide a university for Europeans only would be a negation of the ideal of equal opportunity for every man within his local sphere, unless at the same time there were founded a university for the Natives. In time to come, as the numerically superior Native races follow the European race in development, the Native branch may well become the larger of the two. It will represent a great advance in African sociology and the harmonious co-operation of Europeans and Natives in Africa.

MARFRED HUDSON.

Hartley By-Election Result

Mr. H. H. Beamish now an M.P.

THE by-election in the Hartley constituency of Southern Rhodesia was hotly contested, and, contrary to the political prophets, was won by Mr. H. H. Beamish, the Independent candidate, who polled 144 votes of the 442 votes cast.

Next came Mr. T. J. Golding, representing the Rhodesia Party, with 125, who, being well known for his presidency of the local Chamber of Commerce and for his connexion with an engineering concern in Gatooma, enjoyed two considerable advantages. Mr. L. M. N. Hodson, the United Party (Government) candidate, was not far behind with 112 votes and since it was his first election, whereas Mr. Golding had twice previously contested the same constituency, he must be held to have done well. Mr. Gibson, Reform, polled 61 votes.

Kampala's New Church

British Chaplain's Appeal

LAST week we reported briefly that the foundation stone of the new English church in Kampala had been laid by Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor.

We now learn that a large proportion of the European residents of Kampala, and many from Entebbe, attended, as well as a great number of Africans. On his arrival the Governor was conducted by a procession of clergy, European and African, to the place where the stone was to be laid. The band of the 4th K.A.R. was in attendance and accompanied the singing of the hymns. The lesson was read by Sir Albert Cook, and after the foundation stone had been laid, the chaplain, the Rev. R. G. Heaver, compared the new church with the power house which had recently been erected to supply a different kind of power to Kampala; he claimed that the church would be every bit as important in the life of the community as the electric power station.

The church, designed by Mr. C. T. Mitchell, F.R.I.B.A., of Entebbe, is estimated to cost between £3,500 and £4,000, of which £2,100 has been subscribed or promised. The foundations of the whole building have been put in, the walls of the central portion are being erected, and two months hence the decision as to how much of the church can be made available for use will have to be made; if further money is not contributed, the nave and chancel only will be completed, and the aisles, children's chapel, vestry, porch and tower will be left for future construction. The nave arches would have to be filled in with temporary walls, and there would be a good deal of temporary work to be done elsewhere. If, however, another £1,500 could be raised, practically the whole church could be completed. The chaplain makes an appeal to the generosity of friends at Home, whose donations should be sent to P.O. Box 208, Kampala.

H.M. the King has contributed £20; the Governor has added to an initial donation of £10 a promise to contribute £5 a month during the present year, making a total of £70; an anonymous donor in England has given £500; the National Bank of India, Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), and the Standard Bank of South Africa have each contributed £50; the Uganda Company has given £25; and Mr. H. Bone, of Messrs. Bone Bros., builders and contractors, has offered to build the church without profit.

African Locust Control

PROVISIONAL agreement was reached at the International Locust Conference in Brussels last week between Great Britain, including the Dominions and Colonies, France, Belgium, Italy, and Portugal on an international control organisation to deal with the destruction of the migratory locust, the breeding centre of which is in French African territory. The agreement will be submitted for ratification to the various Governments.

Discussion took place of a suggested agreement for the control of the red locust, the breeding centres of which are on the Northern Rhodesian-Belgian Congo border and in Tanganyika. The British, South African, Southern Rhodesian and Belgian delegates reached provisional agreement, but Portugal declined to participate in the scheme for international control, owing to opposition by the Portuguese delegate to control by foreigners on Portuguese territory.

OUR BOOKSHELF

The Real British Somaliland**"Allah Made the Somalis and Smiled"**

SEEN FROM THE SEA, Somaliland may not appear particularly attractive, but it is far from being that barren, red-hot desert popular opinion often believes it to be.

The landscape is dominated by the great Gólis range of mountains running almost parallel with the coast from west to east, averaging a height of 6,000 ft., but even the Guban, the maritime plain which lies between the mountains and the sea, scrub-covered though it is and semi-arid, nevertheless provides good pasturage for camels, sheep and goats after the rains. The plateau beyond the range is a different world—open grass plains, slopes clothed with evergreen box, clumps of giant euphorbias and most attractive "cedar" (*Juniperus procera*) forests, and a cool, dry climate make life there for the European both delightful and healthy.

Such is the opinion of Sir Geoffrey Archer, who spent eight years in British Somaliland, first as Administrator and afterwards as Governor, and who gives a full account of the country and its people in the introduction to his fine new book on "The Birds of British Somaliland."

The healthy character of the country is emphasised. There is no endemic disease; malaria among Europeans is unknown; water unknown; "tick fever" occurs only in Hargeisa, and can be avoided by sleeping in a camp bed; chills, colds and pneumonia are more likely to be contracted in Europe than in Somaliland; the one essential precaution is to wear an adequate sun-helmet.

He admits that conditions can be very trying on the coast during the hot weather, when the temperature in the shade rises to 117° F. and the devastating *khariif* blows from June to September. Apart from boils and possible enteritis, nerves suffer terribly from the constant, dust-laden wind, but even during the hot weather the climate in parts of the interior is temperate and pleasant, while from November to March it is bracing and dry. And always it is a great country for the sportsman and the scientific explorer.

Of the Natives, all herdsmen, and dependent for life itself on the seasonal rains, Sir Geoffrey is a great admirer. "They are truly a hardy and frugal people. Inured to and careless of danger regardless of consequences, fatalistic to a degree, they are more completely at home in the bush, which is the breath of life to them, than perhaps any other African race." Somali camels, and even their sheep, remain out in the great Haud pasture plain for three months without being watered, and with them stay the young "bloods," as guards, living solely on camel's milk and an occasional handful of dates.

Sir Geoffrey, who employed Somalis as servants, orderlies and gun-bearers, found them all that could be desired. The Somali, he says, is mentally on a much higher plane than other Africans, quick, proud of his race, a good linguist, enterprising and self-reliant, efficient, observant and resourceful. A great catalogue of virtues indeed: possibly, as he held a high official position, Sir Geoffrey was fortunate in his choice.

By origin and affinity, the Somali is an Arab, not an African, and the Native saying that "When Allah made the Somali, He smiled" indicates that there do exist paradoxes in his character. He is excitable,

but brave; vain, but scrupulously clean in his person; grasping and avaricious, some say, but not a pilferer; wiry and with wonderful endurance, but physically too finely drawn; and he requires tactful handling and good leadership. "He is not just a friendly savage, but a piece of complex, highly-gear'd human mechanism." Whatever the danger, he will never leave his master in the lurch.

Sir Geoffrey Archer gives 40 excellent and well-reproduced photographs to illustrate the country and its people. The magnificent views from the escarpments of the Gólis Range, the strange *tugs*, or sand rivers, which traverse the coast plain, the Bihendula nullah, the only home of the rare Somali rock-pigeon, and Bagan, the haunt of the green pigeon, may be mentioned among a fine series. With the description of the country the author intersperses a running commentary on the birds to be found in the districts traversed, which adds interest and completes the picture.

The whole forms a great tribute to a country which the author loves and in which he did such good work both administratively and in the pursuit of his hobby, the study of the habits of the birds and the collection of specimens and eggs.

Books Briefly Reviewed

"The Words of the King" (Hutchinson, 10s. 6d.).—Mr. T. Darbyshire has made a selection from the speeches of King George VI since his first public address on March 17, 1916. All have been approved by His Majesty, and they have much historical interest. The only speech recorded on his East African tour was that during which he conferred the K.C.M.G. on the Kabaka of Buganda; but references to that tour are to be found elsewhere in the book, in which the King's appreciation of Kenya is manifest.

"Pity of the World," by Elinor Mordaunt (Joseph, 7s. 6d.).—An interesting novel, made the more acceptable by the authoress's modest disclaimer that, in spite of four long visits, she does not yet know enough of Kenya to write about it except as fiction. In Sally she has created a strong, original and appealing character, whose frankness is entirely natural; in the little brother, a figure almost too pathetic; while the relations between father, mother, children and the Natives are developed and described with unusual skill.

"Renaescent Africa," by Nnamdi Azikiwe, M.A. (published by the author at Zik's Press, Accra, Gold Coast, 12s. 6d.).—This book deserves a warm welcome and close study, for it is by such works that the African reveals his mentality and outlook on the modern world, and that the European can form a judgment of him. Mr. Azikiwe is a scholar, and hails from a Colony where the Negro has a freedom of life and speech unrivalled anywhere else except in the British West Indies; so his writings must be taken seriously. He puts forward claims, quoting references to English authorities, that Africans discovered iron; initiated the conception of one God; ruled the world from 763 to 713 B.C.; had a great civilisation on the banks of the Niger; and that "while Oxford and Cambridge were in their inchoate stages the University of Sankore in Timbuctoo welcomed scholars and learned men from all over the Moslem world." A provocative challenge to Europeans, indeed. Whether the author's talent and scholarship live up to these claims can be determined by the evidence of his own book, on reading it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

That Musoma Petition**"East Africa and Rhodesia" Criticised**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir,—As one of those who assisted to draft the Musoma petition, may I crave space to comment on your leading article?

The subjects touched on in the petition may possibly not impress Ministers and others who still delude themselves with that ancient fable that British administration is *sans peur et sans reproche*.

In your second paragraph you say: "The Imperial Government must realise that Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika form one natural economic and administrative unit." You then go on to stress the fact that an obvious reason for not making this a *fait accompli* "is the desire to avoid irritating . . . a hyper-sensitive and suspicious Third Reich." If this is the object in view, surely Colonial Office officials, such as Governors, and politicians should refrain from stating that under no circumstances will Tanganyika be returned to Germany. You, in fact, reiterate the statement yourself. Possibly the Third Reich does not believe in the protestations of politicians and Colonial Governments; nor do a lot of people in Tanganyika—who are not of the Nazi persuasion.

You are quite wrong in assuming that "those responsible for the Musoma petition . . . feared that the transfer . . . would enrage Germany." A number of us managed to survive the rage of the Germans and their allies from 1914 to 1918, and, if by any chance the Germans do become possessed of Tanganyika again, a number of us here, assisted, I have no doubt, by people from Kenya, South Africa, Australia and elsewhere, will endeavour to brave their anger again.

The Australian and South African Governments have made it quite clear that they have no intention of handing back New Guinea and South-West Africa to the Germans. Is it not time that the Imperial Government took a similar stand with regard to Tanganyika?—for no one, either residing there or in the adjacent territories, a few Nazis excepted, wants the Germans in Tanganyika.

Your theory that the suspended royalty on gold recovered in Kenya entered into the matter is quite incorrect; it was never even discussed. Apart from the reasons stated in the petition, one other may, I think, be adduced, namely, the cool, calculated contempt with which the bureaucracy in Dar es Salaam have treated the non-official population and its requirements, from one end of Tanganyika to the other. "Disdain" was the word used by the Lupa diggers, and it was a weak and incorrect term.

Your view that grievances demanding rectification might be rectified through the non-official members of the Legislative Council and the Chief Secretary will cause every section of the community to laugh heartily. The petition committee was privileged to see some of the correspondence between Dar es Salaam and the Government's nominated member for the Lake Province. It all began most affectionately and ended most sincerely, and that was all there was to it. The Government of Kenya does pay some respect to the elected members; the Government of Tanganyika may do so to its nominees, but if so it is not very noticeable.

Your statement that the area has a "comparatively satisfactory road system" is incorrect. Many of the roads are mere strings of holes, ruts, and washways, impassable after a few inches of rain.

If heavy rain falls, cars can get only 30 or 40 miles south and west of Musoma; in other words, nowhere.

Labour for mining is definitely not as cheap as on the Lupa. Timber and supplies have to come from Kenya; there are thousands of acres of cultivable land untilled, but none can be spared for Europeans.

Missionaries and medical opinion consider that 70% of the Native population is afflicted with disease. There are three doctors, a few dressing stations, and some not very wealthy missions to attend to the medical needs of Europeans, Asiatics, and some 200,000 Natives.

There is normally one white police officer and a few Native *askari* to police some 10,000 square miles. If you think it is sufficient, a number of us who have had experience of other Colonies differ.

If a desire to join in with the British *bloc* in Kenya, and thereby ensure that our homes and interests are not the sport of politicians, is a matter for censure, then, like the Ulsterites, I think that most of those who signed the petition would plead guilty.

I conclude by saying that the signatories, with the exception of four, are practically all who are free to sign. The Germans are not free to sign, and were not invited because their relatives in Germany might be subject to reprisals. Officials are not free to sign. Missionaries are generally forbidden to take any part in political movements, and both they and Indians in Tanganyika always fear Government retaliation.

Musoma, Yours faithfully,
Tanganyika Territory. G. H. NUTTING.

Our Reply

[Our leading article of August 18 did not say that "those responsible for the Musoma petition . . . feared that the transfer . . . would enrage Germany," but that the petitioners appeared "not to have realised that the transfer to Kenya of a rich gold-producing area would enrage Germany almost as much as wholesale union (of Tanganyika Territory with Kenya), and would equally serve her propagandist purposes"—which is something quite different.

Similarly, far from adopting the standpoint, as any casual reader of Mr. Nutting's letter might imagine, of subservience to German wishes in regard to Tanganyika, no journal published within the Empire has for so long and so consistently pleaded for the union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. Indeed, in the leader from which our correspondent misquotes we wrote: "Confident that the *fait accompli* would have been accepted by Germany with resignation, we have in the past repeatedly urged union of the three contiguous territories, but at this particular moment, with international relations strained almost to breaking-point, and with Czechoslovakia, Spain, China, Palestine, and the West Indies, and other places and problems necessarily bulking far more prominently in the minds of the Cabinet and of the country, it would be folly to endeavour to resurrect the issue, inevitable though we believe its ultimate success to be."

Mr. Nutting is, we have no doubt, perfectly sincere in stating that the movement for the transfer of the Musoma district to Kenya was entirely uninfluenced by the suspension of the royalty on gold winnings in that Colony, but he is evidently unaware of some of the negotiations which preceded the compilation of the petition. Another correspondent, who asks that his name shall not be revealed, but who is well-known to Mr. Nutting, and will doubtless confirm our assertion to him, declares that he was present when this aspect of the matter was discussed in Nairobi by some of the leaders of the Musoma miners, who said that if the district were transferred the mining community would gladly pay both the royalty on production and income tax on profits; that, in fact, the principal mining men in Musoma would readily pay more to the Government if a reasonable share of such payments were spent in public services in the area.

We wrote at the time of the petition, that there are, and

have long been grievances demanding rectification, for the Government of the Territory has certainly failed to do with reasonable speed what it might well have done in the way of providing improved services for so important a gold-producing area. It has long been clear, for instance, that Musoma requires a better jetty, with a crane for the landing of mining machinery, and that the roads need attention; our reference to "a comparatively satisfactory road-system" obviously being during the dry season, for in developing areas of young territories, it is universally assumed that heavy transport work will be done during the dry months of the year.

Though Mr. Nutting may have been moved to mirth by our suggestion that it would have been wise to enlist the good offices of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, of the Chief Secretary, and of the new Governor for the rectification of existing grievances, we should be sorry to feel with him that every section of the community will have derived equal amusement from the idea, and we are certainly not prepared to endorse his conviction that the Government of Tanganyika takes very little notice of the non-officials whom it nominates to the Legislature. It can surely not be questioned that successive Governors and Chief Secretaries have often accepted the valuable advice of Sir William Lead, to the benefit of the country as a whole, including its European non-official population. The Government has naturally not always acted upon non-official proposals or protests, sometimes wisely and sometimes unwisely; and it has not always nominated the best men to Council to represent non-official interests.

Musoma, we said, in the leading article which is now criticised, has good grounds for complaint on a number of issues, but we are still of the opinion that the petition, the full text of which we published on August 18, was unwise, untimely, and has not the slightest hope of success.—*Ed., "E. A. and R."*

Propaganda Among Africans

Faith More Potent Than Education

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—You have reported a senior medical officer in East Africa to have stated when addressing an important gathering in England that "really educated Natives are of little value for propaganda, as they had lost contact with their more primitive brothers."

I should describe that as a dangerous generalisation, sadly in need of qualification. It is certainly true that some educated Natives—so far, there is only a very small number of "really educated Natives" in East Africa—are not merely completely out of touch with the real Africa, but through a false sense of superiority, which a true education would have eradicated, consider it beneath their dignity to associate with those from whom they are sprung. Despite that fact, I would venture to suggest that the propagandist, whether European or African, is to be judged by personal rather than educational standards.

For instance, two European agricultural officers of exactly the same social background, education, and practical experience, and of similar services in East Africa, will show no sort of comparison in their work in Native areas; the one may be an outstanding success because of his personality, and the other be a hopeless failure.

Similarly, there must be educated Natives with a flair for encouraging other Africans to improve their standards of hygiene, agriculture, animal husbandry, building, education, and so on. Indeed, there are such men, of widely varying degrees of education, as I know from my own experience.

Aggrey, as the excellent biography of that great West African shows, was an outstanding propagandist who was "really educated," and who could prove that he held his own with most Europeans; yet he had certainly not lost touch with his own race.

Propagandists, whether religious, political, cultural or commercial, may be men of much or of little education, as has been proved by the experience of Great Britain, the United States, or any other country. There is no reason to think that education is necessarily a handicap in Africa any more than it is elsewhere. A burning faith is the fundamental requisite. Lacking that, the best educated will fail; possessing it, the educated or the uneducated may succeed.

Yours faithfully,
Southern Rhodesia. PROPAGANDIST

A Matter of Dilution

Pitfalls of the Picturesque

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—The writer of the "Notes by the Way" paragraph in your issue of August 4 may be glad to know of a simpler way to dilute snake venom.

Take six large stoppered bottles or flasks. In each place one litre of water, whiskey, or whatever fluid dissolves snake venom. With an appropriate graduated pipette remove one millilitre (m.l.) from each bottle, and discard.

To bottle No. 1, add one m.l. of venom, shake vigorously, and with a clean pipette transfer one m.l. of the dilution to No. 2, and continue this process. At the end the dilutions will be:—

| | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Bottle No. 1 | 1 in 1,000 |
| 2 | 1 in 1,000,000 |
| 3 | 1 in 1,000,000,000 |
| 4 | 1 in 1,000,000,000,000 |
| 5 | 1 in 1,000,000,000,000,000 |
| 6 | 1 in 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 |

A person accustomed to laboratory technique will achieve a like result, using far less fluid at each successive dilution, but the method is similar, and the whole process can be performed in a few minutes.

Your contributor's amazement reminds me of the man, who, whilst he grasped the principles by which astronomers ascertain the size, density, weight, distance, etc., of the stars, could not understand how they got hold of their names!

My brief explanation of a dilution may also help readers to realise why there is so little kick in post-war whiskey!

Yours faithfully,
E. W. DAVY

[This letter was submitted to the contributor of the paragraph in "Notes by the Way," who replies:—

"Mr. Davy's method of solving the dilution problem has been familiar to me ever since my days in the lowest form of the Science side of my school; but what a pedestrian story it makes, even with "m.l." and "millilitre" for "ml." and "millilitre." I was struck by the original author's expression, "a single pea immersed in the English Channel," which I thought picturesque, and I developed my method on picturesque lines—sometimes rather a point in journalism. I wonder if Mr. Davy's allusion to the man and the names of the stars is an invention on his part; it was an old lady who wondered how even the commonest plants got their Latin names."

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

No. 105. See p. 24 September 8, 1938

Forestry and Soil Erosion Fascists for the Colonies

FORESTRY in Nyasaland is in some respects favoured by circumstance. The small, widely scattered areas of forest, far from transport, make exploitation by timber companies uneconomic and the only demand is for sawn timber for buildings, poles for Native huts, and for a sinister factor, from the forester's standpoint, being the northern extension of the railways, with their insatiable demand for fuel, which has apparently been supplied from undemarcated forest in the Layoude district.

The Native factor is both important and threatening. The consumption of poles and firewood is described as "enormous"; huts have to be renewed every two or three years, much wood is destroyed in the periodical opening up of land for agriculture, and large trees are in demand for canoes.

Here, as elsewhere in Eastern Africa, there is an urgent call for an alteration in Native customs. Protection of forests rather than their utilisation is the Forestry Department's policy. Much has been done by putting responsibility upon Native authorities, though the small fines inflicted by Native courts have failed to prevent the illegal cultivation of the banks of streams. Yet on the whole the outlook is fairly promising, according to the 1937 report.

As for soil erosion, it is worth noting that in 1924 urgent attention was directed to the subject in a bulletin prepared jointly by the Director of Geological Survey, the Conservator of Forests, and the Agricultural Chemist, but it is a matter for alarm, writes the soil expert, that the causes, which have been diagnosed, still exist, and indeed are more virulent than they were 14 years ago. A larger acreage is under cultivation by methods which induce erosion; much of this acreage is on sloping land; the Native population has increased enormously and must be fed; while normal economic progress demands the production of crops for export. In northern districts the ravages of finger millet cultivation, involving intense heating of the soil, continue unabated. At the same time the numbers of livestock have greatly increased in most districts.

Politely but pointedly, the Government and the people are reminded of the 14 unfruitful years. Of course, Native customs of cultivation, cattle keeping and wood cutting require radical alteration, and that takes time; but who will declare that all has been done which should have been done?

Forthcoming Engagements

- September 13.—Opening of Nyasaland Legislative Council, Zomba.
 September 20.—Sir Frank Stockdale to speak on "Grading and Standardisation of Produce" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.
 September 22 and 23.—Conference on Cotton Growing Problems, William Beveridge Hall, University Senate House, Bloomsbury, W.C.
 September 23.—Coffee Conference, Nairobi.
 September 29.—Mr. S. S. Murray to speak on "Tobacco" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.
 October 1.—Nyasaland Turf Club race meeting, Zomba.
 October 6.—Mr. W. A. Lee, to speak on "Tea" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.
 October 27.—Mr. A. J. Findlay to speak on "Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.
 November 5.—Matabeleland Reunion Dinner, Criterion Restaurant, 6.30 for 7 p.m.

{Secretaries of organisations are invited to notify arrangements as far in advance as possible.}

With the object of training young Italian graduates who intend to take up a Colonial career, the Italian Council of Ministers has approved the establishment in Rome of a Fascist Academy of Italian Africa. It will be organised on a military basis, and specialised courses will be held for the administrative, police, postal, medical, veterinary, chemistry, engineering, and mining branches of the Colonial Service. Telegraphing from Rome, *The Times* correspondent says:—

During the holiday periods students will undergo special military, athletic, and technical training, and will make visits of instruction to the Colonies. The old system of selecting Colonial administrators by means of open competition is, it is insisted, inadequate to-day in view of the new and responsible tasks which await Italians in the new Empire. There must henceforth be no improvisation in either men or methods, and all Colonial servants must enter upon their various tasks fully trained and with a spirit which, in anyone who is prepared to live on African soil, must be that of a soldier.

Settlement in Ethiopia

General Reuzzi, Under Secretary of State for Italian Africa, broadcast an address from Rome last week to farmers on the prospects for agricultural settlement in the Italian Empire. Ethiopia, he said, offered opportunities for an immense variety of cultivation; its possibilities were being tested by experimental settlement, but he warned farmers that not all applications for land could be entertained, and that colonists must have adequate means and the right spirit if they were to succeed. Rapid fortunes were the exception, and to make good meant to submit to a life of struggle and sacrifice. "This is the truth," he concluded, "and it is a long way removed from the meretricious easy gains which belongs to the first phase of the new conquests."

Rhodesia's Steel Industry

A strong plea that Rhodesian labour should be used to smelt Rhodesian ores to make Rhodesian steel was made by Mr. C. W. Ridge of the Bulawayo Steel Works in addressing the Bulawayo Rotary Club. Technical training was needed, he said, and for that technical schools were required. The small worker, farmer, builder, and water engineer needed cheap iron and steel, and growing up with the Colony, Bulawayo workers hoped to build up an industry that would meet all demands. He hoped Rhodesia would make a great stand against any foreigner or any neighbouring state coming in to capture its rich ore deposits, to take away and re-sell as finished products at protected prices.

Dar es Salaam's New Cinema

A new cinema theatre, named "The Azania," has been opened in Dar es Salaam by the Colonial Theatre Company, the partners of which are Mr. G. Gardiner, who recently opened a cinema in Tanganyika, and Mr. S. B. Jones, the former Tanganyika settler. The intention is to show three films each week, the latest airmail news reels, and occasionally a local news reel.

Crushing!

Answers to Correspondents. An African—Your letter headed "Higher Education" is entirely incomprehensible.—Editor, *East African Standard*.

Statements Worth Noting

"Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!"—*Psalm cxxxviii.*

"Slavery in Africa is a European importation. S. M. H. Maxtone, in *Education in the Colonial Empire.*"

"Apply intensive and continuous research, cost what it may, to the elimination of the tsetse fly."—*Lord Bledisloe, at the Kafue Show, Northern Rhodesia.*

"In Rhodesia I was struck by the increase in prosperity since I visited the country four years ago."—*Sir Douglas Malcolm, President of the B.S.A. Company.*

"The Native is not impressed when told to eat more vegetables and fresh fruit, which can be obtained without much difficulty or expense."—*Medical Report of Zanzibar for 1937.*

"Spare the rod and spoil the child," was not entirely true, but it had a backing of truth."—*Mr. C. T. Edgecombe, Principal of the Milton Junior School, Southern Rhodesia.*

"Remarkable catches of fish in Lake Malombe, Nyasaland, have been recorded, the best single cast with a big seine net yielding 575 dozen."—*Provincial Gazette, Nyasaland, 1937.*

"Only when the English lose their belief in themselves, will shadow fall over the World Empire. But that day is not yet."—*Herr Kurt von Stutterheim, London correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt.*

"It is of the utmost importance to the Italians that the Native peoples of Ethiopia should develop a definite incentive for productive work and become consumers of Ethiopian products."—*Major E. W. P. Nezeman, in The Nineteenth Century.*

"One penny a pound on the Uganda cotton crop will mean £500,000 more or £500,000 less to spend, with a corresponding effect on trade and Government revenue."—*Mr. S. Milligan in a paper on "Cotton" read at the Empire Exhibition, Glasgow.*

"Prussic acid fumigation of coaching stock has been in operation for a period of six years on the Kenya and Uganda Railways and has given complete satisfaction. No accidents have occurred with locally trained fumigators."—*General Manager's Report, No. 22.*

"To go to the Sudan is to be really proud of our country, which, in its rule of this great land, has not put its own interests first, but has kept its word and bettered the conditions of a people whose past has been so filled with misery."—*Mr. A. R. Lugmore, in Through the Sudan.*

"Native beers are often made from sprouted grains, and contain not only vitamin B (complex) but also a fair quantity of vitamin C. There are arid parts of Africa where Native beers are the main source of much-needed vitamins. Administrators, doctors and others may deprecate the use of these alcoholic beverages, but there should be no interference with dietary customs until more wholesome foodstuffs are made available."—*Dr. L. B. Nicholls, in his book, "Tropical Nutrition."*

WHO'S WHO

418.—**Captain Thorold Murray Smith, M.C.**



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Captain Murray Smith, who had left Marlborough College a few years before the outbreak of the Great War, served with the Border and Hampshire Regiments in France and Belgium, was awarded the Military Cross early in 1915, and twice mentioned in dispatches. After having been badly gassed in the Ypres Salient, he was transferred in 1917 to the 21st Lancers, saw service in Egypt and Palestine, and later returned to France till the end of the War. After demobilisation he spent some time in French Senegal, but on his return to England decided to go to Kenya, where he joined the firm of Newland and Tarlton as a professional white hunter, and, when that business was dissolved, became associated in a similar capacity with Safariland, Ltd. He is one of the founders of the East African Professional Hunters' Association, and is a member of the Committee.

Having conducted parties through most parts of East and Central Africa, he can recall many interesting and exciting experiences, but he modestly insists on withholding them from publication. Notwithstanding his profession, he has very decided ideas on the preservation of game, which he regards as one of East Africa's greatest assets. An enthusiastic big-game photographer and cinematographer, he has a splendid collection of stills and moving pictures of most kinds of East and Central African game.

Hitler's Objective.— "What does Hitler want? His immediate objective is to detach 'Sudetenland' from Czechoslovakia. This can be achieved if the Sudeten Germans get home rule in the full sense of the word. Hitler's next objective will be reached when the greatest ease—namely, the union of the 'Sudetenland' with the Reich, or a new *Anschluss*. Hitler would then be established inside the present frontiers of Czechoslovakia, precisely where those frontiers form the strongest defensive barrier—inside the Czech 'Maginot Line,' so to speak. Czechoslovakia would then be entirely defenceless; she would rapidly become a vassal State. And what next? The way to the Danubian area would be thrown open, Germany would have access to Rumanian oil and grain, and in a very short time a Pan-German hegemony would be established over all Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. And what then? Germany would face the Western Powers with immensely augmented resources. She herself would be almost invulnerable, while able to attack them in the most vulnerable places—the Mediterranean, the North Sea. Not only the independence of Czechoslovakia, but the ultimate independence of Great Britain and of France are in question. To hand the 'Sudetenland' over to Germany is not a settlement at all; it would give Germany the initial victory that would enable her to occupy new strategic positions and make a European war not less, but more certain, precisely because it would make final victory easier for her." — *Time and Tide*.

Germany's Gamble.— "The British people are waking up at last to the ghastly game of poker being played between the capitals of Europe. What is this crisis? Hitler is staking everything on the domination of Czechoslovakia. He cares no more for the Sudeten-Germans than for the true German people, which is seriously oppressed by his friends the Poles. He wants quickly to control Czechoslovakia and possess the granaries, oil-wells, and minerals to which it is a master key. He would prefer to pull this off as another triumph without a war. Alternatively, he would fight an isolated war with Czechoslovakia. He certainly is not ready for, nor does he ever want, a world war which would be more certainly destructive to Germany, and his régime than to any of the other Great Powers. He knows that German towns are vulnerable to Czech, Russian, British and French aeroplanes and that, once war was begun, he would lose control of events." — *The New Statesman and Nation*.

Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Suppressing Christianity.— "The object of our enemies is nothing less than the suppression and slow bleeding to death of the Catholic Church, the destruction of the Church's influence among the people, the uprooting of Christianity and its suppression by a faith which has nothing to do with belief in God. The Bishop of Rottenburg has been forced to leave his diocese, and on his return, has been set upon with unexampled acts of violence. German Bishops fear that they may all be subjected to similar treatment. The enemies of the Church have not even feared to attack the Holy Father. We German Bishops stand behind him all the more firmly and loyally because he suffers on our behalf. To-day in Germany every effort is being made to undermine faith, especially in young people, who are often prevented by party organisations from going to church. All the great aspects of the Catholic faith are systematically suppressed in schools, or taught to children from a racial standpoint. While enemies of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany may express opinions without hindrance, Catholic books, subjected to strict censorship, are often banned." — *From a pastoral letter read in German Catholic churches*.

Nazi Blasphemy.— (1) Christianity is Communism. (2) Christianity puts Negroes and Whites on the same footing. (3) The New Testament is a Jewish twist of four evangelists. (4) The Church is international. (5) The Church regularly employs force and terror. (6) The Bible is a sequel to the Talmud. (7) There is no Christian culture. (8) Christianity has corrupted Germans by teaching them things like adultery and theft which they never knew before. (9) Christianity is a Jewish substitute made by Jew's Central Office, Rome. (10) Jesus is a Jew. (11) How did Christ? Whining at the Cross; and how Planetta? Shouting Heil Hitler! (12) The ten commandments express the lowest instincts of mankind. (13) The Catholic Church opposes the national ambitions of the German people. (14) No one wants any new churches; we build stadiums. (15) The new Eternal City is Nuremberg; Rome is doomed." — *From the Official Guide for schooling Hitler Youth in Austria*.

Nuremberg.— "One of the chief purposes of the Nuremberg Congress is to revive general morale and make it possible for Nazi organisations to keep the populace in hand for a further year, despite a worsening food and economic situation. Though Hitler, when he comes into contact with the people, is surrounded by cheering and wildly enthusiastic crowds, he receives regularly from the secret police reports about popular feeling in its more reflective moods; which will have acquainted him with the difficulties of the present situation. Like a performer on the stage, he is inspired by the surge of sympathy that crosses the footlights from the tense and spell-bound audience. Among the masses, however, the enthusiasm which followed the annexation of Austria has died down more quickly than that aroused by any of the surprises he had previously sprung upon the world." — *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post, Berlin correspondent*.

Muzzling the Press.— "The Director of the Press Bureau in Greece, one of the smaller totalitarian States, seems to have left nothing to chance. No information may be published concerning the political parties, changes of Ministries, journeys of the Dictator and the King, the inhabitants of certain territories, the currency, armed forces, labour organisations and professional bodies. Criticism of Government is forbidden, if it is unfavourable. The newspapers seem, indeed, to be allowed no exercise of their natural faculties, as their function is to contribute by means of articles, editorial comment, and every sort of information to the Government's work of reconstruction and reform. Newspapermen working under more than one Central European censorship still get some kick out of life by leaving blank spaces where the censor has been at work. The Greek Press Bureau will have none of this, for the newspapers are required to fill the blanks in such a way that the reader will be unable to discover that the official blue pencil has been at work. And as a last kick, the censor demands to see the first copy of an issue for comparison with his proofs, before the newspaper can be put into circulation. Who would be a Greek newspaperman?" — *Newspaper World*.

and to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

In a Sentence.— Beware of exaggerated nationalism as of a real curse."—*H. H. The Pope.*

"The only tolerable biography of a living person is an autobiography."—*The Times.*

"The Superman made the aeroplane and the ape has got hold of it."—*Professor C. E. M. Joad.*

"The British people are sleepless sentinels on the frontiers of Freedom."—*Mr. Ian Mackenzie.*

"The worship of the State is grovelling and degrading industry, fit only for a nation of slaves."—*The Very Rev. W. R. Inge.*

"The misfits of life are usually not interested in their work."—*Mr. J. G. W. Davies, of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology.*

"Man's greatest gift, is an incapacity of using wisely some of the best gifts of science as a child is of using safely a sharp knife."—*The Bishop of Winchester.*

"One of the most disgusting characteristics of the modern dictatorships is their complete lack of magnanimity; they never recognise a brave or reasonable foe."—*Time and Tide.*

"I believe that Hamitic speech, akin to the language of the Pharaohs, was spoken in most parts of Great Britain while the Greeks were learning Homer."—*Professor Griffith Taylor, of Toronto.*

"South Africa has 768,000 'coloured' people, a very significant number aside a European population of only two millions, and athwart a Native population of six millions."—*Mr. G. H. Galpin.*

"To remember the Highland Celtic spirit of the man helps to throw light on a good deal that must otherwise be dark in Livingstone's life and character."—*Professor W. N. Macmillan.*

"Rearmament, while deplored on general grounds, has been welcomed by economists because it is a form of public works, but it is time they realised that rearmament is the major deflationary force now at work."—*Mr. M. Rich.*

German Financial Policy.

The dominant factor in the decline in German security prices has been a sudden stringency of credit, resulting from a major change in financial policy. For many years Germany's immense rearmament programme has been financed largely by special bills rediscountable at the Reichsbank. Expansion of armament and other constructional industries was facilitated by the reabsorption into industry of unemployed resources, both of plant and labour. It was possible, by authoritarian control of wages and consumption, to prevent the additional money pumped into circulation from causing a runaway rise in prices. Last April, however, the limits of this policy were reached.

Dr. Schacht accordingly prevailed upon the Government to finance its plans, first by higher taxation, and secondly by the issue of a new type of 'delivery bill,' which cannot be discounted at the Reichsbank. Thus, for the first time, German industry was called upon to raise privately the working capital needed for the execution of Government orders. —*The Financial News.*

Calm Investors.

Two years of trouble in foreign affairs have hardened the English investor against shocks and scares. To-day the investor has unwittingly become a philosopher. If, as he reasons, neither the depth nor width of the Atlantic Ocean could isolate the Red Indian nor walls of the thickest ice protect the Bosphoran, how can an Englishman hope to escape scalds from the Hell's kitchen called Central Europe? And having become a philosopher he keeps his head and his shares while the raucous voices of the dictatorships are threatening or prophesying war. This calmness has not greatly disappointed certain dictators. One of their prime objectives is to rattle the timid and decadent democratic countries. Surely one of the best ways of doing this is to send Stock Exchange prices hurtling downwards. Inflaming speeches on foreign affairs accompanied by vast movements of troops would have caused a panic in the Victorian and Edwardian stock markets. We are often told that our fathers were hardier men than we are, but in investment affairs we are a tougher breed than our forebears. —*The Investors' Chronicle.*

Stock Exchange.—Latest mean prices of representative stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange afford an index to conditions in the main sections of the market.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Consols 2½% | 73 15 0 |
| Kenya 5% | 111 5 0 |
| Kenya 3½% | 102 7 6 |
| N. Rhodesia 3½% | 101 17 6 |
| Nyasaland 3% | 99 5 0 |
| N. land Rlys. 5% A. debts. | 94 0 0 |
| Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debts. | 89 17 6 |
| S. Rhodesia 3½% | 103 10 0 |
| Sudan 5½% | 110 7 6 |
| Tanganyika 4½% | 111 15 0 |

Industrials

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1) | 5 1 10½ |
| Brit. Oxygen (£1) | 3 8 9 |
| Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.) | 7 0 |
| Courtaulds (£1) | 1 10 9 |
| Dunlop Rubber (£1) | 1 6 7½ |
| General Electric (£1) | 3 16 3 |
| Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1) | 1 10 6 |
| Imp. Tobacco (£1) | 6 18 1½ |
| Int. Nickel-Canada | \$50 |
| Prov. Cinematograph | 48 6 |
| Turner and Newall (£1) | 3 17 0 |
| U.S. Steels | \$59 |
| Utd. Steel (£1) | 1 2 0 |
| Unilever (£1) | 1 17 6 |
| United Tobacco of S.A. | 9 0 0 |
| Vickers (10s.) | 1 0 0 |
| Woolworth (5s.) | 3 4 9 |

Mines and Oils

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Apaconda (\$50) | 6 18 9 |
| Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.) | 2 16 4½ |
| Anglo-Amer. Inv. | 1 5 9 |
| Anglo-Iranian | 5 1 10½ |
| Burmah Oil | 4 8 1½ |
| Cons. Goldfields | 3 14 9 |
| Crown Mines (10s.) | 17 7 6 |
| De Beers Df. (50s.) | 8 7 6 |
| E. Rand Con. (5s.) | 3 6 8 |
| E. Rand Prop. (10s.) | 2 14 3 |
| Gold Coast Sel. (5s.) | 1 5 0 |
| Johannesburg Cons. | 2 8 9 |
| Mexican Eagle | 4 3 |
| Rand Mines (5s.) | 9 5 0 |
| Randfontein | 1 17 6 |
| Royal-Dutch (100 s.) | 37 12 0 |
| Shell | 4 9 9 |
| Sub. Niger (50s.) | 11 8 3 |
| West Wits. (10s.) | 6 42 6 |

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) | 2 5 0 |
| Brit. India 5½% prefs. | 98 10 0 |
| Clat | 4 15 0 |
| E.D. Realisation | 8 6 |
| Gt. Western | 33 10 0 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bk. | 87 0 0 |
| L.M.S. | 13 0 0 |
| Nat. Bank of India | 37 15 0 |
| Southern Rly. def. ord. | 11 15 0 |
| Standard Bank of S.A. | 15 15 0 |
| Union-Castle 6% prefs. | 1 2 3 |

Plantations

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Anglo-Dutch (£1) | 1 8 6 |
| Linggi (£1) | 16 6 |
| Load. Asiatic (2s.) | 3 9 |
| Malayalam Pl. (£1) | 1 10 9 |
| Rubber Trust (£1) | 1 3 0 |

Air Mail Edition subscribers will be better informed than other East Africans and Rhodesians. This feature ensures it.

PERSONALIA

Mrs. S. B. B. McElderry and her daughter have left for Zanzibar.

General and Mrs. G. N. Colville are outward-bound for Kenya.

Dr. A. R. Materson has left England on his return to Nairobi.

Mr. F. S. Roberts has been re-elected to the Municipal Council of Ndola.

Mr. J. E. A. Wolryche Whitmore left London last week on his return to Kenya.

Mr. L. James has contributed an article to *United Empire* on "Indians in East Africa."

Mr. Cherry Kearton's book "The Animals Came to Drink" has now been published in Afrikaans.

Mr. R. H. Cutler, of the Tanganyika Education Department, has been transferred from Mwanza to Tanga.

Lord Lloyd has returned to London from Offley. Lady Lloyd is leaving for the South of France in the next few days.

Mr. G. B. M. ... and Agricultural Department, and Miss Mildred Rogers are to be married in October.

Sir Dougal Malcolm, President of the British South Africa Company, arrives home to-morrow from South Africa and the Rhodesias.

Captain H. H. ... Under Secretary of State for Air, left England on Tuesday on an inspection tour of R.A.F. units in Kenya and the Sudan.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava left London on Saturday for Ireland, where they will remain until the beginning of October.

Miss B. G. Allardes, M.B.E., matron in the Tanganyika Medical Service, is on leave pending retirement after 16 years' service in the Territory.

Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot, director of Arbuthnot, Latham & Company, who died recently, left estate of the gross value of £62,327, with net personalty, £61,587.

Mr. John Sideram, one of the oldest residents in Nyasaland, is making a good recovery from an operation he has recently undergone in Blantyre Hospital.

With regret we learn of the death in Nairobi of Mr. R. W. Lambert, the former Kenya District Officer, who retired and settled in the Kinangop district some four years ago.

Lord Bledisloe, Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and Lady Bledisloe are due to reach England to-morrow from their visit to the territories with which the Commission is concerned. Mr. P. Ashley Cooper, another member of the Commission, returned a few days ago by air from Southern Rhodesia.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier) W. Platt, D.S.O., A.D.C., has been promoted Major-General, and appointed to the command of the Troops in the Sudan, and Commandant of the Sudan Defence Force.

Mr. B. Melville, of Nkana, has won the Booth Cup, which virtually represents the golf championship of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia. His score was 158 over 36 holes. Mr. Stewart, of Ndola, was runner-up with 161.

Sir Hubert Young, former Governor of Northern Rhodesia and now Governor of Trinidad, suffered a heart attack in Tobago last week. His many friends in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland will be glad to learn that his condition is now improving.

Colonel A. J. Muirhead, who toured East Africa some months ago in company with the Air Minister, and who is now Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, is to visit India and Burma during the Parliamentary recess. He will be accompanied by Mr. E. H. Keeling, M.P., who has also visited East Africa.

Mr. D. McIntyre, M.P., the former Mayor of Bulawayo, won the first prize for the best wedding cake at the Bakers' and Confectioners' Exhibition, which opened in London on Saturday. His success was achieved after a hurried journey from Bulawayo, whence he flew to Capetown to catch the mail boat, arriving at the Exhibition Hall in London only two minutes before judging began.

Mr. A. M. Campbell, who was for many years agent in Mombasa for the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, has been appointed Chief Agent of the Company for South and East Africa. He will take up his new appointment on November 14, when Mr. P. J. Francis, at present Joint Chief Agent, retires. Mr. H. V. Gandar, the company's agent in Mombasa, has been appointed agent for Capetown, and Mr. Eric J. Gibb, at present assistant agent in Johannesburg, will succeed Mr. Gandar in Mombasa.

The memory of the Kasim Lakha, who arrived in East Africa in 1871 and died in Kampala in 1910 has been honoured by the erection by his sons, Mohamed, Alibhai, Hassen and Rahamtala Kasim, of a 35 feet high, reinforced concrete clock-tower in Nairobi, bearing a plaque which was unveiled by the Governor, Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, who referred, among other good work done by Mr. Kasim, to the great services he rendered, at much personal risk, during the serious plague epidemic in Kisumu in 1905.

We regret to announce the death in Cyprus, at the age of 70, of Mr. S. H. C. Hawtrey, who lived in Kenya for many years. As a settler in the Thika district, he took a keen interest in public affairs, was secretary of the local Settlers' Association, and was a frequent contributor to our columns on a wide variety of questions affecting the Colony. In 1928 he gave up farming for journalism, joined the staff of the *Mombasa Times*, and later of the now defunct *Tanganyika Times* in Dar es Salaam. In 1929 he decided to settle in the Seychelles, but after a couple of years he went on to Cyprus, where he has been engaged in orange growing.

Attractions of Uganda

Well Written Publicity Handbook

"WHERE ELSE IN THE WORLD can you be standing at the top of a 14,000 ft. peak, out in the cold, cold snow, and a few hours later be strolling in a vast trough scaring the earth's surface 3,000 ft. above sea-level?" asks Uganda, "The Pearl of Africa," the latest publicity handbook issued by the Protectorate, and obtainable from P.O. Box 5, Entebbe, or from H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London.

"Contrasts," the reader is told, "the country teems with them: snow and intense heat; all-pervading humidity and extreme aridity; a superabundance of water and vast regions where the precious liquid is lacking or seriously scarce; mile upon mile of banana plantations, cultivated plots of lofty elephant grass and the limitless open plains and savanna; luxuriant rain-forests and sterile desert; turbulent mountain torrents and immense sluggish swamps; elevations as high as nearly 17,000 ft. and as low as 2,000 ft. above the sea.

Uganda is pre-eminently the country to visit if you would see, in the course of a short tour, Tropical Africa in its most attractive setting. It can offer unique sights and scenes—jungle-story beasts, elephant and hippopotamus, rhinoceros and crocodile, zebra and antelope in their natural environment; pygmies in their native forests; snow-capped mountains of the Equator; volcanoes; ridges thickly clothed with bamboo forest; vast lakes, like seas, deep, mysterious crater lakes; old Nile flowing placidly or hurling itself over magnificent falls and rapids; interesting tribes; and a feudal Native Government which existed long before the white man came to the land.

Green as Emerald

Uganda's roads enable you to see most of the sights without leaving your car. Although the country is one of tropical richness, green as emerald except during the dry months of January and February, when the grass fires are burning, you will not find the climate trying, and the nights are usually delightfully cool.

The visitor is admonished not to load himself up with "the collection of useless junk his overseas outfitter is only too inclined to suggest." It would have been kinder and more accurate to indicate that only some outfitters are so disregardful of the interests of their customers, there being in London tropical outfitters who would not dream of allowing "the traveller to turn himself into a gaw," and who are as determined as any East African to prevent the sportsman from presenting a resemblance to a "perambulating ironmongery shop."

In that one little matter the compilers were betrayed by their fervour. Otherwise the handbook, which runs to 112 pages, contains a coloured map, and is excellently illustrated, is a capital piece of work, as the following extracts indicate:

"Easily the finest course in the Protectorate is that of the Uganda Golf Club (founded 1908) at Kampala. The old nine-hole course has been replaced by an excellent one of 18 holes laid out on reclaimed swamp land within half a mile of the centre of the town. Its rolling fairways, covered with a thick carpet of healthy grass, and its perfect greens, which retain their verdant freshness even in the height of the dry season, rival those of many a Home course.

"On a high bluff commanding the source of the Nile and the Ripon Falls is sited the well-kept course

of the Jinja Golf Club. By night it is the haunt of the unwieldy hippopotamus in search of pasture, and there is a local rule, which surely must be unique, allowing a player's ball resting in a hippopotamus footmark to be lifted and dropped behind without penalty.

The Murchison Falls

The Murchison Falls rank high amongst the wonders of the world. Well-travelled visitors from many lands have come in doubt and gone away marvelling.

The Falls are neither vast nor particularly high, but they are unique, as the pent-up waters of the mighty Nile have forced a tiny cleft, not quite 20 ft. in width, through the elevated, rocky scarp to plunge tumultuously down a series of gigantic steps. The sight is magnificent and awe-inspiring, and one can stand at the very brink of the chasm with the irresistible flood thundering just below.

The Falls are the culmination of one of the finest spectacles of unspoilt nature that Africa, or the world, can provide. Sometimes the glory of the Falls is almost eclipsed by what visitors have seen *en route*.

After leaving Lake Albert the Victoria Nile is followed for about 20 miles through a great game reserve, where lack of molestation has inspired confidence to the extent that now familiarity has bred contempt and the wild animals gaze unconcernedly at the pulsating mechanical monster passes.

Of the less common species, the black rhinoceros, buffaloes, lions and leopards are not infrequently seen, while the hippopotamus occurs in hundreds, the crocodile in thousands, the elephant always in dozens, often in hundreds, and a variety of antelopes in herds of all sizes. The ugly warthog provides a comical spectacle, troops of baboons bark raucously at the intruder, grey monkeys and the black and white colobus disport in the trees, and an amazing assortment of bird life lines the banks.

Numerous noteworthy incidents which have thrilled the sightseer include these: a big bull elephant swam the Nile just ahead of the steamer; two lions were seen killing a small hippopotamus in the middle of the day; a lion killed and began to eat a crocodile near a launch; and a moving picture was taken of a fight between a hippopotamus and a crocodile, in which the former won.

The Entrancing Kigezi Highlands

The magnificent road from Kabale to Rutshuru has made readily accessible to the tourist the wonders of the Kigezi Highlands and their entrancing crater lakes, as well as the awe-inspiring boundary volcanoes, now extinct, of the Mufumbiro or Birunga Mountains.

It is also the highway to the fascinating Kivu region of the Belgian Congo, to the world-famed Parc National Albert, Equatorial Africa's great game sanctuary—and to the Ituri forest, the home of pygmies.

This highland road, the highest point of which is 8,176 ft. above sea-level, is the best in Eastern Africa, and constitutes a fine feat of engineering. It affords the opportunity of visiting easily the lovely Kigezi lakes.

The two largest, Bunyoni and Mutanda, are drowned valleys dammed by lava-flow, the result of some terrible cataclysm in a not very distant past, when the lofty volcanoes and their numerous diminutive satellites were in awful activity. Lake Bunyoni is narrow, sinuous and sinister, about 16 miles long, and shut in by high hills, but its setting is superb and the beauty of its water lilies defies description. Otters are numerous, and the secretive situnga plentiful in the papyrus swamps.

Five Useful Bulletins

CATTLE, sesame, groundnuts, Tokar cotton and the dom palm are treated in the first five bulletins of a new series now being issued by the Sudan Government, primarily for the benefit of officials, but of value to all interested in the development of the country.

Dr. S. C. J. Bennett, the Senior Veterinary Research Officer, dealing with foot and mouth disease of cattle, states that the severe measures of control—which include the slaughtering and burning of whole herds—necessary in temperate climates are not required in the Sudan, where the disease runs a much milder course; the best procedure, he says, is to encourage the spread of the disease within an infected herd in order to get it over and reduce the period of quarantine.

The sesame (simsim) bulletin opens with a relevant quotation from "The Arabian Nights"—a bright touch, that—and contains excellent line drawings of the plant and of the Native oil press, worked by a blindfolded camel—a particularly complicated piece of apparatus. Full descriptions of cultivation, preparation, diseases, and statistics of trade in the product are given.

The Cotton Pamphlet

Four diagrams of the Tokar delta and the areas flooded in different years are published in the cotton pamphlet, and two diagrams of the delta as divided up into "hods," each with its name—an example of the way of doing it in which the Sudan Government carries out its general work for the fellah.

Of the dom palm—which not only branches a thing rare in palms, but does so typically "dichotomously," a still rarer occurrence in flowering plants—its resistance to drought and fire are noted, and the use of its fruit-kernels as "vegetable ivory" for making buttons. One factory in Atbara can turn out 7,000 great gross of blanks per month, or the equivalent of 20 to 12 million buttons; a great gross is 152 dozen. The fine shavings that come off the lathes are eaten by goats—a remarkable masticatory feat even for that omnivorous animal.

The world production of groundnuts in 1933-34 was over 6,000,000 tons, including China, a big producer. It is notable that groundnuts are not crushed for oil in the Sudan, but are chiefly used for food. Yet the oil is very valuable as a substitute for olive oil, for making margarine, toilet soaps, cold creams and dressing cloth, while the residue makes a rich oil cake for cattle food. The Sudan nuts are exported uncracked, partly because it is a difficult job and partly because the Natives will not do it.

Clove Growers' Association

The following have been appointed members of the Board of Management of the Clove Growers' Association, Zanzibar: the Financial Secretary (Chairman), the Director of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Debts, the Provincial Commissioner, the Senior Customs Officer, the Hon. J. Macmillan, the Hon. T. H. A. Karimjee, Mr. G. A. K. Bhoy, Sheikh Salim bin Ali el-Riyami, Sheikh Ali bin Nassor el-Ismael, Mr. E. W. Raymond, and Mr. C. A. Bartlett (secretary-manager).

The salaries (non-pensionable) of the European staff of the Clove Growers' Association of Zanzibar have been officially announced as: secretary-manager, £1,312 per annum; assistant secretary-manager, £750 p.a.; warehouse superintendent, £550 p.a.; assistant (Pemba), £150 p.a.; and distillery superintendent, £360 p.a.

Prisons in Nyasaland

"THERE IS NOT a single prison in the Nyasaland Protectorate," writes Major F. T. Stephens, the Chief Inspector, in his report for 1937, "at which the staff (Native) is sufficient to enable every warder to have at least one day's rest in seven. Small wonder is it that recruits are difficult to get."

So the service is not popular; and it is apparently not too well disciplined, for during the year no fewer than 63 African warders were punished; or 45% of the Native staff, 38 being fined, two convicted by the Civil Court, and three whipped.

Three warders were sentenced to whipping for gross neglect of duty and allowing prisoners to escape. This form of punishment has now been suspended, and it will be interesting to see, writes Major Stephens sardonically, "whether the conduct of the staff is affected thereby, as there is no doubt in my mind that the thought of a possible whipping does act as a deterrent and make the staff more careful, especially when guarding extra-mural gangs."

Sixty-seven prisoners escaped, 14 from inside the prisons, "due to the insecure nature of the buildings"; 41 were recaptured. Seven prisoners were executed and 760, or 13.56%, were punished by prison discipline. Each prisoner cost 488d. a day, or £7 8s. 5d. a year, to maintain. At the general prison instruction was given in carpentry, tailoring, blacksmith's work, shoemaking, tin-smith's work, string-making and weaving, £1,826 being earned thereby.

A disturbing feature was the loss of weight in prisoners incarcerated for two years more; previously the number losing weight had been small compared with those gaining weight—32% against 88.62% in 1936—but in 1937 54.12% lost weight, 46% gained, and 5.88% showed no change. No satisfactory explanation has been discovered, and the matter is being further investigated by the medical officer.

Valuable to All Employers

THE Royal African Society's reviewer says of "Here's How: Hints for the Man in the Blue" by Major G. St. J. Orde Browne—

"This book, which is more comprehensive than its name implies, is a mine of information, useful not only to those who have settled in Africa or contemplate doing so, but also to all amateurs who are concerned with the construction of buildings or the maintenance of land or garden property anywhere in the world."

In clear and simple words Major Orde Browne reveals the secrets of the trade and the mysteries of painting, plumbing and glazing; and there are useful hints on the puzzling problem of how to discover and deal with shorts in electric wiring. The sections dealing with first-aid and simple medical treatment are particularly useful whether the reader lives in Timbuktu or Tooting.

The advice on the preservation of cleanliness in African labour quarters, obviously based on long experience and sound observation, should be studied by all employers of African labour. The chapter on household hints emphasises certain dangers which are too often overlooked; and though it may be difficult to inspect every tin of food opened in the household, it is essential to remember that death lurks in a dirty filter.

The study of this thoroughly helpful little book can be confidently recommended to the newcomer in Africa as likely to save time, trouble and money.

The volume is published by East Africa and Rhodesia, at Great Fitchfield Street, London, W. 1, at 5s. 5d., post free.

News Items in Brief

During June 205 Europeans visited Nyasaland.

A Native Football League has been formed in Kigoma, Tanganyika Territory.

According to Kruger officials, the lion there make, on an average, a kill every seven days.

A man-eating lion has recently taken 22 victims from villages in the Mungari district of P.E.A.

The Beit Trustees have made a grant of £2,000 to provide hangar accommodation at the Bulawayo Town Council aerodrome.

A Dar es Salaam Cultural Society has been formed with the object of cultivating interest in literature, arts, science, and philosophy.

Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways are now so busy that the number of their aircraft arriving at and departing from Salisbury airport averages five daily.

Six new Native Councils—in the Bubi, Charter, Lower Gwelo, Marandellas, Gokomera, and Que Que Native areas—have been established in Southern Rhodesia.

"Greetings" telegrams, so popular in England, and now introduced into East Africa, were well patronised in 1937: Kenya people sending 7,000, Uganda 3,000, and Tanganyika, 3,300.

Imperial Airways announces that beer is now carried in cans, not in bottles, in its air-liners, the advantage of canned beer to an air transport company being that it is lighter than the bottled beverage.

Wakahu, a Kikuyu Native, has been sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment with hard labour for the manslaughter of Mr. J. White at Njoro. Koine, another Kikuyu, who with Wakahu was accused of murder, was acquitted.

An Indian post-office official, of 10 years' standing in Kenya has been convicted of false accountancy by a public officer, theft and forgery, involving a total of over £700, and has been sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Umshandige Dam, near Fort Victoria, which is now well on its way to completion, will be the largest in Southern Rhodesia, being 108 ft. high. The catchment area is 130 sq. miles, and the dam, when full, will store 7,500,000 gallons of water. It is estimated to cost £100,000.

The Governor of Tanganyika Territory has appointed the following to be members of the Central Road Board: the General Manager of the Railways, the Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern province, the Director of Lands and Mines, the Hon. A. B. Massie, M.L.C., and the Hon. A. A. Adamjee, M.L.C.

The submarine "Thames," which left Malta on Tuesday for South Africa, via the West Coast, will probably reach Simonstown on October 10, and after a few weeks in South Africa will return to Malta via the East Coast. She is equipped with engines of 10,000 h.p., has a surface speed of between 21 and 22 knots, and cost over £500,000 to build.

An exhibition to be held in Beira next year under the auspices of the Mozambique Company will be organised in conjunction with the Portuguese Government's commemoration of the centenary of the foundation and restoration of Portugal. The activities of the Company and of private enterprise in the territories of Manica and Sofala will be displayed, a prominent feature of the exhibition being a reconstruction of the old Sofala fortress.

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Territory, or Nairobi,
Kenya Colony.

Of Commercial Concern

TANGANYIKA'S domestic exports for the first five months of 1938 were valued at £1,354,003, and imports at £1,406,541.

The ordinary general meeting of the Companhia de Moçambique, to be held in Lisbon, has been postponed to September 27.

The expenditure last year on Southern Rhodesia Government hospitals of all kinds, including Native clinics and dispensaries, amounted to £168,629.

The new tea factory of the Uganda Company, opened in Mityana by the Governor of Uganda, is capable of dealing with 600,000 lb. of tea annually.

A joint meeting of the East African Coffee Producers' Committee and of the Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa recently took place in Kampala.

The National Bank of India, Ltd., announce the payment of an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, less tax, payable on September 22.

Duties on scrap iron and steel have been suspended in Southern Rhodesia for the benefit of the Rhodesian iron industry, owing to the shortage of scrap iron and steel in the Colony.

The Italian Government has sent to Lake Tsana three high-powered motor lighters with the object of opening up an extensive net-work of lake services to carry merchandise from the Gojjam areas to the Gambia.

8,539 motor cars were in use in Kenya in 1937, an increase of 612, or 7.2%, during the year, as against an increase of 4.9% in 1936. From 1933 to December 31, 1937, motor cars increased by 22.93% and motor lorries by 40.78%.

Imports into Nyasaland during July totalled £68,234, an increase of £7,345 over June, and £1,768 over July, 1937. Exports for the first seven months of the year total £446,282, which is £46,173, or 11.54 per cent. more than the same period last year.

At the close of the current tobacco season, the Tobacco Producers' Floor, Ltd., had sold 12,383,037 lb. of fire-cured tobacco, realising £547,661, an average price of 10.61d. per lb.; and 586,278 lb. of fire-cured for £13,955, an average of 5.71d. per lb.

The Public Works Department of Kenya obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies in 1937 stores valued at £37,810, an increase of 43.07% on the previous year's total of £26,018. £83,028 was expended on local purchases, an increase of 38.53% on the 1936 total of £61,253.

The Electrical Department of the City of Salisbury is calling for tenders, to be presented in Salisbury by October 6, for the supply of various machine tools, and an electric welding set. Details may be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.7, quoting reference T.Y. 26375/38.

For the third year in succession the Tanganyika section of the East African Posts and Telegraphs Department showed, in 1937, an excess—£1,132—of revenue over expenditure. Uganda has shown an excess since 1932, and Kenya consistently, ever since 1928. The cash revenue of the Department as a whole, in 1937, was £308,247 (Kenya, £207,234; Uganda, £61,530; Tanganyika, £99,477) and the recurrent expenditure £290,215 (Kenya, £142,917; Uganda, £51,953; Tanganyika, £95,345) the excess being £78,032. The combined cash revenue exceeded the estimate by £37,675.

CULLED FROM THE PRESS

Native Life is Changing

How Native life is changing in Northern Rhodesia has been described by a correspondent of *The Times*, who writes, *inter alia*:

In some places Natives are beginning to build square huts instead of the round ones of their ancestors; when questioned, they say that in the square huts they can put the bed in the corner and so save space. Furniture is beginning to play a larger part; even deck-chairs made from wood and skins are occasionally seen in the villages. Petrol tins and glass bottles are fast displacing gourds. Bicycles are very popular; the fish-carriers use them for the long trek from Lake Bangweulu to the Copperbelt.

Piano accordions are heard instead of Native instruments, which will soon be rarely seen outside museums. Nor will Native cake tobacco survive long for cheap cigarettes are the fashion. On the other hand, Natives infinitely prefer their sour home-brewed *ubucative* to the white man's beer.

Italian Officials in Ethiopia

REFERRING to the revolt in Gojjam, Italian East Africa, in an article in *The Nineteenth Century*, Major E. W. P. Newman says:

Unfortunately, serious mistakes were made by some inexperienced and unsuitable Italian officials, who did not realise their responsibility to their own Government and to the Natives under their control. The result was a revolt which needed a considerable military force to suppress, and the removal of peccant Italian officials.

Hitherto the Italians have been faced with the difficult task of building up a large Colonial Civil Service out of such personnel as has been at their disposal in Italian East Africa. As it has naturally been impossible to find anything approaching a sufficient number of experienced men, it is surprising that there have not been more such occurrences.

Elephant are Alert

"Of big game to be hunted, the elephant is in a class by itself," writes Captain T. Murray Smith in the *Croton Colonist*. "He never bores you, frequently keeps you guessing, often contradicts himself, and always does the unexpected."

One of the hunter's chief advantages is that he is so to speak one think ahead of the elephant—an advantage that usually results in the man winning the contest. The eyesight of an elephant is poor, but his sense of hearing and smell are developed to a remarkable degree. The faintest crack of a dry stick under a hunter's foot will put a sleeping bull on the alert, and he can scent a human being from 600 yards or more if the wind is in his favour.

Our Correspondence Columns

are a clearing-house for the opinions and experience of East Africans and Rhodesians, whose comments and criticisms are cordially welcomed.



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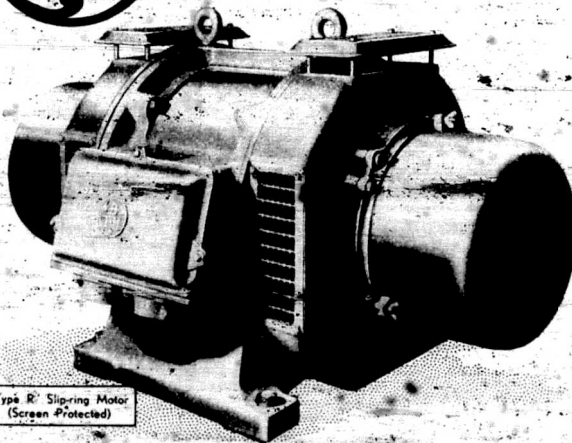
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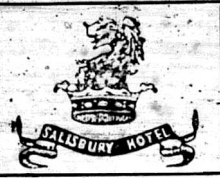
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LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery.—Coal sales in August: 74,365 tons.

Lonely Reef.—During August 15,000 tons crushed yielded 1,401 oz. gold. Estimated profit, £460.

Rhodesian Broken Hill Development.—August output: zinc, 1,045 long tons; fused vanadium, 58 long tons.

Kiminingi.—The August report states that 2,580 tons were milled during the month for a recovery of 663 oz. fine gold. Approximate revenue: £4,740.

Kenya Gold.—During July 1,960 tons were milled, yielding 461 oz. fine gold and 70 oz. silver. 795 tons of sands were cyanided, yielding 52 oz. fine gold and 5 oz. silver. Total output: 513 oz. fine gold; 75 oz. silver.

Wanderer Consolidated.—During August 39,000 tons were crushed for a total recovery of 4,115 oz. fine gold. Estimated value: £29,216; profit, including premium, £11,035, less royalty, £817. Working expenses, £48,181; working costs, including development expenditure, £5,820.

Thistle-Etna.—During August 3,100 tons of ore were milled, yielding 780 oz. fine gold. Total development: 847 ft., main features being: Footage sampled, 470 ft.; pay footage, 294 ft.; av. width; 20 in.; av. value, 16.30 dwt. Hopper shaft: sinking resumed level No. 12, crosscut to reef: total 133 ft.; reef not yet struck. Tsessebe June shaft: No. 8 level, N. drive, sampled 85 ft., av. 21 dwt. over 23 in.

Bushtick.—During August 13,384 tons were crushed, yielding 1,623 oz. fine gold. Estimated working revenue, £11,324; working costs, including 2s. 6d. per ton, for development expenditure, £9,132; Government royalty, £2,102. In addition, 2,016 tons from Eveline and Woolwinder mines milled at estimated profit to Bushtick, of £525, making total tons milled 15,400, and estimated total profit, £2,627.

Sherwood Starr.—During August 8,400 tons were milled, yielding 1,196 oz. fine gold, of an estimated value of £8,457. Total working costs, £7,449; estimated profit, £1,008, less estimated Government royalty, £423; add sundry revenue, £125, making an estimated total net profit £710. Capital expenditure, £114. Footage development, 53 ft., internal circular shaft, 46 ft. No. 3 level; No. 1 rise, 254 ft. S., 41 ft. risen to 99 ft., av. 7.8 dwt. over 50 in.; jasperlite throughout; reef not fully exposed. No. 22 level, No. 1 crosscut S. at No. 22 level station, 6.8 dwt. for 6 ft.; face still in jasperlite. No. 1 W. drive, 4 ft. driven av. 3.5 dwt. over 60 in. jasperlite; reef not fully exposed.

Cam and Motor.—During August 26,200 tons were milled for a total recovery of 8,471 oz. fine gold. Estimated value, £59,504; total working costs, £23,621; estimated profit, £35,883, less estimated Government royalty, £2,953. Add sundry revenue, £116; estimated total net profit, £33,046. Capital expenditure, £2,808. (July £33,017). Footage: sub-vertical shaft 28 ft., sub-circular shaft 3 ft., development, 2,022 ft., sand shaft, 104 ft. Cam: No. 33 level; No. 2 S. drive 275 ft. W. co-ordinate, 63 ft. driven av. 6.5 dwt. over 38 in. Cam Spur: No. 34 level, winze No. 1, 490 ft. W. co-ordinate, 38 ft. sunk av. 8.1 dwt. over 36 in. Motor: No. 19 level rise at 585 ft. W. co-ordinate, 30 ft. risen av. 18.4 dwt. over 34 in. No. 35 level, main drive footwall "A" reef 655 ft. W. co-ordinate, 118 ft. driven av. 11 dwt. over 56 in. Main drive footwall "A" reef 715 ft. W. co-ordinate, 110 ft. driven av. 5.3 dwt. over 40 in.

Rezende.—During August 7,500 tons were crushed for a recovery of 1,786 oz. fine gold; estimated revenue, £12,605; total working costs, £8,853; estimated profit, £3,752; add royalties, £260; add rents, £40; estimated total profit, £4,052. Capital expenditure for month, £2,668. Decreased profit due to gold absorption in new section plant, which is likely to continue for a few months. Footage for month: Development, 1,806 ft. Rezende circular shaft, 63 ft. Rezende: No. 14 level, reef has been struck 14 ft. in crosscut N. 70 ft. W. of internal "B" shaft av. 8.5 dwt. for 93 in. No. 17 level, return E. drive, 21 ft. driven av. 3.9 dwt. over 65 in. Witze No. 2 E., 9 ft. sunk av. 5.8 dwt. over 32 in.; reef not fully exposed. Liverpool: No. 5 level main

E. drive 124 ft. driven av. 4 dwt. over 18 in. Penhalonga: No. 9 level crosscut N. 82 ft. down winze No. 2 W., exposed further 4 ft. reef, making total width of 9 ft. av. 18.5 dwt. gold, 618 dwt. silver. No. 10 level crosscut N. 75 ft. down winze; No. 2 exposed 2 ft. reef av. 21 dwt. gold, 240 dwt. silver. Old West No. 6 level W. drive, from shaft No. 1, 85 ft. driven, of which 25 ft. in reef av. 7.6 dwt. over 52 in.; reef not fully exposed.

Tanganyika Central Gold.—The report for the quarter ended June 30 states that the total footage developed was 446 ft., of which 205 ft. was sampled, 45 ft. being payable, with an av. value of 8.5 dwt. over 75 in. No. 5 level S.—S. drive adv. a further 23 ft. during the quarter to a point 937 ft. from station crosscut. Disappearance of payable values near the end of the drive indicates the southern limit of the main pay-shoot. Indications are that the values previously found in the 5 S. drive will be encountered below and not above the level. Good values were encountered in a raise put up at 581 ft. to hole stop, 5 S. 3. North fall. No. 4 level.—Some good values were worked in this section, but work had to be stopped on account of water difficulties. No. 2 level.—The dangerously friable nature of the ground caused the abandonment of Raise 2 S. 2, which had indicated good values; No. 2 S. raise 1 was adv. 17 ft. in payable values. No. 6 shaft.—This shaft was de-watered during the quarter, and the level N. and S. re-sampled for 90 ft., resulting in an estimated value of 8 dwt. over 82 in. Main shaft.—The shaft was sunk 15 ft. to total depth of 539 ft. At 530 ft. the 6th level station was cut and the main crosscut driven for 22 ft. From this crosscut diagonal crosscuts N.W. and S.W. were adv. 28 ft. and 36 ft. respectively. The work of cutting the pump chamber was begun.

Platinum from Ethiopia

According to a German mining journal, one company in Ethiopia is already producing 100 kilos of platinum a year, and hopes to double that yield in the near future.

Roan Antelope Dividend

The directors of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., will recommend at the annual meeting, to be held on October 18, payment of a final dividend of 6d., less tax, on each 5s. unit of Ordinary stock. The dividend will be payable on the following day.

Natives' Bravery Rewarded

Five Natives of the Roan Antelope Copper Mine—George Banda, Chikuse Msokola, Tom Mulenga, Chiwala Landema and Shisenga Ndokosha—have been presented by the mine authorities at a public function with medals and £2 each in cash as a reward for extreme bravery in saving life in the mine.

Coronation Gold Mine

Considerable progress is being made on the Coronation mine near Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Hewlett, who discovered the presence of gold on his property when ploughing the land, crushed 140 tons of ore with his three-stamp battery during June, and won no less than 667 oz. of gold. A five-stamp mill has now been erected.

Kenya Gold Production

The production of unrefined gold by companies in Kenya during June was as follows: Rosterman Gold Mines, 1,345 oz. gold from 2,925 tons crushed; Kiminingi Gold Mining, 954 oz. from 2,440 tons; Kavirondo Gold Mines, 732 oz. gold; Bakura Mining Company, 291 oz.; Pakeneni Prospecting Company, 442 oz.; Coronation Mines, 228 oz.; Sama Syndicate, 71 oz.; Asembo Mines, 250 oz.; and Kenya Reefs, 123 oz.

"Mines of Africa"

"Mines of Africa," published by the African and Rhodesian Mines Publishing Co., Ltd., London, and edited by Mr. C. Carlyle-Gall, is a useful work of reference to all interested in mining in Africa. Particulars of all mines are given, including the financial structure of each concern, progress in development work, dividends paid, and the high and low value of the shares. Sections are also devoted to tourist travel in South Africa. Copies of the volume, which runs to nearly 1,200 pages, can be had from the publishers at 30s. post free at home, or 32s. overseas.

Answers to Correspondents

Advice is given on the express condition that no legal liability is accepted by "East Africa and Rhodesia." Except in the case of direct annual subscribers to "East Africa and Rhodesia" each inquiry must be accompanied by the coupon to be found at the foot of page 11.

Every inquiry must state 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 and Rhodesia," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

C. C. WIMBLETON.—Particulars of the sale of East African Goldfields to the Joanyi Syndicate was published in our issue of August 18.

R. F. W. NAIROBI.—Not worth holding now—the hopes held out at the last meeting may make the shares of value in the not too distant future.

M. F. W. SHEFFIELD.—The highest purchase of Kavirondo in recent weeks was at 1s. 4d. Production at the mine was around 600 oz. in June and 550 oz. in July. A mill in the property in No. 2 area is now operating. There is also a mill on the Kakamega property.

N. R. NATAL.—(1) See report in recent issue. (2) Not a market favourite, but if bought at present levels ought to show a profit in active markets. (3) Largely dependent on the scale of production by the Rhodesian copper mines. Good for dividends, but the speculative attractions are less than those of (4) and (5), which would probably show considerable appreciation in normal conditions. (6) Strongly financed and well managed.

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"SWAHILI" GUILDFORD.—Kentan mill is expected to begin crushing early in the New Year.

J. W. WORTHING.—The paid-up capital of Rosterman Gold Mines is £515,000; of Kavirondo Gold Mines, £375,000; of Kentan Gold Areas, £1,250,000; and of Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, £50,000.

G. K. I. BRISTOL.—Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate recently paid a 10% dividend for the fourth consecutive year; and, but for the directors' wise decision to hold a large proportion of the earnings in reserve, the company could have paid a much bigger return to the shareholders. The net profits represented approximately 25% on the paid-up capital. The position at the mine is encouraging, there is a good prospect of an increased distribution next year, and the 5s. shares at about 6s. should represent a good purchase.

Latest London Share Prices


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| Andura Syndicate (5s.) | 4 1/2d. | 4 1/2d. |
| Bushtick Mines (10s.) | 4s. 9d. | 5s. 3d. |
| Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.) | 57s. 6d. | 56s. 9d. |
| Consolidated African Selection (5s.) | 14s. 9d. | 12s. 9d. |
| East African Goldfields (5s.) | 3d. | 3d. |
| Exploration Co. (10s.) | 3s. 0d. | 2s. 9d. |
| Fant' Consolidated (8s.) | 9s. 6d. | 9s. 4 1/2d. |
| Gabait Gold Mines (2s.) | 3s. 0d. | 3s. 0d. |
| Globe and Phoenix (5s.) | 27s. 3d. | 27s. 6d. |
| Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.) | 9s. 3d. | 9s. 9d. |
| Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.) | 2s. 8d. | 2s. 6d. |
| Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.) | 4 1/2d. | 4 1/2d. |
| Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.) | 1s. 4 1/2d. | 1s. 0d. |
| Kentan (10s.) | 4s. 9d. | 5s. 0d. |
| Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.) | 4 1/2d. | 4 1/2d. |
| Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.) | 6s. 3d. | 6s. 0d. |
| Kimiringi (10s.) | 3d. | 3d. |
| Leonora Corporation (1s.) | 5 1/2d. | 5 1/2d. |
| London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.) | 1s. 1 1/2d. | 1s. 0d. |
| London and Rhodesian (5s.) | 4s. 10 1/2d. | 4s. 9d. |
| Luri Gold Areas (5s.) | 1s. 9d. | 1s. 9d. |
| Mashaba Asbestos (1s.) | 8d. | 7 1/2d. |
| Nchang'a Cons. (20s.) | 30s. 0d. | 30s. 0d. |
| Rezende (1s.) | 11s. 3d. | 11s. 9d. |
| Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.) | 4s. 9d. | 4s. 6d. |
| Rhodesia Katanga (5s.) | 2s. 8d. | 2s. 0d. |
| Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.) | 1 1/2d. | 1s. 0d. |
| Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.) | 23s. 3d. | 23s. 0d. |
| Rhodesian Corporation (5s.) | 3s. 4 1/2d. | 3s. 0d. |
| Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.) | 15s. 3d. | 15s. 3d. |
| Rhokana (10s.) | £11 12s. 6d. | £11 10s. 0d. |
| Roan Antelope (5s.) | 17s. 0d. | 17s. 0d. |
| Rosterman (5s.) | 2s. 3d. | 2s. 3d. |
| Selection Trust (10s.) | 22s. 0d. | 21s. 9d. |
| Sherwood Starr (5s.) | 5s. 0d. | 6s. 9d. |
| Tanami Gold (1s.) | 7 1/2d. | 6d. |
| Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.) | 2s. 9d. | 2s. 3d. |
| Tanganyika Concessions (4s.) | 6s. 6d. | 6s. 3d. |
| Tati Goldfields (5s.) | 2s. 0d. | 2s. 0d. |
| Thyette-Etha (5s.) | 6s. 9d. | 6s. 6d. |
| Union and Rhodesia (5s.) | 4s. 6d. | 4s. 0d. |
| Wankie Colliery (10s.) | 17s. 6d. | 18s. 0d. |
| Watende (5s.) | 6d. | 4 1/2d. |
| Zambesia Exploring (4s.) | 7s. 3d. | 7s. 3d. |

GENERAL

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| British E. A. Corporation | 6d. | 6d. |
| British South Africa (15s.) | 27s. 6d. | 27s. 6d. |
| Central Line Sisal (4s.) | 3s. 9d. | 3s. 9d. |
| Consolidated Sisal (4s.) | 7s. 6d. | 7s. 6d. |
| East African Land | 7 1/2d. | 7 1/2d. |
| East African Sisal Plantations (10s.) | 3s. 6d. | 3s. 4 1/2d. |
| E. A. Power and Lighting (4s.) | 27s. 3d. | 25s. 6d. |
| Imperial Airways | 27s. 6d. | 26s. 9d. |
| Kassala Cotton (1s.) | 1s. 3d. | 1s. 6d. |
| Lewa Defd. (1s. 8d.) | 8d. | 8d. |
| Mozambique (Bearers) (10s.) | 4s. 0d. | 3s. 7 1/2d. |
| Port of Beira (1s.) | 13s. 9d. | 13s. 9d. |
| Rhodesia Railways | 21s. 9d. | 21s. 9d. |
| Sisal Estates (5s.) | 3s. 6d. | 3s. 6d. |
| (6% Pref. 21s.) | 17s. 6d. | 17s. 6d. |
| Sudan Plantations (New) (4s.) | 31s. 6d. | 29s. 0d. |

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Mining Wagons of all types.



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Photo showing Queen termite flanked by King (right) and soldier (left) on portion of nest is by courtesy of the Curator, 'Botanic' Gardens, Singapore

KILL THE QUEEN...

and the other inhabitants of the termitary will surely die. Yet even this troublesome method is but a palliative. For your property remains exposed to fresh infestation; your timber still liable to further attack and damage. The most reliable means of banishing white ants is to treat all timber and woodwork with "Atlas A" Wood Preservative. The protection thus afforded is positive and permanent. Not a single termite will feed off "Atlas"-treated wood, nor remain in the vicinity. Yet "Atlas A" is quite odourless. The method of treatment is particularly simple. A solution of "Atlas A" and water is prepared and applied by brush-coating or by immersion. Subsequently, the treated surfaces can be painted or varnished, as desired. The Preservative is not a tar-oil product. In fact, it provides the additional protection of rendering the timber highly resistive to fire action. "Atlas A" is inexpensive and being highly CONCENTRATED, it is extremely economical in use. Send at once for descriptive literature.

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Kettles-Roy & Tysons (Mombasa) Ltd., Nairobi
Harrison & Hughson, Ltd., Box 854, Bulawayo



Available in two grades: STANDARD (stainless), and BROWN
Sole Mfrs.: ATLAS PRESERVATIVE CO. LTD., ERITH, KENT, ENGLAND

Liebig's and Kamba Cattle

Messrs. Liebig's have unfortunately achieved an unsavoury reputation among the Kamba as the ogre that has to be fed with so many fair heifers daily. But the fact is that were it not for Liebig's the only alternative would be disposal (of Kamba cattle) through a fertile factory at 5s. a head. Liebig's give up to 35s. for a first-rate Native animal, and will take and pay 10s. to 12s. for any miserable beast that has strength enough to walk to the factory. Moreover, very small beasts are of no interest to them.

Thus does the District Commissioner, Machakos, Kenya Colony, set out in a memorandum the exact function and actions of Messrs. Liebig's. The statement stressed the fact that there was no intention of depriving Natives of necessary milk cows, or work oxen until a reasonable chance had been given them to plant fodder for their maintenance, and to learn to stall-feed them.

Uganda's Discovery

Certain tropical flies have an unpleasant habit of thrusting their eggs, one at a time, into the skin of the human subject, where they develop into larvæ feeding on the "juices" of their victim, giving rise to a pathological condition known as "myiasis." The Uganda Medical Department has succeeded in breeding out some of these larvæ, and records, as a matter of "great interest," that one fly has been *Syomyia bezziana*, a common cause of human myiasis in India, but so far not reported in human cases in Africa, and not at all in Uganda.

Market Prices and Notes

Butter.—Kenya firm at 118s. per cwt. New Zealand first grade 121s. 6d. (1937: Kenya, 113s. 6d.)

Caster Seed.—Bombay to Hull quietly steady at £10 17s. 6d. for Sept.-Oct. (1937: £14 17s. 6d.; 1936: £11 15s.)

Cloves.—Zanzibars quiet and unchanged (with spot, 8½ and c.i.f. 8 7/16d., Madagascar spot (in bond), 7d. c.i.f., easier at 7d. (1937: 8½d.; 1936: 8d.)

Coffee.—Kenya, met with slow demand, selling at recent rates. Peaberry, 50s. to 55s. per cwt. East African stocks in London, are 46,277 cwt. or 15,884 cwt. less than 1937.

During August 12 bags of Kenya "A" were sold (77 offered) at an average price of 62s., and 29 bags of peaberry (38 offered) averaging 52s. 3d. per cwt.

Copper.—General tone is firmer, and standard for cash is £40 12s. 6d. to £40 13s. 9d.; and three months 5s. higher (1937: £55 7s. 6d.; 1936: £38 15s.)

Copra.—East African f.m.s. quiet and fairly steady at £10 2s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f., for October shipment. (1937: £14 7s. 6d.; 1936: £14 17s. 6d.)

Cotton.—Good to fair Uganda, 5-14d., and f.g.f. Sakelardis, 7-73d. (1937: 5-68d.; 1936: 6-60d.)

Cotton Seed.—Egyptian black to Hull slow for September at £6; October and November £5 18s. 9d. (1937: £4 15s.; 1936: £5 2s. 6d.)

Gold.—Records its highest value for three years at 144s. 1d. per oz. (1937: 140s. 3d.; 1936: 137s. 10½d.)

Groundnuts.—Quiet. Coronandel (machined) for Rotterdam/Hamburg September £10 6s. 3d., October and November, £10 5s., December and January (new crop) £10 3s. 9d. (1937: £13 5s.; 1936: £16 2s. 6d.)

Maize.—East African No. 2 easier at 24s. 9d. per qtr. (1937: 36s. 3d.; 1936: 26s.)

Pyrethrum.—Kenya flowers nominally £122 per ton, Japanese best quality offered at £84 10s. per ton. (1937: Kenya, £91; Japanese, £63.)

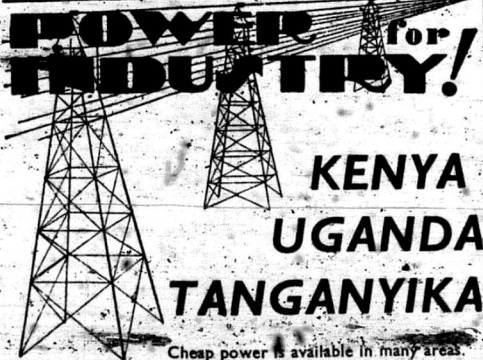
Simsim.—East African white for Aug.-Sept. shipment is very quiet, value unchanged at £13 15s. per ton ex ship. (1937: £15 15s.; 1936: £16 5s.)

Sisal.—Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, sellers of Sept.-Dec. at £16 10s.; Nov.-Jan., £16 15s., sellers and buyers of Jan.-March at £15 15s. No. 2, sellers of Sept.-Dec. at £15 10s. No. 3, sellers of Sept.-Nov. at £14 10s., c.i.f., optional ports. (1937: No. 1, £27 7s. 6d.; No. 2, £25 10s.; No. 3, £24 15s.; 1936: No. 2, £26 15s.; No. 2, £26 5s.; No. 2, £25 10s.)

Buying by Germany as a result of the new buying permits granted to spinners, has caused more activity, although business done has been at low prices for afloat and early shipments.

Messrs. Wigglesworth & Company state in their current monthly sisal review:

"For some time past hopes of an increasing business and a recovery in sisal prices have been centred upon the admittedly excellent grain harvests in the U.S.A., Canada and Europe, but the fact that such a recovery has not yet manifested itself, despite the favourable circumstances, goes to show that sisal is under the influence of the generally slow conditions ruling in most commodity markets and must await a wider movement to enable the fibre to assert itself on the strength of its statistical position. Supplies from countries of origin are normal for this time of year, whilst stocks in Africa and Europe are small. There is no large amount of afloat sisal pressing for sale. Reports continue regarding the increased use of the 'Combine' reaping machine in the U.S.A., which eliminates the use of binder twines, but it is difficult to judge to what extent this affects the consumption of sisal for harvesting purposes, although offsetting this are the many other uses for which sisal has proved to be suitable."



Cheap power is available in many areas.

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Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to sisal growers in the Tanganyika area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya and Uganda—3 phase 4-wire 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts.

In Tanganyika—3 phase 4-wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts; or 440 and 220 volt Direct Current.

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THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Dar es Salaam and Tanganyika.

THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kigoma, Moshi, Mwanza.

LONDON OFFICE: 56, Queen Street, E.C.4

Soya Beans.—Manchurian afloat inactive for September and October at £7 15s. per ton for usual Continental ports. (1937: £9 1s. 3d.)

Sugar.—The quota available for the Colonial Empire under the International Sugar Agreement has been fixed at 958,031 long tons. On the recommendation of the Colonial Sugar Committee, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has allocated to East Africa 23,950 long tons.

Tea.—Good demand for Nyasaland at 11-50d. per lb. (1937: 1s. 2½d.; 1936: 1s.)

Tung Oil.—New York spot 1½ cents per lb., drum lots, f.a.s.

Wattle Bark and Extract.—Chopped unchanged at £18 12s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. Extract £17 10s. per 1,000 kilos, c.i.f. Hamburg, and £18 per 1,000 kilos, c.i.f. U.K. ports.

Wheat.—A poor European demand has caused a further decline and Kenya Governor and Equator have both dropped 1s. to 25s. and 24s. per qtr. respectively. (1937: Governor, 39s.; Equator, 40s. 6d.)

Rainfall in East Africa

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall during the periods indicated:

Kenya (Week ended August 24).—Chemelil, 2.52 inches; Cherangani, 4.26; Eldama, 1.64; Eldoret, 2.99; Fort Hall, 0.57; Fort Lupton, 2.97; Gilgil, 2.92; Hoey's Bridge, 2.30; Kabete, 0.42; Kaimosi, 0.91; Kapsabet, 1.89; Kericho, 0.61; Kijambu, 2.40; Kijabe, 0.75; Kinangop, 0.90; Kipkarren, 1.64; Kisumu, 0.82; Kitale, 1.11; Kora, 2.58; Limuru, 0.86; Lumbwa, 2.56; Makuyü, 0.42; Menengai, 1.98; Mitubiri, 0.26; Miwani, 0.62; Moiben, 1.88; Mombasa, 0.05; Muhoroni, 1.05; Nairobi, 0.19; Naivasha, 4.37; Nakuru, 1.21; Nandi, 1.90; Nanyuki, 2.91; Ngong, 0.51; Njoro, 3.33; Nyeri, 1.01; Ol Kalou, 0.89; Rongai, 4.65; Ruiru, 1.37; Rumuruti, 1.91; Sgana, 0.22; Songhor, 1.74; Soy, 4.80; Thika, 0.57; Thomson's Falls, 2.87; Timau, 0.64; Timbroa, 4.31; and Turbo Valley, 3.14 inches.

Tanganyika (Week ended August 22).—Amani, 0.07 inch; Biharamulo, 0.12; Musoma, 0.27; Mwanza, 0.13; and Ngomeni, 0.01 inch.

Uganda (Week ended August 21).—Butiaba, 1.07 inches; Entebbe, 1.12; Fort Portal, 0.26; Hoima, 4.79; Jinja, 3.27; Kabale, 4.90; Kololo, 2.44; Lira, 3.93; Masaka, 0.37; Mbale, 1.07; Masindi, 2.51; Mbarara, 1.02; Mubende, 2.26; Namasagali, 0.84; Soroti, 1.98; and Tororo, 1.55 inches.

Passengers for East Africa

THE s.s. "Elanstephan Castle," which sailed from London on September 1, for East African ports, carries the following passengers to:—

- Mombasa**
- *Adam, Mr. & Mrs. A.
 - Alcock, Mr. C. E.
 - Allen, Mr. H.
 - Allen, Mr. & Mrs. N. D.
 - Anderson, Mr. G. W.
 - Archer, Mrs. & Miss
 - Baker, Mrs. E.
 - Ball, Mr. K. G.
 - *Baly, Mr. I. V.
 - Barker, Mr. & Mrs. H. C. F.
 - Barnes, Mrs. K.
 - *Barrow, Mr. H. K.
 - Beckley, Mr.
 - Blowers, Mr. A. E.
 - *Borin, Mr. & Mrs. H. L.
 - Branigan, Mrs. M. C.
 - Brown, Miss M. G. C.
 - Budd, Miss M. S.
 - Bullen, Miss J. A.
 - Bunbury, Miss P. E.
 - Cairns, Mrs. M. K.
 - Clochley, Mr. & Mrs. G. W.
 - +Cobbett, Mr. W. M.
 - Cole, Mr. & Mrs. F.
 - Collia, Mr. & Mrs. H.
 - Colmore, Mr. P. D.
 - +Colville, Gen. G. N.
 - +Colville, Mrs.
 - Connell, Mr. C. P.
 - +Craven, Mr. & Mrs. E.
 - *Crawley, Mr. V.
 - Cunningham, Major J. G.
 - Dalghish, Mr. P. L.
 - Dafton, Mrs. R. M.
 - Davenport, Mr. & Mrs. W. L.
 - Dresser, Mr. B. F.
 - Finch, Miss B.
 - Fittall, Mr. A. R. de B.
 - +Forster, Mr. R. C.
 - Gaster, Miss J.
 - +Gibbs, Mr. H. J.
 - Guthrie, Mrs. J. W.
 - Hadlow, Mrs. M. G.
 - Harverson, Mr. & Mrs. W. D.
 - *Henderson, Miss
 - Hay, Mr. & Mrs. W. H.
 - *Higgins, Mr. J. F.
 - Hilbourne, Mr. E. H.
 - Hislop, Mr. F. D.
 - Hitchcock, Mr. S. W.
 - Howard-Williams, Mr. & Mrs. E.
 - Ibbott, Mr. & Mrs. E. A.
 - Jones, Mr. & Mrs. H. O.
 - Keel, Mr. P. A. U.
 - Kennedy, Mrs.
 - Kingston, Miss N. G. I.
 - Knight, Mr. T.
 - Knight, Mr. W. A.
 - *Kohler, Mr. E.
 - Lambert, Mrs. R. T.
 - +Leakey, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. A.
 - Lee, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. H.
 - *Leighton, Mr. & Mrs. E.
 - *Leighton, Miss J. F. R.
 - Lloyd, Miss E. B. M. & M.
 - Longton, E. B. M.
 - Louw, Dr. & Mrs. G.
 - Low, Mr. G. W.
 - Lowe, Mr. P. W.
 - Lunn, Mr. & Mrs. C. P.
 - Macilwaine, Miss B.
 - *McConnell, Mr. & Mrs. S.
 - McCormick, Mrs. M. B.
 - McDonald, Mr. F. J.
 - Metcalfe, Mr. W. E.
 - Middleton, Miss J. K.
 - Millar, Mr. M. C.
 - *Moggridge, Mr. & Mrs. J. Y.
 - Molloy, Mr. P. G.
 - Moss, Mrs. G. B.
 - *Mundy, Major P. R. M.
 - Naylor, Mr. N. V.
 - Newby, Mr. L. M.
 - Newton, Mr. E. J.
 - +Paterson, Dr. A. R.
 - +Pearse, Mrs. T. F.
 - Pike, Mr. & Mrs. H. G.
 - Preston, Miss H. M.
 - *Price, Mr. & Mrs. G. S.
 - *Rainsford, Mr. H. F.
 - Reid, Mr. G. N. G.
 - Reid, Miss D.
 - Richardson, Mr. & Mrs. W. A.
 - Roane, Mrs. B. F.
 - Robins, Mr. L. E.
 - Robinson, Mr. & Mrs. J. F.
 - Schmid, Miss E. E.

(Continued on next page.)

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(Concluded from previous page.)

*Scott, Mr. W.
 Shipley, Miss M. S. L.
 Simpson, Mr. & Mrs. D.
 *Smith, Mr. C. A.
 Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. R.
 Stevenson, Mr. & Mrs.
 *Stokeman, Mr. A. E.
 Terakopoff, Mrs. L. M.
 Topping, Mr. & Mrs.
 Townsend, Mr. F. W.
 Townsend, Miss F.
 *Trudgett, Mr. & Mrs. R.
 *Twining, Mr. E. F.
 Wakeford, Mr. & Mrs. F. A. G.
 *Walford, Mr. & Mrs. A. S.
 Ware, Mr. & Mrs. S. F.
 White, Mr. & Mrs. G.
 *Whitmore, Mr. J. E. A.
 Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. H. S.

Tanga

Hill, Mrs. A. E.
 †Pavy, Dr. & Mrs. H. K.
 *Salter, Mrs. A.
 *Salter, Mr. J. H.

Zanzibar

†McElderry, Mrs. S. B. B.
 †McElderry, Miss
 Muir, Mr. & Mrs. J. C.
 Muir, Miss C.

Dar es Salaam

Allan, Mr. & Mrs. R. F.
 †Carson, Miss L.

Passengers marked * embark at Marseilles; † embark at Genoa; and ‡ embark at Port Said.

Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on August 29 included Mrs. D. Crichton, from Kisumu; and Mrs. Harrison, from Port Bell.

Homeward passengers on August 30 included Mr. Ashley Cooper, from Durban.

Passengers who arrived on September 2 included Mr. Gilchrist and Mr. E. Cooksey, from Beira; Mr. G. W. I. Shipp, from Lindi; Mr. W. J. George and Mr. W. J. Lamont, from Kisumu; and Captain A. R. Romilly, from Khartoum.

Outward passengers on September 7 included Mr. R. H. Baker, for Beira.

Passengers due to leave to-morrow include Mr. R. S. McDonald, for Malakal; Dr. Gray and Miss Gray, for Kisumu; Mr. W. H. Billington, for Nairobi; and Miss S. Wilson, for Blantyre.

Passengers from East Africa

The m.v. "Llangibby Castle," which sailed from Mombasa on August 10, for home ports, carries the following passengers to:—

Port Said

Brubeck, Mr. C. B.
 Clajides, Miss S.
 Cladides, Mr. J.
 Gugumes, Mrs. A. E.
 Lathers, Miss D.
 Petsis, Mr. C. D.

Drewett, Miss O. K.
 Dunn, Mr. F. S.
 Earnshaw, Mr. & Mrs. H. H.
 Edwards, Mrs. M.
 Farley, Mrs. K. E.
 Goodchild, Miss K. J.
 Goodson, Mr. H.
 Gower, Mr. J.

Genoa

Astle, Mr. L.
 Attwood, Mr. & Mrs.
 Coates, Mr. F. W.
 Cudney, Mr. H. E.
 Davies, Miss
 Hemsted, Mrs. M. H.
 Lowe, Mr. H. G.
 Newhook, Mr. & Mrs. P.
 Schneider, Miss F.
 Whittaker, Mr. & Mrs. A.

Greater, Mr. & Mrs. R. M.
 Harbison, Miss M.
 Hartnett, Miss J.
 Hayes, Miss A.
 Hughes, Mrs. H. I. M.
 Jones, Mr. & Mrs. A. H.
 Kelly, Mr. & Mrs. T.
 Kyriades, Mr.
 Lee, Mr. H. T.
 Lewis, Miss M. M.
 Lorrimer, Mr. & Mrs. H. B.
 Marriner, Mr. & Mrs. A. C.
 Marsh, Mr. & Mrs. F. W.
 Morton, Mr. & Mrs. D. D.
 Moss, Mrs. F. D.
 Musgrave, Mr. J. W.
 Neave, Mr. W. J.
 O'Hara, Mr. & Mrs. F. J.
 Osburn, Miss E. E.
 Owen, Mr. & Mrs. D. A.
 Oxenham, Mrs. E. K.
 Palfrey, Mr. & Mrs. F. J.
 Plough, Mr. A. S.
 Pool, Miss E. N.
 Randall, Mrs. D. M.
 Reid, Mr. G. A.
 Ridler, Mr. & Mrs. C. H.
 Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. R.

Marseilles

Boiteux, Miss
 Campbell, Mrs. V. C. M.
 Clancy, Mr. & Mrs. I. E.
 Edwards, Mr. L. C.
 Haylick, Mr. J. L.
 Maclean, Dr. G.
 May, Mrs. I. M.
 Palethorpe, Mr. & Mrs. R. F.
 Raworth, Mr. C.
 Rycklik, Mr. C.
 Wright, Miss J. M. A.

Musgrave, Mr. J. W.
 Neave, Mr. W. J.
 O'Hara, Mr. & Mrs. F. J.
 Osburn, Miss E. E.
 Owen, Mr. & Mrs. D. A.
 Oxenham, Mrs. E. K.
 Palfrey, Mr. & Mrs. F. J.
 Plough, Mr. A. S.
 Pool, Miss E. N.
 Randall, Mrs. D. M.
 Reid, Mr. G. A.
 Ridler, Mr. & Mrs. C. H.
 Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. R.
 Sheringham, Mr. A. I.
 Short, Mr. & Mrs. R. J.
 Shreeve, Mr. & Mrs. F. T.
 Stanton, Miss J.
 Starkie, Mr.
 Sturgeon, Miss M. A.
 Taylor Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Taylor, Miss V.
 Lansdown Toole, Miss R. M.
 Twomey, Mr. & Mrs. A. E.
 Vaux, Miss J. L.
 Wilson, Mr. F. C. O.
 Wilson, Mr. H. W. G.
 Wilson, Mrs. Shaw
 Worker, Mrs. G. L.
 Wright, Miss A. M.

England

Adam, Mrs. J. S.
 Archbold, Miss M. E.
 Armstrong, Mr. & Mrs. A.
 Bingley, Miss B.
 Brown, Mrs. W.
 Brown, Miss B. M.
 Brown, Miss P.
 Buss, Mr. E. B.
 Carmichael, Mr. & Mrs. C.
 Carr, Mr. & Mrs. E.
 Clapeyron, Mrs. G. D.
 Crawford, Mr. H.
 Cumming, Miss E. L.
 Curry, Mr. A. S.
 Dashwood, Mr. H.
 Dibden, Miss M.

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By courtesy of "The Field"

In the above pictures can be seen two Braithwaite Pressed Steel Tanks in use at a Pumping Station on the banks of the Nile. Braithwaite unit construction ensures speedy installation in any part of the world. Erection is simple, with easy transport and negligible maintenance.

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|---------------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| * STIRLING CASTLE | — | — | — | — | Sept. 23 | Sept. 26 |
| * GLOUCESTER CASTLE | — | — | — | — | — | Sept. 23 |
| * ARUNDEL CASTLE | — | — | — | — | Sept. 29 | Sept. 30 |
| * LLANDOVERY CASTLE | — | — | — | — | — | Oct. 7 |
| * BALMORAL CASTLE | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| * LLANGIBBY CASTLE | Oct. 1 | Sept. 21 | Sept. 23 | Sept. 25 | Oct. 7 | — |
| * WINDSOR CASTLE | — | — | — | — | — | Oct. 7 |

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FROM PAST EXPERIENCE we know that the published minutes of the proceedings of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations may sometimes bear a curious relation to the words actually spoken in regard to a specific subject, for the system of permitting each questioner or accredited representative of a Mandatory Power wide latitude in amending the draft record manifestly detracts from the value of what should be an independent and unexpurgated report. We do not therefore assume that the extracts from the minutes published in this issue fully reflect the views of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika in regard to the Nazi propaganda in the Territory, but since Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy must have been afforded the usual opportunity of modifying the phraseology, deleting passages, and approving the final form of the opinions attributed to him, he is presumably satisfied. The Germans resident in the Territory will have every reason to share that sentiment, but we are confident that all other Europeans in Tanganyika will be profoundly dissatisfied with the thought that the members of the Mandates Commission should have been left with the impression that Nazi propaganda has been and is little more than the invention of a few irresponsible journalists.

That certain sensational daily newspapers in London have in the past year given currency to exaggerated reports telegraphed from Tanganyika is not to be denied: indeed this journal has in such cases ignored or promptly endeavoured to put the facts in their true context. It was right and proper for the Chief Secretary to correct misconceptions arising from erroneous

reports, but it is unfortunate that Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy, who is generally scrupulously fair in his judgments, should have failed to seize the occasion to differentiate between reliable and unreliable organs of the Press, and even more regrettable that he should have proceeded to declare that, up to the time of his departure a few months ago there had been "no reliable evidence of open or active propaganda" by Germans in Tanganyika. That is an astonishing statement, which can certainly not be permitted to pass without the strongest protest. Only the other day in Stuttgart a Nazi emissary from Tanganyika boasted at the annual congress of Germans from abroad that, despite difficulties, progress was being made in that Territory, in which Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy can, if he desires, quite easily secure ample corroboration of the truth of that claim. But perhaps, in view of the excessive delicacy of international relations, he was misguidedly seeking to minimise unpleasant realities. In charity we will place that construction upon his remarks.

But they cannot on that account remain unrefuted. Nor would it be honest to allow the Mandates Commission or the public to believe that inaccurate Press messages are the sole source of these reports. Has Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy forgotten so speedily that the published report for last year of one of his Provincial Commissioners asserted that "the air is filled with rumours of wars and civil strife, and reports are widespread that the days of the Government to which the tribesmen render such loyal support and obedience are numbered?" Who but German agents could start such rumours? Since they can evidently originate nowhere else, here is an official report, recently

**Chief Secretary's
Strange Statement.**

**Official Report
Refutes Account
Given in Geneva.**

passed for publication by his own office, which completely contradicts the Chief Secretary. And is it unreasonable to think that what one Provincial Commissioner has been allowed to state in print others have reported privately or how to be the fact? Again we say that ample evidence exists to controvert the complacency which was paraded in Geneva, and that the official spokesman on that occasion can establish the truth of our contention without prosecuting his inquiries outside the Government's normal sources of information.

No newspaper has kept its readers more fully informed of German activities in East Africa than *East Africa and Rhodesia*, which has taken the greatest pains to check and cross-check its data, and which, as its files show, has in this respect

Nazi Propaganda a record of unassailable accuracy is **Widespread**—one of which it is proud. Our **in Tanganyika** experience is at complete variance with the Chief Secretary's conviction

that "all Germans" are most anxious to refrain from all propaganda. For obvious reasons we cannot disclose our many and varied sources of information, but we are convinced of their competence and reliability. To take only the two most recent cases we have reported—and neither, so far as we are aware, has been chronicled in any other newspaper—does the Chief Secretary on the fidelity of our references to the *Times* plebiscite vote cast by Nazi order on a German ship in Tanga harbour at the time, or dispute the episode of the local Fuehrer appearing in Nazi uniform at the King's Birthday parade in Moshi, to the anger and disgust of all the loyal British subjects present? It had been our intention this week to publish another special article on German activities in Tanganyika, but it must be held over in view of the considerable amount of space already devoted to the affairs of the Territory. When it appears later in the month it will be found to contain further detailed refutation of the strange and dangerous idea that the Germans in Tanganyika are all sworn to the "good neighbour" policy. Many of them would be ready and glad enough to act on such principles, but they know only too well that Nazism pursues a diametrically opposite course, and that those Germans who are not subservient to it and its local officials will soon be brought to book.

THE RESOLUTIONS adopted and the policies outlined at the Trades Union Congress, in so far as these deal with British Colonial affairs, are summarised in this issue for the benefit of East Africans and Rhodesians, who will promptly note that the Imperial Government has already done much in the direction advocated by the Congress, which, however, was apparently given no hint that many of the proposals upon which it "insisted" lag behind actual achievements. A Labour Department under an experienced Adviser has been set up in the Colonial Office; similar steps have been taken in various Colonies and are planned in others; investigations and experiments concerning Native standards of health and housing have been in progress for years; the relevant international conventions adopted by the International Labour

Conference have received careful attention; laws regulating trades unions have been passed in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar and Northern Rhodesia; and a model Workmen's Compensation Ordinance—as to the wisdom of which opinion is sharply divided—is still under active consideration.

Thus, so far as Eastern Africa is concerned, the Congress was pushing at a door which stands almost wide open, except that experienced East Africans, official and non-official, while anxious to give the

Native a fair, even generous, deal, recognise the danger of catch-words such as "trades union principles" and "collective organisation." It appears to be a Socialist axiom that trades unionism is a universal panacea for all industrial troubles. "Give them trades unions" is the simple slogan—which calls to mind a German cartoon published when a number of British officers were taken prisoners during the Boer War. President Kruger, complete with frock-coat, venerable top-hat and long Boer pipe, was depicted visiting the officers in a prison camp. "They are making complaints," reported the camp commandant. "Give them marmalade," ordered the old President—it being a German joke of the period that marmalade was an essential foodstuff for "Britishers." "And if there are more complaints?" questioned the commandant. "Give them more marmalade," retorted Kruger, cutting the Gordian knot. So, when considering Native labour difficulties, the T.U.C. inclines to say: "Give them trades unions."

Experience in the Colonial Empire has shown the peril of introducing so potent a principle as trades unionism among excitable, ignorant and politically immature Native populations. Labour stands by

Perils of industrial disputes in Europe, and **Hasty Action** will not relinquish it, though its failure as a deciding factor is at long last being realised by many British working men. It cannot be expected, however, that that fact will be acknowledged by Native trades unions, if widely formed, until after long and bitter struggles, probably exacerbated by racial antagonism. It seems safe to predict that Native trades union leaders would for a long period be mere agitators, nourished on the clichés of the system, backed by irresponsible politicians at Home, and that the meetings would become hotbeds of sedition and racial feeling. For these grave reasons the application in Africa of the principles involved must be conducted with the greatest care and circumspection; only thus will it be possible to avoid industrial conflagrations, which, like *veld* fires, may get completely out of hand, with disastrous and far-reaching results. The appointment of a Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies promises to be helpful alike from the standpoints of labourers, employers and the State, all of which will benefit more from wise guidance from such a source than from doctrinaire attempts to transplant into African soil English political and industrial expedients.

Nazi Propaganda in Tanganyika

Strange Evidence to the Permanent Mandates Commission

NO OTHER MANDATED TERRITORY places so much material at the disposal of the Permanent Mandates Commission as Tanganyika. A study of the documents gives the impression that the Administration is vigilant and anxious to go fully into the problems facing it and steadily to perfect its methods.

With these words M. Orts, Chairman of the Commission, concluded the examination of the report of the Territory for 1937. The accredited representatives of the Tanganyika Government appearing before the Commission were Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Chief Secretary, and Mr. G. K. Whitlamsmith, of the Secretariat, and from the minutes of the session, which have just been issued (Allen and Unwin, 10s.) we publish the following extracts.

Was there any truth of allegations of Nazi propaganda in Tanganyika? asked M. van Asbeck, who said that if they were to believe articles in the Press the Hitler Youth Movement was active in the Mandated Territory; while there had been some curious happenings at a German school at Mweka, including a frankly National-Socialist demonstration.

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy said he was convinced that the above repeated in certain Press organs were without justification. A group of small boys with three masters had organised a camp for about ten days and cleared a sports ground, which instantly led to a rumour that they were digging trenches.

Nazi Salute for British Officials

The Swastika had been flown; but the Union Jack was flown alongside. The National-Socialist salute was given by all Germans in the Territory, even sometimes to officials of the mandatory administration. He had himself, during his term as Acting Governor, visited Arusha shortly afterwards and had satisfied himself that the "competent observers" of the Press had, in fact, obtained most unreliable information. Another holiday camp had been held shortly afterwards at which British and German boys fraternised together in complete harmony.

Lord Hailey, who asked whether there was now in Tanganyika any open or active propaganda by Germans in favour of the return of the Territory to Germany, was told by Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy that there had been no reliable evidence of open or active propaganda up to the time of his departure from the Territory. There was no doubt a natural feeling on the part of individual Germans in favour of return to the German flag. But all Germans were most anxious, and had given evidence of their anxiety, to refrain from engaging in any type of overt propaganda. He considered that they had been most tactful and law-abiding in that respect.

Was there any evidence or trace of underground action designed to influence the Natives generally? asked the Chairman, who was told by Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy that the Native population was naturally not unaffected by Press rumours. The policy of the Administration was to give the widest publicity to answers to unfounded rumours. There was no reliable evidence that undue influence was being brought to bear upon the Natives. The Administration's only anxieties had been in connexion with inaccurate reports. Every effort was constantly being made to dispel rumours and conjectures.

Tribute to the Mandatory Power's policy in securing most-favoured-nation treatment for Tanganyika products from a large number of countries was paid by Count de Penha Garcia, who, however, drew attention to the statement of the Tanganyika Government that although States not members of the League could not claim economic equality for their goods imported into Tanganyika, there were nevertheless some cases in which a claim might be justified under other instruments applicable to Tanganyika. To what other instruments did they refer?

Mr. Whitlamsmith said they were: (1) the Treaty of St. Germain, to which Italy, the U.S.A. and Japan were parties; (2) the 1925 Agreement between the U.K. and the U.S.A., granting to nationals of the latter country the same economic rights in Tanganyika possessed by nationals of League members; and (3) various bilateral trade agreements between the U.K. and other countries according them most-favoured-nation treatment in Tanganyika.

Count de Penha Garcia felt there was a contradiction between the principle enshrined in the mandate and some of those agreements. The Mandatory Power's statement seemed to him to be somewhat too categorical, although he was prepared to admit that, since Tanganyika stood to gain as a result of being granted most-favoured-nation treatment, departure from the rigid principle in question might be justified.

A Hypothetical Question

Lord Hailey put a hypothetical question. If it should be thought advantageous, from Tanganyika's standpoint, to impose a duty on Japanese goods entering the Territory, would the Mandatory Power consider itself debarred from taking that course by reason of a commercial treaty between the U.K. and Japan? In other words, was the Mandatory Power bound by the terms of a general treaty entered into by it in regard to its own territories, but without special reference to the mandated territories?

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy said the question would be considered by his Government, and an answer included in the 1938 report.

M. Rappard observed that, while the commercial treatment accorded to Tanganyika by a number of countries was extremely satisfying, few products of the Territory competed with those of other countries. There had probably been little hesitation on the part of the countries concerned in granting favourable treatment. The only raw product which might conceivably count as an element of competition with other countries seemed to have been sisal. Referring to Government Ordinances published in the Report, he wondered if one of them, prohibiting exports of certain chemicals to Spain, was not discriminatory? Was it justified by the policy of non-intervention? What was the object of the notice prohibiting the import of handkerchiefs bearing impressions of currency notes?

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy said he would deal with the first point at a later stage, but in regard to the second notice, the reason had been a sudden influx of cheap handkerchiefs carrying a reproduction of a ten-shilling note, which, as many of the Natives were still very gullible, was thought to be undesirable.

Appointments to the Legislature

Questions concerning the appointment of unofficial members of the Legislative Council were put by M. van Asbeck, who, referring to the fact that unofficial members were nominated without regard to representation of particular races, interests or public bodies, asked whether it must be decided, in view of the fact that members of the Council had to swear loyalty to the King, that the above passage had to be read subject to the qualification that members had to be British subjects.

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy said the intention of that statement in the report was to convey that the Governor, in selecting unofficial members, disregarded private interests or representational character of the persons selected. In other words, any person likely, in the Governor's judgment, to be of assistance as a member of the Council could be selected. The oath of allegiance was essential.

Such a position would be unexceptionable in a British Colony, said M. van Asbeck, but he wondered whether it did not call for special scrutiny in the case of a mandated territory, which was not under His Majesty's sovereignty and which had its own identity. In his mind, the question had arisen whether there were not arguments in favour of representation of settlers, even of foreign origin, who contributed to the Territory's welfare and who had lived there for a prolonged period.

Instead of taking an oath of loyalty to the King, they might be required to swear to further the interests of the Territory, somewhat on the lines of the undertaking which British subjects in India, would have to be given by Indians who were subjects of Indian States. The Chairman indicating that the Commission had not discussed the question, M. van Asbeck said he would not pursue the subject.

The Employment of Africans

Was it the Mandatory Power's intention to encourage the participation of educated Africans, not only in subordinate posts and technical services, but also in the general Administration? asked M. van Asbeck.

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy replied that it was the settled policy of the Mandatory Power to employ Africans in any posts for which their capacities fitted them. The number so employed was increased wherever possible, but it must be remembered that there was also a considerable Asiatic population for whom places had to be kept.

The Administration desires to reduce the number of Europeans in its ranks and that not only for financial reasons, however important. In that connexion he mentioned that a conference was examining the possibility of setting up a Provident Fund for the purpose of providing pensions for African and Indian members of the Administration.

M. van Asbeck recalled that the Governor had recently referred to two chief difficulties in the way of wider participation by Natives in the Administration, namely, inertia on the part of tribal authority and a tendency towards unreality in the attitude of the Natives.

A prime requisite for success in indirect rule, he felt, was a sufficient amount of guidance and advice by European officials. In some cases roads were impassable in the wet season, and he wondered whether, at such times, local Native officials were abandoned to their own resources and lost all contact with Provincial Commissioners.

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy said many earth roads became impassable in the rains, but District Officers generally managed to get through on foot. The difficulty was not so much the state of the roads as

the burden of office work which the District Officers had to carry. Efforts were being made to reduce the amount of paper work, so that officials could travel more and keep in closer touch with Native authorities.

Amalgamation of districts had been referred to in the report, said M. van Asbeck. Though often advantageous, in one case a merger had not increased efficiency, and had had to be cancelled. Had there been in that case some over-haste in the desire to simplify the administration, and had the Natives' interest been overlooked?

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy explained that in that particular case it had been hoped that certain officials would be enabled to travel and keep in closer touch with the Natives. In the event, however, it was found that reports relating to the Pangani district having to go through another officer to the Provincial Commission meant a waste of time. Amalgamation did not affect the Natives in the sense feared. Its object was to reduce the number of offices, but not the number of officials.

M. van Asbeck said the number of Native treasuries was much lower than the number of Native chiefs in the same area, for example, in the Dodoma province. Was the position that the chiefs took little interest in finance, and that treasuries were wholly in the hands of European officers? Might not the amalgamation of treasuries lead to undermining the interests of the chiefs?

Mr. Whitlam-Smith replied that, in primitive areas, the part played by European officers was naturally much greater, but that in no case would estimates on social services be drawn up by District Officers without consultation with the Native chiefs.

Teaching the Natives Sound Finance

M. van Asbeck said he had always understood that, in areas where indirect administration was the rule, the principle should be to teach the Natives sound finance by allowing them to manage their own treasuries. As a number of Native treasuries seemed in some cases on the small side, how could that state of affairs be reconciled with the approved aims of the system of indirect rule? Lord Hailey added that, as a result of fusion and federation there were now only 77 Native treasuries in the Territory.

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy agreed that the Natives should be encouraged to manage their financial affairs, but some tribes were still very primitive and needed support and advice. Where a District Officer gave too much advice, however, he was warned that greater latitude should be allowed to the Natives.

Questions concerning public finance of the Territory were raised by M. Rappard, who noted that the prosperity of public finances was such that a reserve fund of £100,000 had been established, and that it was proposed to set aside a further £100,000 for the fund, the revenue from which, with previous savings, gave an income of about £50,000 a year. At the same time interest charges on the Territory's public debt were increasing.

He asked for information regarding the relationship between the following four factors: (1) the amount of the debt, (2) interest charges, (3) amount of savings, (4) the amount of revenue derived from those savings. Interest on loans was about 4½%, which was higher than could be obtained on savings. Could the debt charges be reduced? A reduction of 1% would amount to about £35,000 a year.

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy said that, fundamentally, the only way would be to accelerate the rate of redemption of the loan, but there was no provision for that. A discussion was now taking place with the Treasury, in which the General Manager of the

Railways, the Financial Secretary, and himself, were participating, in the matter of loans and funding of the Exchequer debt.

Income Tax Proposal

On the subject of income tax M. Rappard was not quite convinced by the arguments given in the annual report. He understood that the Administration showed no intention to introduce an income tax, in view of the high cost of assessment and the small revenue obtainable, but he was not sure that it was wise to base the discussion so exclusively on the precedent of Kenya. Kenya and Tanganyika were very different countries, and he thought that if an attempt had been made to draft an income tax law adapted to the requirements of Tanganyika, a different conclusion might be reached. The report said that there were few large and prosperous commercial companies operating in the Territory, and that such as existed were nearly all directed from Kenya. In those cases did the entire revenue go to Kenya?

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy said that no revenue was obtained from such companies operating in Tanganyika, since the non-Native poll tax was a tax on individuals.

M. Rappard thought it a serious matter that the absence of income tax deprived the Administration of revenue from firms making profits in the Territory, but having their head office for fiscal purposes outside. Could not a special tax be introduced for this purpose?

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy pointed out that very few firms worked in Tanganyika, with the exception of gold-producing concerns, which were subject to royalties. It would hardly be worth while to introduce special measures for the other firms.

The report stated that one objection to income tax was the difference in the situation of the white colonists, who had to send their children to Europe, and the Asiatic colonists, whose children could remain in the Territory. M. Rappard said he knew of no financial system in which such an objection would be considered. It was a very legitimate feeling on the part of the white colonists, but he wondered whether it was such considerations that led the Administration to reject the idea of income tax.

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy pointed out that the suggestion had originated with the Administration, which fully realised the unscientific nature of the present system of taxation. Its view was merely that the time had not yet arrived to introduce an income tax, on account of the difficulty of collection and the small revenue which would be obtained.

Native Education

Mlle. Dannevig, in discussing educational matters, pointed out that although the sums spent on education were slowly increasing, they still constituted only a small fraction of the total revenue. The amount spent on Native education was actually decreasing. Why? Did the accredited representative consider that 3d. per head per annum spent on the education of the African population represented the maximum that could be done?

Mr. Whitlamsmith said the average was all that the Administration could afford in view of the claims of other public services, and Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy added that a reconstruction of the budget had recently been carried out in order to obtain a large reserve within the budget itself. This had had the effect of widening the gap between revenue and expenditure, but the figures for 1938 did not completely represent the intentions of the Government in education. There was a good deal of

technical training, carried out by the police, agriculture, posts, prisons, and other departments, the exact cost of which training could not easily be determined.

M. Rappard did not consider as satisfactory the proportion of children of school age who attended the registered or mission schools. The proportion attending Government schools was less than 3%. No doubt financial considerations weighed heavily, but in view of the proposal to create a reserve fund of £100,000 a year, they could not be considered as decisive. Was some question of personnel involved?

Better Living Conditions Essential

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy said the Education Department had only been in existence for about 12 years, which included several years of economic depression. Advance was sought on two fronts: the general one of mass schooling, and the restricted front of training of selected apt pupils. The second type of education was designed to provide teachers, but there were not nearly enough as yet, and the Administration was therefore concentrating its efforts in that direction.

The Government was, however, inclined to agree with the dictum that for every pound spent on education at least £10 should be spent on the improvement of the living conditions of the Natives. There was a definite trend towards raising the community's standards of life, of which education in the narrow sense of schooling only formed one part. Government did not intend to replace mission schools with Government schools.

On the subject of land tenure, Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy assured M. van Ashbeck that no Native could be removed from any land of which he was in occupation without the prior approval of the Governor, and that approval would not be given until the Governor was satisfied that the Native holding the land had been amply compensated, and had agreed to be removed.

Hitler and Colonies

THOUGH Herr Hitler's speech at Nuerenberg on Monday was chiefly devoted to Czechoslovakia, he made the following references to Germany's former Colonies:

"When the National Socialist State brought about equality the Democratic countries complained about the violation of treaties because we had recovered our sovereignty, and said it might have been done by other means.

"We could not get back our Colonies because the Natives could not be asked. Without asking about the opinion of the Natives they subjugated continents. They expect Germany, where 140 persons are living squeezed into a square kilometre, to keep her Jews, whereas the world Powers with only a few persons per square kilometre do not want them."

Field-Marshal Goering also referred to the same subject in a speech at Nuerenberg on Saturday. He said:—

"The welfare of other countries is based on their Colonies, where the negroes are still forced to work under the threat of the whip, while the German people must work out of German soil all that is needed. Critics in foreign countries have said that Germany is aching under forced labour. If we had our Colonies they would not have an opportunity of putting out such silly nonsense. It is a paramount duty to safeguard the food requirements of our people, who must be so safely secured that they will have sufficient whatever might come, even if Germany is surrounded by enemies and if a war should last 30 years."

Confidence in the Future of Kenya

Encouraging Impressions of Mr. W. F. Jenkins

"KENYA IS STILL A GOOD COUNTRY in which to invest money, provided you select the investment with reasonable care."

In that statement made to *East Africa and Rhodesia* Mr. W. F. Jenkins, managing director of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Company, Ltd., who has just returned from one of his regular business visits to the East African territories, in which he lived for some thirteen years, epitomised his confidence in the future.

"There has," he said, "been too great an inclination in some quarters to speak and write gloomily, and although I am well aware of the unfavourable factors, I am quite sure that, on balance, the position is sound."

"A few years ago, before Kenya had achieved the present diversification of agricultural production, and before gold mining had been developed, the heavy fall in the prices of coffee and other raw commodities would have caused a tragic depression. To-day, fortunately, the effect is greatly minimised."

Coffee Growers Facing Facts

There is general sympathy with the coffee growers, on whose behalf a plea for assistance has just gone forward to the Government, and who have been helped by reduced railway rates, reduced port charges, and lower ocean freights. The new policy of Brazil, which brought down the price of coffee by some £10 per ton almost overnight, could not but hit the European and Native growers of Kenya and Tanganyika very hard, but they are facing the position courageously and constructively, and, under the leadership of the Coffee Board of Kenya, the situation is being very closely studied and any opportunities of ameliorating the lot of the grower will no doubt be seized.

Sisal, though the fall in the price is naturally a disappointment to the estates, is still being produced by many estates at a profit. Quite a number of producers can land the fibre in London and make all necessary reservations for replanting, depreciation, etc., at something below the present market price. That, naturally, does not apply to everybody, for the size of the estate, its proximity to the sea, the nature of its mechanical equipment, and, by no means least, the capability of the management, all exercise a big influence upon the cost of production.

Good Results from Mixed Farming

"Against these commodities can be set the others of which a more cheerful tale may be told. The maize and wheat growers have not done at all badly; the dairy and mixed farmers have done well; and pyrethrum grown at the best altitudes has been astonishingly successful, and has sold at prices of which the most optimistic would not have dared to dream."

There can be scarcely any doubt that Kenya is now proved as a dairying and mixed farming country, and that there is every prospect that the Highlands will become within a very short time the world's chief source of production of the highest grade pyrethrum. Until a few years ago that was almost a monopoly of Japan; now Kenya can nearly always get a premium above the Japanese price of at least 33%, so much better is the quality of her product.

This season's cotton crop in Uganda, by attaining some 420,000 bales, has not merely achieved an easy record, but has reached a volume which was considered impossible by some people only three or four years ago.

If only this immense increase in production had not coincided with the drop in price from about 7d. per lb. to 4d.—to take the approximate Liverpool prices for American middling—the Protectorate would be enjoying a very considerable prosperity. As it is, the Native growers have this year probably received about £1,000,000 less than in 1937. Since the cotton is to be marketed in January, it is, as you know, in the first three or four months of the year that the bulk of the retail trade is done, and when, because of the lower price for cotton, March came and went without the anticipated volume of business, the pessimists cried aloud. I am not saying that this drop in sales did not react very hardly on the retailer and so on the importer.

They reckoned without a fundamental transformation which is taking place in Uganda, primarily as a result of the encouragement of Natives not only to place their money in the Savings Bank established long ago by the Government, but also in deposit and current accounts with the commercial banks. It is no exaggeration to say that the use of these facilities, not only in Uganda, but also in Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, has increased enormously. Despite the fact that this season has not been a good one from the standpoint of cotton prices, the number of African depositors in some areas has doubled and the total sums deposited have also been doubled.

A Steady Buying Season for Uganda

It is evident that the Native, having received payment for his crop, paid his taxes promptly, bought a few pressing necessities, and then put the balance of his money in safe keeping. Gradually the itch to spend it has grown upon him, with the result that some business houses have done a much bigger turnover in the past two months, which would normally be the dead season, than in the corresponding months in other years. This movement is only in its infancy, and may, I think, so develop that in the not distant future Uganda will have a steady buying season, if not all the year round, at any rate more widely spread than in the past.

There has been a great deal of talk about the overstocking of bazaars, but, generally speaking, it has only been in certain types of cotton piece goods, mainly from Japan, and within a short time, certainly by the end of this year, the great majority of these stocks will have passed into consumption. The so-called overstocking is due more to a lag in buying than to a complete cessation.

As to Tanganyika Territory, the progress of gold mining engenders confidence. Quite substantial outputs are expected from Geita early next year, the Musoma field is progressing most satisfactorily and everyone holds that the Lupa will still give a very good account of itself.

The bazaar trade seemed healthiest in Tanga and Lindi, but quiet in Dar es Salaam, partly as a result of the lower prices for cotton and of the failure in the groundnut crop for export, but mainly to financial stringency following the Hasmani crash.

I feel sure that a good deal of the bazaar depression in all territories has been caused by the curtailment of credit due to two large bankruptcies, that of Hasmani in Dar es Salaam and of a large failure in Nairobi caused mainly, I believe, by operations in Bombay.

The Victoria province, one of the richest potential producing areas in Tanganyika, badly needs the provision of roads. Lindi cargo, except that lightered from various estates in or near the harbour, is carried many miles to the port along roads which are generally very bad indeed. There is no railway serving the port, and it is therefore essential that it should be served by good roads. (The case of road versus rail competition does not exist in this area.) At present part of the cargo carried by lorry frequently arrives for shipment in a mud-stained condition.

Zanzibar's Clove Industry

Zanzibar looks like having the smallest clove crop on record, but it must not be forgotten that last year's was the largest ever known. I am afraid that in the near future Zanzibar will find Madagascar a more serious competitor, and it may be necessary for the Government to make some reduction in the export duty on cloves.

I was disappointed at the amount of malaria there has been on the coast. Mombasa, in particular, has had a very bad year; Munga was full of mosquitoes; Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam were equally so; and Lindi, strangely enough, was the best of all, though in the past it was a notorious place for them.

My visit has renewed and reinforced the confidence I have always had in the territories. One asset which is not frequently mentioned is the farming community, which has fought through hard times and difficulties—in many cases not brought on by themselves. It is fashionable to refer to the roughness of other nations, but anyone looking at Kenya now who had not seen it since, say, 1920, would be astounded at the development which has taken place; and it is due almost entirely to private enterprise in one form or another.

Need For Industrial Development

I had the opportunity of attending a meeting in Dar es Salaam of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa and also a meeting of the Mombasa Chamber Council, when I took the opportunity of referring to the need for industrial development in Eastern Africa. With the exception of mining and one or two small enterprises, Eastern Africa depends on agriculture, and it is always dangerous for a country to be solely dependent on agricultural products.

I mentioned at the Joint East African Board some months ago that I was disappointed in the attitude of the Governments to the development of industries, and I hope that Government will soon reconsider the views expressed some two or three years ago, when more than one scheme was placed before them for the establishment of textile industries which would in no wise have damaged the British exporter. I am not clear why the Government is not in favour of the establishment of local industries unless it is the feared loss of Customs duty on the imported article. Local industries are bound to come sooner or later, and as they will give steady employment to the Natives, they will in themselves cause a circulation of money and create a demand for goods.

Tourists for S. Rhodesia

Publicity Schemes Discussed

FOR PUBLICITY to be ideal, it should result in people going away satisfied, to become walking advertisements for the Colony. This was the wise dictum laid down by the Hon. J. H. Smit, M.P., Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia, when he met the Committee of the Victoria and Great Zimbabwe Publicity Association in Fort Victoria. As it was impossible to advertise all the attractions of the Colony, he said, the Government must concentrate on those that would give the greatest return, such as the Victoria Falls. Better communications now allowed of tourists getting far into the Colony and right up to the heart of Africa where wild life, always an attraction to people from the United Kingdom and the United States, could be seen with ease and comfort; and the Eastern Districts and Zimbabwe would be widely advertised.

A spirit of co-operation was needed between various local Associations and the head office; some local people did not seem to realise the true value of publicity; it was the duty and function of local Associations to bring the more local attractions to the notice of tourists.

Lord Bledisloe's Return

Shortly after his return to England last week Lord Bledisloe, Chairman of the Rhodesian Royal Commission, said that he and his colleagues had taken evidence from over 200 people of all sections of the community. In the Rhodesias and in Nyasaland they had received a cordial welcome, and the fullest information had been furnished from official and unofficial sources in regard to the objects of their mission. The Commission now had to consider whether and to what extent it could recommend closer union between the three countries. The solution of the problem was rendered more difficult by the paucity of the unofficial European population in the two Northern territories.

Northern Rhodesian Elections

Sir Leopold Moore has been returned unopposed for Livingstone in the elections shortly to take place for the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council. Mr. R. Welensky has also been returned unopposed for the Northern Area. In the Nkana-Mufulira constituency the candidates are Mrs. C. Olds, Mr. J. H. Lindsay, Captain A. A. Smith and Mr. A. F. Davison, while for Luanshya Ndola Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stephenson and Mr. R. J. Olds are contesting the seat.

Kenya Coffee Board

Elections to vacancies on the Kenya Coffee Board will be held when the Coffee Conference meets in Nairobi on September 23. The following six candidates are standing for the Eastern Electoral area: Mr. A. E. Beater, Mr. A. R. Bradbury, Mr. George Glassford, Major C. McGregor Taylor, Major H. F. Ward, and Mr. F. A. Wood, while for the vacancy in the Western Area the following three gentlemen are standing: Commander A. Coke, Captain L. E. Laurence, and Mr. T. A. K. Turton.

S. Rhodesia Pig Industry

Southern Rhodesia's bacon development policy will be strengthened by the importation of the large white boar Histon Basil 55th, a son of the three times Royal champion, Tring Basil 3rd, now sold to a leading bacon factory in the Colony with four unrelated in-pig large white gilts. The pigs are to form the nucleus from which boars and gilts will be distributed to farmers.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Leonine Reactions to Sound**Mr. Granville Squires's Suggestion**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir, Your cover "Notes by the Way" relates how the rattling of sticks on bicycle spokes served only to excite the curiosity of a pride of lion and invites experiences to establish the best noises with which to frighten them away.

Brian Kelly, an old-time cattle trader of vast experience, once told me that he never lost a single head from the time he trained all his boys to bark like dogs when lions were about. I was never able to put this to test, but if all one hears about the lion's fear of the dog is correct, it seems a simple solution.

I foresee advertisements in the African papers on the following lines:—

"Ventriloquist (ten years on music halls) seeks situation on farm as Game Lurer, Lion Scarer and Bwana Imitator. Willing to entertain children in spare time."

Edgware,
Middlesex.

Yours faithfully,
J. GRANVILLE SQUIRES.

Swahili in European Schools

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir,—I am very doubtful whether any real advantage will be gained by teaching Swahili in European schools, though I think that for those who desire to study the language there certainly should be facilities for so doing.

Swahili is the language of the coast, and although it is recognised as the *lingua franca* of the interior, it is very imperfectly known by inland tribes. The Swahili (so-called) of the interior was better known by its old name of Ki-Mashamba (sometimes ironically referred to nowadays as Ki-Settler, etc.); the Swahili of the coast is unintelligible to the majority of Natives of tribes of the interior.

Although a knowledge of the Swahili (or Ki-Mashamba) tongue is necessary in the interior, I would strongly advocate the study of the language of the Natives with whom one has to do. For instance, for those settlers in the Nairobi area and surrounding districts, the language spoken by the Kikuyu should be taught, whilst further west in the Nandi-Lumbwa areas the languages of that group might be studied. In the Trans-Nzoia and Nyanza Province one of the languages of that densely populated Province might well be taught in schools. Of those Dho-Luo is far the most important, as it is spoken by about half a million people in Nyanza Province, and is understood more or less by the Nilotic tribes in the Uganda Protectorate between Lakes Victoria and the Sudan. The Rev. Father J. P. Cuzzolera has shown that the Luo language is spoken by a vast assembly of peoples, numbering at least 1,100,000.

On my own estates Dho-Luo is the principal language spoken, and few, if any, of my Luo employees know Swahili beyond a few common words and expressions. I maintain that to understand Natives one must study their own language. A *lingua franca* will not produce this desired end. In Buganda the study of Luganda is made by numerous Europeans, and there is every reason why there should be facilities in the East African territories for instruction in the principal languages spoken in addition to Swahili, if that be necessary.

Kitala,

Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,
H. F. STONEHAM.

Old African Manuscripts**The Need for Further Investigations**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir,—Mr. Juxon Barton's letter in your column upon the "old manuscripts, including 45 bound volumes in Arabic character," recorded by Miss Gordon Cumming to have been in the Auckland Library, is of more than ordinary interest to East African archivists, and it is to be hoped that some definite steps will be taken by the East African Governments to trace these books.

Having come "from the interior," they may have been Hausa records, that being the only known African language besides Swahili in which historical chronicle and indigenous literature were written down in adapted Arabic script, but having been recovered by a Zanzibar Arab they may well have been Swahili records.

A great deal of Swahili written record, known to have been in existence, has unfortunately been "lost"; that is to say, manuscripts collected on the Kenya coast by Europeans have been brought to Europe and there have disappeared. The most notable is the MS. of the "Chronicles of Kilwa" (*Kitab al-Sulwa fi-Khabar Kulwa*), written some time after 1498; taken by the Portuguese, translated in the "Asia" of de Barros (1552-53), and since lost, only an incomplete MS. extract, now in the British Museum (Or. 2666), being known.

There also existed a "Chronicle of Mombasa" (*Ahsanu il-kasbi bi majara fi-ardhina Mambasatan*), quoted by Owen in his "Voyages," and of which fragmentary MSS. are still in existence, although the original records are said to have been destroyed on one of the numerous occasions from 1505 onwards on which the town was ravaged by the Portuguese. But the last Malindian ruler of Mombasa, Yusuf bin Ahamad, may have taken those records with him when he fled and left the town deserted in 1631; and they might be traceable in Madagascar, where he ultimately took refuge. Fragmentary literary manuscripts also survive, including political verse, by the Shaha Mvita and by the then ruler of Kilifi, but much more of these has yet to be traced.

The records of Pate are said to have been destroyed in the bombardment of Witu in 1890, but that is very doubtful. Either the originals or copies seemed to have existed after that date and were available to Bwana Kitimi (Muhammad b. Fumo Umar al-Nabakany), who was Stigand's informant in his "Land of Zinj." Abridged copies of these records exist in Lamu and Mombasa, and two good MSS. are in my collection here, that of Pate having been translated by Dr. Werner (*Jl. of the Roy. Af. Soc.*, 1905) and of Lamu by myself (*Bantu Studies*, March, 1938). The scribes of these MSS. note that the original records from which they copied were much bulkier, but no one appears to know where these originals are.

Of bound volumes of Swahili record, including literary works, there are in the Zanzibar Museum several books (some illustrated in Ingram's "Zanzibar") upon magic, medicine and horology, and there were also numerous volumes of minstrels and poets' songs, ballads, etc., over a period dating back to circa 1200. Some of these were bought by Europeans in Kenya, but their whereabouts are unknown, except for two now in my possession, a bound volume of 60 pages of minstrels' songs (c. 1600-1800) and a modern copy of a similar volume, the original of which was bought c. 1915 by an administrative officer in Lamu and of which no trace can now be found.

The oldest known bound volume of Swahili literature is a MS. in my collection, written in 1792, being a copy of the *Hamsiyaa* of Seyyid Aidarus b. Athman al-Sheikh Ali, who completed his work in 1749. My copy, which is beautifully written, was originally in a leather binding which was destroyed by termites.

There also exist somewhere the collected MSS. of the poet MUYIDU RAJI al-Ghassaniy, who wrote upon every theme of Swahili life and was a master of prosody. I have been fortunate in obtaining complete MS. copies of his works, but the original of his *diwan* awaits discovery. Likewise there existed a bulky work recording the history of Liongo Fumo and the downfall of the citadel of Shagga, fragments of which I have; but the originals have yet to be traced. There are, or were, in the archives of the mosques or the sultan's house of Pate and/or Lamu the MSS. of such works as the *Utendi wa Herkal*, the homilies of Mudhafa, the chronicles of Faza, etc. etc., fragmentary MS. copies of which have been found.

The records of Vumba Kuu are said to have been destroyed by fire in 1875, but Sir Claud Hollis secured some verbal records and genealogies of considerable interest, which connect Vumba with the Shirazian settlers of Ozi on the Tana. Near Ozi there stood until quite recently (c. 1800?) an inscribed tombstone said to have been that of Liongo Fumo and which was removed by a Herr Tost and taken by him to Berlin or Hamburg, whither also were taken numerous other MSS. and inscribed stones from mosques and other ruins by German inquirers; but all trace of these seems to have been lost, though I have been told as being in the State Museum in Berlin.

A large collection of the works of Sharif Seyyid Mansab b. Abdurrahman (who died in March, 1922) was lost at sea in the late 1800's on its way to Bombay, where Seyyid Mansab had arranged to have them printed.

Space forbids details of numerous other instances of similar "disappearances" of Swahili MSS. and records, a good many of which might yet be traced and recovered to the archives of the Kenya and Tanganyika Governments if thorough inquiry were made.

It is to be hoped that the clue which Mr. Juxon Barton has given to the existence of the Auckland MSS. will be taken up officially, since, whatever the MSS. may be, if they prove of Swahili origin, they could scarcely fail to be of great value in filling the serious gaps in East African records.

Fleet,

Yours faithfully,

Hants.

WM. HICHENS.

The Oxford Summer School On Colonial Administration

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—The summary you gave of the lectures at the Oxford Summer School on Colonial Administration was excellent but, evidently from circumstances not under your control, it could not do justice to all that the School accomplished in instructing and inspiring the students who attended.

The virtue of the School was that it afforded practical administrators a platform on which they could meet the academic section, if I may put it so, of the Colonial world, and by personal contact and free discussion broaden their minds, widen their mental horizon and see the Colonial Service as a whole, thus checking the tendency to parochialism

and the isolated view which is a great pitfall in official Colonial life.

It is a pity that more general publicity was not given to the discussions and informal talks that were, perhaps, the most valuable feature of the School. Retired officials and famous Governors were present, were questioned, and gave replies that must have been highly educational to inquiring juniors; but no whisper of them has been allowed to escape for the enlightenment of the Service in general and of officials who, by the call of duty or the limitation of circumstance, were unable to be present. *Non curis homini contingit adire Corinthum*. And, if I may suggest, the basis of attendance might be broadened. A few missionaries were present, and some wives of officials; why not more unofficials, such as settlers, planters, miners and commercial men?

Yours faithfully,

North Oxford,

M.A. OXON. 7

Milk as a "Protective Food"

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—May I make a brief comment upon your remarks in "Notes by the Way" in the issue of August 4 last?

You say: "Under any national milk scheme, insists Dr. Martin, there must be the assurance that the milk is clean and safe; and, while willing to resuscitate the scheme in Southern Rhodesia, he demands that control of milk be handed over to the Chief Dairy Officer and the Medical Director, who is the chief inspector under the Dairy Act. *That would ensure reliable milk*." (Italics mine). Wise words indeed.

Artificial attempts to produce "clean and safe" milk (as of other foods) are the bane of our present civilisation, and have brought about widespread disaster in many places. Neither Government dairy expert nor medical director can ensure wholesome milk. The soil alone can do this—under proper cultivation. It is to the land (and nowhere else) we must look, in the first instance, for dietary reform. So long as it is vitiated with excess of chemical fertilisers and lack of proper fallowing, so long will the supply of wholesome milk be withheld, and so long will disease and malnutrition prevail.

Edendale,

Yours faithfully,

Hartley,

G. C. WATSON.

S. Rhodesia.

[Our correspondent is confusing two distinct issues: one, the secretion of good, "rich" milk by the cow from food eaten; and the second, contamination of the milk when drawn from the cow and/or subsequently. The first does depend in some measure on the character of the pasturage, which in turn depends upon the soil—if that is deficient in essential elements, such as phosphorus, the milk will be "poor" and to that extent, unwholesome; the second is purely a matter of contaminating the milk after leaving the cow, and is not affected in any way by the character or manuring of the soil. It was to this second point that Dr. Martin referred, and on which our contributor commented.—Ed. "E. A. and R."]

Our Correspondence Columns

are a clearing-house for the opinions and experience of East Africans and Rhodesians, whose comments and criticisms are cordially welcomed.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A Grateful Native

MANY EUROPEANS with long experience of the African Native maintain that he never shows gratitude for gifts made or for kindnesses done to him; and other equal experience will quote examples to the contrary. A case of genuine gratitude in a Baganda whose wife was successfully operated on in the Native Hospital, Nairobi, is recorded by Dr. T. F. Anderson in *The East African Medical Journal*. The man wrote to him thus:—

"Respected Doctor: In all probabilities I cannot let this kind act of 'Good Samaritan' pass without a word of appreciation being put on record.

"Una voce" and with unanimous consent of tongue and heart, I most humbly and respectfully beg to tender to you, Nursing Sisters, Theatrical staff and the members of No. 1 Ward my heartfelt thanks for saving the life of my consort Mary Regina in the evening hours of the 3rd ultimo, when a successful operation was performed and the enlarged spleen removed in time before she peregrinated for good; and thereafter nursed her until she got on the road towards a complete recovery."

"After a reference to his wife's sufferings—pains eaked, eerie and agony cries ensued; all going vie, and life showed signs of gradually ebbing away," he concludes with renewed expressions of "gratification":—

"I pray Providence to crown your enterprise with success, and to grant your family and yourself long life to reach the stage of dotage."

If the quaintness of the language here and there may raise a smile (and how many of us could write as good a letter in Luganda?) it cannot hide or diminish the warm glow of gratitude that shines through his "scribble" (as he calls it) like a votive lamp in a cathedral.

Shocks for Baboons

A FENCE cheap to erect and remove; harmless to stock but really efficient in keeping cattle in and "vermin" out, is just what East African and Rhodesian farmers have been seeking for years. The Southern Rhodesian Agricultural Department claims to have discovered it; and the secret is electricity. At the Salisbury Show the Department exhibited two oxen confined in an enclosure consisting simply of a single wire charged with current from an "ordinary battery," which, it was claimed, would electrify fifteen miles of wire for four months, such a fence excluding "vermin," even baboons. If not so responsibly sponsored, it would sound rather like a fairy tale. And more details about that "ordinary battery" will be widely awaited. Is it just a car battery, or some other source of electrical energy? As to the "single wire," cattle would not crawl under it, but baboons might, and they, which are "vermin," certainly would unless it was so low as hardly to be an obstacle to cattle. Evidently that type of fence is recommended by the Department for gardens as well as for stock, for baboons would not raid a cattle kraal; and it would be fascinating to watch the reactions of the baboons when first experiencing an electric shock from the "juice-filled" wire. Baboons are clever beasts; but if they cannot be expected to rig themselves out with india-rubber gloves or gum boots, there are many other things in the forest almost equally efficient as insulators. Is it quite beyond the bounds of possibility that they should discover, and use, them?

Without Distinction of Sex

MISS G. HAMILTON, while acting as Assistant Administrator-General in Northern Rhodesia, must have left the Probate Division of the High Court of the Protectorate with a warm sense of pleasure after appearing before the Chief Justice in an estate case, for His Honour not only declared that in his long experience in the Colonial Service he had never before known an appointment of so professional a nature to be held by a woman, but congratulated her on the able manner in which she had conducted her application, which was granted. He also had a good word to say for a Government which recognised and rewarded ability without distinction of sex.

Fishy

"FISH" includes turtles, lobsters, crayfish, crabs and oysters," declares the Mauritius Fisheries (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938, with a truly magnificent contempt for the canons of zoological classification. To watch the legal mind at work on definitions is often amusing, and this particular Bill is a real fun-fair. "Fisherman means a person who habitually fishes with a view to selling his catch," thus excluding the sportsman who whips an upland stream for trout—perhaps, in the legal eye he is an "angler"—and necessitating a definition of "fishing," which "means catching any fish in any manner whatsoever," so under this clause a poacher in private or forbidden waters has seemingly a perfect defence if prosecuted, provided he has nothing to show for his toil; and a fisherman who has a blank day has not been "fishing" at all! Intriguing, *n'est-ce pas?* It has been said that laws are drafted in such a way as to give the maximum of work to the lawyers—one of whom might be emboldened on a suitable occasion to argue that even the Law—which must have a capital—cannot make an oyster a fish, any more than it could include in "bird" such things as bats, butterflies, flying-fish and model aeroplanes.

Phosphorus-Poisoned Baits

A HINT of a less dreadfully painful poison than either strychnine or arsenic for the extermination of "vermin" in East Africa and the Rhodesias comes from that always valuable, entertaining and instructive publication, the annual report of the Game Warden of Uganda—in this case, that for 1937. About forty phosphorus poison baits were laid for crocodiles at Kibeho; he was wrong, and it is believed that sixteen or more crocodiles were destroyed. The poison was concealed in lumps of dried fish or half-dried hippo meat suspended from overhanging branches near the shore, just touching the water, so that their taint would be likely to be carried by any current. Also, to procure a bait, the crocodile would have to seize and pull or snatch to get it away, which would ensure it being gulped whole. By "taint" is meant, presumably, the smell of the carrion bait, not of the phosphorus; for many compounds of the element have a distinct aroma, very characteristic and unpleasant. The exact physical reactions of phosphorus poison on crocodiles must be left to the imagination; but if such baits will kill those very tough and life-tenacious reptiles, they ought to be fatal to hyenas, jackals and other "vermin." At any rate, Captain Pitman's experiment deserves further investigation.

Statements Worth Noting

"I will take heed to my ways, that I sin not with my tongue: I will keep my mouth with a bridle, while the wicked is before me."—*Psalms xxxix. 1.*

"Indirect is only a means towards an end, that end being the ultimate well-being of the whole community."—*Mr. A. Mayhew, in "Education in the Colonial Empire."*

"Nearly the whole of the population of the Island of Zanzibar is infected with hookworm."—*Medical Report of Zanzibar for 1937.*

"A locust is nothing more or less than a grasshopper which has adopted the swarming habit."—*Dr. Malcolm Burr, in "The Times."*

"The Nyika Plateau is the haunt of birds that are not to be found elsewhere in Nyasaland."—*Provincial Commissioner's Report, Nyasaland, 1937.*

"I can think of no more delightful spot than the Kruger National Park in which to have a breakdown."—*The Hon. W. M. Leggate, of Southern Rhodesia.*

"Cattle-sickness among the Ngoni frequently involves killing the sick beasts and generally eating them afterwards."—*Miss M. Read, writing on "The Ngoni and Their Cattle."*

"Southern Rhodesian tobacco now leaves the Colony in unexceptional condition so far as pests are concerned."—*Chief Entomologist's Report of Southern Rhodesia for 1937.*

"The sire is half the herd. The characteristics that Smithfield requires must be sought preponderately in the bull."—*Lord Bledisloe, opening the Salisbury Agricultural Show.*

"The kindly, good-tempered white rhinoceros entirely lacks the impetuosity of his smaller but more irritable relative."—*Mr. C. T. A. Maberly, in the Journal of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire.*

"Kitchen Kafir is a tongue in which you can make no progress, because it opens out, not on the knowledge of another race, but merely on the ignorance of two races combined."—*The Sunday Mail, Southern Rhodesia.*

"The successful development of the new education scheme in Southern Rhodesia will mean much to those Nyasaland parents who have come to regard Southern Rhodesia as the natural centre for advanced education for their children."—*Nyasaland Education Report for 1937.*

"The maintenance of boreholes in Native Reserves has been the cause of considerable trouble during the year owing to the maltreatment that mechanical plant is apt to receive at the hands of primitive Natives in outlying districts."—*Kenya Public Works Report, 1937.*

"The spread of education and, paradoxical as it may appear, the spread of Christian teaching, especially in regard to marriage, is breaking down family and tribal traditions, with a deleterious effect on the people."—*Provincial Commissioner's Report on the Northern Province of Uganda.*

"The first of the people of Lamu were Arabs who came from Damascus, in Syria. He who sent them was Abdul-Malik bin Marwan. It was he who sent them to the Swahili coast at a time when he wanted copper scent-flasks."—*A Chronicle of Lamu, translated from the Swahili by Mr. W. Hichens.*

WHO'S WHO

419.—**Dr. Henry Spelderwinde de Boer, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.**



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Dr. de Boer, Nyasaland's new Director of Medical Services, having just completed his training at London Hospital when the War broke out, promptly joined the R.A.M.C., and as M.O. to the 1st Battalion of the Dublin Fusiliers, was present at the first landing at Gallipoli; after the evacuation he served with the Imperial Camel Corps in Palestine and Syria, and was mentioned in dispatches.

In 1920 he went to Kenya as a Medical Officer, marking his six years in Mombasa as M.O.H. by an effective campaign of mosquito control that he practically banished malaria. Transferred to Northern Rhodesia in 1931 as Deputy Director of Sanitary Services, he started a Public Health Department, but, soon after being made Deputy Director of Medical Services, went to Uganda in a similar capacity. The official policy was changing its emphasis from curative to preventive medicine, and he worked whole-heartedly in that direction, urging that the personal factor must be exploited by all medical men to promote higher standards of native life.

Dr. de Boer has been interested in the social life of the towns in which he has been stationed, and has held office in various clubs. He plays cricket, tennis and golf, and in Freemasonry is a Past Master of Lodge Mombasa.

Herr Hitler's speech at Nuernberg being a matter of the first importance to the world, we devote practically the whole of our "Background" feature to a summary of editorial views representative of all shades of political opinion.

Minorities in Germany. For so famous an orator it was curious to hear an almost verbatim repetition of the hackneyed complaints of the German Press about conditions of the Sudetens. Herr Hitler spoke of 7,000,000 Czechs torturing 3,500,000 Germans, an absurd perversion of the truth which can hardly have deceived his own docile, devoted audience. He even exclaimed that there was a desire to annihilate them. It is lamentable indeed that the head of a great country like Germany should talk such nonsense. There seems to be no limit to the capacity of a German audience for listening to denunciation of the Marxists and the Jews. It is in fact a standing marvel how much patience that great people shows under its orators' diatribes and perversions of the truth. Hitler complained that opponents of Czech predominance were regarded as enemies of the State, yet enforcement of the existing régime is not peculiar to Czechoslovakia, where extraordinary latitude is shown to malcontents, whereas anyone who opposes National Socialist sovereignty in Germany is thrown into a concentration camp. Hitler complained that Germans in Czechoslovakia cannot sing certain songs. But what would be the fate of the man who tried to sing the *Internationale* or even the *Marxist* in Germany? — *The Times*.

Germany's Responsibility. Before Herr Hitler spoke a German semi-official communiqué stated that the possibility of a solution of the Czechoslovakian problem by force had been discussed exclusively outside Germany. But it is by German acts that the Reich attitude has been judged. Army manoeuvres on a scale approaching actual mobilisation, hurried strengthening of the Siegfried line, an intensive campaign of vilification against the Czech Government, the magnification of every trivial incident arising out of political excitement into a brutal outrage, and more particularly German repudiation of any settlement that fell short of the Carlsbad manifesto pointed unmistakably to coercion. These are the things that have compelled other nations to examine where they stand, and to resolve that they would not see German domination extended piecemeal over Eastern Europe. — *The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*.

Britain's Warning. If Hitler means that he demands as the only alternative to active aggression immediate settlement on terms dictated by himself, let him understand the consequences. The Czechs no less than the Sudetens are not friendless. British public opinion understands the situation and the issues. It believes that no patience is too great and no negotiations too long if the result is to avoid war. But it is not prepared to stand aside if negotiations are upset by violent intervention from outside. The menace for the future implicit in Hitler's speech places upon the democracies two obligations. One is the further strengthening of our resources so that there shall be no doubt of our ability to defend the rule of law if the need comes. The other is a clearer definition than has yet been made of where we stand. Hitler may now be informed of the view of the democracies. But it is essential also that the whole German people, who desire war no more than we do, should understand it with equal clarity. Such definition can come best through a joint declaration by Britain, France, and Russia. — *The Daily Herald*.

Deepening Anxiety. It was quite clearly indicated that Herr Hitler is prepared to use force to incorporate the Sudetens in the German Reich. He told the world in so many words that he is not afraid of the consequences such a policy must inevitably entail. If it impairs our relations with other countries, he said, the fault is not ours. The present of relations here is a supremism that might cover the slaughter of millions of men, women and children, and the wiping out of a thousand years of civilisation. But only a madman could embark on such a policy, it may be objected. Unfortunately, Herr Hitler's savage speech last night must leave doubts whether he is fully conscious of all that he says and does. The conviction that the German people are the Chosen Race of God and that he is their divinely-appointed Leader must send a shudder down the backs of thinking people. The speech must leave the democratic Powers in no false optimism. Far from relieving the crisis, it must deepen anxiety. — *News-Chronicle*.

Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Plebiscite. The price of peace in Europe is a free plebiscite in the Sudeten area. That is the conclusion to be drawn from Hitler's speech. There is good reason to believe that in his mind it is an essential condition that this measure should be arranged before the end of the present month. The Fuehrer spoke with an energy which has marked hardly any of his speeches since the days of his struggle for power. No one who listened could doubt that the speech constituted a definite challenge to Czechoslovakia. I know that until half an hour before it was delivered Herr Hitler was working upon his manuscript, recasting portions dealing with that country. The remarkable feature was that the most vital part was almost improvised. Even during the last ten minutes before Herr Hitler rose, in an interval while the orchestra was playing, he was making last-minute alterations with a pencil borrowed from an A.D.C. in the row behind. This last moment revision was due to the warning statement issued by the British Government last night, which has not yet been permitted to appear in the German Press. — *Mr. G. Ward Price, in "The Daily Mail"*.

Suspense. Two passages in the speech are relevant. The first is: "It is up to Prague to bring about an agreement with the Sudeten Germans." This lays all the responsibility for concessions on the Czech Government. It does not say what exactly the Government is to do. Hitler does not demand that all the Carlsbad points should be conceded; he allows the discussions to continue, but does no more, and keeps his hands free. The other passage promises less and threatens more. It declares that negotiations at Prague cannot be allowed to drift on without satisfactory result and that a different course must, at some moment unspecified, be taken. He did not make a plain demand for a plebiscite among the Sudeten Germans to determine their future, but indicated that he holds the demand in reserve for the moment when the negotiations at Prague have reached a deadlock on the Carlsbad points, or when he himself thinks that an appropriate moment has been reached for ordering Herr Henlein to break them off. — *The Manchester Guardian*.

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Jews in Italy.—The persecution of the Jews in Italy is not the outcome of specifically Fascist doctrine or of any deep-seated fanaticism, as the persecution of the Jews in Germany is. Mussolini is wholly indifferent to the racial problem as such. Nor can the purposes of the persecution be robbery. There were large Jewish fortunes to be confiscated in Austria, but almost none in Italy, where nearly all private wealth has been nationalised. What, then, does Mussolini gain by the persecution? He demonstrates his solidarity with the Third Realm. The Fascist diehards believe that the Fascist revolution is in danger, and that the persecution of the Jews will strengthen the ideological front. But the chief gain will be the effect in the Moslem world—it will intensify the Nationalist and reactionary ferment that has spread from the Arabs in Palestine to the Moorish troops in Spain. — *Time and Tide.*

America's Policy.—For one thing at least we may be grateful to Herr Hitler. His policy in Europe has brought the United States nearer to the European democracies and to Great Britain in particular than she has been at any time since 1919. What America may do if the need for action ever arises is her own affair and no one else's. What she has said is already a factor of material importance in the international situation. The warning voiced by Mr. Bullitt in France last week that if war broke out in Europe one could not tell how far it might spread was significant for two reasons. It is inconceivable that Mr. Bullitt would have used such words without the full approval of the State Department, and it can hardly be an accident that he should have adopted almost the precise phraseology of Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons. The United States, so far as sympathies go, were almost equally divided in 1914—though with some balance against Germany. To-day they are to all appearance 99% against the Germany of Herr Hitler. — *The Spectator.*

This feature has been added especially for the service of subscribers to our Air Mail Edition.

Bargain Hunting.—The setback in share markets has lasted over eighteen months, and has already deflated prices to an extent which is beginning to make some shares more attractive to those on the watch for bargains. The bargain hunter, to be successful, must be patient. Even if he assumes that the depression has run half its course, he still has plenty of time to study the history of shares in the group or groups he fancies. The chances are that prices have fallen by half or more if the group is in any way speculative or exposed to the risks of commodity production or transport. Prices in these shares have, in fact, discounted the certainty of a smaller dividend from the past year's working. When the announcement is made the uncertainties of the outlook may depress the shares still further, and it is then that the bargain hunter may begin to be interested. . . . If care is taken, there should be opportunities for those with cash to put it to more profitable use over the next six months, though it has to be remembered that while 'timing' is all-important, courage is also called for, because the time when investments look cheapest is when confidence is lacking and most people are holding off for still lower prices. — *The Investors' Review.*

Waiting Markets.—The markets awaited the speech with the admirable calm which they have displayed all through the past weeks of tension. The London Stock Exchange opened with a general marking-down of prices, but in the industrial section there was subsequently a considerable amount of bear covering. Gilt-edged, as always in times of international crisis, bore the brunt of such selling as there was, but here also prices closed well above the worst. . . . President Benesh has remarked that the present situation is as much a test of nerves as anything else. This is as true of the markets as in the political sphere and the period of strain will last for many weeks more. — *The Financial Times.*

Stock Exchange.—Latest mean prices of representative stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange afford an index to conditions in the main sections of the market.

| | £ | s | d |
|--------------------------|-----|----|---|
| Consols 2½% | 72 | 10 | 0 |
| Kenya 5% | 113 | 15 | 0 |
| Kenya 3½% | 102 | 7 | 6 |
| N. Rhodesia 3½% | 102 | 2 | 6 |
| Nyasaland 3% | 99 | 5 | 0 |
| N'land Rlys. 5% A. debts | 94 | 0 | 0 |
| Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debts | 88 | 10 | 0 |
| S. Rhodesia 3½% | 103 | 10 | 0 |
| Sudan 5½% | 110 | 7 | 6 |
| Tanganyika 4½% | 115 | 15 | 0 |

Industrials

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------|----|----|
| Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1) | 5 | 3 | 1½ |
| Brit. Oxygen (£1) | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.) | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Courtaulds (£1) | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Dunlop Rubber (£1) | 1 | 7 | 4½ |
| General Electric (£1) | 3 | 17 | 6 |
| Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1) | 1 | 10 | 4½ |
| Imp. Tobacco (£1) | 3 | 17 | 6 |
| Int. Nickel Canada | \$50½ | | |
| Prov. Cinematograph | 18 | 6 | |
| Turner and Newall (£1) | 3 | 16 | 3 |
| U.S. Steels | \$58 | | |
| Utd. Steel (£1) | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Unilever (£1) | 1 | 17 | 6 |
| United Tobacco of S.A. | 8 | 17 | 6 |
| Vickers (10s.) | 19 | 9 | |
| Woolworth (5s.) | 3 | 2 | 3 |

Mines and Oils

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----|----|-----|
| Anaconda (\$50) | 6 | 15 | 7½ |
| Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.) | 2 | 16 | 4½ |
| Anglo-Amer. Inv. | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Anglo-Iranian | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Burmah Oil | 4 | 8 | 3 |
| Cons. Goldfields | 3 | 13 | 9 |
| Crown Mines (10s.) | 17 | 5 | 0 |
| De Beers Df. (50s.) | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| E. Rand Cons. (5s.) | 6 | 4 | |
| E. Rand Prop. (10s.) | 2 | 11 | 10½ |
| Gold Coast Sel. (5s.) | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Johannesburg Cons. | 2 | 8 | 1½ |
| Mexican Eagle | 3 | 10 | |
| Rand Mines (5s.) | 9 | 3 | 9 |
| Randfontein | 1 | 16 | 10½ |
| Royal Dutch (100 fl.) | 36 | 18 | 9 |
| Shell | 4 | 9 | 3 |
| Sub. Nigel (10s.) | 11 | 5 | 0 |
| West Wits. (10s.) | 6 | 17 | 6 |

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rents

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|---|
| Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Brit. India 5½% prefs. | 98 | 10 | 0 |
| Clan | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| E.D. Realisation | 8 | 3 | |
| Gt. Western | 34 | 10 | 0 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bk. | 86 | 0 | 0 |
| L.M.S. | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Nat. Bank of India | 36 | 10 | 0 |
| Southern Rly. def. ord. | 11 | 15 | 0 |
| Standard Bank of S.A. | 15 | 12 | 6 |
| Union-Castle 6% prefs. | 1 | 2 | 3 |

Plantations

| | | | |
|----------------------|----|---|---|
| Anglo-Dutch (£1) | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Linggi (£1) | 16 | 6 | |
| London Asiatic (2s.) | 3 | 7 | |
| Malayalam Pl. (£1) | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| Rubber Trust (£1) | 1 | 8 | 3 |

PERSONALIA

Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., has returned to England from Canada.

Sir William and Lady Max-Muller have returned to London from the Continent.

Mrs. Tom Meikle has arrived home from Bulawayo, accompanied by her daughter.

Mr. C. Knight, resident magistrate in Dar es Salaam, has been transferred to Mwanza.

Mr. A. L. Pennington has been appointed Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Bro. C. E. Stott was recently installed R.W.M. of Lodge Alan Wilson (No. 876, Scottish Constitution) in Bulawayo.

Mr. S. B. Jones has returned to Tanganyika from the Seychelles, but hopes to leave Dar es Salaam for England during October.

Mr. R. J. Hilton, Senior European clerk, Tanganyika Railways, has proceeded on leave pending termination of his appointment.

Mr. F. H. Lane-Poole, Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, expects to arrive home on leave about the middle of October.

Mr. J. C. Sullivan (Railway) with a score of 237 (144-93) won the championship of Kenya at the recent Kenya Bisley meeting at Nairobi.

By beating Yakoub Khan by 4-6, 7-5, 2-6, 6-0, 7-3, Mr. Duncan won the Lawn Tennis championship of Kenya for the fifth time.

Mr. R. Kidd has been elected Chief of the Gwelo branch of the Caledonian Society for the ensuing year, in succession to Mr. R. H. Paterson.

Miss M. H. S. Brown, who qualified M.B., Ch.B. at Edinburgh in 1925, has been gazetted a Government Medical Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

After 28 years railway service in Rhodesia, of which seven were spent as stationmaster at Gaborone, Southern Rhodesia, Mr. R. Haddon has retired.

Mr. N. H. E. Jiwajjee and Mr. G. W. Hatchell, M.B.E., have been nominated unofficial members of the Tanga township authority for a period of two years.

The Rev. Canon J. S. Herbert, who went out to Tanganyika as a C.M.S. missionary thirty years ago, amused an audience in Guernsey last week, when he told how, in a primitive station in the Territory, he was forced to act as his own dentist. He had saved some quicksilver from a broken thermometer and together with some filings from a silver coin he made a filling to one of his teeth. When later a professional dentist attempted to replace the filling the drill broke in the temporary stopping.

Sir Mark Young, Governor of Tanganyika, is to be the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, to be held in Dar es Salaam on November 26.

Lord De La Warr, Chairman of the Higher Education Commission which visited East Africa last year, flew to Geneva on Monday to attend the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Mr. C. Bullock, Secretary for Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. Eric Smith, Labour Commissioner in Nyasaland, attended the conference on the illicit migration of Natives at Capetown.

Mr. N. C. Drury, the former Government Printer in Dar es Salaam, and now editor of the *Gibraltar Chronicle*, has been spending a short holiday in London. He is returning to Gibraltar very shortly.

Mrs. E. D. A. Gooch won the Kenya Gold Cup at the recent Nairobi meeting with her five-year-old horse, Zany, which was ridden by Orchardson, and trained by herself.

Mr. Arthur W. Lewey, Solicitor-General in Uganda, who is expected to arrive home on leave later this month, has been appointed Attorney-General in Jamaica.

Mr. L. Scotland, former joint managing director and secretary of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and Zambesia Exploring Company, who died recently, left estate valued at £10,816, with net personalty £9,939.

Mr. J. Remi Martin, managing director of Karen Estates, Ltd., of Nairobi, is due to arrive home on a short visit on September 23. After spending three weeks in this country he will return by air on October 14.

Captain A. V. Adams, of the Southern Rhodesia Defence Force, has been promoted Major and gazetted as Controller, Stores and Transport Department. He has been on the Permanent Staff Corps since 1933.

Sir Malcolm Watson, Director of the Ross Institute, is to speak on "Malaria and Empire Development" at the Royal Empire Society on October 6. His address will be illustrated by lantern slides and films.

Stanley Grove Spiro, who pleaded guilty at the Central Criminal Court last week to charges of conspiracy and fraud, and who was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude, lived in Bulawayo for a short while some 10 years ago.

Marsilial Graziani has been appointed honorary Governor-General of Ethiopia. It is understood that the title has been conferred on him to show that his replacement in Ethiopia as Vicerey by the Duke of Aosta was no reflection on him.

The acting Governor of Manica and Sofala, Count Azevedo, accompanied by his A.D.C., Captain Portugal, his son and private secretary, Senhor de Bourbon, and the district commandant of Manica, Captain Mario da Costa, recently visited Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, and laid a wreath on the War Memorial.

Mrs. H. J. O'D. Burke-Gaffney, Mrs. L. V. G. Cross and Mr. D. R. John have been appointed members of the board of cinematograph censors for Dar es Salaam.

The Duke of Gloucester, who is spending a holiday in Kenya, has consented to cut the first sod on the site of the Makerere College in Uganda. The ceremony will take place on November 3. The cost of the new college will be about £200,000.

Cyril Edwin Ansell, who had been charged in Nairobi with the murder of his wife's stepfather, Mr. W. J. Hanlon, was last week found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years' hard labour. The jury found there was strong provocation.

The winners in the poster competition organised by the Kenya and Uganda Railway were Madame J. Rocco and Mr. W. H. M. Patterson. Seventy designs were received for the competition, which was open to residents in East Africa.

Major P. H. G. Powell-Cotton, who has on several occasions visited East and Central Africa on big game hunting expeditions, is, at the age of 72, planning a *safari* to the east of Lake Tanganyika. He will be accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Those recently elected to the Royal Empire Society include Mrs. K. T. Robinson, of Mombasa; Mr. A. B. Verbi and Mrs. W. F. Page, of Dar es Salaam; Mr. C. L. Ferris, of Bukoba; Mr. P. H. Tatchell, of Tanga; Miss H. S. White, of Masindi; and Mrs. Eric Smith, of Blantyre.

Mr. S. H. Veats has contributed to *The Nineteenth Century* an article on the subject of "The Rhodesias and Amalgamation," in which he traces events leading to the appointment of the Royal Commission, concluding with the views expressed by Sir Hubert Young before he left Northern Rhodesia.

Colonel W. H. Ralston, D.S.O., M.C., late Indian Army, has been gazetted a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Southern Rhodesia Territorial Force and Commandant, No. 8 military district. He retired from the Indian Army, in which he commanded a brigade, in 1930, and settled in Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia.

The R.A.F. have found a useful cricket recruit in Pilot-Officer J. E. Thomas, one of the Rhodesians who has come home to join the R.A.F. Opening the batting against the Army he scored 50, the highest on his side. Thomas is an old boy of Prince Edward School, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, a Rugby player, and noted for his fine fielding "in the deep."

Dr. Emery Ross, general secretary of the American Mission to Lepers, has visited Bulawayo and Umtali on his way home from an extended tour of African leper colonies, accompanied by professional cinema photographers. The object of the tour is to secure a complete picture of African life to-day for the instruction of people in the United States of America, where an increased interest is being shown in the affairs of the African continent.

Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald

A Character Sketch

A fine character study of the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, written by Mr. Beverley Baxter, M.P., appears in this month's *Strand Magazine*. Writing of his appointment as Colonial Secretary, Mr. Baxter says:

"If ever there was a square peg for a square hole it was this cheerful, diminutive thirty-seven year old bachelor who had made a success of the Dominions Office, pulled off the Anglo-Irish Agreement, and was being freely mentioned as an ultimate Foreign Secretary."

Concluding his intimate and fascinating picture of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Baxter writes:

"Malcolm MacDonald does not tower over the despatch box when he speaks, but he stands high in the estimation of the House of Commons. His success has not been one of genius. Nor has it been achieved by a superb seizing of an unexpected moment when by a brilliant adroitness one can sometimes secure a glittering prize.

"No. His achievement has been built solidly on character. He did not whine when his schoolmates tossed him in the basket. He did not lose faith when his father was scorned by men, although his youthful sensitiveness must have suffered unbearable agonies.

"Somewhere in the soul of Malcolm MacDonald there is a flame which radiates his whole personality. His smile is genuine, his sense of justice deeply ingrained, his contempt for calumny as great as his belief in the final decency of human nature. And like so many men who are sensitive and who have suffered, he has been given the compensation of a rich vein of humour.

"I wish that Ramsay MacDonald had lived to see the triumph of his son."

Forthcoming Engagements

September 20.—Sir Frank Stockdale to speak on "Grading and Standardisation of Produce" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.

September 22 and 23.—Conference on Cotton Growing Problems. William Beveridge Hall, University Senate House, Bloomsbury, W.C.

September 23.—Coffee Conference, Nairobi.

September 29.—Mr. S. S. Murray to speak on "Tobacco" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.

October 1.—Nyasaland Turf Club race meeting, Zomba.

October 6.—Mr. W. A. Lee, to speak on "Tea" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.

[Secretaries of organisations are invited to notify arrangements as far in advance as possible.]

You want
to keep well!

Very well—take

BOVRIL

Captain H. E. Schwartz

Long Public Service in Kenya

WITH DEEP REGRET we announce the death in Nairobi last week after a short illness of Captain Helmuth Eric Schwartz, who had, however, been far from well for some considerable



Few Kenyans have taken so prominent a part in public affairs over so long a period as Captain Schwartz, who was an elected member of the Legislative Council for some 13 years until his retirement in 1937, and who had served as a non-official member of the Executive Council in Kenya for almost as long.

He was one of the most hard-working members on the non-official side of the Legislature, and his zeal and legal training were frequently of the greatest assistance to his colleagues.

Born in 1887, educated at Charterhouse and Oriel Collège, Oxford, he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1910. Going to Nairobi three years later, he joined the legal firm now known as Shapley, Schwartz and Barret, but very soon afterwards, on the outbreak of the Great War, he came home and served in France with the Durham Light Infantry.

After demobilisation he returned to Kenya, where his interest in public affairs became so pronounced that in 1922 and 1923 he served as a substitute member of the Legislature during the absence from the Colony of Mr. T. A. Wood, and in 1924 was elected by the Nairobi South Constituency, which he continued to represent until the last general election, at which he was not a candidate. He had been one of the prime movers in the campaign against the introduction of an income tax. In 1926 he also became President of the Law Society of Kenya, of which he was honorary secretary for many years.

He had served on numerous Government Commissions and Committees; for a long time was honorary treasurer of the Kenya Elected Members' Organisation, of the East African Unofficial Conference, and of the Convention of Associations of Kenya; and was an active member of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

Last year he was one of the Colony's two non-official representatives at the Coronation of Their Majesties.

Keenly interested in amateur theatricals, he had produced and acted in many successful plays in the Kenya capital.

Other Obituaries

Mr. Arthur Basil Burnett died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on Saturday at the age of 61.

Major-General E. T. Dickson, who had died in Tunbridge Wells at the age of 88, served in the Sudan in 1885 and 1886.

Mr. C. W. Clarke, whose death at the age of 78 in Bulawayo is announced, was one of the guards at the funeral of Cecil Rhodes.

Captain R. V. Gandolfi-Hornvold, who was a settler in Kenya before the War, died at his home in Worcestershire last week at the age of 57.

We much regret to announce the death in Blantyre of Mrs. G. E. Ponson, who was held in high regard by a large number of residents in Blantyre and Limbe.

Mr. James S. Fraser, who recently died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 76, had lived in the Colony for 47 years. He was a well-known building contractor in Salisbury some years ago, but retired to Que Que.

Mr. William Bisset, a native of Glasgow and a former member of the Bechuanaland Border Police, who was awarded the Marabeta War Medal in the 1893 Rebellion, had died at the age of 83 in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Hubert Drogmans, who has died in Brussels at the age of 80, was one of the pioneers of the Belgian Congo, was the first President of the Katanga Special Committee created by King Leopold, and many years ago did much work in fostering aerial development in the Congo.

We regret to record the sudden death, from heart failure after recovering from an attack of pneumonia, of Mayor G. C. Hooper Sharpe, Chief Veterinary Surgeon, Southern Rhodesia, and Chief Veterinary Officer of the British South Africa police. Appointed District Veterinary Surgeon in Bulawayo in 1907, he was promoted Senior D.V.S. in 1924, and succeeded Mr. J. M. Sinclair as Chief V.S. for the Colony in 1933. He served in the East African Campaign during the War, and was awarded the M.C. He was a keen member of the Turf Clubs and a successful owner of race horses.

Ethiopia and the League

Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, has addressed a letter to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, saying that the Ethiopian Government is abstaining provisionally from sending representatives to the present session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, the agenda of which does not contain any question referring directly to Ethiopia. He continued:

"In the present unsettled state of Europe, Ethiopia, in spite of its sufferings, believes it to be its duty not to create new difficulties and not to appear anxious to complicate the international situation.

"Nevertheless, it is my duty to defend in all circumstances and places the cause of the Ethiopian people, who have not renounced, and never will renounce, their independence. Consequently, if any question of interest to Ethiopia is raised I shall hasten to appoint a complete delegation able to present itself immediately before the Assembly in order to safeguard the rights and interest of Ethiopia.

"I desire once more to draw the attention of all states members of the League to the tragedy of the Ethiopian people, which is continuing with increasing and unheard of atrocities whenever the Italian attempts to occupy the country are opposed by determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants.

"According to reports which reach me directly from Ethiopia the general situation has changed but little during the last 12 months. The invading army has not yet been able to establish permanent control in the occupied territory beyond the railway and the principal roads constructed by my Government considerably before the Italian invasion."

Imperial Service College Scholarships

Two scholarships for Rhodesian boys have been allotted by the Imperial Service College for the term beginning in January, 1939, and a third for entry in September, 1939. The scholarships are tenable for three years. The Rhodesian Selection Committee, consisting of the Hon. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Francis Newton, the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, and Colonel J. B. Brady, are to consider applications early next month.

News Items in Brief

The King George V Memorial Fund for Nyasaland will close on October 1.

Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia, Turf Club will hold a meeting on Saturday, September 17.

Northern Rhodesia received £10,795 in 1937 by its sale of Coronation stamps to dealers and collectors.

The Bulawayo Town Council are spending £6,000 on additional residential buildings in their Native location.

The estimated population of Zanzibar Protectorate in 1937 was 243,135, the birth rate 17 per 1,000 and the death rate 16.9.

The Zanzibar Protectorate Savings Bank received deposits of £59,136 during 1937, when withdrawals amounted to £52,616.

Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, claims that there has never been an outbreak of infectious cattle disease in the district.

Apple growing in Southern Rhodesia is increasing, and consignments have been exported to Ceylon and the Persian Gulf.

Special *de luxe* mattresses are now available for travellers on the Kenya and Uganda Railways, the extra charge being Shs. 2.

Re-alignment of the railway between Nairobi and Nakuru is being considered by the Kenya and Uganda Railway Administration.

An electrical supply office from the Phoenix Electric Supply Co. is to be inaugurated in the township of Bindura, Southern Rhodesia.

The Southern Rhodesia Air Section has sent five Hawker Harts on a week's flight from Salisbury, visiting Bulawayo, the Victoria Falls, and Wankie.

The numbers of 516 Sudan Government 3½% Guaranteed bonds amounting to £144,300, drawn for redemption on November 1, are announced by the Bank of England.

In order to arouse and maintain German interest in the former Colonies, streamers are being hung across the roads of many villages and towns demanding their immediate restoration.

The Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, Municipal Council is presenting a garden seat made from Rhodesian timber to the Cecil Rhodes Birthplace Memorial at Bishop's Stortford.

Nearly £7,000 will be distributed to Southern Rhodesian tobacco growers in the form of rebate this season, as the result of the operations of the Tobacco Producers' Floor, Ltd.

Old and infirm Natives will benefit by a gift of £800 by the Rhodesian State Lottery Trustees to build homes for them near Salisbury and Bulawayo.

The Manning Cup of the Tanganyika Territory Rifle Association was won this year by Kenya, with a score of 1,861; Nyasaland was second with 1,852; Uganda third with 1,751; and Tanganyika last with 1,711.

When the s.s. "Robin Goodfellow" left Kenya recently for America she carried two giraffe and one rhinoceros captured in the Colony. After they arrive in New York they will be taken by train to California.

As the Ethiopian refugees in Isiolo Camp, Kenya, were under the Immigration Restriction Ordinance, liable to be treated as prohibited immigrants and returned to Ethiopia, a Bill to regulate their presence in the Colony has been introduced in the Legislative Council.

Two bursaries, each of £30 for three years, are to be awarded annually by the Beit Trustees to Rhodesian coloured children for the purposes of higher education—which, in the absence of facilities in Rhodesia, will have to be obtained in Kimberley or Capetown.

A civil engineer between 22 and 23 years of age is wanted by the Sudan Government for service with the Sudan Irrigation Department. Full particulars may be obtained from the Controller, Sudan Government London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

A society to study the habits, customs, and history of the indigenous inhabitants of Southern Rhodesia and the relics of previous occupants, and to co-ordinate the scattered work already done, has been organised in the Colony with the encouragement of both the Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley, and the Prime Minister, the Hon. G. M. Huggins.

The British South Africa Company has presented a section of its Tanganyika Estate in North Province to the Government of Northern Rhodesia for the benefit of the Natives. The territory, which is suitable only for development and occupation by Natives, comprises 947,600 acres. The Government has purchased the remainder of the estate, which includes Abercorn and Mpulungu.

Native Africans are serving, with success, in the Northern Rhodesia Post and Telegraphs Department, as skilled telegraphists, sorters and delivery postmen, and in the engineering department in constructing and maintaining telegraph lines. Under an African captain, a gang completed the erection of the last seven miles of a single line telegraph wire on the Mutitua-Nkana section, and a new trunk line 43 miles in length, between Kalomo and Choma.



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E.A. Service Appointments

The following appointments have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

Mr. G. W. Anderson, B.Sc. Agric., to be Agricultural Officer, Kenya.

Mr. S. M. McCombe, to be Agricultural Officer, Uganda.

Mr. P. R. Stephens, B.Sc., to be Entomologist, Uganda.

Mr. C. W. R. McCreary, to be Agricultural Officer, Nyasaland.

Mr. V. L. Budge, to be Assistant Auditor, Uganda.

Mr. W. A. Knight, to be Assistant Auditor, Kenya.

Mr. A. C. E. Coll, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., to be Medical Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. K. Hunter, M.B., Ch.B., to be Medical Officer, Uganda.

Mr. E. A. Keith, M.B., Ch.B., to be Medical Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. A. MacGregor, M.B., Ch.B., to be Medical Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. O. N. Ransford, M.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be Medical Officer, Nyasaland.

Mr. J. Barker, to be Nutritional Investigator, Nyasaland.

Miss A. D. Burns, to be Nursing Sister, Kenya.

Mr. J. P. Glasgow, to be Field Officer, Tsetse Research Department, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. E. H. Hilbourne, to be Telegraph Inspector, Kenya.

Mr. N. V. Naylor, to be Telegraph Inspector, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. E. A. Hill, to be Telegraph Inspector, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

Miss E. M. Philpott, to be Nursing Sister, Tanganyika Territory.

Miss A. W. Sydney Smith, to be Nursing Sister, Tanganyika Territory.

Promotions and Transfers

Recent promotions and transfers include the following:

Mr. D. P. Uttley, Assistant Auditor, Tanganyika Territory, to be Auditor, British Honduras.

Mr. P. F. Brannigan, Crown Counsel, Tanganyika Territory, to be Solicitor-General, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. G. Fitzmaurice, Medical Officer, to be Senior Medical Officer, Nyasaland.

Mr. J. A. Fawdry, Inspector of Mines, Tanganyika Territory, to be Chief Inspector of Mines, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. V. Ashton, Staff Surveyor, to be Temporary Clerk, Local Government, Lands and Settlements Department, Kenya.

Mr. R. Batty, Inspector of Police, to be Chief Inspector of Police, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. P. W. Briggs, Agricultural Officer and Ginnyery Inspector, Tanganyika Territory, to Uganda.

Mr. M. E. Cobb, Senior Engineer, Nigerian Railway, to be Chief Engineer, Tanganyika Railways.

Miss B. Eager, Nursing Sister, to be Senior Nursing Sister, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. R. J. Foulton, Temporary Education Officer, to be Assistant Treasurer (Cadet), Kenya.

Mr. W. O. Harvey, Game Ranger, Tanganyika Territory, to be Deputy Game Warden, Selangor and Negri Sembilan, Federated Malay States.

Mr. J. A. Marais, Postal Assistant, Northern Rhodesia, to be Assistant Postmaster, Nyasaland.

Mr. C. M. Miranda, Sub-Inspector, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kenya, to be Seconded as Officer-in-Charge, Telephones, Aden.

EARTH'S GRANDEST SCENE

Victoria Falls



The 'Smoke that Thunders'—the mighty Zambezi's stupendous leap into space—is only one of Southern Rhodesia's many thrills for Tourists of all ages. The mystery of the strange Zimbabwe ruins; Rhodes' grave in the lovely Matopo Hills; scenery unequalled; many species of big game—all these, and civilised comfort in travel and hotels, combine to make it a perfect holidayland. 5 days by air, 16 by sea, from London. But Southern Rhodesia also offers the grandest home-life imaginable—a healthy climate, low living costs, good prospects, no Income Tax on married incomes under £800.

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SOUTHERN  RHODESIA

The Trades Union Congress

Attitude to Colonial Questions

THE SEVENTIETH TRADES UNION CONGRESS, which last week concluded its session in Blackpool, was of special interest to East Africa and the Rhodesias, as it dealt specifically with Colonial questions.

The General Council set up at the end of last year a Colonial Advisory Committee of ten members, among whom were Dr. Drummond Shields, Mr. C. Roden Buxton, and Mr. McGregor Ross, all being, in the opinion of the Council, specially qualified to advise on Colonial matters. A deputation from the Committee waited on June 23 upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies to explain its views, and was well received.

The General Council, advised by this Committee, presented to the Congress a resolution on Colonial labour which urged the National Government to insist on immediate effect being given to the introduction into the Colonies of labour departments and inspectorates, on the promotion of trade unionism, workmen's compensation, the elimination of penal sanctions for labour offences, the investigation of low standards of Native health and housing and of inadequate wages, and the application to all Colonies of the relevant international conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference.

The resolution declared that it is essential, in order to raise effectively the level of Native labour conditions, to introduce trade union principles, especially that of collective bargaining, into the conditions of industry and commercial and

public enterprise, and called upon the authorities to facilitate in every possible way the application of those principles.

In conclusion, it demanded the admission of the Native population to an adequate share in the responsibilities of government by a wide extension of the franchise and by adapting the Constitutions of the Colonies to modern democratic ideas, and free access to the land for all Natives desirous and capable of cultivating it.

This resolution was passed unanimously and without discussion.

[Reference to this subject is made under Matters of Moment.]

Of Commercial Concern

Uganda's domestic exports for the first six months of 1938 were valued at £3,394,100.

Mr. J. Sheen, of the Riverside Hotel, has taken over the Christmas Pass Hotel, Umali, Southern Rhodesia.

Postal facilities are available in 135 centres in Kenya, 48 in Uganda, and 135 in Tanganyika, a total of 318.

Bulawayo consumed five million more units of electricity during the year ended June 30, 1938, than in the preceding twelve months.

£359,734 was spent in 1937 by the Kenya Public Works Department; the revenue collected was £64,830. The total turnover in cash and stores was £952,740.

589 ships and 712 dhows visited Zanzibar harbour during 1937, compared with 593 ships and 582 dhows in 1936. 4,531 immigrants landed, and 14,830 emigrants embarked.

Northern Rhodesia's postal revenue in 1937 was £64,904, the highest in the history of the department and £11,385 above the estimate; expenditure was £53,273, or £26 under the estimate.

Imports into Tanganyika during the first seven months of this year totalled £2,040,381, compared with £2,005,493 during the corresponding period of 1937. Domestic exports amounted to £1,913,564, against £2,517,061.

Over 90% of the carcasses of 325 head in the slaughter stock section of the Gatooma Agricultural Show were passed as "Imperial chillers," the highest grade, by the Government grader at the Bulawayo Cold Storage Works.

11,687 motor vehicles were registered in Kenya in 1937, as compared with 10,565 in 1936. The consumption tax on petrol was £59,237, a decrease of £3,554, due to a reduction in the amount of the tax. The petrol import duty was £66,110.

Total export traffic handled at Kilindini by the Kenya and Uganda Railway administration during the first half of this year amounted to 291,653 tons, compared with 286,331 tons during the corresponding period of last year. Import traffic, railed from Kilindini during the same period amounted to 62,224 tons, against 81,660 tons.

In 1937 the amalgamated post-offices of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika handled 24,809,600 postal articles, including parcels, of which 15,391,000 were dealt with in Kenya, 3,183,100 in Uganda, and 6,235,500 in Tanganyika. The total was an increase of 3,267,200 over 1936, or approximately 15%. Official letters, unpaid, numbered 3,612,000, or 15% of the total correspondence.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Nchanga Consolidated

EVIDENCE of the satisfactory progress being made on the properties in Northern Rhodesia of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines was given by the Chairman, Sir Auckland Geddes, at the annual meeting in London last week.

The two incline ways, which will ensure the safety of the workers against the dangers of another inrush of water such as caused the mine to be closed in 1931, have now reached the 470 ft. level, which is near the horizon of the old workings. Pump chambers and sumps are being cut, and when the pumps are installed the mine will be de-watered to this level. Simultaneously the inclines will be continued downwards to the 1,000 ft. level.

A 3,000 kilowatt set has been installed in the new power house, and should be in operation this month, and a 6,000 kilowatt set has been purchased since the formation of the company. Another 6,000 kilowatt set has been authorised, and it may be necessary to acquire yet another at a later stage.

The mine township is on an excellent site, said Sir Auckland. Houses surround parks and playing fields, making it one of the finest mining townships, not only in Northern Rhodesia, but in the world.

In the course of his speech the Chairman said that on March 31 they had £2,447,410 in cash, a sum which for the moment made their position reasonably comfortable. Further capital expenditure would, however, be necessary at a later date.

Colonial Mineral Products

"GOLD is one of the most important mineral products of the Colonial Empire," said Mr. E. F. Lewis, of Selection Trust, Ltd., in an address at the Empire Exhibition in Glasgow last week.

The most important gold producer in the Colonial Empire is Southern Rhodesia, which in 1920 had a production of 550,000 oz., or £2,300,000 at the then standard price, and has now increased to over 800,000 oz., or nearly £6,000,000 for 1937. In that Colony there has been a great increase in individually operated mines, and in addition to the large producers new prospects have been opened up and old mines which had remained dormant for a long period have been re-opened. Practically all this gold is derived from reef mining, and no alluvial deposits of any importance are found.

In East Africa the gold industry is of recent growth, for only in the post-war years has this area been the centre of a great deal of activity. In Tanganyika much progress has been made in investigating and developing the widely spread occurrences. Although no large outstanding deposit has been brought into production there are several small mines operating successfully, deriving their output from gold reefs and impregnated mineral zones. These operations make gold the chief mineral product of the Territory. During the past two years the output has remained steady, amounting to between 80,000 and 90,000 oz. a year, with an annual value of over £600,000.

Kenya has in recent years become the centre of much mining activity. The discovery in 1931 of gold in the Kakamega district led to a number of deposits being opened up and a number of mines reaching the production stage. The output is obtained from lode mining, where the reefs although profitably operated, are not of outstanding size. The Colony was responsible for an output of 49,000 oz. in 1936, as compared with about 3,000 oz. in 1931. Last year production increased to 69,000 oz., or nearly £500,000, and indicates the steady development of the gold industry in the Colony.

Among other important base metals Northern Rhodesia takes first place as zinc producer at the present time. At the Broken Hill mine, from which the whole of production is obtained, lenticular bodies containing lead and zinc occur,

where mining is confined to the overlying oxidised zone, operations being carried out by open cast methods.

Although some smelting for lead was done in the rich oxidised ore, treatment is now wholly concerned with the production of zinc and also some vanadium, which is a constituent of the ore. Production through various causes showed a decrease last year, and amounted to 14,000 tons of zinc, which was considerably less than the previous year's production of 20,000 tons.

Recently investigation of the rich sulphide bodies of lead and zinc lying at greater depth is being made with encouraging results, and high grade ore is reported to have been encountered in drill holes.

Water prevented the earlier exploitation of these deposits, but work is being done to eradicate this difficulty. It is contemplated that when this problem has been solved, and the mining of the orebody takes place the production of both lead and zinc will be substantially increased, the estimated rate of production being 40,000 tons of lead and 40,000 tons of zinc annually.

Roan Antelope Swimming Bath


A swimming bath, 165 feet long, 60 feet broad, holding, with the children's pool, 350,000 gallons of water, which cost £14,730 and took less than one year to construct, has been built by the Roan Antelope Copper Mine, Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, for its 800 European employees, though the general public will be admitted on payment of a small fee. It was officially opened by H.E. Mr. W. M. Logan, the Acting Governor.

Mining Personalities

Mr. W. Baddeley Adams, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has arrived home on leave from Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. H. Mawson, Assoc. Inst. M.M., will leave England on his return to Northern Rhodesia early in November.

Mr. R. C. Samuels, the former managing director of Kenya Reefs, Ltd., and Miss B. C. Batchelor are to be married in Kisumu on Saturday.



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"Tanks" Dividend

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, Ltd., has declared a dividend on the Cumulative Participating Preference stock at the rate of 4% per annum, less tax, for the seven months ended July 31. Payment will be made on or about October 17 to Preference stockholders registered on September 30. In March last, when meetings were held at which the capital reduction scheme was adopted, the directors stated that they expected it would be possible to pay a Preference dividend for the seven months to July 31. The issued capital of the company now stands at £5,445,461, of which £2,305,783 is in 4% Cumulative and Participating Preference stock and £3,139,678 in Ordinary stock. Dividend arrears on the former 10% and 6% Preference stock, extending from June 30, 1932, and December 31, 1935, respectively, were cancelled under the scheme approved in March.

Company Progress Reports

Tati Goldfields.—During August 2,690 tons of ore were milled. Estimated mine profit: £1,264.

Rhodesian Corporation.—During August 3,800 tons were crushed at the Fred Mine; profit: £900.

Gabait Gold.—Returns for August 955 tons of ore and 1,365 tons of accumulated tailings were treated; yield, 668 oz. fine gold.

Tanganyika Central.—Tons milled during August, 2,004; value of output, £3,467; loss for month, £931. The main shaft has been sunk a further 10 ft.

Rosterman.—The August report states that during the month 2,375 tons were crushed, for a recovery of 1,230 fine gold. Total footage, 686 ft. Main shaft, No. 9 level, plat. completed, and crosscut holed to the East Drive Horst reef.

Globe and Phoenix.—During August 6,150 tons were treated, yielding 4,562 oz. fine gold. Profit amounted to £20,469, taking gold at £7 per oz. Development: 5th level sunk 27 ft., av. 16 dwt.; 5th level sunk 20 ft., av. 6 dwt.; 11th level driven 25 ft., av. trace; 19th level driven 34 ft., av. 5 dwt.

Luiru Gold Areas.—The latest progress report states that breakdown of compressor caused temporary interruption of progress at No. 4 level station of the incline shaft on the Dunrobin Mine. Shafts Nos. 4 and 3 have been connected, affording the necessary ventilation for development in the latter section. Preparations for reclamation of old section of mine is now in hand. Progress is satisfactory in the new construction, and cyanide plant will probably be ready to treat accumulated tailings towards end of September.

The Chester Beatty Rugby Shield has been won by the Roan R.U.F.C., who beat the Pirates R.U.F.C. at Luanshya by 8 points to 7. It is six years since Roan held the shield.

Latest London Share Prices

| | Last week | This week |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Andura Syndicate (5s.) | 4½d. | 4½d. |
| Bushtick Mines (10s.) | 5s. 3d. | 4s. 9d. |
| Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.) | 50s. 9d. | 56s. 10½d. |
| Consolidated African Selection (5s.) | 12s. 9d. | 13s. 0d. |
| East African Goldfields (5s.) | 3d. | 3d. |
| Exploration Co. (10s.) | 2s. 9d. | 3s. 0d. |
| Fanti Consolidated (8s.) | 9s. 4½d. | 9s. 3d. |
| Gabait Gold Mines (2s.) | 3s. 0d. | 3s. 3d. |
| Globe and Phoenix (5s.) | 27s. 6d. | 28s. 0d. |
| Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.) | 9s. 9d. | 9s. 3d. |
| Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.) | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d. |
| Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.) | 4½d. | 4½d. |
| Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.) | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 0d. |
| Kentan (10s.) | 5s. 0d. | 4s. 7½d. |
| Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.) | 4½d. | 4½d. |
| Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.) | 6s. 0d. | 5s. 10½d. |
| Kimimani (10s.) | 3d. | 3d. |
| Leonora Corporation (1s.) | 5½d. | 5½d. |
| London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.) | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 0d. |
| London and East Africa (5s.) | 4s. 9d. | 4s. 9d. |
| Luiru Gold Areas (5s.) | 1s. 9d. | 1s. 9d. |
| Mashaba Asbestos (1s.) | 7½d. | 7½d. |
| Nchanga Cons. (20s.) | 30s. 0d. | 27s. 6d. |
| Rezende (1s.) | 11s. 9d. | 11s. 6d. |
| Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.) | 4s. 6d. | 4s. 6d. |
| Rhodesia Katanga (1s.) | 2s. 0d. | 2s. 8d. |
| Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.) | 1s. 0d. | 11½d. |
| Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.) | 23s. 0d. | 22s. 9d. |
| Rhodesian Corporation (5s.) | 3s. 0d. | 3s. 1½d. |
| Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.) | 15s. 3d. | 15s. 3d. |
| Rhokapa (1s.) | £11 10s. 0d. | £11 7s. 6d. |
| Roan Antelope (5s.) | 17s. 0d. | 16s. 10½d. |
| Rosterman (5s.) | 2s. 3d. | 2s. 3d. |
| Selection Trust (10s.) | 21s. 9d. | 20s. 9d. |
| Sherwood Starr (5s.) | 6s. 9d. | 7s. 0d. |
| Tanami Gold (1s.) | 6d. | 6d. |
| Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.) | 2s. 3d. | 2s. 3d. |
| Tanganyika Concessions (1s.) | 6s. 3d. | 6s. 0d. |
| Tati Goldfields (5s.) | 2s. 0d. | 2s. 0d. |
| Thistle-Etna (5s.) | 6s. 0d. | 6s. 3d. |
| Union and Rhodesia (5s.) | 4s. 0d. | 4s. 0d. |
| Wankie Colliery (10s.) | 18s. 0d. | 18s. 0d. |
| Watende (5s.) | 4½d. | 4½d. |
| Zambesia Exploring (1s.) | 7s. 3d. | 7s. 3d. |

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| British South Africa (15s.) | 27s. 6d. | 27s. 6d. |
| Central Line Sisal (1s.) | 3s. 9d. | 3s. 9d. |
| Consolidated Sisal (1s.) | 7s. 6d. | 7s. 6d. |
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| E. A. Power and Lighting (1s.) | 25s. 6d. | 27s. 3d. |
| Imperial Airways | 26s. 9d. | 26s. 9d. |
| Kassala Cotton (1s.) | 1s. 6d. | 1s. 6d. |
| Lewa Defd. (1s. 8d.) | 8d. | 8d. |
| Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.) | 3s. 7½d. | 4s. 0d. |
| Port of Beira (1s.) | 13s. 9d. | 13s. 9d. |
| Rhodesia Railways | 21s. 9d. | 21s. 9d. |
| Sisal Estates (5s.) | 3s. 6d. | 3s. 6d. |
| " (6% Pref. 21s.) | 17s. 6d. | 17s. 6d. |
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Preventing Mine Accidents

How protective devices may prevent accidents to mine workers has been considered by a special representative of the *South Africa Mining and Engineering Journal*. He says that accidents to Natives are costly because of the loss of producing power, the cost of maintenance and treatment, and the possible cost of compensation. From 40% to 60% of accidents occur to the hands, and 10% to 20% to the legs, the rate differing on various properties. Obviously, if these parts were protected there would be an equivalent reduction in the number of boys laid off work. Though the cost of providing Natives with leg and hand guards might at first appear to be high, study shows that it is really economic. In any event, the cost per boy is low and is a small premium to pay to insure against the loss of profits involved by idle labour. The writer of the article calculates that the protective equipment has only to save a boy the loss of one shift during 10 months' work to pay for itself.

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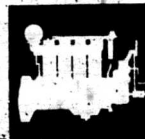
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CATALOGUES and ESTIMATES ON REQUEST

More Money For Colonies

PLANS for Colonial development are to be submitted to the Government by the British Industries National Council, with the object of restoring the building industries and industries dependent on it to their recent level of prosperity. Explaining the subject the secretary of the Council, Mr. J. B. Bryant, said last week that the British Empire was the only really safe place for the investment of private capital to-day, and a much larger volume of it should flow from the City of London to the Colonies than in the past.

Colonial Governors had repeatedly drawn attention to the need for expenditure on public works as the avenue of economic development. Good roads, linked to the railways and harbours, would not only open up more virgin territory for larger internal trade and employment, but would assist exports of the British cement, steel, motor and oil industries. Likewise, the rapid expansion of flying called for more airports.

The solution of these problems, declared Mr. Bryant, was dependent on the provision of an adequate supply of cheap money, backed by Government guarantees, the point on which his Council intended to approach the Government. It might be possible to pass legislation if necessary, to enable building societies to lend money for building overseas, or to permit the creation of building societies for that purpose.

Imperial Airways have issued an interesting map illustrating the route operated by the company. The map is divided into four large sections and three smaller ones, the larger sections showing a flat reproduction of the spherical surface of the earth. Copies may be obtained on application to the company at Airways House, Charles-street, London, S.W.1.

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Market Prices and Notes

Abies.—Zanzibar in skins are in slow demand at 65s. to 70s. (1937: 57s. 6d. to 65s.)

Beans.—East African pure, quiet at 97s. 6d. to 100s. for spot; sellers for Dar es Salaam shipment at 91s. (1937: £25s. to £27s. 6d.)

Butter.—Dull Kenya, 118s. per cwt., New Zealand first grade, 122s. to £23s. per cwt. (1937: 113s. to 114s.)

Castor Seed.—Bombay to Hull steady for Sept.-Oct. at £10 17s. 6d. (1937: £14 17s. 6d.; 1936: £11 10s.)

Chillies.—Small spot supplies of good quality Mombasa at 72s. 6d., Sept.-Oct. shipment; 62s. 6d. Sudan spot, in bond, is scarce at 65s., and only small shipment supplies are available at 60s. c.i.f. Zanzibars spot, 67s. 6d. to 72s. 6d. (1937: Zanzibars, 57s. 6d.)

Cloves.—Zanzibars unchanged with spot at 8½d., and c.i.f. 8 7/16d. Madagascars are easier at 7½d. for spot, in bond, and 6 7/8d. c.i.f. (1937: Zanzibars, 83½d.)

Coffee.—There were no sales of East African last week. London to 35s. and 43 3/4 cwt. compared with 59.034 cwt. at the same time last year.

The *Contelbuero*, Rio de Janeiro, reports:—

Brazilian prices are firm and there were record exports for August, amounting to 1,581,450 bags; nearly double that for August, 1937. But for shortage of spot coffees in Rio and Victoria, exports would have been even larger. August stocks in Rio this year totalled 296,818 bags compared with 687,495 for that month last year, while in Victoria the comparison is 161,425 bags against 244,873 bags. Stocks in Rio and Victoria in accordance with the Coffee Convention should be 700,000 and 300,000 bags respectively, and the coffee trade is anxiously awaiting a resolution from the National Coffee Department, which has been expected for a fortnight. Reports are circulating that the shortage in the Sao Paulo crop is due to, amongst other things, insect damage. No doubt the insect damage exists, but reports have been grossly exaggerated and have suggested that 'stephanoderes' have attacked coffee—picked, milled, and warehouse: Technical experience proves that this is ridiculous as the insect only attacks the berry. In Jaboricabel, Sao Paulo, a new experimental station has been inaugurated for the culture of the Uganda fly, the claimed antidote for 'stephanoderes'.

Copper.—Standard for cash at £41 8s. 9d. has a firmer tone, and three months is 3s. 9d. higher. (1937: £55 3s. 9d.; 1936: £39 3s. 9d.)

Copra.—Demand moderate. East African f.m.s. £9 17s. 6d. per ton for October shipment. (1937: £14; 1936: £14 15s.)

Cotton.—Good to fair Uganda easier at 5.06d. Fairly good to fair Sakellaridis, 7.77d. (1937: 5.5d.)

Cotton Seed.—Egyptian black to Hull firmer: September 66 8s. 9d., and October and November 1s. 3d. less. (1937: £4 15s.; 1936: £5 2s. 6d.)

Gold.—Maintains the very high level of 144s. 7½d. per oz. (1937: 140s. 6d.; 1936: 137s. 5d.)

Groundnuts.—Quiet—Coromandel (machined) to Rotterdam, Hamburg, for September: £10 3s. 9d.; October: £10 1s. 3d.; November: £10 1s. 3d.; January, and February (new crop): £9 19s. 9d. (1937: £13 8s. 9d.; 1936: £15 5s.)

Gum Arabic.—Sellers of Kordofan new crop for Sept.-Oct. shipment at 35s. for natural, and 35s. 6d. for cleaned, c.i.f. Spot, natural 37s., cleaned 1s. higher. (1937: Natural, 51s. 6d.)

Hides.—Business slow. Mombasas 70/30%, 12 lb. and up, 6 3/8d., 8/12 lb. 6 1/4d., 4.8 lb. 7d., 0/4 lb. 7 1/4d.

Pyrethrum.—Kenya firmer at £127 per ton, Japanese best crop valued at £88 10s. per ton. (1937: Kenya: £91, Japanese, £63.)

Sisal.—Declining with no buyers. East African white nominally, £13 5s. per ton for Sept.-Oct. shipment, ex ship, and mixed £1 per ton less. (1937: £15 15s.; 1936: £16 5s.)

Sisal.—Political situation has caused loss of confidence, and no revival is likely until conditions become clearer. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 2, buyers of Sept.-Dec. at £16; and Nov.-Jan. at £16 2s. 6d.; Jan.-March, £16 12s. 6d., No. 2, Sept.-Dec., £46 5s. No. 2, Sellers

Herr Hitler's speech at Nuremberg being a matter of the first importance to the world, we devote practically the whole of our "Background" feature to a summary of editorial views representative of all shades of political opinion.

Minorities in Germany.—For so famous an orator it was curious to hear an almost verbatim repetition of the hackneyed complaints of the German Press about conditions of the Sudetens. Herr Hitler spoke of 7,000,000 Czechs torturing 3,500,000 Germans, an absurd perversion of the truth which can hardly have deceived his own docile, devoted audience. He even exclaimed that there was a desire to annihilate them. It is lamentable indeed, that the head of a great country like Germany should talk such nonsense. . . . There seems to be no limit to the capacity of a German audience for listening to denunciation of the Marxists and the Jews. It is in fact a standing marvel how much patience that great people shows under its orators' diatribes and perversions of the truth. Hitler complained that opponents of Czech predominance were regarded as enemies of the State; yet enforcement, or obedience to the existing régime is not peculiar to Czechoslovakia, where extraordinary latitude is shown to malcontents, whereas anyone who opposes the sovereignty in Germany is thrown into a concentration camp. Hitler complained that Germans in Czechoslovakia cannot sing certain songs. But what would be the fate of the man who tried to sing the *Internationale* or even the *Marseillaise* in Germany? — *The Times*.

Germany's Responsibility.—Before Herr Hitler spoke a German semi-official communiqué stated that the possibility of a solution of the Czechoslovakian problem by force had been discussed exclusively outside Germany. But it is by German acts that the Reich attitude has been judged. Army manoeuvres on a scale approaching actual mobilisation, hurried strengthening of the Siegfried line, an intensive campaign of vilification against the Czech Government, the magnification of every trivial incident arising out of political excitement into a brutal outrage, and more particularly German repudiation of any settlement that fell short of the Carlsbad manifesto pointed unmistakably to coercion. These are the things that have compelled other nations to examine where they stand, and to resolve that they would not see German domination extended piecemeal over Eastern Europe. — *The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*.

Britain's Warning.—If Hitler means that he demands as the only alternative to active aggression immediate settlement on terms dictated by himself, let him understand the consequences. The Czechs no less than the Sudetens are not friendless. British public opinion understands the situation and the issues. It believes that no patience is too great and no negotiations too long if the result is to avoid war. But it is not prepared to stand aside if negotiations are upset by a non-intervention from outside. The menace for the future implicit in Hitler's speech places upon the democracies two obligations. One is the further strengthening of our resources so that there shall be no doubt of our ability to defend the rule of law if the need comes. The other is a clearer definition than has yet been made of where we stand. Hitler may now be informed of the view of the democracies. But it is essential also that the whole German people, who desire war no more than we do, should understand it with equal clarity. Such definition can come best through a joint declaration by Britain, France, and Russia. — *The Daily Herald*.

Deepening Anxiety.—It was quite clearly indicated that Herr Hitler is prepared to use force to incorporate the Sudetens in the German Reich. He told the world in so many words that he is not afraid of the consequences such a policy must inevitably entail. If it impairs our relations with other countries, he said, the fault is not ours. Impairment of relations here is a euphemism that might cover the slaughter of millions of men, women and children, and the wiping out of a thousand years of civilisation. But only a madman could embark on such a policy, as may be objected. Unfortunately, Herr Hitler's savage speech last night must leave doubts whether he is fully conscious of all that he says and does. The conviction that the German people are the Chosen Race of God and that he is their divinely-appointed Leader must send a shudder down the backs of thinking people. The speech must leave the democratic Powers in no false optimism. Far from relieving the crisis, it must deepen anxiety. — *News-Chronicle*.

Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Plebiscite.—The price of peace in Europe is a free plebiscite in the Sudeten area. That is the conclusion to be drawn from Hitler's speech. There is good reason to believe that in his mind it is an essential condition that this measure should be arranged before the end of the present month. The Fuehrer spoke with an energy which has marked hardly any of his speeches since the days of his struggle for power. No one who listened could doubt that the speech constituted a definite challenge to Czechoslovakia. I know that until half an hour before it was delivered Herr Hitler was working upon his manuscript, recasting portions dealing with that country. The remarkable feature was that the most vital part was almost improvised. Even during the last ten minutes before Herr Hitler rose, in an interval while the orchestra was playing, he was making last-minute alterations with a pencil borrowed from an A.D.C. in the row behind. This last moment revision was due to the warning statement issued by the British Government last night, which has not yet been permitted to appear in the German Press.—*Mr. G. Ward Price, in "The Daily Mail"*.

Suppense.—Two passages in the speech are relevant. The first is: "It is up to Prague to bring about an agreement with the Sudeten Germans." This lays all the responsibility for concessions on the Czech Government. It does not say what exactly the Government is to do. Hitler does not demand that all the Carlsbad points should be conceded; he allows the discussions to continue, but does no more, and keeps his hands free. The other passage promises less and threatens more. It declares that negotiations at Prague cannot be allowed to drift on without satisfactory result and that a different course must, at some moment unspecified, be taken. He did not make a plain demand for a plebiscite among the Sudeten Germans to determine their future, but indicated that he holds the demand in reserve for the moment when the negotiations at Prague have reached a deadlock on the Carlsbad points, or when he himself thinks that an appropriate moment has been reached for ordering Herr Henlein to break them off.—*The Manchester Guardian*.

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Jews in Italy.—The persecution of the Jews in Italy is not the outcome of specifically Fascist aims or of any deep-seated fanaticism, as the persecution of the Jews in Germany is. Mussolini is wholly indifferent to the racial problem as such. Nor can the purposes of the persecution be robbery. There were large Jewish fortunes to be confiscated in Austria, but almost none in Italy, where nearly all private wealth has been nationalised. What, then, does Mussolini gain by the persecution? He demonstrates his solidarity with the Third Realm. The Fascist diehards believe that the Fascist revolution is in danger, and that the persecution of the Jews will strengthen the ideological front. But the chief gain will be the effect in the Moslem world—it will intensify the Nationalist and revolutionary ferment that has spread from the Arabs in Palestine to the Moorish troops in Spain. — *Time and Tide.*

America's Policy.—For one thing at least we may be grateful to the policy in Europe has brought the United States nearer to the European democracies and to Great Britain in particular than she has been at any time since 1919. What America may do if the need for action ever arises is her own affair and no one else's. What she has said is already a factor of material importance in the international situation. The warning voiced by Mr. Bullitt in France last week that if war broke out in Europe one could not tell how far it might spread was significant for two reasons. It is inconceivable that Mr. Bullitt would have used such words without the full approval of the State Department, and it can hardly be an accident that he should have adopted almost the precise phraseology of Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons. The United States, so far as sympathies go, were almost equally divided in 1914—though with some balance against Germany. To-day they are to all appearance 99% against the Germany of Herr Hitler. — *The Spectator.*

This feature has been added especially for the service of subscribers to our Air Mail Edition.

Bargain Hunting.—The setback in share markets has lasted over eighteen months, and has already deflated prices to an extent which is beginning to make some shares more attractive to those on the watch for bargains. The bargain hunter, to be successful, must be patient. Even if he assumes that the depression has run half its course, he still has plenty of time to study the history of shares in the group or groups he fancies. The chances are that prices have fallen by half or more if the group is in any way speculative or exposed to the risks of commodity production or transport. Prices in these shares have, in fact, discounted the certainty of a smaller dividend from the past year's working. When the announcement is made the uncertainties of the outlook may depress the shares still further, and it is then that the bargain hunter may begin to be interested. If care is taken, there should be opportunities for those with cash to put it to more profitable use over the next six months, though it has to be remembered that while 'timing' is all important, courage is also called for, because the time when investments look cheapest is when confidence is lacking and most people are holding off for still lower prices. — *The Investors' Review.*

Waiting Markets.—The markets awaited the speech with the admirable calm which they have displayed all through the past weeks of tension. The London Stock Exchange opened with a general marking-down of prices; but in the industrial section there was subsequently a considerable amount of bear covering, so that, as always in times of international crisis, bore the brunt of such selling as there was, but here also prices closed well above the worst. President Benesh has remarked that the present situation is as much a fest of nerves as anything else. This is as true of the markets as in the political sphere and the period of strain will last for many weeks more. — *The Financial Times.*

Stock Exchange.—Latest mean prices of representative stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange afford an index to conditions in the main sections of the market.

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Consols 2½% | 72 10 0 |
| Kenya 5% | 113 15 0 |
| Kenya 3½% | 102 7 6 |
| N. Rhodesia 3½% | 102 2 6 |
| Nyasaland 3% | 99 5 0 |
| N'land Rlys. 5% A. debts. | 94 0 0 |
| Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debts. | 88 10 0 |
| S. Rhodesia 3½% | 103 10 0 |
| Sudan 5½% | 110 7 6 |
| Tanganyika 4½% | 115 15 0 |

Industrials

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Brit.-Amer. Tob. (£1) | 5 3 1½ |
| Brit. Oxygen (£1) | 3 19 0 |
| Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.) | 7 0 |
| Courtaulds (£1) | 1 10 0 |
| Dunlop Rubber (£1) | 1 7 4½ |
| General Electric (£1) | 3 17 6 |
| Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1) | 1 10 4½ |
| Imp. Tobacco (£1) | 3 17 6 |
| Int. Nickel Canada | \$50½ |
| Prov. Cinematograph | 18 6 |
| Turrier and Newall (£1) | 3 16 3 |
| U.S. Steels | \$58 |
| Utd. Steel (£1) | 1 2 9 |
| Unilever (£1) | 1 17 6 |
| United Tobacco of S.A. | 8 17 6 |
| Vickers (10s.) | 19 9 |
| Woolworth (5s.) | 3 2 3 |

Mines and Oils

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Anaconda (\$50) | 6 15 7½ |
| Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.) | 2 16 4½ |
| Anglo-Amer. Inv. | 1 3 0 |
| Anglo-Iranian | 5 1 0 |
| Burmah Oil | 4 8 3 |
| Cons. Goldfields | 3 13 9 |
| Crown Mines (10s.) | 17 5 0 |
| De Beers Df. (50s.) | 8 5 0 |
| E. Rand Con. (5s.) | 6 4 4 |
| E. Rand Prop. (10s.) | 2 11 10½ |
| Gold Coast Sel. (5s.) | 1 4 0 |
| Johannesburg Cons. | 2 8 1½ |
| Mexican Eagle | 3 10½ |
| Rand Mines (5s.) | 9 3 9 |
| Randfontein | 1 16 10½ |
| Royal Dutch (100 fl.) | 36 18 9 |
| Shell | 4 9 3 |
| Sub. Nigel (10s.) | 11 5 0 |
| West Wits. (10s.) | 6 17 6 |

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Barclays Bank (E.C. & O.) | 2 4 6 |
| Brit. India 5½% prefs. | 98 10 0 |
| Clan | 4 15 0 |
| E.D. Realisation | 8 3 |
| Gt. Western | 34 10 0 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bk. | 86 0 0 |
| L.M.S. | 13 0 0 |
| Nat. Bank of India | 36 10 0 |
| Southern Rly. def. ord. | 11 15 0 |
| Standard Bank of S.A. | 15 12 6 |
| Union-Castle 6% prefs. | 1 2 3 |

Plantations

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Anglo-Dutch (£1) | 1 7 6 |
| Linggi (£1) | 16 6 |
| Lond. Asiatic (2s.) | 3 7½ |
| Malayalam Pl. (£1) | 1 9 6 |
| Rubber Trust (£1) | 1 8 3 |

PERSONALIA

Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., has returned to England from Canada.

Sir William and Lady Max-Muller have returned to London from the Continent.

Mrs. Tom Meikle has arrived home from Bulawayo, accompanied by her daughter.

Mr. C. Knight, registrar in Dar es Salaam, has been transferred to Mwanza.

Mr. A. L. Pennington has been appointed Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tanganyika Territory.

W. Bro. C. E. Stott was recently installed R.W.M. of Lodge Alan Wilson (No. 876, Scottish Constitution) in Bulawayo.

Mr. S. B. Jones has returned to Tanganyika from the Seychelles, but hopes to leave Dar es Salaam for England during October.

Mr. R. J. Hilton, Senior European clerk, Tanganyika Railways, has proceeded on leave pending termination of his appointment.

Mr. E. H. Lane-Poole, Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, expects to arrive home on leave about the middle of October.

Mr. J. C. Sullivan (Railway) with a score of 237 (144-93) won the championship of Kenya at the recent Kenya Bisley meeting at Nairobi.

By beating Yakob Khan by 4-6, 7-5, 2-6, 6-0, 7-5, Mr. Duncan won the Lawn Tennis championship of Kenya for the fifth time.

Mr. R. Kidd has been elected Chief of the Gwelo branch of the Caledonian Society for the ensuing year, in succession to Mr. R. H. Paterson.

Miss M. H. S. Brown, who qualified M.B., Ch.B. at Edinburgh in 1925, has been gazetted a Government Medical Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

After 28 years' railway service in Rhodesia, of which seven were spent as stationmaster at Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, Mr. R. Haddon has retired.

Mr. N. H. E. Iwaniec and Mr. G. W. Harchell, M.B.E., have been nominated unofficial members of the Tanga township authority for a period of two years.

The Rev. Canon J. S. Herbert, who went out to Tanganyika as a C.M.S. missionary thirty years ago, amused an audience in Guernsey last week, when he told how, in a primitive station in the Territory, he was forced to act as his own dentist. He had saved some quicksilver from a broken thermometer, and together with some filings from a silver coin he made a filling to one of his teeth. When later a professional dentist attempted to replace the filling the drill broke in the temporary stopping.

Sir Mark Young, Governor of Tanganyika, is to be the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, to be held in Dar es Salaam on November 26.

Lord De La Warr, Chairman of the Higher Education Commission which visited East Africa last year, flew to Geneva on Monday to attend the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Mr. C. Bullock, Secretary for Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. Eric Smith, Labour Commissioner in Nyasaland, attended the conference on the illicit migration of Natives at Capetown.

Mr. N. C. Drury, the former Government Printer in Dar es Salaam, and now editor of the *Gibraltar Chronicle*, has been spending a short holiday in London. He is returning to Gibraltar very shortly.

Mrs. E. D. A. Gooch won the Kenya Gold Cup at the recent Nairobi meeting with her five-year-old horse, Zany, which was ridden by Orchardson and trained by her.

Mr. Arthur W. Lewey, Solicitor-General in Uganda, who is expected to arrive home on leave later this month, has been appointed Attorney-General in Jamaica.

Mr. L. Scotland, former joint managing director and secretary of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and Zambesia Exploring Company, who died recently, left estate valued at £10,816, with net personalty £9,939.

Mr. J. Remi Martin, managing director of Karen Estates, Ltd., of Nairobi, is due to arrive home on a short visit on September 22. After spending three weeks in this country he will return by air on October 12.

Captain A. V. Adams, of the Southern Rhodesia Defence Force, has been promoted Major and gazetted as Controller, Stores and Transport Department. He has been on the Permanent Staff Corps since 1933.

Sir Malcolm Watson, Director of the Ross Institute, is to speak on "Malaria and Empire Development" at the Royal Empire Society on October 6. His address will be illustrated by lantern slides and films.

Stanley Grove Spiro, who pleaded guilty at the Central Criminal Court last week to charges of conspiracy and fraud, and who was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude, lived in Bulawayo for a short while quite a few years ago.

Marshal Graziani has been appointed honorary Governor-General of Ethiopia. It is understood that the title has been conferred on him to show that his replacement in Ethiopia as Viceroy by the Duke of Aosta was no reflection on him.

The acting Governor of Manica and Sofala, Count Azevedo, accompanied by his A.D.C., Captain Portugal, his son and private secretary, Senhof de Bourbon, and the district commandant of Manica, Captain Mario da Costa, recently visited Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, and laid a wreath on the War Memorial.

Mrs. H. J. O'D. Burke-Gaffney, Mrs. L. V. G. Cross and Mr. D. R. John have been appointed members of the board of cinematograph-censors for Dar es Salaam.

The Duke of Gloucester, who is spending a holiday in Kenya, has consented to cut the first sod on the site of the new Makerere College in Uganda. The ceremony will take place on November 3. The cost of the new college will be about £200,000.

Cyril Edwin Ansell, who had been charged in Nairobi with the murder of his wife's stepfather, Mr. W. J. Hapton, was last week found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years' hard labour. The jury found there was strong provocation.

The winners in the poster competition organised by the Kenya and Uganda Railway were Madame J. Rocco and Mr. W. H. M. Patterson. Seventy designs were received for the competition, which was open to residents in East Africa.

Major P. H. G. Powell-Cotton, who has on several occasions visited East and Central Africa on big game hunting expeditions, is, at the age of 72, planning a safari to the east of Lake Tanganyika. He will be accompanied by his wife and daughter.

East Africans recently elected to the Royal Empire Society include Mrs. K. T. Robinson, of Mombasa; Mr. A. B. Verbi and Mrs. W. F. Page, of Dar es Salaam; Mr. C. E. Ferris, of Bukoba; Mr. P. H. Taphen, of Tanga; Miss H. S. White, of Masindi; and Mrs. Eric Smith, of Blantyre.

Mr. S. H. Veats has contributed to *The Nineteenth Century* an article on the subject of "The Rhodesias and Amalgamation," in which he traces events leading to the appointment of the Royal Commission, concluding with the views expressed by Sir Hubert Young before he left Northern Rhodesia.

Colonel W. H. Ralston, D.S.O., M.C., late Indian Army, has been gazetted a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Southern Rhodesia Territorial Force and Commandant, No. 8 military district. He retired from the Indian Army, in which he commanded a brigade, in 1936, and settled in Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia.

The R.A.F. have found a useful cricket recruit in Pilot-Officer J. E. Thomas, one of the Rhodesians who has come home to join the R.A.F. On his first batting against the Army he scored 50, the highest on his side. Thomas is an old boy of Prince Edward School, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, a Rugby player, and noted for his fine fielding "in the deep."

Dr. Emery Ross, general secretary of the American Mission to Lepers, has visited Bulawayo and Umtali on his way home from an extended tour of African leper colonies, accompanied by professional cinema photographers. The object of the tour is to secure a complete picture of African life to-day for the instruction of people in the United States of America, where an increased interest is being shown in the affairs of the African continent.

Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald A Character Sketch

A fine character study of the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, written by Mr. Beverley Baxter, M.P., appears in this month's *Strand Magazine*. Writing of his appointment as Colonial Secretary, Mr. Baxter says: "If ever there was a square peg for a square hole it was this cheerful, diminutive thirty-seven year old bachelor who had made a success of the Dominions Office, pulled off the Anglo-Irish Agreement, and was being freely mentioned as an ultimate Foreign Secretary."

Concluding his intimate and fascinating picture of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Baxter writes: "Malcolm MacDonald does not tower over the despatch box when he speaks, but he stands high in the estimation of the House of Commons. His success has not been one of genius. Nor has it been achieved by a superb seizing of an unexpected moment when by a brilliant adroitness one can sometimes score a glittering prize."

No. His achievement has been built solidly on character. He did not whine when his schoolmates tossed him in the basket. He did not lose faith when his father was scorned by men, although his youthful sensitiveness must have suffered unbearable agonies.

Somewhere in the soul of Malcolm MacDonald there is a flame which radiates his whole personality. His smile is genuine, his sense of justice deeply ingrained; his contempt for calumny as great as his belief in the final decency of human nature. And like so many men who are sensitive and who have suffered, he has been given the compensation of a rich vein of humour.

"I wish that Ramsay MacDonald had lived to see the triumph of his son."

Fortheoming Engagements

- September 20.—Sir Frank Stockdale to speak on "Grading and Standardisation of Produce" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.
- September 22 and 23.—Conference on Cotton Growing Problems. William Beveridge Hall, University Senate House, Bloomsbury, W.C.
- September 23.—Coffee Conference, Nairobi.
- September 29.—Mr. S. S. Murray to speak on "Tobacco" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.
- October 1.—Nyasaland Turf Club race meeting, Zomba.
- October 6.—Mr. W. A. Lee, to speak on "Tea" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.

[Secretaries of organisations are invited to notify arrangements as far in advance as possible.]

**You want
to keep well!**

Very well—take

BOVRIL

Captain H. E. Schwartz

Long Public Service in Kenya

WITH DEEP REGRET we announce the death in Nairobi last week after a short illness of Captain Helmuth Eric Schwartz, who had, however, been far from well for some considerable period.



Many Kenyans have taken an interest in public affairs over so long a period as Captain Schwartz, who was an elected member of the Legislative Council for some 13 years until his retirement in 1937, and who had served as a non-official member of the Executive Council in Kenya for almost as long. He was one of the most

hard-working members on the non-official side of the Legislature, and his zeal and legal training were frequently of the greatest assistance to his colleagues.

Born in 1887, educated at Charterhouse and Oriel College, Oxford, he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1910. Going to Nairobi three years later, he joined the legal firm now known as Shapley, Schwartz and Barret, but very soon afterwards, on the outbreak of the Great War, he came home and served in France with the Durham Light Infantry.

After demobilisation he returned to Kenya, where his interest in public affairs became so pronounced that in 1922 and 1923 he served as a substitute member of the Legislature during the absence from the Colony of Mr. A. Wood, and in 1924 was elected by the Nairobi South Constituency, which he continued to represent until the last general election, at which he was not a candidate. He had been one of the prime movers in the campaign against the introduction of an income tax. In 1926 he also became President of the Law Society of Kenya, of which he was honorary secretary for many years.

He had served on numerous Government Commissions and Committees; for a long time was honorary treasurer of the Kenya Elected Members' Organisation, of the East African Unofficial Conference, and of the Convention of Associations of Kenya; and was an active member of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

Last year he was one of the Colony's two non-official representatives at the Coronation of Their Majesties.

Keenly interested in amateur theatricals, he had produced and acted in many successful plays in the Kenya capital.

Other Obituaries

Mr. Arthur Basil Burnett died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on Saturday at the age of 61.

Major-General E. T. Dickson, who has died in Tunbridge Wells at the age of 88, served in the Sudan in 1885 and 1886.

Mr. C. W. Clarke, whose death at the age of 78 in Bulawayo is announced, was one of the guards at the funeral of Cecil Rhodes.

Captain R. V. Gaudolf Hornoyold, who was a settler in Kenya before the War, died at his home in Worcestershire last week at the age of 57.

We much regret to announce the death in Blantyre, of Mrs. G. F. Ponson, who was held in high regard by a large number of residents in Blantyre and Limbe.

Mr. James S. Fraser, who recently died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 76, had lived in the Colony for 47 years. He was a well-known building contractor in Salisbury some years ago, but retired to Que Que.

Mr. William Bisset, a native of Glasgow and a former member of the Bechuanaland Border Police, who was awarded the Matabele War Medal in the 1893 Rebellion, has died at the age of 83 in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Hubert Drogmans, who has died in Brussels at the age of 80, was one of the pioneers of the Belgian Congo, was the first President of the Katanga Special Committee created by King Leopold, and many years ago did much work in fostering aerial development in the Congo.

We regret to record the sudden death, from heart failure after recovering from an attack of pneumonia, of Major G. C. Hooper-Sharpe, Chief Veterinary Surgeon, Southern Rhodesia, and Chief Veterinary Officer of the British South Africa police. Appointed District Veterinary Surgeon in Bulawayo in 1907, he was promoted Senior D.V.S. in 1924, and succeeded Mr. J. M. Sinclair as Chief V.S. for the Colony in 1933. He served in the East African Campaign during the War, and was awarded the M.C. He was a keen member of the Turf Clubs, and a successful owner of race horses.

Ethiopia and the League

Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, has addressed a letter to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, saying that the Ethiopian Government is abstaining provisionally from sending representatives to the present session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, the agenda of which does not contain any question referring directly to Ethiopia. He continued:

"In the present unsettled state of Europe, Ethiopia, in spite of its sufferings, believes it to be its duty not to create new difficulties and not to appear anxious to complicate the international situation.

"Nevertheless, it is my duty to defend in all circumstances and places the cause of the Ethiopian people, who have not renounced, and never will renounce, their independence. Consequently, if any question of interest to Ethiopia is raised I shall hasten to appoint a complete delegation able to present itself immediately before the Assembly in order to safeguard the rights and interest of Ethiopia.

"I desire once more to draw the attention of all states members of the League to the tragedy of the Ethiopian people, which is continuing with increasing and unheard of atrocities whenever the Italian attempts to occupy the country are opposed by determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants.

"According to reports which come directly from Ethiopia the general situation has changed but little during the last 12 months. The invading army has not yet been able to establish permanent control in the occupied territory beyond the railway and the principal roads constructed by my Government considerably before the Italian invasion."

Imperial Service College Scholarships

Two scholarships for Rhodesian boys have been allotted by the Imperial Service College for the term beginning in January, 1939, and a third for entry in September, 1939. The scholarships are tenable for three years. The Rhodesian Selection Committee, consisting of the Hon. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Francis Newton, the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, and Colonel J. B. Brady, are to consider applications early next month.

Diet and the Native

Suggestions for Food Reform

By G. C. WATSON

UPON THE HEALTH AND EFFICIENCY of the Native largely depends the development of the East and Central African Colonies. That the average diet of the working Native leaves much to be desired is indisputable. For one thing, it lacks "protective" food; if that were not so, there could not be the appalling amount of sickness and disease, most of it preventable, revealed in the Health Reports.

The African is essentially vegetarian. He is fond of meat, as any employer knows, but to make him adopt meat "as a normal constituent of his daily diet" will not tend to make him more efficient as a worker; rather the reverse, indeed. Yet this is one of the official recommendations for the solution of the problem of over-stocking of cattle in East Africa. Such a recommendation, if carried out, will lead to far more serious problems than a mere surplus of cattle: it will lead to a greater surplus of disease.

Most of the diseases which prevail among Western nations to-day have their origin in excessive meat diet and lack of vegetables, both cooked and raw. Is it reasonable, therefore, to educate the African to the perverted standards of European gastronomy?

Right and Wrong Foods

The essential value of livestock lies more in maintaining soil fertility than in supplying human food from the carcasses. There is one proviso: that the number of livestock should be strictly regulated to the owners' capacity for maintaining them in health (preferably by paddocking). If every stock-owner applied the system of paddocking, even if that meant a reduction in size of his herds by sale, the essential purpose would be served. Failure in this respect has been the chief contributory cause of stock diseases all over Africa. It has also played into the hands of the great enemy, erosion.

The present erection of meat extract factories in Kenya as an outlet for 30,000 surplus cattle annually may be profitable for trade purposes, but are trade interests to rule Native policy rather than that of nutrition? — which has already been so neglected.

There need be no clash of trade interests with Native welfare if the basic principles of nutrition are understood and applied. Various secondary industries, cheese factories, for instance, could be established which would tend to general prosperity.

There is also a large outlet for citrus products, such as oranges, for the Native population, which would greatly benefit. Scutvy and other "deficiency" diseases are by no means a thing of the past, especially among Native mine employees, notwithstanding medical supervision. In this connexion it should be noted that citrus juice in concentrated form is often supplied, whereas the raw article would be so much better.

Such edibles as tinned meats, white bread and other "devitalised" foods should be discouraged, in favour of more vegetables, if the health and efficiency of the working Native are to be improved.

Only within the last generation or two have many tribes been freed from warfare and plunder by surrounding tribes. Then their source of food supplies was often precarious; to-day they enjoy a freedom previously unknown, but they have not yet learned how to feed themselves according to biological

requirements. Let us teach them, for it is in the interests of both races to have a healthy and efficient Native population.

Common Sense Remedies

The whole question of diet reform for the Native is one more of common sense than of bio-chemistry or of detailed chemical analyses of the various food-stuffs available. It is common knowledge to-day, for instance, that an excessive meat diet paves the way for auto-intoxication, which leads to many diseases. The obvious remedy is replacement of meat protein by that of vegetables and fruits. Fortunately so learned a body as the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures is making a special study of nutritional problems from the Native standpoint. Meantime what the working Native requires is an abundance of wholesome food.

There is ample evidence that perfect nutrition depends upon a liberal quantity of vegetable protein, and not upon the protein of meat. These things cannot be obtained in preserved foods, but only in fresh foods, such as fresh vegetables, fruits and nuts. There are few parts of East and Central Africa where they cannot be produced and the working Native is deprived of them only by reasons of false economy or of ignorance — usually of both.

There is every reason to suppose that Europeans and Americans, if deprived of certain mineral salts and vitamins in their food, would develop scurvy and other "deficiency" diseases, as the African does in similar circumstances. Certain of these diseases are absent among Europeans and Americans not because of any difference in their metabolism from that of the African, but simply because they enjoy a more varied diet. On the other hand, they suffer from many diseases, which are the direct result of auto-intoxication due to excess of meat protein, and which are rare or unknown among Africans: rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, and cancer are examples. When the African does contract such diseases, it is from contact with the European.

Sunlight is Food to the African

The metabolism of the Native is identical with that of the European; that is, the processes by which nutritive material is built up into living matter is the same in the two races. There is, however, one important modification: the Native, unlike the white man, is by reason of his pigmentation able to utilise more of the sun's ultra-violet rays. To this extent sunlight to him is food. Moreover, he can endure the heat rays (infra-red) to a much greater extent than the European. These rays assist in the absorption of the ultra-violet rays, and have a profound effect not only on the skin but upon all bodily functions.

For these reasons it is important that Natives in white employ, especially in mines, where they are largely deprived of the sun's benefit, should be rationed with such food as would counteract this loss of sunlight.

During an exceptionally cold, sunless spell in Southern Rhodesia in the winter of 1935, one-seventh of all Native mine employees were for a time laid up with various maladies, influenza being the chief. Most of this trouble could have been averted by suitable rationing to correct the lack of sunshine.

Final plans for the new hospital at Schukwe, Southern Rhodesia, have been approved, the site has been inspected and surveyed, and it is hoped to hasten the building so that the roof may be put on before the rains.

News Items in Brief

The King George V Memorial Fund for Nyasaland will close on October 1.

Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia, Turf Club will hold a meeting on Saturday, September 17.

Northern Rhodesia realised £2795 in 1937 by its sale of Coronation stamps to dealers and collectors.

The Bulawayo Town Council are spending £6,000 on additional residential buildings in their Native location.

The estimated population of Zanzibar Protectorate in 1937 was 243,135, the birth rate 17 per 1,000 and the death rate 16.9.

The Zanzibar Protectorate Savings Bank received deposits of £59,136 during 1937, when withdrawals amounted to £52,616.

Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, claims that there has never been an outbreak of infectious cattle disease in the district.

Apple growing in Southern Rhodesia is increasing, and consignments have been exported to Ceylon and the Persian Gulf.

Special *de luxe* mattresses are now available for travellers on the Kenya and Uganda Railways, the extra charge being Shs. 2.

Re-alignment of the railway between Nairobi and Nakuru is being considered by the Kenya and Uganda Railway Administration.

An electric mine vice, from the Phoenix Prince mine is shortly to be inaugurated in the township of Bindura, Southern Rhodesia.

The Southern Rhodesia Air Section has sent five Hawker Harts on a week's flight from Salisbury, visiting Bulawayo, the Victoria Falls, and Wankie.

The numbers of 516 Sudan Government 5½% Guaranteed bonds amounting to £144,300, drawn for redemption on November 1, are announced by the Bank of England.

In order to arouse and maintain German interest in the former Colonies, streamers are being hung across the roads of many villages and towns demanding their immediate restoration.

The Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, Municipal Council is presenting a garden seat made from Rhodesian timber to the Cecil Rhodes Birthplace Memorial at Bishop's Stortford.

Nearly £7,000 will be distributed to Southern Rhodesian tobacco growers in the form of rebate this season, as the result of the operations of the Tobacco Producers' Floor, Ltd.

Old and infirm Natives will benefit by a gift of £800 by the Rhodesian State Lottery Trustees to build homes for them near Salisbury and Bulawayo.

The Manning Cup of the Tanganyika Territory Rifle Association was won this year by Kenya, with a score of 1,801; Nyasaland was second with 1,852; Uganda third with 1,751; and Tanganyika last with 1,711.

When the s.s. "Robin Goodfellow" left Kenya recently for America she carried two giraffe and one rhinoceros captured in the Colony. After they arrive in New York they will be taken by train to California.

As the Ethiopian refugees in Isiolo Camp, Kenya, were under the Immigration Restriction Ordinance, liable to be treated as prohibited immigrants and returned to Ethiopia, a Bill to regulate their presence in the Colony has been introduced in the Legislative Council.

Two bursaries, each of £30 for three years, are to be awarded annually by the Beit Trustees to Rhodesian coloured children for the purposes of higher education which, in the absence of facilities in Rhodesia, will have to be obtained in Kimberley or Capetown.

A civil engineer between 22 and 23 years of age is wanted by the Sudan Government for service with the Sudan Irrigation Department. Full particulars may be obtained from the Controller, Sudan Government London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

A society to study the habits, customs, and history of the indigenous inhabitants of Southern Rhodesia and the relics of previous occupants, and to co-ordinate the scattered work already done, has been organised in the Colony with the encouragement of both the Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley, and the Prime Minister, the Hon. G. M. Huggins.

The British South Africa Company has presented a section of its Tanganyika Estate in North Province to the Government of Northern Rhodesia for the benefit of the Natives. The territory, which is suitable only for development and occupation by Natives, comprises 947,600 acres. The Government has purchased the remainder of the estate, which includes Abercorn and Mfulungu.

Native Africans are serving with success in the Northern Rhodesia Post and Telegraphs Department, as skilled telegraphists, sorters and delivery postmen, and in the engineering department in constructing and maintaining telegraph lines. Under an African captain a gang completed the erection of the last seven miles of a single line telegraph wire on the Mufulira-Nkana section, and a new trunk line 43 miles in length, between Kalomo and Choma.



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E.A. Service Appointments

The following appointments have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

Mr. G. W. Anderson, B.Sc. Agric., to be Agricultural Officer, Kenya.

Mr. S. M. McCombe, to be Agricultural Officer, Uganda.

Mr. I. R. Stephenson, B.Sc., to be Entomologist, Uganda.

Mr. C. W. R. McCreary, to be Agricultural Officer, Nyasaland.

Mr. V. L. Budge, to be Assistant Auditor, Uganda.

Mr. W. A. Knight, to be Assistant Auditor, Kenya.

Mr. A. C. E. Coll, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., to be Medical Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. K. Hunter, M.B., Ch.B., to be Medical Officer, Uganda.

Mr. E. A. Keith, M.B., Ch.B., to be Medical Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. A. MacGregor, M.B., Ch.B., to be Medical Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. O. N. Ransford, M.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be Medical Officer, Nyasaland.

Mr. J. Barker, to be Nutritional Investigator, Nyasaland.

Miss A. D. Burns, to be Nursing Sister, Kenya.

Mr. J. P. Glasgow, to be Field Officer, Tsetse Research Department, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. E. H. Hilbourne, to be Telegraph Inspector, Kenya.

Mr. N. V. Naylor, to be Telegraph Inspector, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. E. A. Peel, to be Telegraph Inspector, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

Miss E. M. Phillipson, to be Nursing Sister, Tanganyika Territory.

Miss A. W. Sydney Smith, to be Nursing Sister, Tanganyika Territory.

Promotions and Transfers

Recent promotions and transfers include the following:

Mr. D. P. Uttley, Assistant Auditor, Tanganyika Territory, to be Auditor, British Honduras.

Mr. P. F. Branigan, Crown Counsel, Tanganyika Territory, to be Solicitor-General, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. G. Fitzmaurice, Medical Officer, to be Senior Medical Officer, Nyasaland.

Mr. J. A. Fawdry, Inspector of Mines, Tanganyika Territory, to be Chief Inspector of Mines, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. V. Ashton, Staff Surveyor, to be Temporary Clerk, Local Government, Lands and Settlements Department, Kenya.

Mr. R. Batty, Inspector of Police, to be Chief Inspector of Police, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. P. W. Briggs, Agricultural Officer, and Ginnery Inspector, Tanganyika Territory, to Uganda.

Mr. M. L. Cobb, Senior Engineer, Nigerian Railway, to be Chief Engineer, Tanganyika Railways.

Miss B. Eager, Nursing Sister, to be Senior Nursing Sister, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. R. J. Foulton, Temporary Education Officer, to be Assistant Treasurer (Cadet), Kenya.

Mr. W. O. Harvey, Game Ranger, Tanganyika Territory, to be Deputy Game Warden, Selangor and Negri Sembilan, Federated Malay States.

Mr. J. A. Marais, Postal Assistant, Northern Rhodesia, to be Assistant Postmaster, Nyasaland.

Mr. C. M. Miranda, Sub-Inspector, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kenya, to be Seconded as Officer-in-Charge, Telephones, Aden.

EARTH'S GRANDEST SCENE

Victoria Falls



The 'Smoke that Thunders'—the mighty Zambezi's stupendous leap into space—is only one of Southern Rhodesia's many thrills for Tourists of all ages. The mystery of the strange Zimbabwe ruins; Rhodes' grave in the lovely Matopo Hills; scenery unequalled; many species of big game—all these, and civilised comfort in travel and hotels, combine to make it a perfect holidayland. 5 days by air, 16 by sea, from London. But Southern Rhodesia also offers the grandest home-life imaginable—a healthy climate, low living costs, good prospects, no Income Tax on married incomes under £800.

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SOUTHERN RHODESIA



The Trades Union Congress

Attitude to Colonial Questions

THE SEVENTIETH TRADES UNION CONGRESS, which last week concluded its session in Blackpool, was of special interest to East Africa and the Rhodesias, as it dealt specifically with Colonial questions.

The General Council set up at the end of last year a Colonial Advisory Committee of ten members, among whom were Dr. Drummond Shields, Mr. C. Roden Buxton, and Mr. McGregor Ross, all being, in the opinion of the Council, specially qualified to advise on Colonial matters. A deputation from the Committee waited on Jan. 23 upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies to explain its views, and was well received.

The General Council, advised by this Committee, presented to the Congress a resolution on Colonial labour which urged the National Government to insist on immediate effect being given to the introduction into the Colonies of labour departments and inspectorates, on the promotion of trade unionism, workmen's compensation, the elimination of penal sanctions for labour offences, the investigation of low standards of Native health and housing and of inadequate wages, and the application to all Colonies of the relevant international conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference.

The resolution declared that it is essential, in order to raise effectively the level of Native labour conditions, to introduce trade union principles, especially those of collective bargaining, into the conduct of a Colonial industry and commercial and

public enterprise, and called upon the authorities to facilitate in every possible way the application of those principles.

In conclusion, it demanded the admission of the Native population to an adequate share in the responsibilities of government by a wide extension of the franchise and by adapting the Constitutions of the Colonies to modern democratic ideas, and free access to the land for all Natives desirous and capable of cultivating it.

This resolution was passed unanimously and without discussion.

[Reference to this subject is made under Matters of Moment.]

Of Commercial Concern

Uganda's domestic exports for the first six months of 1938 were valued at £3,395,100.

Mr. J. Sheen, of the Riverside Hotel, has taken over the Christmas Pass Hotel, Umali, Southern Rhodesia.

Postal facilities are available in 135 centres in Kenya, 48 in Uganda, and 135 in Tanganyika, a total of 318.

Bulawayo consumed five million more units of electricity during the year ended June 30, 1938, than in the preceding twelve months.

£359,734 was spent in 1937 by the Kenya Public Works Department; the revenue collected was £64,830. The total turnover in cash and stores was £952,740.

589 ships and 712 dhows visited Zanzibar harbour during 1937, compared with 563 ships and 582 dhows in 1936. 1,531 immigrants landed, and 14,830 emigrants embarked.

Northern Rhodesia's postal revenue in 1937 was £64,964, the highest in the history of the department and £11,385 above the estimate; expenditure was £53,213, or £26 under the estimate.

Imports into Tanganyika during the first seven months of this year totalled £2,040,381, compared with £2,005,463 during the corresponding period of 1937. Domestic exports amounted to £1,913,564, against £2,517,061.

Over 90% of the carcasses of 325 head in the slaughter stock section of the Gatooma Agricultural Show were passed as "Imperial chillers," the highest grade, by the Government grader at the Bulawayo Cold Storage Works.

11,687 motor vehicles were registered in Kenya in 1937, compared with 10,565 in 1936. The consumption tax on petrol was £50,237, a decrease of £3,554, due to a reduction in the amount of the tax. The petrol import duty was £66,110.

Total export traffic handled at Kilindini by the Kenya and Uganda Railway administration during the first half of this year amounted to 291,653 tons, compared with 286,331 tons during the corresponding period of last year. Import traffic failed from Kilindini during the same period amounted to 92,221 tons, against 81,600 tons.

In 1937 the amalgamated post-offices of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika handled 24,800,600 postal articles, including parcels, of which 15,391,000 were dealt with in Kenya, 3,183,100 in Uganda, and 6,235,500 in Tanganyika. The total was an increase of 3,207,200 over 1936, or approximately 15%. Official letters, unpaid, numbered 3,612,000, or 15% of the total correspondence.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Nchanga Consolidated

EVIDENCE of the satisfactory progress being made on the properties in Northern Rhodesia of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines was given by the Chairman, Sir James Geddes, at the annual meeting in London last week.

The two incline ways, which will ensure the safety of the workers against the dangers of another influx of water such as caused the mine to be closed in 1931, have now reached the 470-ft. level, which is near the horizon of the old workings. Pump chambers and sumps are being cut, and when the pumps are installed the mine will be de-watered to this level. Simultaneously the inclines will be continued downwards to the 1,000 ft. level.

A 3,000 kilowatt set has been installed in the new power house, and should be in operation this month, and a 6,000 kilowatt set has been purchased since the formation of the company. Another 6,000 kilowatt set has been authorised, and it may be necessary to acquire yet another at a later stage.

The mine township is on an excellent site, said Sir Auckland. Houses surround parks and playing fields, making it one of the finest mining townships, not only in Northern Rhodesia but in the world.

In the course of his speech the Chairman said that on March 31 they had £2,447,410 in cash, a sum which for the moment made their position reasonably comfortable. Further capital expenditure would, however, be necessary at a later date.

Colonial Mineral Products

"GOLD is one of the most important mineral products of the Colonial Empire," said Mr. E. F. Lewis, of Selection Trust, Ltd., in an address at the Empire Exhibition in Glasgow last week.

The most important gold producer in the Colonial Empire is Southern Rhodesia, which in 1920 had a production of about 550,000 ozs., or £2,300,000 at the then standard price, and has now increased to over 800,000 ozs., or nearly £6,000,000 for 1937. In that Colony there has been a great increase in individually operated mines, and in addition to the large producers' new prospects have been opened up and old mines which had remained dormant for a long period have been re-opened. Practically all this gold is derived from reef mining, and no alluvial deposits of any importance are found.

In East Africa the gold industry is of recent growth, for only in the post-war years has this area been the centre of a great deal of activity. In Tanganyika much progress has been made in investigating and developing the widely spread occurrences. Although no large outstanding deposits have been brought into production there are several small mines operating successfully, deriving their output from gold reefs and impregnated mineral zones. These operations make gold the chief mineral product of the Territory. During the past two years the output has remained steady, amounting to between 80,000 and 90,000 ozs. a year, with an annual value of over £600,000.

Kenya has in recent years become the centre of much mining activity. The discovery in 1931 of gold in the Kakamega district led to a number of deposits being opened up and a number of mines reaching the production stage. The output is obtained from lode mining, where the reefs although profitably operated, are not of outstanding size. The Colony was responsible for an output of 49,000 oz. in 1936, as compared with about 3,000 oz. in 1931. Last year production increased to 69,000 ozs., or nearly £500,000, and indicates the steady development of the gold industry in the Colony.

Among other important base metals Northern Rhodesia takes first place as zinc producer at the present time. At the Broken Hill mine, from which the whole of production is obtained, lenticular bodies containing lead and zinc occur,

where mining is confined to the overlying oxidised zone, operations being carried out by open cast methods.

"Although some smelting for lead was done in the rich, oxidised ore, treatment is now wholly concerned with the production of zinc and also some vanadium, which is a constituent of the ore. Production through various causes showed a decrease last year, and amounted to 14,000 tons of zinc, which was considerably less than the previous year's production of 20,000 tons.

Recently investigation of the rich sulphide bodies of lead and zinc lying at greater depth is being made with encouraging results, and high grade ore is reported to have been encountered in drill holes.

Water prevented the earlier exploitation of these deposits, but work is being done to eradicate this difficulty. It is contemplated that when this problem has been solved, and the mining of the orebody takes place the production of both lead and zinc will be substantially increased, the estimated rate of production being 40,000 tons of lead and 40,000 tons of zinc annually.

Roan Antelope Swimming Bath

A swimming bath, 165 feet long, 60 feet broad, holding, with the children's pool, 350,000 gallons of water, which cost £14,730 and took less than one year to construct, has been built by the Roan Antelope Copper Mine, Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, for its 800 European employees, though the general public will be admitted on payment of a small fee. It was officially opened by H.E. Mr. W. M. Logan, the Acting Governor.

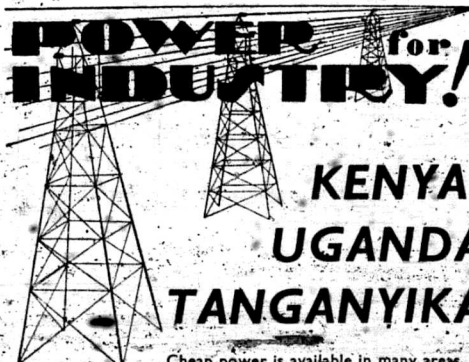
Mining Personalities

Mr. W. Baddeley Adams, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has arrived home on leave from Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. H. Mawson, Assoc. Inst. M.M., will leave England on his return to Northern Rhodesia early in November.

Mr. R. C. Samuels, the former managing director of Kenya Reefs, Ltd., and Miss B. C. Batchelor, are to be married in Kisumu on Saturday.

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"Tanks" Dividend

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, Ltd., has declared a dividend on the Cumulative Participating Preference stock at the rate of 4% per annum, less tax, for the seven months ended July 31. Payment will be made on or about October 17 to preference stockholders registered on September 17. In March last, when meetings were held at which the capital reduction scheme was adopted, the directors stated that they expected it would be possible to pay a Preference dividend for the seven months to July 31. The issued capital of the company now stands at £5,445,461, of which £2,305,783 is in 4% Cumulative and Participating Preference stock and £3,139,678 in Ordinary stock. Dividend arrears on the former 10% and 6% Preference stock, extending from June 30, 1932, and December 31, 1935, respectively, were cancelled under the scheme approved in March.

Company Progress Reports

Tati Goldfields.—During August 2,690 tons of ore were milled. Estimated mine profit: £1,264.

Rhodesian Corporation.—During August 3,800 tons were crushed at the Fred Mine; profit: £900.

Gabait Gold.—Returns for August: 955 tons of ore and 1,365 tons of accumulated tailings were treated; yield, 668 oz. fine gold.

Tanganyika Central.—Tons milled during August, 2,004; value of output, £3,467; loss for month, £931. The main shaft has been sunk a further 10 ft.

Rosterman.—The August report states that during the month 1,230 tons of ore were milled for a recovery of 1,230 fine oz. gold. Development: Total footage, 686 ft. Main shaft, No. 9 level, plat. completed, and crosscut holed to the East Drive Horst reef.

Globe and Phoenix.—During August 6,150 tons were treated, yielding 4,562 oz. fine gold. Profit amounted to £20,469, taking gold at £7 per oz. Development: 5th level sunk 27ft., av. 16 dwt.; 5th level sunk 20 ft., av. 6 dwt.; 11th level driven 25 ft., av. trace; 19th level driven 34 ft., av. 5 dwt.

Luiru Gold Areas.—The latest progress report states that breakdown of compressor caused temporary interruption of progress at No. 4 level station of the incline shaft on the Dunrobin Mine. Shafts Nos. 40 and 3 have been connected, affording the necessary ventilation for development in the latter section. Preparations for reclamation of old section of mine is now in hand. Progress is satisfactory in the new construction, and cyanide plant will probably be ready to treat accumulated tailings towards end of September.

The Chester Beatty Rugby Shield has been won by the Roan R.U.F.C., who beat the Pirates R.U.F.C. at Luanshya by 8 points to 7. It is six years since Roan held the shield.

Latest London Share Prices

| | Last week | This week |
|--|-----------|-------------|
| Andura Syndicate (5s.) | 44d. | 44d. |
| Bushtick Mines (10s.) | 5s. 3d. | 4s. 9d. |
| Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.) | 56s. 9d. | 56s. 10½d. |
| Consolidated African Selection (5s.) | 12s. 9d. | 13s. 0d. |
| East African Goldfields (5s.) | 3d. | 3d. |
| Exploration Co. (10s.) | 2s. 9d. | 3s. 0d. |
| Fanti Consolidated (8s.) | 9s. 4½d. | 9s. 3d. |
| Gabait Gold Mines (2s.) | 3s. 0d. | 3s. 3d. |
| Globe and Phoenix (5s.) | 27s. 6d. | 28s. 0d. |
| Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.) | 9s. 9d. | 9s. 3d. |
| Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.) | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d. |
| Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.) | 4½d. | 4½d. |
| Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.) | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 0d. |
| Kentan (10s.) | 5s. 0d. | 4s. 7½d. |
| Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.) | 4½d. | 4½d. |
| Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.) | 6s. 0d. | 5s. 10½d. |
| Kimingini (10s.) | 3d. | 3d. |
| Leongra Corporation (1s.) | 5½d. | 5½d. |
| London Australian (10s.) | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 0d. |
| London and Rhodesian (5s.) | 4s. 9d. | 4s. 9d. |
| Luiru Gold Areas (5s.) | 1s. 9d. | 1s. 9d. |
| Mashaba Asbestos (1s.) | 7½d. | 7½d. |
| Nchanga Cons. (20s.) | 30s. 0d. | 27s. 6d. |
| Rezende (1s.) | 11s. 9d. | 11s. 6d. |
| Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.) | 4s. 6d. | 4s. 6d. |
| Rhodesia Katanga (1s.) | 2s. 0d. | 2s. 8d. |
| Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.) | 1s. 0d. | 1½d. |
| Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.) | 23s. 0d. | 22s. 9d. |
| Rhodesian Corporation (5s.) | 3s. 0d. | 3s. 1½d. |
| Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.) | 15s. 3d. | 15s. 3d. |
| Rhokana (1s.) | 61½ 0d. | 61½ 7s. 6d. |
| Roan Antelope (5s.) | 17s. 0d. | 16s. 10½d. |
| Rosterman (5s.) | 2s. 3d. | 2s. 3d. |
| Selection Trust (10s.) | 21s. 9d. | 20s. 9d. |
| Sherwood Starr (5s.) | 6s. 9d. | 7s. 0d. |
| Tanami Gold (1s.) | 6d. | 6d. |
| Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.) | 2s. 3d. | 2s. 3d. |
| Tanganyika Concessions (1s.) | 6s. 3d. | 6s. 0d. |
| Tati Goldfields (5s.) | 2s. 0d. | 2s. 0d. |
| Thistle-Etna (5s.) | 6s. 6d. | 6s. 3d. |
| Unjon and Rhodesia (5s.) | 4s. 0d. | 4s. 0d. |
| Wankie Colliery (10s.) | 18s. 0d. | 18s. 0d. |
| Wätende (5s.) | 4½d. | 4½d. |
| Zambesia Exploring (1s.) | 7s. 3d. | 7s. 3d. |

GENERAL

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| British E. A. Corporation | 6d. | 6d. |
| British South Africa (15s.) | 27s. 6d. | 27s. 6d. |
| Central Line Sisal (1s.) | 3s. 9d. | 3s. 9d. |
| Consolidated Sisal (1s.) | 7s. 6d. | 7s. 6d. |
| East African Land | 7½d. | 7½d. |
| East African Sisal Plantations (10s.) | 3s. 4½d. | 3s. 6d. |
| E. A. Power and Lighting (1s.) | 25s. 6d. | 27s. 3d. |
| Imperial Airways | 26s. 9d. | 26s. 9d. |
| Kassala Cotton (1s.) | 1s. 6d. | 1s. 6d. |
| Lewa Deld. (1s. 8d.) | 8d. | 8d. |
| Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.) | 3s. 7½d. | 4s. 0d. |
| Port of Beira (1s.) | 13s. 9d. | 13s. 9d. |
| Rhodesia Railways | 24s. 9d. | 21s. 9d. |
| Sisal Estates (5s.) | 3s. 6d. | 3s. 6d. |
| (6% Pref. 21s.) | 17s. 6d. | 17s. 6d. |
| Sudan Plantations (New) (1s.) | 29s. 9d. | 29s. 6d. |

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Preventing Mine Accidents

How protective devices may prevent accidents to mine workers has been considered by a special representative of the *South Africa Mining and Engineering Journal*. He says that accidents to Natives are costly because of the loss of producing power, the cost of maintenance and treatment, and the possible cost of compensation. From 40% to 60% of accidents occur to the hands, and 10% to 20% to the legs, the rate differing on various properties. Obviously, if these parts were protected there would be an equivalent reduction in the number of boys laid off work. Though the cost of providing Natives with leg and hand guards might at first appear to be high, study shows that it is really economic. In any event, the cost per boy is low and is a small premium to pay to insure against the loss of profits involved by idle labour. The writer of the article calculates that the protective equipment has only to save a boy the loss of one shift during 10 months' work to pay for itself.

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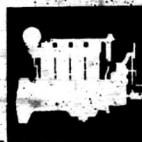
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| CALCUTTA | MANDALAY | ENTEBBE | Uganda |
| CAWNPORE | NUWARA ELIYA | IINJA KAMPALA | |
| CHITTAGONG | RANGOON | DAR ES SALAAM | Tanganyika |
| COCHIN (S. India) | TUTICORIN | MWANZA | Territory |
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PLANS for Colonial development are to be submitted to the Government by the British Industries National Council, with the object of restoring the building industries and industries dependent on it to their normal level of prosperity. Explaining the position, the secretary of the Council, Mr. H. P. Bryant, said last week that the British Empire was the only really safe place for the investment of private capital to-day, and a much larger volume of it should flow from the City of London to the Colonies than in the past.

Colonial Governors had repeatedly drawn attention to the need for expenditure on public works as the avenue of economic development. Good roads, linked to the railways and harbours, would not only open up more virgin territory for larger internal trade and employment, but would assist exports of the British cement, steel, motor and oil industries. Likewise, the rapid expansion of flying called for more airports.

The solution of these problems, declared Mr. Bryant, was dependent on the provision of an adequate supply of cheap money, backed by Government guarantees, the point on which his Council intended to approach the Government. It might be possible to pass legislation if necessary, to enable building societies to lend money for building overseas, or to permit the creation of building societies for that purpose.

The company have issued an interesting map illustrating the area covered by the company. The map is divided into four large sections and three smaller ones, the larger sections showing a flat reproduction of the spherical surface of the earth. Copies may be obtained on application to the company, at Airways House, Charles-street, London, S.W.1.

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Market Prices and Notes

Alives.—Zanzibar in skins are in slow demand at 65s. to 70s. (1937: 57s. 6d. to 65s.)

Beeswax.—East African pure quiet at 97s. 6d. to 100s. for spot; sellers for Dar es Salaam shipment at 91s. (1937: 125s. to 127s. 6d.)

Butter.—Dull Kenya, 118s. per cwt., New Zealand first grade, 122s. to 123s. per cwt. (1937: 113s. to 114s.)

Castor Seed.—Bombay to Hull steady for Sept.-Oct. at £10 17s. 6d. (1937: £14 17s. 6d.; 1936: £11 10s.)

Chilies.—Small spot supplies of good quality Mombasa at 72s. 6d. Sept.-Oct. shipment, 62s. 6d. Sudan spot, in bond, is scarce at 65s., and only small shipment supplies are available at 60s. c.i.f., Zanzibars spot, 67s. 6d. to 72s. 6d. (1937: Zanzibars, 57s. 6d.)

Cloves.—Zanzibars unchanged with spot at 8 1/2d. and c.i.f., 8 7/16d. Madagascars are easier at 7 1/2d. for spot, in bond, and 67 1/2d. c.i.f. (1937: Zanzibars, 8 1/2d.)

Coffee.—There were no sales of East African last week. London prices are 43.43 cwt. compared with 39,034 cwt. at the same time last year.

The *Contelbuero*, Rio de Janeiro, reports:—

Brazilian prices are firm and there were record exports for August, amounting to 1,581,450 bags; nearly double that for August, 1937. But for shortage of spot coffees in Rio and Victoria, exports would have been even larger. August stocks in Rio this year totalled 296,818 bags compared with 287,495 for that month last year, while in Victoria the comparison is 161,425 bags against 244,873 bags. Stocks in Rio and Victoria in accordance with the Coffee Convention should be 700,000 and 300,000 bags respectively, and the coffee trade is anxiously awaiting a resolution from the National Coffee Department, which has been expected for a fortnight. Reports are circulating that the shortage in the Sao Paulo crop is due to insect damage, amongst other things; insect damage. No doubt the insect damage exists, but reports have been grossly exaggerated and have suggested that stephanoderes have attacked coffee—picked, milled, and warehoused. Technical experience proves that this is ridiculous as the insect only attacks the berry. In Jaboticabel, Sao Paulo, a new experimental station has been inaugurated for the culture of the Uganda fly, the claimed antidote for stephanoderes.

Copper.—Standard for cash at £41 8s. 9d. has a firmer tone, and three months is 3s. 9d. higher. (1937: £55 3s. 9d.; 1936: £39 3s. 9d.)

Copra.—Demand moderate; East African f.m.s. £9 17s. 6d. per ton for October shipment. (1937: £14; 1936: £14 15s.)

Cotton.—Good to fair Uganda easier at 5 06d. Fairly good to fair Sakellaridis, 7 77d. (1937: 5 5d.)

Cotton Seed.—Egyptian black to Hull firmer; September £6 8s. 9d. and October and November 1s. 3d. less. (1937: £4 15s.; 1936: £5 2s. 6d.)

Gold.—Maintains the very high level of 144s. 7 1/2d. per oz. (1937: 140s. 6d.; 1936: 137s. 5d.)

Groundnuts.—Quiet Comandiel (maching) to Rotterdam Hamburg for September, £10 9d.; October, £10 1s. 3d.; November, £10; December, January, and February (new crop), £9 19s. 9d. (1937: £13 8s. 9d.; 1936: £15 5s.)

Gum Arabic.—Sellers of Kordofan new crop for Sept.-Oct. shipment at 35s. for natural, and 35s. 6d. for cleaned, c.i.f. Spot, natural 37s., cleaned 1s. higher. (1937: Natural, 51s. 6d.)

Hides.—Business slow, Mombasas 70/30, 12 lb. and up, 63/4d., 8 1/2 lb. 63/4d., 4 1/8 lb. 72/4d., 0 1/4 lb. 74/4d.

Pyrethrum.—Kenya firmer at £127 per ton; Japanese best crop valued at £88 10s. per ton. (1937: Kenya, £91, Japanese, £63.)

Simsim.—Declining with no buyers. East African white nominally, £13 5s. per ton for Sept.-Oct. shipment, ex ship, and mixed £1 per ton less. (1937: £15 15s.; 1936: £16 5s.)

Sisal.—Political situation has caused loss of confidence, and no revival is likely until conditions become clearer. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 2, buyers of Sept.-Dec. at £16; and Nov-Jan at £16 2s. 6d.; Jan-March, £16 12s. 6d.; No. 2, Sept.-Dec., £16 5s. No. 2, Sellers

Sept.-Dec., £14 5s. c.i.f., optional ports. (1937: No. 1, £27 15s.; No. 2, £25 10s.; No. 3, £25.)

Kenya's exports during July were 2,953 tons, and Uganda's 75.

During August Tanganyika exported 8,748 tons, Belgium being the biggest buyer with 2,774 tons; Britain was next with 2,560, and America took 1,369 tons.

Sisal Estates announce that the output in August amounted to 465 tons of sisal, making 940 tons for the two months of the current financial year.

Soya Beans.—Manchurian afloat nominally steady at £7 13s. 9d. September and October £7 15s. per ton usual Continental ports. (1937: £9 12s. 6d.; 1936: £9 10s.)

Tea.—Met with a fair demand. Nyasaland, 11-16d. per lb.; Kenya, 12-10a.; Tanganyika and Uganda, 11-50d. (1937: 14-75d. per lb.)

Tanganyika exported 49.71 cwt. during July, the United Kingdom taking 22.80 cwt.; Zanzibar, 12.65 cwt.; Kenya and Uganda, 11-13 cwt.; Germany, 2.84 cwt.; and the Sudan, 0.29 cwt.

Exports from Nyasaland totalled 225,463 lb. at a local value of £10,333 14s. 5d.

Tin.—Steady. Standard for cash, £192, three months, £192 15s. (1937: £264 15s. 1936: £198.)

Tobacco.—Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from Southern Rhodesia during July were: *Turkish leaf*.—To South Africa, 25,996 lb.; P.E.A., 200 lb.; *Virginia flue-cured leaf*.—U.K., 3,833,296 lb.; South Africa, 1,249,821 lb.; Mauritius, 659 lb.; P.E.A., 148 lb.; *Virginia flue-cured strips*.—U.K., 229,372 lb.; *Virginia dark fire-cured leaf*.—U.K., 58,921 lb.; Bechuanaland, 2,357 lb. Total export of unmanufactured tobacco was 5,400,771 lb.

At the last auctions demand was fair, and prices were steady. Good quality shell realised higher prices, and other grades were steady. Zanzibar shell, medium to bold, 15s. to 40s.; small to medium, 5s. to 10s.; chicken, 3s. to 4s. Hoof, fair to good, 3s. to 10s. Yellowbelly, fair to good, 4s. to 10s.

Auctions are being held to-day.

Rainfall in East Africa

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall during the periods indicated:—

Kenya (Week ended August 31).—Chemelil, 1.16 inches; Cherangani, 1.38; Eldama Ravine, 1.58; Eldoret, 1.90; Fort Hall, 0.02; Fort TERNAN, 1.64; Gilgil, 0.26; Hoey's Bridge, 2.67; Kaimosi, 0.53; Kapsabet, 1.95; Kericho, 2.39; Kiambu, 0.01; Kilifi, 0.15; Kinangop, 0.02; Kipkarren, 3.19; Kisumu, 0.32; Kitale, 2.22; Koru, 1.52; Lamu, 0.16; Limuru, 0.04; Mackinnon Road, 0.10; Malindi, 0.37; Menengai, 1.13; Miwani, 0.61; Moiben, 0.98; Molo, 2.04; Mombasa, 0.42; Muhoroni, 0.76; Naivasha, 0.27; Nakuru, 2.97; Nandi, 0.48; Ol Kalou, 0.40; Rongai, 1.99; Ruiru, 0.01; Rumuruti, 0.12; Songhor, 1.25; Sotik, 0.90; Soy, 3.04; Thika, 0.02; Thomson's Falls, 1.36; Timboroa, 1.47; Turbo, 3.45; and Voi, 0.02 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended August 29).—Amani, 0.78 inch; Arusha, 0.04; Bagamoyo, 0.08; Bukoba, 0.88; Dar es Salaam, 0.07; Kilosa, 0.02; Lyamungu, 0.02; Ngomeni, 0.05; and Tanga, 0.28 inch.

Uganda (Week ended August 28).—Butiaba, 1.49 inches; Fort Portal, 1.10; Hoima, 1.13; Jinja, 0.15; Kabale, 0.06; Kololo, 0.36; Lira, 2.84; Masaka, 1.24; Masindi, 0.75; Mbale, 0.22; Mubende, 0.55; Namasagali, 0.56; Soroti, 0.80; and Tororo, 0.21 inch.

Citrus in the Copperbelt

EXCELLENT prospects for fruit farming in Northern Rhodesia are referred to by Mr. M. Barnett, of Nkana, in a letter to *The New Rhodesia*. He writes:—

"The Copperbelt and surrounding areas provide the most wonderful abundantly watered citrus country in the world. Here citrus trees bear for 12 months of the year. While the tree is carrying ripe fruit, it is covered with green fruit, of varying ages, and blossoming at the same time, making it productive the whole year round.

"Citrus farming in other parts of Southern Africa is unprofitable, but nowhere else is more than one crop per annum possible, whereas here, with scientific planting and management of orchards, at least three healthy crops per year can safely be produced, enabling the farmer productively employed throughout the year."

Advances to Tobacco Growers

The Nyasaland Government announces that it is prepared to grant approved tobacco growers advances secured on the 1938-39 crop. The conditions provide that the crop should be sold by Tobacco Auctions, Nyasaland, Ltd., that the total of advances are not to exceed £5,000, and that the rate of interest is to be 4% per annum. Recipients of advances are to follow the advice and instructions of the Director of Agriculture.

During August two N.C.O.s and three men of the Italian Army and two Black shirts were killed in police operations in Italian East Africa. Two officers, one N.C.O. and two men were reported missing. Four officers and 26 other ranks of the army, police and militia died on service.



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Passengers for East Africa Passengers from East Africa

The s.s. "Adolph Woermann," which sailed from Antwerp on September 7, and Southampton on September 8, for East Africa, carries the following passengers to—

Mombasa
 Allen, Mrs. W. E. D.
 Allpress, Miss
 Augustin, Miss M.
 Bisbeck, Capt. & Mrs.
 Bowie, Miss A.
 Boyd, Mr. & Mrs.
 Brentnall, Mr. H.
 Brooks, Mr. N. E.
 Brust, Miss W.
 Bucher, Miss A.
 Butlin, Miss M. E.
 Caesar, Mr. F.
 Church, Mrs. D.
 Church, Rev. & Mrs. H. J.
 Doyle, Mrs. M.
 Elliot, Mr. G. H.
 Faber, Miss E.
 Fraser, Mrs.
 Howe, Mr. & Mrs. M. K.
 Hueter, Mr. W.
 Humphrey, Mr. & Mrs.
 H. P. L.
 Isherwood, Mr. E. S.
 Jameson, Miss G.
 Jung, Miss E.
 Klein, Mr. H.
 Long, Mrs. M.
 Madsen, Mrs. M. K.
 McCall, Mrs. A. M.
 McCombe, Mr. S.
 Moller, Mr. P.
 Nielson, Miss K.
 O'Connell, Mr. P.
 Page, Miss J.
 Peel, Miss
 Relf, Mrs. M.
 Rodway, Mr. & Mrs.
 Sajowitz, Miss M.
 Scheik, Mr.
 Stanner, Dr.
 Tanner, Mr. & Mrs. G. D.
 Thirty, Mr. S.
 Hobart Tichborne, Dr.
 C. R. E.
 Whiteaway, Mr. E.
 Williamson, Miss J.
 Wolter, Mr. H. M.

Tanga
 Blumer, Mr. W.
 Bohm, Mrs.

Dar es Salaam
 Bell, Mr. & Mrs. T.
 Bergiers, Mrs. E.
 Brighton, Mr. & Mrs.
 Maerks, Dr. W.
 Moris, Dr. & Mrs. W.
 Wheeler, Miss E. M.

The s.s. "Watussi," which sailed from East Africa on August 20, and is due to arrive home shortly, carries the following passengers from—

Beira
 Arnold, Miss M.
 Beckman, Mr. G.
 Georges, Mr. J.
 Gontermahn, Dr. W.
 Horstmann, Mrs. H.
 Leroy, Mr. & Mrs. R.
 Santos, Mr. P. G.
 da Silva, Mr. M. F.
 Riberio, Mrs. G. de A.

Dar es Salaam
 Belfield, Mrs. J.
 Cassens, Mrs. D.
 Egger, Mr. & Mrs. P.
 Hartlepp, Mrs. E.
 Hartmann, Mr. G.
 Holland, Mr. & Mrs. F.
 von Kiesling, Mrs. F.
 Kjellberg, Miss A.
 Maerens, Mr.
 Mitlbag, Mrs. A.
 von Mutius, Mr. K.
 Olsen, Miss E.
 Schwartz, Mr. H.
 Scheve, Mr. H.
 Selbiger, Mrs. L.
 Siebel-Achenback, Mrs. M.
 Zimmer, Mrs. M.

Tanga
 Enke, Mr. K. H.
 Groebler, Mrs. M.

Mombasa
 Atwill, Mr. & Mrs. W.
 Baggi, Mr. A.
 Behn, Mr. & Mrs. F.
 Cromer, Mr. P. L.
 Elford, Mr. & Mrs. C.
 Haeflmann, Miss L.
 Henderson, Mrs. M.
 Hounfield, Miss J.
 Kelsey, Mr. & Mrs. F.
 Jungblut, Mr. C.
 Lawlor, Mr. L.
 Mason, Mr. R.
 Mooting, Mr. F.
 Mohr, Mr. K.
 Monckton, Miss J.
 Nash, Mrs. L.
 Seton, Mr. A.
 Tamm, Mr. S.
 Timms, Mrs. S.
 Valette, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Watscher, Mr. J.
 Wolf, Mrs. E.

Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on September 5 included Mr. Roberts, from Nairobi.

Homeward passengers on September 6 included Major W. Barker, from Khartoum.

On September 9 the following passengers arrived: Miss J. E. Green, from Hurworth; Miss J. Hurworth, Mr. J. C. Franklin, and Mr. Wandschneider, from Beira; Major Claudet, from Mombasa; and Mr. H. Gurdon, from Nairobi.

Passengers who arrived on September 12 included Mr. F. Ayer, and Mr. G. W. Ayer, from Broken Hill; Miss M. Sample, from Nairobi; Mr. T. H. Little and Mrs. E. Keough, from Kisumu; and Count M. Lippens, Mr. R. Lippens, and Mr. Osterreth, from Port Bell.

Outward passengers on September 14 included Mr. G. Cornelius, for Nairobi.

Passengers leaving on Saturday include Mr. E. Lane, for Khartoum; Dr. W. M. Hill, for Zanzibar; Mr. G. E. Forward, and Miss D. I. Allan, for Port Bell; and Mr. A. D. Allen, for Salisbury.

"Disinsecting" I.A. Flying Boats

The new Imperial Airways' flying boats are being equipped with apparatus to guard against the possibility of spreading germs of malaria or other tropical diseases. The spraying apparatus is built into the machine, and on the steward pressing a button, disinfectant is sprayed simultaneously from several jets in different parts of the machine. The spray does not inconvenience passengers or damage fabric.

"Carnarvon Castle" Delayed

The departure of the r.m.s. "Carnarvon Castle," from Southampton was delayed last week-end owing to engine trouble. After being anchored in the Solent, the vessel left for South Africa at 8.15 p.m. on Saturday.

News of our Advertisers

Morris Cars again led all makes of British cars registered in Southern Rhodesia for the half year ended June 30, with 22% of total sales.

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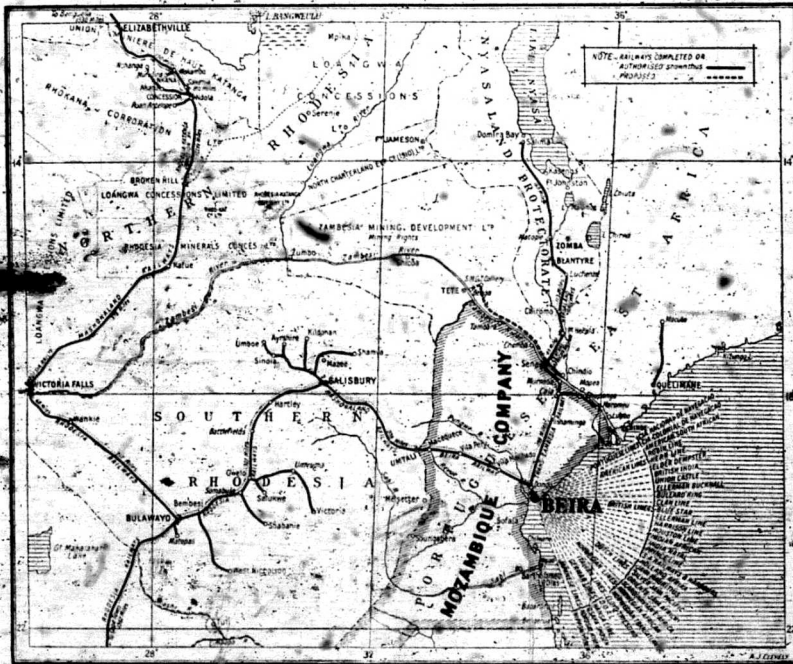
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Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and, being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from Overseas.

The Port of Beira is not only the outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two Rhodesias, Katanga, Zambesi Valley, Nyasaland and the shores of Lake Nyasa. It enjoys the monopoly of the import and export traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Over 30 Steamship Lines call regularly at the Port, which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

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| • ARUNDEL CASTLE | — | — | — | — | — | Sept. 23 |
| • EXANDOVERY CASTLE | — | — | — | — | Sept. 29 | — |
| • BALMORAL CASTLE | — | — | — | — | — | Sept. 30 |
| • LLANGIBBY CASTLE | Oct. 1 | — | Sept. 23 | Sept. 26 | Oct. 7 | — |
| • WINDSOR CASTLE | — | — | — | — | — | Oct. 7 |
| • EDINBURGH CASTLE | — | — | — | — | — | Oct. 14 |

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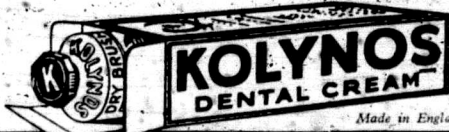
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