

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IN OUR CORRESPONDENCE COLUMNS will be found letters on the subject of our recent criticisms of the petition from residents in the Musoma district of Tanganyika for the transfer of that area of the Mandated Territory to Musoma's Kenya Colony. The communication **Petition** from the President of the Musoma Mining Association, while amplifying the petition and our own remarks in matters of detail, curiously ignores the matters of main principle, which must be restated if the discussion is to be realistic and fair. Anyone who had not read our leading article and who judged it merely from the reply of the Association might well assume that we had been content to deal with details of purely local concern, that we had no appreciation of the disabilities of the mining community, and that we had attacked it gratuitously, and perhaps extravagantly. How little that reading of the situation squares with the truth must be made clear.

Three of the four paragraphs of our leading article were devoted to consideration of the principles at issue. Though we have always advocated the union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, we have consistently held that that operation should be performed at one stroke, **Principle** and that piece-meal amputation of areas **at Issue** from Tanganyika in order to attach them to Kenya would be unstatesmanlike; to repeat the words used on August 18: "Those responsible for this Musoma petition appear not to have realised that the transfer to Kenya of a rich

gold-producing area would—to say nothing of repercussions in Geneva—enrage Germany almost as much as wholesale union, and would equally serve her propagandist purposes. Confident that the *fait accompli* would have been accepted by Germany with resignation, we have repeatedly urged union of the three territories, but at this particular moment, with international relations strained almost to breaking-point, it would be folly to resurrect the issue, inevitable though we believe its ultimate success to be." So we described the petition as untimely and as not very impressive, especially as we calculated that it represented the views of only about fifty Europeans, an estimate not controverted by the Mining Association; Mr. Taylor's statements in that connexion have also to be borne in mind.

The burden of the complaint of the local Mining Association is apparently our suggestion that the petitioners must have been influenced by the thought that the success of their movement would save them the royalty which they now pay on all gold produced, that they would obtain cheaper transport over the **Sympathy for the Mining Community**. Kenya and Uganda Railways and lake services; and that their properties, once brought absolutely within the Empire, would be secure for ever. If such "mixed motives," as we termed them, did not enter into the question, the petitioners must have been singularly obsessed with its other aspects—though unhappily unalert to its unfortunate political dangers. Mr. Mims affirms that the Association considers that the pre-

sent royalty on gold should be maintained, and our issue of September 8 contained a statement from Mr. G. H. Nutting that suspension of the royalty was not even discussed, though, as we then noted, another correspondent has assured us that he was present when this issue "was discussed in Nairobi by some of the leaders of the Musoma miners, who said that if the district was transferred the mining community would gladly pay both the royalty on production and income tax on profits." Perhaps that fact was within the knowledge of the President of the Association. In our first reference we wrote, of "grievances demanding rectification," thus showing that we recognised that the Tanganyika Government has been dilatory in providing necessary services for an increasingly important gold-producing district; but we held and still hold that the right course was to press for amelioration through the proper channels, not to petition the Imperial Government in a way which could not but invite a rebuttal. For the mining community we have every sympathy, including regret that it should have blundered.

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THAT MALNUTRITION does exist among Africans is not to be denied, but that truth appears to be capturing more than its fair share of the limelight of publicity, and to be perverted by the reiterated suggestion in

African Natives certain political quarters that and "Malnutrition." British administration in our Eastern African Dependencies and the Rhodesias is in some way responsible for it, thus adding this particular crime to a long list of alleged misdemeanours. The effect of malnutrition can be seen not only in most Native hospital patients, but in many Africans who apply for work on farms, mines or Government departments, but that circumstance does not constitute a fair indictment of British African rule, which is earnestly seeking to improve Native diets. Long before Great Britain extended her control over a large part of Africa, the bloodthirsty and exterminating raids of the Zulus under Chaka, of the Matabele under Mozilikatze, of the Masai and the Ngoni, to say nothing of more localised inter-tribal conflicts, had spread among the conquered tribes not "malnutrition," but actual starvation, which sometimes culminated in cannibalism. To the credit of our race, that has stopped. It has also to be remembered that African agricultural tribes, playthings of the vagaries of a capricious climate, live under the constant threat of starvation and that our Colonial Governments have mastered that menace.

\*     \*     \*

An increasingly popular view of this malnutrition question is that it is due not so much to lack of food as to an "unbalanced diet," to be cured by the addition of "protective foods," such as milk, flesh, vegetables, and fruit—a theory that Protective Foods. conjures up a multitude of queries, chief of them being the question of how people managed before the virtues of these protective foods were made clear and the vitamins they contained discovered. The Zulus, by

general consent the finest of all the Bantu tribes, lived in their prime on maize meal, Native beer, and an occasional gorge of meat; the Baganda have thriven for generations on the banana, and Speke, an acute observer, noticed no malnutrition among them; and, to turn from Africa to Europe, the rustics who formed the backbone of Wellington's armies were brought up on a diet of fat pork, home-made bread and home-brewed beer. Somehow or other all these folk did very well without the protective foods now so much advertised. Kipling tells a story of manoeuvres in India when the Army authorities were experimenting with "ideal" German rations, most scientifically compounded; the British officers, Kiplingites will recall, promptly bought goats for their troops, realising that what Tommy Atkins wanted was "bulk in his inside." And so with the African, the majority do not regard milk, vegetables and fruit as food in the real sense of the word.

\*     \*     \*

Idiosyncrasy in matters of diet is a universal phenomenon: one man's meat is another man's poison. Some Africans will devour large quantities of elephant, hippo, or other flesh in a repulsive state of decomposition, and be none the worse for it: the War proved that maize-eating tribes cannot live on bananas, and vice versa: the Masai clings to his diet of milk, blood and meat, with which the medical profession has little fault to find. Evidently, then, our Colonial administrators, among whom we include the doctors, those most devoted guardians of Native welfare, have a difficult, delicate and complex task before them if the elimination of malnutrition is to involve radical alteration in Native tastes. Incidentally, much of this malnutrition is due to the adoption of clothing by previously naked tribes, for the irradiation of the bare skin by the African sun produces those vitamins, or some of them, which may be lacking in staple foodstuffs. The vociferous complainants of Native malnutrition would do well to remember that the study of food values is only in its infancy in civilised lands, the vast mass of the peoples of which pursue the practices they have inherited instead of adopting gratefully the recommendations of the dieticians. When much greater progress has been made in Europe it will be time enough to criticise in regard to Africa:

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# NOTES BY THE WAY

## A Letter's Wanderings

WEIRD ADDRESSES on letters and parcels are not uncommon and afford their meed of amusement. One letter just arrived at this office earns "honourable mention," as they say in examinations, if not first prize. The epistle in question started on August 20 on its voyage from England, bearing this direction:—"The Editress, *The East African and Rhodesian*, London, Kenya, East Africa." The London Post Office letter sorter faced by this rather bewildering choice of destinations, started at the bottom one and pondered, "East Africa? East Africa? Now what is the capital of East Africa? I'm . . . Why, Bulawayo, of course! Stupid of me not to remember that!" and dispatched the letter to Bulawayo, where it arrived on September 10.

## And So Home

There the sorter, better informed or more intelligent, spotted "Kenya" and endorsed the missive, "Try Nairobi." So to Nairobi the letter went, getting there safe and well, if a bit the worse for wear, on September 14. The third sorter, with the efficiency one expects from the East African Post and Telegraphs Department, obliterated—rather indignantly, to judge from his marks—all previous efforts pencilled in "E.A. & Rhodesia," added in "Great Titchfield St., London, W.1," murmured, no doubt, a benediction, said "Home, James," and popped it into the pigeon-hole for London. And so, like the weariest of rivers winding somewhere safe to sea, it came finally to rest in this office, on September 20, where it is filed among *East Africa and Rhodesia's* archives and prized as evidence of the standard of Empire geography attained by certain Home-staying people.

## A Dam Dries Up

THE DRYING UP of the Plumtree Dam in Southern Rhodesia which threatened the life of a multitude of fish—bream, barbel, yellowfish and what not—is merely the most recent of a vast series of such phenomena that have been universal ever since dry land emerged from the primeval ocean. Many millions of years before Man appeared on the scene, pans, ponds and lakes dried up, the animals they contained were slowly killed, and their remains were gradually fossilised for the enlightenment and instruction of geologists and paleontologist aeons later. And extraordinary valuable deposits they are, too, for in a small and restricted area thousands of perfectly preserved specimens of extinct fauna can be found. Nor is that all. Even casual observers must have noted that as water in a pond dries, it gets "foul" and the fish are seen coming to the surface gasping for air—in vain, in most cases, but not in all. Epochs ago one kind of fish did make a success of swallowing air, and found its swim-bladder functioning as a lung. So it survived when its companions died, made a comfortable home in the mud, and hopped up fresh and fit again when the rains came and the pool refilled with water. Whence the "lung-fish," species of which are found all over the world to-day, especially in Africa; an intriguing and outstanding example of the adaptation of an organ to a purpose quite alien to its original use.

## "The Islands of Kenya"

STRANGE as it may seem, the "Islands" of Kenya are on official record, and in no less an authority than the House of Commons' *Hansard*. Mr. Leslie Blackwell, K.C., M.C., M.P., recalls the fact in his racy book, *African Occasions*. A certain Secretary of State for the Colonies who shall be nameless,—no names no pack-drill, and he still packs a punch—famous among other things for his disregard of the rules appertaining to aspirates, was replying one day to a question about Kenya and referred to the settlers in the Highlands of Kenya. But he dropped the aspirate, and was reported in *Hansard* to have spoken of the "Islands of Kenya."

## Native Dog Shows

CAPTAIN THE HON. F. E. HARRIS, D.S.O., Minister of Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, is a lover of dogs, whatever the breed, as is proved by his suggestion at the recent South African Kennel Union Conference in Bulawayo (the first, by the way, to be held in Rhodesia) that dog shows for Natives might be organised to educate the Native to take more interest in his dog and look after him better. Rather surprisingly, Captain Harris declared that the Native is fond of his dog, which, one imagines, is about as far as his affection goes; for, on the whole, Bantu tend to be callous with dumb animals. The suggestion was for small shows of which a start might be made in Government schools, and it is a good one worthy of careful consideration and containing the seeds of many interesting developments.

## Power of the Human Eye

THAT LIONS and other dangerous animals can be subdued and put to flight by the stern gaze of the human eye is a hoary tradition, though veridical stories in its support are difficult to quote. Here is one, told by Captain R. Hartley Thackeray in the current number of the journal of the Royal African Society. His maternal grandfather, Henry Hartley, the famous hunter and explorer of Rhodesia, was shooting in Matabeleland when he saw a pride of lion. Telling his companions to watch, he proceeded to stalk a big male, crawling to an anthep to hide his approach. At the same time the lion also crept towards the same anthep, apparently interested in the strange sight of a waggon. Slowly the two approached the anthep, each concealed from the other, until, reaching it at the same moment, they lifted their heads and found themselves face to face at a distance of a few feet. Hartley, whose eye was of the steady blue-grey variety, won. "What the lion read in those blue-grey eyes that gazed into his own," writes Captain Thackeray, "none can tell, but it is on record that it turned and fled, throwing up spurts of dust as it sped in its haste towards the scrub whence it had emerged."

# Conditions on the Lupa Goldfield

## Discussed by Permanent Mandates Commission\*

**C**RITICISMS of diggers in the Lupa goldfield passed last year by members of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations were mentioned at the Commission of that body, when M. Rappard said that, having made statements which might have hurt the feelings of the diggers, he desired to declare that he had no preconceived prejudices against them.

When raising the question last year he had had in mind that it was an area apt to attract persons not gainfully employed elsewhere; that, in spite of the efforts of the Administration of Tanganyika Territory, the situation left much to be desired; and that digging for gold did not attract the most desirable elements and was one cause of great difficulty.

He now heard that most of these people were law-abiding. It was perhaps a mistake to speak in derogatory terms of a whole community; it was always a matter of proportion. He hoped the vigilant correspondent of the newspaper concerned would not imagine that the Mandates Commission or any of its members cherished and preconceived hostility toward any group in the Territory.

### Criticism in "East Africa and Rhodesia"

When the official report on Tanganyika for 1937 was recently examined by the Commission, the Chairman drew the attention of the accredited representative, C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Chief Secretary to the Government of the Territory, and Mr. G. K. Whitlam-Smith, to criticisms made on January 6 in the columns of *East Africa and Rhodesia* by a correspondent, who wrote in a letter to the editor:—

"Another requirement is improved service by the Mines Department, and, in particular, better provision for proper inspection of beacons. It is no exaggeration to say that the position in that respect is absolutely chaotic in the Lupa at present, and has been for years." The writer then complained of a lack of foresight and business acumen on the part of the Administration. A second criticism related to the insanitary conditions said to exist in and around Chunya, and to entail a grave risk of the spread of disease, against which the diggers were said to have protested repeatedly.

### Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy's Reply

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy thought the correspondent could not have had very recent personal connexion with the Lupa. True, sanitary conditions in the neighbourhood of Chunya were disgraceful at one time, when there was no township, but only an agglomeration of buildings; during the last year, however, the township had been laid out and a sanitary officer put in charge. Conditions, though not completely satisfactory, would very shortly be much better. There was thus a basis for the charges if the time factor were ignored.

In his sentence: "The small reef miners have been greatly hampered in the past by the Administration's lack of foresight and business acumen in not rendering efficient financial help for the development of good propositions," the writer was really suggesting that the Administration should gamble with public revenue in order to assist persons who had

nothing but prospects. It was not true that the service by the Mines Department was chaotic. It was most efficient, as was acknowledged by the mining community.

It was natural, Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy conceded, that the Commission should form impressions, which had to be corrected, from such letters, which on a basis of truth gave rather a distorted picture of the situation.

Lord Hailey, saying he was glad that a committee had been appointed to inquire into labour conditions in the Territory, asked how far conditions in the Lupa area could be taken as an indication of the way in which welfare labour questions had been handled elsewhere in the Territory.

### The Lupa Digger

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy said there was some misconception as to the Lupa goldfield. Contrary to Press reports, it was not a gathering ground for every conceivable kind of ne'er-do-well. Taking it by and large, it was a community of law-abiding people who were most anxious to do the right thing, who from the nature of their occupation, however, were not always able to do the right thing at the right time. They were very often helped to postpone the day of payment or improvement of conditions by the attitude of the employee, himself a gambler, anxious to participate in the rather interesting and amusing work of alluvial gold washing, content to take his bonus in good times, and to wait for his pay in bad times.

Assisted by a Control Board, the Government was doing its best to clean up the field and remove its most criticisable features. The Control Board, consisting of representative diggers, had been working well during the past year, and had power to recommend the removal from the field of any person considered undesirable. It had wisely seen that to expel a digger who owed money to his labour was not the best way to get that labour paid; the digger was therefore given a chance, and made to pay up as money came to him.

Successful attempts by Government to carry out effective sanitary measures were being supported, and, indeed, in some cases anticipated, by those diggers who had been able to settle down on an alluvial lease, and there was a growing feeling that a concerted effort must be made to remove all ground for criticism. Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy said he had been much impressed by the keenness and effective co-operation of the diggers in their attempts to make the field something more than a dumping ground for undesirables.

### Labour Problems

Mr. C. W. H. Weaver, representing the International Labour Office, said the impression that everything was not right in the Lupa goldfield was derived not only from the Press and private correspondents, but also from the previous reports of the Mandatory Power. He himself, and he thought, members of the Commission, felt that the steps taken by the Government to control the area

\* The Permanent Mandates Commission, not the Press, was responsible for this suggestion, for at last year's session M. Rappard "could not believe the representatives of 27 different nations could all be satisfactory employers; presumably most of them were in the Territory because they had failed elsewhere."—Ed., *E. A. and R.*

\* Taken from the "Minutes of the 34th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission." (Allen and Unwin, 10s.)

occurred at a somewhat late stage; he was glad the situation had improved considerably. Was the accredited representative satisfied with present medical and sanitary arrangements? Would they, for instance, prevent outbreaks of such diseases as scurvy, which were brought to the Commission's notice at the last session? He had read that there was a great deal of scurvy among Natives returning to Northern Rhodesia from the Lupa goldfield.

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy replied that the Government was not yet satisfied; much had to be done before it could be at all complacent about the labour areas, including the Lupa, but further progress towards the goal would be attained every year as means and opportunity allowed.

**Medical Examination of Natives**

Referring to the labour camps at Lupa market and Mwambani, Mr. Weaver asked if Natives went through a medical examination before they began work.

The reply was that most of the alluvial labourers were voluntary workers, who first obtained permits and then looked for work; there would be great difficulty in arranging for medical examination until diggers could be anchored to alluvial leases.

Asked by Mr. Weaver if arrangements could not be made for some form of medical inspection when the labourers went through the camps, Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy said it would be easy to arrange for some sort of medical examination, but it would be somewhat cursory, and there would be no guarantee that after the examination the rejected would not still engage himself, behind everyone's back, to work for an employer.

What prevented the miners being given regular concessions? asked the Chairman, Mr. Orts, who was told by Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy that the obstacle was the digger himself. The Government was anxious that he should confine himself to a specified area for a certain period and should use improved scientific methods, but at present he preferred to prospect from one place to another; he might be in one place one day, and 20 miles away the next. Some diggers were now settled in one place, and the Government hoped their numbers would increase.

**The Chairman's Conclusion**

The Chairman concluded from this that the sole difficulty in the way of organising effective control was that in that country the mines were exploited by wandering gold diggers, working alone on rule of thumb methods.

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy agreed, adding that a prospector was a useful advance guard, and had grown up with Africa during the last 30 or 40 years.

Mr. Weaver said that, in so far as the health of the Native workers was affected, he hoped it would in course of time be possible to clean up the situation to a greater extent than had hitherto been possible.

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy said there had been an enforced lack of control, to use a contradictory expression, but control was being tightened up rapidly by energetic administrative officers whose numbers had been increased. It was hoped to appoint another Inspector of Labour to the Lupa goldfield in the near future to reinforce the excellent staff already there. It was comforting to think that only 8% of the whole area had been worked by the diggers, so that although this area looked big on the map the problem was really somewhat limited.

**Progress in Uganda**

**Sir Philip Mitchell's Review**

"WE NEED HAVE NO CAUSE to look forward to the future with misgiving," said Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, in the present session of the Legislative Council.

"There has been considerable discussion on the subject of employment of child labour," said His Excellency in referring to the Employment of Children Bill. "So long as the labour of children is confined to the lighter types of agricultural work, and they are able to return home every night, there can be no objection. It is that type of work which has been the main cause of employment of children in Uganda."

"But signs are not wanting that with a certain measure of industrial development the question of employment of children in factories is coming to the fore. Employment of children in such conditions is an unmitigated evil. For various reasons it has had to be regulated rather than prevented in older countries, but it does not exist in Uganda to any considerable extent and we shall be wise to take steps to see that it never does exist."

**Inquiry into Cotton Industry**

"Concerning the Commission of Inquiry into the cotton industry, it has been said that insufficient notice has been given to those interested to enable them to prepare satisfactorily evidence they wish to submit. It was, however, essential that there should be no delay, thus ensuring that any recommendations made to Government to improve the cotton industry might be fully considered before the opening of the 1938-39 season."

"The Commission is only the first step, and it is called upon not to decide but to inquire. Its function will be to obtain from those interested in the cotton industry, evidence as to the present conditions of the industry and statements of costs, etc. When the report of the Commission has been published an opportunity will be given to those affected by the recommendations to make representations, which will be considered before decisions are taken by the Government. An experienced Administrative Officer has been seconded to assist Native Administrations and groups of Africans to present their cases to the Commission in a skilled manner, and a memorandum has been presented to the Railway Administration with a view to obtaining a reduction in railway freight on cotton lint."

Referring to the formation of the Uganda Rifle Association a year ago, Sir Philip said that in Kampala alone membership had reached 85, and that next year the Association expected a total membership of over 300 in rifle clubs throughout the Protectorate.

As to the development programme undertaken in consequence of the report of the Development Committee, progress had been satisfactory, although some delay had occurred in obtaining plant and materials. In the case of roads it had been found that considerable realignments might be necessary, especially on the Jinja-Kampala road. Meantime, the best professional advice would be taken. The road from Port Bell to Kampala was to be tarred throughout.

**Labour Conditions in Northern Rhodesia**

The report of Major Orde Browne on labour conditions in Northern Rhodesia was published yesterday. A detailed review of his recommendations will appear in our next issue.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**The Musoma Petition****Reply of the Mining Association**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR, Your comments under "Matters of Moment" in the August issue of your paper have been considered at a general meeting of the Musoma Mining Association. It was felt by members that an absolutely uncalled for slight on the mining community has been made in your paragraph 4, headed "Mixed Motives."

This Association, which is representative of the mining community, has on two occasions been approached by other mining organisations in the Territory with the request to support them in applying for a remission of royalty on the terms granted by the Kenya Government. At a general meeting held on December 18 last a resolution was passed unanimously strongly opposing any remission of royalty. This is still the view of this Association, and an absolute refutation of your statement that "there can be little doubt that this monetary consideration was prominently in the mind of the organisers of the petition."

The remaining points in your paragraph have just as much foundation in fact as the one we have already dealt with.

Further, we feel we must take exception to your statement in the third paragraph that "it can scarcely be questioned that no other mining area in the Territory has received so much consideration." Estimates for 1930, 1937, and 1938 will completely refute this, as well as prove that not one shilling from the Colonial Development Fund has been expended in this area during these years, or, as a matter of fact, has it ever been done.

Further points may be cited:—

Our only means of bringing machinery and mining stores to the district is over the Musoma pier. Owing to the weak condition of the pier and complete lack of off-loading facilities, urgent representations have been made to Government during recent years without the slightest effort having been made to remedy matters. It was only after the pier had reached such a state of dilapidation that an embargo had to be placed on the landing of heavy packages that the Government has at last been forced to strengthen it.

Sufficient comment on your statement that the Musoma district has a satisfactory road system is provided by the fact that only £450 has been granted for the improvement and upkeep of 300 miles of district roads, the majority of which are bare tracks impassable in the rainy season. This in spite of the fact that approximately £45,000 is derived annually from the district in direct cash revenue.

My Association feels that it cannot allow your attacks on the mining community and your inaccurate statements of conditions in this district to pass without refutation. I shall be glad if you will publish this letter.

Musoma, Yours faithfully,  
Tanganyika Territory, J. M. MIMS,  
President,  
MUSOMA MINING ASSOCIATION.

**Support for Our View**  
**From Oldest British Miner in District**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—From your leading article of August 18 I am afraid you give the outside world rather a distorted view of the Britons mining in this district.

In the Musoma area there are only six or seven solely British-owned mines; 50% of these owners refused to sign this petition. Most of the mines are owned by British Indians in company with Europeans. The largest producer is Norwegian owned, and it was at this mine that the petition started.

There was no public meeting called to decide if a petition was necessary. I am the oldest British mine-owner in the district, yet the first I heard of the petition was after it had been signed by Chinese (I understand the Chinese, Greeks and their wives, Italians, Norwegians, Indians and a few Englishmen, most of the latter being not mine-owners but employees of foreigners).

The petition, as I have said, originated at a mine owned by a Norwegian; a few dissatisfied Englishmen were called in to form a Committee to draft the petition. One of these Englishmen, whose signature would have counted for quite a lot, suddenly realised the great damage this petition might do, and, greatly to the annoyance of the originators of the petition, resigned from the Committee and refused to sign the petition.

In the last seven years the Musoma area has gone ahead; 95% of the signatories are new-comers to the district. They do not realise all that has been done for them: If they had been here in the "good old days" they would not have been so ready to dash into petition-signing.

Musoma, Yours faithfully,  
Tanganyika Territory, J. E. TAYLOR

**A Justifiable Criticism****Mr. Cresswell George's Comments**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—I read with some interest the text of the Musoma Petition in your issue of August 18, and have also read Mr. Nutting's letter in your issue of September 8, on the subject of your leading article dealing with the petition in question.

It would appear to me that Mr. Nutting exaggerated no doubt by the mal conditions prevailing in Musoma—did not give sufficient care and attention to your leading article on the Musoma Petition which it deservedly merited; otherwise he would not have written in the strain that he has done.

Your leading article struck me as being a very fair and justifiable criticism, and showed a statesmanlike attitude, in view of the very critical state of the political atmosphere in Europe. I feel sure that if both Mr. Nutting and his fellow petitioners had the slightest appreciation of the seriousness of the political outlook in Europe, they would no doubt have refrained from submitting such a petition at such an inopportune moment.

I venture to suggest that no such petition could receive the serious consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies at this juncture.

Your policy has always had my admiration for its courage and frankness of expression of opinion.

**MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON**

No. 406.

See p. 78 September 22, 1938

and especially when handling matters of Nazi character, and detecting Nazi intrigues, you have certainly shown no fear of them. The pity is that more of the British Press has not been so alert to the danger of Nazi propaganda in East Africa.

If the conditions are as serious as they are made out to be by Mr. Nutting and his fellow petitioners, I should have thought that they would have been better advised to have petitioned the Colonial Secretary in the first instance demanding that a full investigation be made of their complaints of the failure of the Tanganyika Government to administer their districts with more efficiency. Possibly the new Governor, Sir Mark Young, may soon be in a position to straighten matters out.

In conclusion, may I also take this opportunity of congratulating you on your criticisms of Mr. I. C. Jeffries' book entitled "The Colonial Empire and its Civil Service," all of which I thoroughly endorse.

Royal Empire Society, Yours faithfully,  
London, W.C. 2. J. R. CRESSWELL GEORGE.

[Reference to these letters is made under Matters of Moment.—Ed., "E. A. and R."]

## Why Not Strip Roads

For East Africa as Well as S. Rhodesia?

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—You have repeatedly suggested that the East African Governments should experiment with the strip roads which have proved so immensely successful in Southern Rhodesia, and which you now quote the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia as saying that they have "really revolutionised road transport, making it possible to motor over a great deal of the country as easily in the heat of the day as in the dry season."

Southern Rhodesia has now had some years of experience of this new method, and it is astonishing that the Eastern African Dependencies persist in ignoring it. Until the Government of Southern Rhodesia had the courage to make experiments on a large scale, there was, I believe, exactly the same spirit of scepticism prevalent in official and non-official circles in that Colony, but now everyone is agreed that immense benefits have been conferred by the system, which is so economical.

Is the trouble that the Public Works Departments in East Africa have got it firmly into their heads that all-weather roads cannot be provided at any less cost than the magic figures which they have been accustomed to quote for many years past? If that is the obstacle, then the non-official members of the different Legislative Councils might try a bit of well-intentioned and sustained agitation.

It is really absurd that year after year should pass without the experiment being properly made under East African conditions—for if it is going to be done, let it be properly done; and as a safeguard in that respect it might not be a bad idea to ask the Government of Rhodesia to lend one or two of its officials with considerable experience of this strip method of construction.

The truth is that East Africa has no road policy—and probably will not have until an Interterritorial Road Board is constituted with the right type of membership.

Madeira, Yours faithfully,  
N. A. BRODERICK

## Pioneer of the Air Mail

Mr. R. Blackburn's Tribute

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—I have read with interest in your September 1 issue your reference to my friend and co-director, the late Captain T. A. ("Tony") Gladstone.

Round about 1924-25, Tony approached me with regard to the establishment of an air line from Khartoum to Kisumu, and although we had many other projects on at the time, he impressed me and my board so much with the usefulness of this line that I was ultimately persuaded to join forces.

The bad luck which attended the early survey flights is now ancient history, but it was entirely due to Tony Gladstone's determination and unbounded optimism that we were persuaded to carry on.

A great deal of money was spent for what, at one time, appeared to be little result, but my brother, Captain Norman Blackburn, went out with Tony to have a personal "look-see" on the later survey flights, and from the reports he brought home shortly before the unfortunate death of Tony I realised that the route was an obvious one and one which, before very long, would be of real necessity as an Empire route.

There is no doubt that to Tony Gladstone, and him alone, is due the credit for pioneering this African route, which is now so efficiently run by Imperial Airways, who acquired our concessions just prior to Tony's death.

It is a great pleasure to me to read "Matters of Moment" in your paper showing that Tony and his great work are not forgotten.

England owes it all to such pioneers and we, The Blackburn Company, are happy and proud to have been associated with Tony Gladstone.

Brough, Yours faithfully,  
East, Yorks. BLACKBURN AIRCRAFT, LTD.  
R. BLACKBURN,  
Chairman and Managing Director.

## Blood Transfusions

Importance of Publicity among Africans

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—It is most interesting to learn from Mr. Sheringham's letter that a number of African policemen in Zanzibar have given their blood for transfusion to patients in the local hospital, for that, of course, marks a great advance.

Has the fact, I wonder, been notified to all the other Governments in East and Central Africa and made publicly known by them in all "bomas"? In that way African clerical and technical assistants, members of the K.A.R., the police, and the general African public would, in the shortest possible period, get to know of this encouraging development, as a result of which many a life may be saved.

The African is conservative in his views and practices, but where, through contact with the white man, his old ideas disappear and a new readiness declares itself to co-operate with his European mentor, the breach with established custom may be made, radical, and the widest publicity in Native circles is the best means of achieving that end.

Hitherto the African generally has been repelled by the very idea of the mingling of his blood with that of a stranger, as witness the importance of blood-brotherhood.

London, S.W.1. Yours faithfully,  
CURTIS CRAINE.

## Livingstone and Lake Ngami Pictorial Postage Stamps

### Mr. Denis Lyell's Recollections

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—In your issue of September 1, you mention the recent discovery of Livingstone's letters. If one he seems displeased with a gift of 25 guineas sent to him by the Royal Geographical Society, prompted by H.M. Queen Victoria, for his assumption that he was the discoverer of Lake Ngami. This is not so; for on that expedition he was the guest of William Cotton Oswell and Mr. Murray, who paid the cost of the trip, some £600. At that time Livingstone was not in the position to finance such an expedition. They discovered the Zouga River and Lake Ngami, and many accounts written since that time (1849) give Livingstone the sole credit, which is quite unwarranted.

All through his life Oswell, who was a splendid man, befriended Livingstone and his family; and both he and Murray were so modest regarding their great discovery that they allowed Livingstone to get the honour really due to themselves, whose expedition it was.

Livingstone later proved how great an explorer he was, but this assumption he seems to have harboured regarding Lake Ngami shows that he was not averse to being biased in some degree.

In your issue of August 25 you give a short article on the "Livingstone Statuette," recently placed in the Museum of the Institute, which depicts him in Hessian boots. I doubt if he even wore such foot-gear, for his ordinary dress was long trousers and short boots or shoes. Doubtless he used the flat-soled shoes known as *veldschoenen* by the Dutch in S. Africa, which are the best type of footwear for long tramps in rough African bush.

In 1903 I met a headman of a small village in Nyasaland who had a necklace of strange beads round his neck. On my asking him where he got them he told me they had been given to him by Livingstone long ago, when he had passed that way.

I have a piece of the tree under which his heart was buried by his faithful servants and gave a larger piece to the Scottish Geographical Society who keep it in a glass case in their rooms, in Edinburgh. I believe the base of the tree with the inscription is in the Royal Geographical Society's building in London.

I consider Livingstone our greatest African explorer, but this letter has been written to vindicate the claim of Oswell and Murray as the true discoverers of the Zouga River and Lake Ngami. It was their expedition!

Belmont,

Yours faithfully,

Moffat.

DENIS D. LYELL.

### Our Correspondence Columns

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

### Effective Publicity for the Territories

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—How many East Africans and Rhodesians realise that their territories have stolen a march on the Mother Country in the utilisation of postage stamps.

Their stamps are not only picturesque, but they have cultivated to a remarkable degree the tendency which has grown in recent years to use stamps for other means than their original purpose, with the result that they serve as a cheap and effective means of self-advertisement.

The Kenya-Uganda-Tanganyika 10 cent stamp is to my mind the most complete descriptive miniature of those territories. The lion symbolises the animal life; the green background, the wealth of minerals; and the palm trees something of the romance and the products to be found there. Another fine example is the stamps of those three territories which display Mount Kilimanjaro, with coffee plantations in the foreground; they not only show the attractiveness of the country but detail what crops are grown there, all in a square inch or so of paper.

An urge to visit the Victoria Falls is the result of a glance at the Southern Rhodesia 3d. stamp. The Northern Rhodesian stamps, which depict the great variety of big game in the territory, are delightful.

This economical method of advertising can be improved upon without impairing the attractiveness of postage stamps, and I hope the postal authorities will not lose sight of the far-reaching possibilities which stamps hold.

Yours faithfully,

G. F. W.

London, S.E. 25.

## Vultures as "Birds of Prey"

### Mr. Goldberg's Definite Evidence

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—In reply to "Your Reviewer" whose letter I read in a recent issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, the vulture in question was definitely a Nubian vulture (*Forgos tracheliotus nubicus*, Smith). A flock of these birds frequents this and adjoining estates. Unfortunately I have not got a photograph of the specimen I shot; however, should your correspondent require details, I could shoot another and forward details.

The flock at present here comprises approximately 30 birds. This includes a number of smaller vultures which my Natives tell me do attack small animals. These are not nearly so large as the bird I shot.

Odzi,

Yours faithfully,

S. Rhodesia.

J. L. GOLDBERG.

[Our Reviewer replies: "Mr. Goldberg's identification of the vulture that savaged his live calf must be accepted; and he has certainly added the Nubian vulture to the "birds of prey" class—an important observation, for Sir Geoffrey Archer records that only the white-headed vulture attacks living prey. It would also be of great interest if Mr. Goldberg would identify the "smaller vultures" which, on the authority of his Natives, attack small animals, and, if possible, add his own personal corroboration, at first hand, of that statement. Native evidence on natural history is not very reliable."—Ed., "E.A. and R."]



## SHORT STORY

## Dining Pagett, M.P.

By Jay Marston

GUAMALI, the postmaster, came panting up the path with the news, two days late because the line had been blown down in a storm, that Pagett, M.P., was due in the station next evening.

We were all having sundowners at the doctor's bungalow after tennis, and agreed that we were caught at a disadvantage, for the D.C. and his wife, noted for a good table, were on *safari*; but with the planters waiting the fellow to ask a question in the House about a new outlet for their crops, and the officials acutely aware of what Affronted Pomposity can do to damage Budding Careers, it was carried unanimously that we must Do Pagett Proud.

The M.O., who was something of a gourmet, and who would have to entertain the great man, ordered all to "Have a short one, and then let's hear suggestions for a slap-up dinner menu."

Imaginations, whetted by gin and vermouth and absence varying from six to twenty-one months from the places where civilised food is served, ran riot for a few minutes. Murmurs of "mixed grill," "roast saddle," "lobster à l'Américaine," "cold salmon," "grilled sole," and (from the women) "caviare," and "*omelette en surprise*," made mouths water; till a terse "Come off it" from the M.O. reminded us (a) that nobody possessed a "mixed grill" to grill; (b) that, if we had, killing day in the local market was not due till Saturday, and meantime all edible parts of the muscular local fauna had been consumed, leaving only those suited to stewing and mincing; (c) that salmon, lobster, sole and sturgeon did not inhabit our local waters; and (d) that nobody except the D.C. (on *safari*, and having taken it with him) possessed a gadget for making ice.

"What we've got to do," said the M.O., mixing soothing potions with a practised hand, "is to show the feller the resources of the district. Fish from the Channel; duck from the Crater Lake; strawberries and cream—and you can jolly well strip your strawberry beds, all of you; local coffee (groans); trimmings by the women. And you'd better all come to dinner, and distract his attention from the food if necessary."

Now the Channel, to the fishy inhabitants of which the M.O. had nonchalantly alluded, is nearly eighty miles from the station, while the lake is about thirteen, but involves much exertion in leaky punts. Somebody had to do a little huntin', shootin' and fishin'. The doctor was in the throes of a vaccination campaign; the vet. was busy dealing with a rinderpest outbreak; the A.D.C., in the D.C.'s absence, was *in loco parentis* and could not leave the station; so, said the M.O.: "You planters have to do it; after all, it's mainly your axe we want to grind—and, anyway, your time's your own, lucky devils."

We gave in gracefully, and drew lots for Channel or Lake. Thomas and I won the Channel, and, growing reckless all of a sudden, invited the young wife of the A.D.C. and her visiting girl friend to come too. This, we agreed cunningly in undertones over a final One-for-the-Road, would effectively dispose of the question of who packed for the picnic.

And, mind, crack of dawn," we told them; and departed with the vet., who had offered to put us up for the night.

So crack of dawn found us filling up with petrol, my faithful, if rather *passé*, boxbody having been chosen to make the journey. Since it was traditional that anyone coming from the Channel to the station must in duty-bound bring back enough fish to provide one glorious piscine orgy for all, we armed ourselves with a gunny bag and a length of stout cord.

As the sun rose we collected our passengers and the incredible quantity of kag which any picnic in the tropics seems to involve. The gramophone was Jane, the girl friend's, thought; she liked music with her meals, especially the more mellifluous kind of crooning. Celia, the A.D.C.'s wife, climbed in behind with Thomas; Jane got in front with me, murmuring abstractedly: "Divine morning, isn't it, darling?"

It was, indeed, not unpleasant—for those who care about the early morning. Dew sparkled on the raffia palms and the elephant grass; a bit of forest we ran through was flooded with greenish gold light; and the car ran as sweetly as if she had been decoked a week ago. Jane and Celia burst into song, and even Thomas's abysmal bass was heard in the chorus of: "Why did she fall for the leader of the band?"

We had planned to breakfast at a rest camp, and were justly indignant on arrival to find it all locked up, having been garnished and made ready for the visit of Pagett, M.P., a day or two. We signified our displeasure by decorating the veranda with a tasteful arrangement of empty sardine tins, bottles, and paper cartons; and sped for the Channel.

Arrived there, our task was to persuade the local Native to go out and fish. Barkis was far from willing; but cajolery, bribes and threats prevailed, and a couple of leaky dug-outs set off to inspect the nets. For three mortal hours we stewed in the heat, by now terrific, eating our lancheon, playing the gramophone, even playing consequences to while the time away.

Then things began to move. A canoe landed and emptied out twelve shining fish. Another brought twenty-seven. We cried for more, and it became clear that an *impasse* had been reached. There were no more. Then a grey-haired ancient set off up the road at a shambling lope. Presently his son, a peck-marked child dressed in a minute monkey skin, appeared, bearing a dozen more fish on a string. On their backs were strange scars, resembling tribal markings; and was there just the *suspicion* of a tired odour? If so, we decided not to notice, crammed all the fish into the gunny bag, and set off back.

At mile sixty we came on Soames and Smith, prospectors, armed with rifles. "Just the fellows we're looking for," they cried. "We've shot a female giant wart-hog, and she's too heavy for us to bring to the car. Lend a hand?"

"We're in a hurry," we said, but went. The subsequent spectacle of the four of us, each holding a leg of the defunct wart-hog, which lay in a most human way upon her back, and running her through the *gubba* on to the road, produced tears of unseemly mirth from Jane and Celia.

We climbed in the car with dignity, uncomfort-

ably aware that a powerful odour now clung to us from the wart-hog. Soames and Smith presented us with a couple of guinea fowl, shot the day before and just beginning to be nicely matured; and we went on again.

At nine fifteen, with plenty of time on hand, we decided to leave a fish course with a young couple who had recently settled on a coffee estate a mile off the road. This was Celia's idea, and she was not to be deterred, although it was quite obviously going to rain almost at once. Up an incredibly rough *shamba* road we went for half an hour, only to find that we had arrived at a half-built new house which the young couple were putting up. Sadly we turned away, eyeing the old house where it stood on a hilltop a long distance off.

It was now raining with tropical fervour, and at the bottom of a long hill we went through the crazy bridge and stuck. Darkness had fallen before we managed, mud to the eyebrows, to push her out and get going again; and by this time there was no mistaking the fact that something was wrong inside the gunny bag. Arrived at the *dukas* with our precious burden about seven o'clock, we opened the bag, blanched, hastily took out all the fish with tribal markings, and presented them to the shop-keeper, whose grateful cries followed us to the M.O.'s bungalow.

Our unseemly hilarity on arrival there caused a "We are not amused" expression to creep over the face of the M.O.'s wife, who was anxiously awaiting the fish course, while successfully endeavouring to keep a great man in the drawing-room. As we retired to bath, we noted a savoury aroma of roast duck.

The dinner was a tremendous success, and the great man was geniality itself.

We were much relieved, a week later, to learn that the illness which shortly laid him low, and necessitated his return to Home and Beauty before scheduled time, was severe malarial fever, and not, as we had for a moment agitatedly feared, ptomaine.

And we positively beamed with conscious-virtue on learning, later in the year, that the road we wanted for our exports to the Lake had been sanctioned, and that an M.B.E. had been awarded to the M.O.

(Concluded from next column.)

peculiar to the unspoilt African, and, on being asked what he was doing, guarding the prison and wearing the sentry's uniform, when he should have been inside the building under lock and key, replied that the sentry had felt so cold that he had retired to the comparative warmth inside, but that, rather than leave the place unguarded, he had handed over his complete equipment to No. 12 as the biggest and most powerful convict, telling him to mount guard and to see that no one escaped. There was a ring of pride in the man's voice as he dwelt on the reason for the choice having fallen upon himself.

Tomkins smiled and asked why No. 12 had not run away on finding himself outside the prison and in possession of a rifle.

"Bwand," was the simple reply. "my orders were to guard the prison; there was nothing in them about running away."

## Prison in the Old Days

### Convict As Armed Sentry

THE picturesque aspect of our gaols has slowly receded into the background, driven there by the reforms of the white man. Gone are the days when prisoners fell in with a complaint on Monday mornings, the head-gaoler, a fellow African, having been in such a hurry to attend the Sunday night beer-drink that he had locked them out in the cold, instead of making them comfortable inside their nice warm prison, generously provided by a kind-hearted though admittedly mad Government.

Thanks to the efficiency of the Government, we no longer run short of food, even at out-stations, so that never again shall we have to give our prisoners a yard of calico each and tell them to go out to the nearest villages to procure their week's rations with this, the local currency, adding the rider that anyone arriving back after sunset would be locked out for the night. Unbelievable though it may sound, this was once the normal routine, and none of the convicts ever daffied. Though those days will never return, one can still give a picked hard-labour prisoner an axe, send him out into the bush on his own in the early morning, and have a pile of firewood delivered at the door just in time for the woodcutter to retire to prison for the night.

As a result of constantly hearing about the emancipation of the African, we had begun to believe that the charm of those half-forgotten days had quite passed away. It remained, however, for our most recently recruited Empire-builder to prove that the Native is still as pure-minded as his forefathers had been.

Tomkins turned up at Mazuka full of keenness and boundless energy. Of an inquiring turn of mind, it was not long before he became sceptical of the efficiency of the night sentries at the gaol and decided to test them at their posts. That it was then the middle of our cold season did not deter Tomkins, who, at the uncharitable hour of two o'clock, turned out of bed and realised for the first time that even in Africa there are occasions when it is better to be between the sheets than out in the bitter cold.

Having dressed, he picked up his electric torch and sallied forth. On approaching the prison he was a little nonplussed to see the sentry walking up and down, but something in the way the man carried his rifle brought back suspicion. He went up to the Native—and recognised him as prisoner No. 12, a big ruffian of a man, well known throughout the district as a bully, and then serving a sentence of one year's hard labour for assault.

Shining his light on the man, Tomkins was shocked to see that he was fully clothed in a uniform greatcoat, fez, and belt, and was armed with a rifle and bayonet, though his normal outfit generally consisted of little more than a loin-cloth. Incidentally, the rifle was loaded with ball ammunition, but luckily Tomkins did not realise that at the time.

When challenged No. 12 was quite undismayed. Shambling up, he grinned in the disarming way

\* CRAC \*

(Continued in previous column.)

**Statements Worth Noting**

"Jesus said: 'He that is not with Me is against Me, and he that gathereth not with Me scattereth abroad.'" — *Matthew xii, 30.*

"Portugal's Colonial power is based on 400 years of Colonial experience." — *Dr. Machado, Portuguese Colonial Minister.*

"Large-bodied, non-woolled, healthy Native ewes are quite useful foundation breeding stock." — *Mr. R. H. Fitt, Animal Husbandry Officer in Southern Rhodesia.*

"Only 8% of the whole area of the Lupa goldfield has been worked by the diggers." — *Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, addressing the Permanent Mandates Commission.*

"Ethiopia is now suffering from the immediate reaction to a strong inoculation. When this passes off, convalescence from an age-long malady will become apparent." — *H.R.H. the Duke of Aosta.*

"Since 1921 tea production in Nyasaland has increased from 208,040 lb. to 8,816,000 lb. and tobacco production from 4945,000 lb. to 14,500,000 lb." — *Colonel C. Pamsonby, M.P. speaking in Blantyre.*

"Tuberculosis is no new thing in East Africa, for evidence of its existence has been found in the mummies of Egyptians who lived 2000 B.C. Early travellers like Sir Richard Burton, reported the occurrence of tuberculosis as far back as 1854." — *"The East African Medical Journal."*

"Extensive surveys by the Forest Service over thousands of square miles have revealed that the forests in Southern Rhodesia to-day are a mere travesty of what they had been in the latter part of last century." — *Mr. E. J. K. Edwards, in a lecture on "Forestry in Southern Rhodesia To-day."*

"Like elephants, white rhino are adepts at mysteriously quiet but rapid 'get-aways.' When their suspicions have been aroused, the beasts just quietly walk-away, one moment they are perhaps in plain view, and in the next they have completely vanished." — *Mr. C. T. A. Maberly, in the "Journal of the Fauna Society."*

"When I was inspecting a certain district prison, the prisoners complained about the state of their clothing and maintained that as they were 'Government servants' they should be provided with proper uniforms. Such is the mentality of the African." — *Major F. T. Stephens, Chief Inspector of Prisons, Nyasaland, in his 1937 Report.*

"A photostat copying camera was installed at the end of the year in the Bhamral building in Zanzibar City. . . . A negative copy of an original survey plan, size 24" by 18", takes 15 minutes to make at the cost of about sixpence. A good operator should average 100 duplicates a day. As a result it has been found unnecessary to employ draughtsmen in the Department." — *Land Survey Report, Zanzibar, 1937.*

"Who that has lived in Rhodesia has not heard of the 'Old Hunters' Road'? And how many are there who know the story of its origin? Few are aware that that road was the line of *trek* chosen by Henry Hartley (the first white man in what is now Rhodesia) when, in 1865, he embarked on an expedition to the Mazoe and rediscovered the old Portuguese workings." — *Captain R. Hartley Thackeray, in the "Journal of the Royal African Society."*

**WHO'S WHO**

**420.—Mr. George Ritchie Sandford, C.M.G., O.B.E.**



Copyright.

Mr. G. R. Sandford, who, at the early age of 43, was appointed Treasurer of Tanganyika Territory in 1936, had already more than 20 years of East African experience behind him, for after being educated at Christ's Hospital and Queens' College, Cambridge, he went to Kenya as an Assistant District Commissioner in 1915, being first stationed at Mumias. Then, after a brief spell in the Secretariat, he became private secretary to Sir Charles Bowring, who was Acting Governor at the time, and afterwards to General Sir Edward Northey, the first post-War Governor of the Colony, who appointed him secretary of the important Economic and Financial Committee of 1922—the so-called Bowring Committee.

Called to the Bar in 1924, he retired from the public service in that year in order to become editor-in-chief of the "East African Standard" of Nairobi which he left in about a year to re-enter the Colonial Service as Clerk to the Legislative Council of Kenya. In March, 1931, he was promoted Deputy Treasurer of the Colony, and five years later was transferred to Tanganyika as Treasurer, becoming Financial Secretary in the following year. He was awarded the O.B.E. in 1924 and the C.M.G. in the Birthday Honours of 1938.

**Has Prague Failed?**—“It should have been the first care of the Czechoslovak Republic to make its minority populations contented. It has failed to make them so. Twenty years after the peace treaty they are much less attached to Czech rule than they were a few years ago. No doubt their dissatisfaction has been fanned from beyond the borders. But it was smouldering all the time. The Germans had belonged to the ruling race for centuries, and never became accustomed to the rule of a people they had affected to despise. On the one hand they were subjected to petty annoyances—such as public notices in purely German districts being set up only in Czech—and on the other hand they were debarred from holding their share of local or State offices. Even had agreement been reached on the last of the recent set of proposals of the Prague Government, it would have been impossible in practice to entrust important places in the Police, Army, or Post Office to members of a community whose spiritual home was elsewhere. It cannot really be to the interest of the Republic, one would suppose, to keep Sudeten Germans as subjects of a State whose policy in most part they cordially dislike. . . . The Czech Government will come to believe that the ultimate gain will be more real than the immediate sacrifice, especially if the new disposition in Central Europe becomes the forerunner of further settlement and the pattern of a new system which will have as its main purpose the elimination of warfare between civilised nations.”—*The Times.*”

**Hitler's Victory.**—“Unless some active miraculous heroism on the part of Czechoslovakia transforms the European situation, Hitler has won by far the greatest victory in his career. It is apparently believed here and in Paris that Hitler will be satisfied with the acquisition of the Sudetenland, and that even if he aspires to a further conquest he will take a long time in digesting these conquests. Such beliefs are pure self-deception. The bare fact of Hitler's victory over Czechoslovakia and the Western Powers will bring Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia into his orbit (Hungary is under his domination even now). His conquest of Czechoslovakia is *ipso facto* the conquest of all these countries, even if in a veiled form. The one serious obstacle in his way was the 'strategic barrier' formed by the forest-clad mountains that separate Czechoslovakia and Germany. He will, unless the Czechs decide to fight, have passed that barrier peacefully, thanks to the accommodating spirit shown by the Western Powers.”—*The Manchester Guardian.*”

**German Guarantees.**—“Supposing Germany does add her guarantee to that of France and the British Empire to respect and preserve against external aggression the political independence and territorial integrity of Czechoslovakia, what is its value? It is unnecessary to accuse Germany of perfidy. Not only the Nazi Government, but all previous German Governments from the time of Frederick the Great downwards have made their position perfectly clear. To them an international assurance is no more than a statement of present intention. It has no absolute validity for the future. Bethmann-Hollweg's celebrated observation about a 'scrap of paper' had nothing novel about it. It was merely a concise statement of the well-established German view on the subject.”—*Viscount Cecil.*”

**Aftermath.**—“Looking forward to the situation when the demands of Germany have been fulfilled, it is reasonable to ask whether Mr. Chamberlain has any positive reason to suppose that Herr Hitler will thereafter be more likely to participate in the much-talked-of general European settlement with the future maintenance of a real peace as its object. The people of this country will surely require very convincing evidence to persuade them that we and France, as a result of these concessions, are not in a short time to be presented by the dictators with still further and even more immediately embarrassing demands, which we shall be even less well placed to resist. Herr Hitler's policy is to proceed on the assumption that he will always get exactly what he demands because, unlike the democracies, he is always prepared to take the risk of war. The dismemberment of Czechoslovakia is a step in his general scheme. To secure this he has not shunned the risk of war any more than he shunned it when he flouted the ex-Allies in remilitarising the Rhineland, reintroducing conscription, and finally seizing Austria. It needs a sublime optimism to believe that Herr Hitler, having obtained so much by merely threatening to fight, and without fighting, will now consent to abandon the remainder of the original programme of 'Mein Kampf'.”—*The Yorkshire Post.*”

# Background

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

**Vivisection.**—“What hope can the Western Powers give us that the surrender (of Sudetenland) will accomplish its ultimate purpose of peace? The unfortunate Czechs have not even been consulted by the surgeons who planned the vivisection. Guarantees that the operation shall be the last leave them cold. They know now the utter worthlessness of guarantees. . . . In certain political circles in this country the hope is entertained that, if France and Britain hold aloof, Germany and Russia may ultimately fight over the tortured Czech body and exhaust each other in the process. The possibility may not have occurred to such optimistic speculators that, if the West holds aloof, Russia will play the same game and go into complete defensive isolation; in which case what would happen to the Western democracies when Hitler decided that the moment had come, foreshadowed in 'Mein Kampf', to strike hard at France and Britain?”—*Mr. A. J. Cummings in the "News Chronicle."*”

**Britain's Preparation.**—“Local organisation for regulating the demand of individual consumers is everywhere ready in 'shadow' form, and can be brought into full and active operation within 24 hours. Eighteen divisional food officers have been appointed in Great Britain, a Chief Divisional Officer for Scotland and another for London and the Home Counties. Local food executive officers, numbering about 1,500, have been appointed in every area, and these officers have received instructions as to the action they are to take as soon as they are notified that the Government has decided to call local food control committees into being. They will be responsible for the registration of food retailers in their areas, and compile a record of their stocks of essential commodities. They will be entrusted, as in the Great War, with the local administration of many of the orders made in connexion with food control. Their principal function, however, will be to administer the national rationing scheme. The commodities to be rationed from the outset are butcher's meat, bacon, butter and margarine, cooking fats, and sugar.”—*Sir Henry French, Director of the Food Defence Department of the Board of Trade.*”

# to the News

## Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

**Dr. Johnson's Philosophy.**—“ If Dr. Johnson were alive to-day, what would he think of us, and what should we think of him? The supply of gloomy prophets, seeming to find a strange delight in the confidence that the worst must happen, is almost unlimited. Johnson in his day had to suffer a similar affliction. Suppose they had urged their view eloquently on Johnson, and then asked if they had not proved their point, Johnson might have answered:

“ Why, no, sir, your plea is wholly ill-founded, for of two things one is certain, either the calamity of an extensive martial conflagration is about to befall us or it is not. If it is not, then, sir, your melancholy prognostications of disaster are not merely insufferably tedious but untrue. If, on the contrary, you are in error, I am precisely to put to the test whatever interval I may be permitted in prayer to snatch, and in rational conversation with our friends. By such means I, sir, shall cultivate happiness while peace continues and fortitude when it ends; and you, by your wearisome reiteration of dismal predictions, will achieve nothing better than to lower the public spirit and to propagate despair.”—*Canon A. C. Deane, in his presidential address before the Johnson Society.*

**Peace.**—“ Our Government should go much farther than their present policy and snatch a tremendous achievement from the very jaws of disaster. I suggest that, jointly with Germany, they should declare their intention to summon that general peace conference about which so many have thought and dreamed and striven. Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Berchtesgaden was a stroke of imagination. Is he capable of one greater still? Might he not say that if Czechoslovakia is called upon to make what (to her) seems an intolerable sacrifice, it would be a crying shame that we too, the beneficiaries for whose sake she is to be immolated, should not make heavy sacrifices also? And would not this time of awful seriousness be a time, too, when the British Empire, as well as other countries, should be prepared not merely to preach peace but to pay the price of peace—to accept the alternative to war?”—*Mr. C. R. Buxton.*

**Productivity.**—“ Let us count some of our blessings. One is the extraordinary increase in productivity of the British industrial system. We are all used to the idea that industry is becoming more efficient. But it is not, often we realise how efficient it is becoming. Between 1924 and 1930, it is calculated by the London and Cambridge Economic Service, physical output per industrial operative increased by 7%. Between 1930 and 1935 output per operative increased by about 20%. In eleven years, therefore, output per head increased by about 28%. In the mines and quarries output per worker increased by 31%. . . . In other words, a job which in the middle of the 'twenties could be done by six workers can now be done by five. . . . Very few folk have noticed this tremendous advance. . . . But it is very significant for investors. It means that industry is able to support a standard of living 20% higher than in 1924. It means that more workers are liberated to provide more shops, more transport, amusements and general services. It means that we can afford to run an armament programme which 15 years ago would have caused a drastic curtailment of the standard of life.”—*Candidus, in "The Investors' Chronicle."*

**Now and 1914.**—“ Considering the dangers of the present situation, it may be useful to compare our position with 1914. The Navy is stronger, the Army probably more efficient, with better equipment. But how do we stand as regards finance? At the beginning of the War the National Debt amounted to about £650,000,000 and the expenditure for the previous financial year was £197,500,000. Now we have a debt of about £7,000,000,000 and a Budget of £1,000,000,000. . . . How should we fare if our experience of 1914 had to be repeated? We have not had to raise a great deal in the way of fresh loans since the War, but current expenditure continues to mount, and there is an ever-increasing urgency for strict economy in national and local budgets. It would be inexpedient to cut appropriations for the Fighting Forces, but there is plenty of scope for pruning the outlay on the next heaviest item—the so-called social services.”—*"The Investors' Review."*

**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.

	2	3	4
Consols 2½%	72	5	0
Kenya 5%	113	0	0
Kenya 2½%	102	7	6
N. Rhodesia 3½%	102	2	6
Nyasaland 8%	98	17	6
N'land Rlys. 5% A. debts.	94	0	0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debts.	87	10	0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	103	7	6
Sudan 5½%	110	7	6
Tanganyika 4½%	115	15	0

### Industrials

Brit.-Amer. Tob. (£1)	5	0	7½
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	3	8	1½
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6	7	½
Courtaulds (£1)	1	10	0
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1	6	9
General Electric (£1)	3	16	0
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	1	9	6
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	6	13	9
Int. Nickel Canada	\$49		
Prov. Cinematograph	18	6	
Turner and Newall (£1)	3	13	9
U.S. Steels	\$55		
Utd. Steel (£1)	1	2	7½
Unilever (£1)	1	17	6
United Tobacco of S.A.	8	17	6
Vickers (10s.)	1	0	1½
Woolworth (5s.)	3	1	3

### Mines and Oils

Anaconda (\$50)	6	12	6
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2	16	4½
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	1	1	6
Anglo-Iranian	4	16	3
Burmah Oil	4	7	6
Cons. Goldfields	3	11	3
Crown Mines (10s.)	16	15	0
De Beers Df. (50s.)	8	2	6
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	5	3	
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	2	11	3
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	1	2	9
Johannesburg Cons.	2	6	3
Mexican Eagle	3	9	
Rand Mines (5s.)	9	2	6
Randfontein	1	16	3
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	37	0	0
Shell	4	5	7½
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	11	3	9
West Wits. (10s.)	6	2	6

### Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C.&O.)	2	3	6
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	98	10	0
Clan	4	7	6
E.D. Realisation	8	0	
Gt. Western	34	0	0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	85	10	0
L.M.S.	12	10	0
Nat. Bank of India	35	10	0
Southern Rly. def. ord.	11	5	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	15	5	0
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	1	2	3

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

## PERSONALIA

Mr. Philip Crawshaw is touring East Africa on behalf of the Over-Seas League.

Mr. Arthur Gill has been elected Chairman of the East African Traders' Association.

The Rev. A. Pitt-Pitts is expected to arrive home very shortly from Kabale, Uganda.

Sir Fraser Russell, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Russell, have arrived home.

Sir Arthur and Lady Griffith-Boscawen have arrived home from a cruise in the Mediterranean.

A daughter was born last Saturday to Mrs. H. F. Eagleton, wife of Mr. H. F. Eagleton, formerly of Kenya.

Mr. George Kinnear, editor of the *East African Standard*, leaves London to-morrow on his return to Nairobi.

Lord Egerton of Tatton will join the s.s. "Mantola" at Aden early next month for Mombasa.

Mr. J. W. M. Fitt has been appointed Assistant Master and Assistant Registrar of the High Court Bulawayo.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Spratt will join the "Mantola" at Marseilles on Saturday on their return to Kenya.

The Hon. E. D. Reynolds, M.L.C., is expected to leave Uganda early in October, arriving in London about October 28.

The Hon. J. Wright, M.L.C., has been elected this year's Chieftain of the Nakuru branch of the Caledonian Society.

Mr. A. R. Thomson, resident director of the Wankie Colliery Company, and Mrs. Thomson are staying in Scotland.

Mr. T. C. Fynn, O.B.E., has been appointed organising secretary of the Southern Rhodesian Jubilee celebrations.

Mr. E. C. Alderson, Director of Publicity for Southern Rhodesia, leaves England to-morrow on his return to Salisbury.

Count Azevedo, Acting Governor of Manica and Sofala, is the 13th direct descendant of Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese explorer.

Major Conrad Walsh is on his way home from East Africa by the s.s. "Dunvegan Castle," which is due to reach England on September 30.

Some water-colours of East Africa scenes, painted by Lord Baden-Powell, are on view at the Boy Scouts' headquarters in London.

Mr. R. E. Robins, general manager of Tanganyika Railways, and Mrs. Robins leave Marseilles on Saturday *en route* for Dar es Salaam.

Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Dominions, left Quebec for England on Saturday. His condition has improved considerably.

Messrs. J. R. Nimmo, C. E. Corbett and A. B. Tannahil have been appointed to serve as 2nd lieutenants in the K.A.R. Reserve of Officers for a further period of three years.

Major G. le Breton is now Chairman of the Trans-Nzoia District Association in Kenya. Major B. Hill having retired. Mr. G. W. Arnell is now Hon. Secretary of the Association.

Mr. M. L. Cobb, M.C., A.M.I.C.E., who was recently appointed Chief Mechanical Engineer on the Tanganyika Railways, has left Nigeria for Dar es Salaam to take up his new appointment.

Mr. Hugh Hamilton, managing director of Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., arrived in London on Monday, by air from Alexandria. He travelled by sea from Mombasa to Egypt.

Mr. E. J. Gibb, the new Union-Castle Agent in Mombasa, who will take up his appointment in November, is the second son of Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company.

Mr. F. Fitzgerald, the former Postmaster-General in East Africa, who was a member of the Rhodesia Royal Commission, arrived home on Friday by the s.s. "Llandovery Castle," having travelled up the East Coast from Beira.

At the 48th anniversary celebration of the occupation of Mashonaland at the Rhodes statue, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, the Union Jack was hoisted by Master Marcus Edmonds, grandson of Mr. J. A. Edmonds, a member of the Pioneer Column.

Mr. H. E. Hornby, Director of Veterinary Services in Tanganyika, has been appointed Director of Tsetse Research, in succession to the late Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton. He has served in Tanganyika for the last 16 years, and has occupied his present office since 1931.

Captain H. K. McKee, M.C., is standing as a candidate in the Southern Electoral area of Northern Rhodesia in the forthcoming election for the Legislative Council. He has lived in Northern Rhodesia for the past 18 years, and for the last six has been a prominent member of the commercial community in Lusaka.

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Mr. M. Quinn again won the men's singles championship at the annual lawn tennis tournament at Ndola; Miss J. Dreyer, the women's singles championship; Mr. and Mrs. Bermant the mixed doubles; Mrs. Weinberg and Miss Dreyer the women's doubles; and Bermant and Dewdney the men's doubles.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Native Welfare Society of Matabeleland, the President, Mr. Justice R. J. Hudson, C.M.G., said it was likely that a memorial would be erected at a suitable place to Umzilikazi, the famous King of the Matabele. The Native clinic, the Stanley Hall and the appointment of a Native welfare officer were, he claimed, justifications for the existence of the Society.

South Africa Kennel Union trophies won by Rhodesians at the 14th championship show, staged at Bulawayo, were: Spratt's challenge cup (fox terriers), Mrs. A. J. Tomlinson, of Salisbury; Imperial challenge cup (Scotch terriers), Miss D. Crampton, of Bulawayo; Taberer cup (Sealyham terriers), Mrs. A. S. Rome, Salisbury; and Archachly challenge trophy (Cairn or West Highland white terriers), Mrs. D. G. Fairbairn, of Salisbury.

Milson Llewellyn Beard, formerly of Nairobi, and now of Reading, was committed to Kenya for trial when he appeared at Bow Street last week charged, under the Fugitive Offenders' Act, with theft in the Colony. It was stated that he had surrendered himself at Scotland Yard. Beard now said he was anxious to meet the charge, and asked to be allowed to return voluntarily by the next boat or by air. The magistrate said that that was a matter for the discretion of the Home Secretary.

Mr. J. W. Downie has been appointed Chairman of the committee appointed in Southern Rhodesia to organise the celebration of the jubilee of the Colony. At a public meeting held in Salisbury last week the Hon. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister, said it was the intention to make the jubilee an occasion on which the whole world would talk about Rhodesia. Projects already proposed include commemorative stamps and medals, air rallies, and a visit of the band of one of the Guards Regiments.

The following have been commissioned as section commanders in the Kenya Defence Force:—Uasin Gishu district: Major H. P. Hill, Captain K. J. Catto, M.C., Captain H. F. Murrell, M.B.E., Mr. J. W. Newton, Mombasa district: Captain J. S. Williams, M.C., Mr. P. S. Hunt, Mr. J. D. Pollock, Mr. D. Varcoe-Cocks; Limuru district: Captain J. L. Giffard, M.C.; Naivasha district: Mr. R. A. McCrae, Mr. M. S. Ray; Thika district: Captain L. F. Evans, Captain W. H. Ritchie, Captain J. P. Hearle, Mr. J. C. Everard.

Captain D. C. T. Bennett, who will command the Imperial Airways flying boat "Mercury" on the Dundee-Capetown non-stop flight, was in charge of the flying boat "Cassiopea" on the African service early last year. The first officer, Mr. J. Harvey, was wireless operator on the Cairo-Kisumu stage in 1935 and 1936. The "Mercury," which is the upper component of the Short-Mayo composite aircraft, is expected to make the flight to Capetown in between 36 and 40 hours, the return flight being by easy stages via the East coast.

## Obituary

Mrs. Brunie Slade, wife of Mr. Denis W. Slade, of Härtley, Southern Rhodesia, died in Gatooma last week.

We regret to learn of the death in Nakuru of Mrs. I. Merttens, wife of Mr. Ronald Merttens, of Thomson's Falls.

Mr. D. Cambitzis, who went to Southern Rhodesia 35 years ago, and was for several years president of the Hellenic community, has died in Salisbury.

Mr. J. P. Mitchell, who has for the past 25 years been prominently associated with road and building construction in Egypt and the Sudan, has died suddenly in Alexandria.

We regret to announce the death in Kenya last week at the age of 85 of Mr. Frank Watkins, Senior, who had resided in the Colony for the past 34 years. Born in Durban in 1853, he took a prominent part in public affairs in South Africa, representing Barberton in the second Volksraad. In 1904, at the age of 51, he decided to settle in Kenya, and made his headquarters near Nairobi. A year later he became President of the Parklands Sports Club and of the Colonists Association, and shortly afterwards he founded, and was the first editor of, the *Times of East Africa*. In 1910 he was elected President of the Convention of Associations. Just after the War he took up land in the Solai Valley near Nakuru, and for some time he continued his active interest in public affairs, becoming President of the Solai Association in 1923 and a Vice-President of the Nakuru Memorial Hospital.

## Forthcoming Engagements

- September 22 and 23.—Conference on Cotton Growing Problems. William Beveridge Hall, University Senate House, Bloomsbury, W.C.
  - September 23.—Coffee Conference, Nairobi.
  - September 27.—Trans-Zambesia Railway Company. Annual meeting. Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4. 11.30 a.m.
  - 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 6.—Sir Malcolm Watson to address Planers' and Empire Social Services' group of Rural Empire Society on "Malaria and Empire Development," 8 p.m.
  - October 18.—Lady Eleanor Cole to address East African Group of Over-Seas League on "Kenya To-day," 3.45 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.
  - November 17.—Mr. E. J. Wayland to address East African Group of the Over-Seas League on "The Pre-history of Uganda in relation to Practical Problems." Illustrated with lantern slides, 3.45 p.m.
  - November 26.—Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association. Annual dinner, Dar es Salaam. Chief guest: Sir Mark Young, Governor of Tanganyika.
- [Secretaries of organisations are invited to notify arrangements as far in advance as possible.]

## OUR BOOKSHELF

**Books Briefly Reviewed**

"Everybody's Paris," by John Brangwyn (Methuen, 7s. 6d.), is a book which should be welcomed by the many East Africans and Rhodesians who spend a few days or weeks of their leave in the French capital. It is an interesting, informative, and practical interpreter of the real Paris of the past and the present.

"A First Guide to South African Birds," by Dr. E. L. Gill (Maskew Miller, Capetown. No price given).—A small but useful and attractive work on a subject of wide appeal, illustrated by 20 coloured plates, but strictly confined to the Union of South Africa. The author is Director of the South African Museum, Capetown, and an acknowledged authority on birds, which gives weight to his descriptions and facts.

"Through the Sudan," by A. Radclyffe Dugmore (Pitman, 1s. 9d.).—If Mr. Dugmore had added to his praise of the Government of the Sudan the fact that it has a permanent Civil Service of its own, he would have done a good deed, for it is very largely the careful selection of its officers and their restriction to the Sudan Service that makes for the great efficiency and wonderful results of which Mr. Dugmore's little book tells. Remarkably cheap at the price, it makes capital reading; being full of stirring incidents and typical happenings, well told but without sensationalism, and wise comments on places and people, it is illustrated by first-rate air-photographs, especially of elephant and buffalo.

"The Rationalisation and Conservation of the Timber Resources of the World," by Dr. A. H. Unwin (Technical Press, 2s. 6d.).—Not often can there have been so long a title for so short a "book," for Dr. Unwin's little effort runs to only 48 pages, including the bibliography and a long list of trees. Nevertheless, he is a great authority on trees, with a long record of service as a forester—does, very briefly but informingly, give advice on many problems which trees and their utilisation present. Evidently lack of space prevented him from doing justice to East African and Rhodesian trees, for even if "Rhodesian teak" is "the most important or most striking" of the trees in the Rhodesias, "mlange" of Nyasaland, and "pencil cedar, olive and podo" of Kenya, the list is hardly exhaustive.

"The Bantu in the City," by Dr. R. E. Phillips (Lovedale Press). The author devotes his 426 closely printed pages to a study of cultural adjustment on the Witwatersrand, and does not put in a very pleasant light the relations between white and black in the Union of South Africa. The book deals with every phase of the problem, and the statements made are fully documented; the fundamental Boer attitude to the Natives is given as the basic cause of practically all the troubles, though this point is not stressed unduly, for the writer is fair and appreciates the difficulties of both sides. The volume ought to be carefully studied by Southern Rhodesians, especially those who think favourably of amalgamation with the Union of South Africa. What that amalgamation would entail, and what domestic and racial embarrassments would follow the spread of Afrikaner culture to Southern Rhodesia, may be estimated from reading Dr. Phillips's pathetic and thought-provoking pages. The price of the book is, unfortunately, not given.

"A Cargo of Parrots," by R. H. Baptist (Macmillan, 4s. 6d.).—A most unusual little book, telling the story of a voyage by an East Coast Muhammadan "personal boy" (whose master, a German naturalist, had just died) from West Africa to Dar es Salaam with a collection of live parrots consigned to another German for transport to Hamburg. The interest is psychological—the contrast of the boy's mentality with that of the officers and crew of the steamer; his frequent bewilderment and their roughness; and the final tragedy of both birds and men. It is a moving and dramatic tale, which can be strongly recommended.

"Nya," by Stephen Haggard (Faber, 8s. 6d.).—Whether Nya, the heroine of Mr. Haggard's book, got her name from Nyasaland, where she was born and lived until her thirteenth year, or from her Native appellation—*Nyalugwe*, little leopard—does not appear in its early pages; but she was an original child, with disconcerting views on herself, her relatives, her school and on life generally—all related by the author with gusto and embarrassing frankness in the modern manner. It is a story well worth reading, brightly written and full of incident; and no doubt it does give an idea of how a child born in East Africa and allowed to run more or less wild in her childhood might develop when sent to England to "finish." Parents in East Africa may even find in it useful warnings.

"Uganda Land and Surveys," by H. B. Thomas and A. E. Spencer (Government Press, Uganda, 7s. 50c.).—The Uganda Survey Department is able to claim that it is not only the first founded (1900), but also the most consistent, prosecuted survey in Eastern African Dependencies, write the authors; and they have made a record of it that shows research, industry and knowledge, supplemented by a fine triangulation map of the Protectorate. It recalls the interesting fact that Mr. E. J. Wayland was detached from War service and sent to Uganda primarily to search for muscovite mica, then urgently required for munitions; but, the War closing before he reached Uganda, he was retained by Government to undertake a geological survey. Tribute is paid to the accuracy of J. H. Speke's observations of latitude and correctness of Native place-names. An interesting book, and a valuable record.

"Germany and the World Peace," by Sven Hedin (Hutchinson, 15s.).—The author, always a keen supporter of Germany, surveys exhaustively political, social and economic conditions in Germany from pre-War times to the present day, and denounces propaganda, yet his whole book is a fervid demand under threat of war for the return of her Colonies, and a eulogy of life as seen through German spectacles. The value of his advocacy may be judged from the following quotation: "National Socialism cherishes a passionate interest in the future of its own people, and tries to trace back the fate of the German race through the centuries to its roots in the mighty dimness of the sagas and of paganism. With regard to eternity it gives everybody permission to believe and worship in accordance with his own convictions. The National Socialists themselves give their Fuehrer almost divine worship, which is quite understandable, inasmuch as he actually saved the German people at the very last moment from going under completely." Such a touching reference to freedom of worship will be greatly appreciated by the religious.



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# PRODUCE

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## Of Commercial Concern

The number of firearms registered in Kenya Colony in 1937 was 13,543—rifles, 5,662; revolvers and pistols, 3,139; and shot-guns, 4,742.

Revenue collected from water supplies by the Kenya Works Department in 1937 amounted to £51,885, of which Mombasa paid £42,421.

Imports into Tanganyika for the first seven months of this year totalled £2,040,304, compared with £2,005,463 during the corresponding period of 1936.

The final distribution by the Maize Control Board in Northern Rhodesia in respect of the past season's crop will be rs. 3d. per bag, making a total payment of 8s. 3d. per bag.

Since 1927, when the work on the Pungue wharf, Beira, was commenced, the average stay of a vessel in port has been reduced from 10 days 8 hours to 4 days 13 hours, notwithstanding that the tonnage has almost doubled in that period.

Approximate receipts of all sections of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., during July totalled £379,510, compared with £412,400 during the corresponding month of 1937. Total receipts for the 10 months ended June, 1938, were £4,122,769, against £3,764,458.

Exports from Southern Rhodesia for the first six months of the year, increased by £87,334 to £5,631,863 over the same period last year. Imports also increased by £1,050,719, making a favourable trade balance of £883,430 for the first half of year.

Export tonnage sailed to Kilindini by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the seven months ended July 31 totalled 78,336 tons, compared with 81,703 tons during the corresponding period of 1937. Import tonnage amounted to 95,881 tons, against 98,679 tons.

## News Items in Brief

A new cinema is to be opened in Ndola by Mr. S. Barth.

It is reported from Jibuti that the French Government have prohibited the import of petrol into Ethiopia through that port.

The unusually large number of 22 school-teachers, half of them men, have arrived in Southern Rhodesia from England, on first appointment.

The Bulawayo Town Council has just held its 1,000th meeting, the first having been held in the old Sanitary Board-Room in November, 1897.

Davies Hall, Bulawayo, which includes a library and clinic for the Coloured community, has been opened by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Herbert Stanley.

The importation of game trophies from East Africa into Rhodesia is now prohibited, unless they are covered by a certificate of lawful export from the exporting country.

The executive of the East African Indian National Congress have addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a memorandum opposing any scheme for settling Jews in Kenya.

The Inter-African Conference to be held in Costermanville, Belgian Congo, next week, will discuss the linking up of the Algiers—Fort Lamy—Bangassou road with trunk roads in the Rhodesias and South Africa.

A black bass 20 inches long and weighing 5½ lb. was taken in a net during the removal of fish from the Matopos Dam, Southern Rhodesia, to the Khami Dam. This is believed to be a record black bass for Rhodesia.

The Nairobi legal practices of Messrs. Ralston and Kaplan, and Messrs. Delany and Stratton have been amalgamated. Messrs. L. Kaplan and F. S. Stratton will in future carry on practice in partnership as Kaplan and Stratton.

Forty-eight prisons were maintained in 1937 by the Government in Tanganyika Territory, nine being first-class, six second-class, and 33 third-class; there are five prison camps, an overflow prison at Mwanza, and a small separate prison for lepers at Dodoma.

The Luanshya branch of the Flying Club of Northern Rhodesia is contemplating the building of an aerodrome for its own use. Mr. H. Johnson, a local contractor, has offered to provide labour at cost for clearing the site and erecting a hangar and clubhouse.

H.M.S. "Liverpool" has been commissioned for service on the East Indies Station in place of H.M.S. "Emerald". She is a sister ship of H.M.S. "Manchester", due to leave England for the East Indies Station on September 26 to replace H.M.S. "Enterprise".

Over 500 Boy Scouts from Uganda have attended the annual camp at Kazi, on the shores of Lake Victoria. Mr. H. H. Wood, Chief Scout Commissioner in Uganda, was in charge of the camp, and was assisted by Mr. D. Swané, Father Arthur Hughes, Father Francis Gillof, Father Joseph Menard and Father J. Levesque.

It is not expected that any action will follow the conference on the illicit movement of Natives held in Johannesburg; delegates who included representatives of both Rhodesias and Nyasaland, felt that the subject presented many technical difficulties, and, in view of the labour situation, were of opinion that the time for action was not opportune.



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TANGANYIKA**

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

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## Trans-Zambesia Railway **AN**

THE annual report of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company for 1937 states that gross receipts for the year totalled £154,471, compared with £149,991 for 1936, working expenses amounting to £103,274, against £99,912. Net receipts thus work out at £51,197, compared with £50,078. Interest on bank deposits, etc., amounted to £456. The revenue account shows the amount due from the Nyasaland Government under its guarantee, and since received from them, is £62,434. Working expenses for the year, including the Southern Approach, river service, and the amounts charged to renewals, amounted to 66.65% of the gross receipts, compared with 66.51% in 1936.

Total tonnage carried during the year was 74,495 tons, of which 19,458 tons represented general merchandise, 8,232 tons sugar, 8,241 tons tobacco, 5,045 tons tea, 3,330 tons cotton, 3,078 tons salt, and 7,403 tons sleepers, piles and timber. Interest payable on the income bonds out of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, was £5,597.

### East Africa at Glasgow

Over 1,100 visitors attended the cinema in the East African Pavilion at the Glasgow Empire Exhibition during July. The colour film showing the story of the tea industry in Kenya has proved very popular, as also have the pictures of big game and those featuring Uganda. Mr. Ray Ulyate's new film "Lion and Others" has recently been received and has become a great favourite with audiences.

### Plans Approved

Plans for the buildings of the proposed new Makerere College in Uganda were recently submitted for approval to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has now informed the Governor of Uganda that he has no hesitation in accepting the plans as in all respects a suitable framework on which the building of the College should proceed, and that he approves their adoption.

### A New Drug

Remarkable success with a new drug, May and Baker's "693" (2-p-aminobenzenesulphonamidopyridine) in cases of pneumonia is recorded in the August issue of *The East African Medical Journal*. The editor comments: "It would appear that chemotherapy is likely to supplant serum-therapy in the treatment of pneumonia," and suggests a trial of the new drug in East African Native hospitals, where a case mortality of 28% has been recorded and a death-rate of anything under 20% is deemed favourable. English experience with the drug has reduced the pneumonia death-rate to 8%.

### What a Farmer Should Know

"To-day a farmer requires more knowledge than is needed in any of the professions," said the Hon. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, when opening the Bulawayo Agricultural Show. "In addition to the subjects required in a junior school, he should also have a knowledge of biology, chemistry, botany, bacteriology, and geology, and a sound knowledge of carpentry and engineering. He must also have a knowledge of finance and food values. Horse management and butchering may be useful, and dairying is essential. Unless he is a co-operator he must have a knowledge of marketing. . . . There is still one important thing to remember—the best manure is the imprint of the farmer's footsteps."

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Write for Free Booklets on Touring or Settlement to Dept. E.A., Rhodesia Travel Bureau, 223, Regent Street, London, W.1.

SOUTHERN  RHODESIA

## LATEST MINING NEWS

**Higher Price For Gold?**

Facts are eloquent in supporting the view that ultimately we shall see a higher price for gold," states *The Gold Mining Record* editorially in the current issue.

The French franc is with difficulty maintained at just below the artificial level of 179 francs to the £ sterling. In June, 1938, were sufficient to purchase one ounce of gold; now 144s. 6d. is required. Those pseudo-economists who seek to debunk gold as a store of value are apt to overlook the psychological element which always has been, is, and will remain, an important if not a principal factor in creating demand.

"It is useless that we are told that pastries or tobacco or whisky are bad for us, or could with advantage be substituted by something else. We still prefer pastries to bread, tobacco to balsamic herbs, and whisky to water, because for generations past we have been so accustomed that materially and mentally they have become part of us.

"The desire for gold is the only thing in the wide world on which all mankind agrees; the demand persists and must be satisfied. *Mutatis mutandis*, it is useless to tell us that the value we set upon gold is fictitious and an artificial one; that if the Governments of the U.S.A., of France, or Britain ceased to buy gold at a given price, its value would evaporate overnight. For governments will not cease to buy the yellow metal, the one fixed and universally accepted and desired *valuta*," for psychological reasons.

Composed of individuals with the same urge to possess gold as other individuals. If individuals maintain unimpaired their desire for their faith in, and the ability to purchase gold, the governments must logically and inevitably continue to satisfy this demand by purchasing gold at ever-increasing prices expressed in terms of dollars, francs or sterling."

**Tanganyika Concessions**

The ordinary general meeting of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., is to be held in London early next month. As reported in our last issue, the directors have decided to recommend payment of a dividend on the Preference stock at the rate of 4% per annum, less tax, for the seven months ended July 31, 1938. The dividend will be paid on or about October 17 to Preference stockholders registered on September 30, 1938.

**Territorial Outputs**

Mineral production in Uganda during August was as follows: Gold, provisional weight, unrefined, 1,945 oz.; tin ore, 53 long tons.

Mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during July was as follows: Gold, 68,331 oz.; silver, 13,000 oz.; asbestos, 4,913 tons; mica, 3,336 lb.; coal, 90,269 tons; chrome ore, 10,669 tons; lead, 5 tons; iron pyrites, 1,972 tons; tin, 22 tons; tungsten, 17 tons; limestone, 9,206 tons; and corundum, 10 tons.

**Bushtick Mines (1934)**

Profits of Bushtick Mines (1934), Ltd., for the year ended June 30 expanded to £49,025, compared with £30,877 for the preceding 12 months. The directors have set aside £10,000 to meet capital expenditure during the current financial year, and have placed £6,249 to development account. It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of 3 3/4%, making 6 1/4% for the year, and to carry forward £2,391 to next year's accounts. Ore reserves on June 30, 1938, were estimated to be 338,920 tons of ore averaging 3.40 dwt. per ton, compared with 345,000 tons averaging 3.49 dwt. on June 30, 1937. In addition it is estimated that a balance of 57,427 tons of payable ore remains available for milling from the Eveline and Woodwinder mines. The annual meeting of the company will be held in Bulawayo on November 17.

**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 64.

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

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

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

C. F., DAR ES SALAAM.—The company is a private concern.

"INQUIRER," LONDON, E.C.3.—Leave them alone, for the time being at any rate.

M. T. G. G., SINGAPORE.—(1) Should not sacrifice at present low price. (2) Reduction of the capital and introduction of new finance are not unlikely. (3) A very restricted market in the shares. (4) Sell on any recovery.

P. P. D., HIGHGATE.—(1) Worth buying to put away for a couple of years. (2) A debenture of £18,000 has to be repaid in full before the shareholders can expect any return. (3) Doubt whether you can sell at the price.

**Company Progress Reports**

**Kagera Mines.**—Output for August: 2 1/2 tons tin concentrates, and 406 oz. unrefined gold (realised value, 126s. 11d. per oz.).

**Kavirondo.**—The August progress report states:—

"Koa Mullimu: 2nd level S. from crosscut W. from vertical shaft driven 47 ft. on lode worth 10 dwt. per ton over width 26 in.; this level has communicated with the level N. from main development winze. 2nd level N. from crosscut W. from vertical shaft begun and driven 15 ft. on lode worth 4.2 dwt. per ton over width of 34 in.; 3rd level N. driven 66 ft. to total of 192 ft. on lode valued 8.5 dwt. over width of 21 in. Turnbull West: New vertical shaft to cut the lode at 200 ft. started and sunk 50 ft. Stopping continued on Sirius section in ore of good grade, and stopping was also started on a short new vein called Evergreen vein. On the Wacheche area prospecting was continued, and a small vein called Ashiona vein was discovered with quartz 5 in. wide averaging 23 dwt. per ton over a length of 60 ft.

"No. 2 Area. Chausu: 2nd level W. adv. 25 ft. to total of 140 ft. on lode 23 in. wide of low value. 1st level W., north-east drive from rise in crosscut N. adv. 35 ft. to total of 133 ft. on stringers of low value. 50 ft. level: E. drive from No. 8 winze driven 55 ft. on lode 22 ft. quartz av. 26 in. wide assaying 9.6 dwt. per ton, and last 10 ft. 16.2 dwt. per ton over width of 25 in. Total footage No. 2 Area: 261 ft.

"Milling: Kakamega mill crushed 1,256 tons, producing 471 oz. fine gold. Chausu mill crushed 697 tons, producing 195 oz. fine gold. Total production for month: 656 oz. fine gold."

**Mining Personalia**

Mr. L. A. ("Kakamega") Johnson is prospecting in the Kabale district of Uganda.

Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Chairman of East African Goldfields, Ltd., left England last week on a visit to South Africa.

Mr. George Mackenzie, Chairman of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd., has arrived back in Johannesburg, following his visit to the company's property in the Territory.

# Latest London Share Prices

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate (5s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Bushtick Mines (10s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	50s. 10½d.	50s. 3d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	13s. 0d.	11s. 3d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	3d.	1½d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	3s. 0d.	2s. 6d.
Panti Consolidated (8s.)	9s. 3d.	9s. 0d.
Gabait Gold Mines (2s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 9d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	28s. 0d.	26s. 9d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	9s. 3d.	8s. 6d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	4½d.	3d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	1s. 0d.	9d.
Kentana (10s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	4½d.	3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 10½d.	5s. 9d.
Kimingini (10s.)	3d.	3d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	5½d.	6d.
London-Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	1s. 0d.	0d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 7½d.
Luri Gold Areas (5s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 7½d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	7½d.	6½d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	27s. 6d.	30s. 0d.
Rezende (1s.)	11s. 6d.	11s. 3d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 1½d.
Rhodesia Katanga (£1)	2s. 8d.	1s. 9d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	11½d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	22s. 9d.	22s. 3d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	3s. 1½d.	3s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	15s. 3d.	15s. 0d.
Rhokana (£1)	£11 7s. 6d.	£11 10s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	16s. 10½d.	16s. 7½d.
Rosterman (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	20s. 9d.	19s. 9d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	7s. 0d.	6s. 6d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	6d.	6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (£3. 6d.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 0d.
Tanganyika Gold (5s.)	6s. 0d.	5s. 3d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 0d.	1s. 9d.
Thistle-Etna (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 0d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.

	Last week	This week
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	18s. 0d.	18s. 0d.
Watende (5s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Zambesia Exploring (£1)	7s. 3d.	6s. 10½d.

**GENERAL**

British E. A. Corporation	6d.	6d.
British South Africa (15s.)	27s. 6d.	23s. 0d.
Central Line Sisal (£1)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Consolidated Sisal (£1)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
East African Land	7½d.	7½d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (£1)	27s. 3d.	27s. 0d.
Imperial Airways	26s. 9d.	26s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Lewa Defd. (1s. 8d.)	8d.	8d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Port of Beira (1s.)	13s. 9d.	11s. 9d.
Rhodesia Railways	21s. 9d.	21s. 9d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
(6% Pref. 21s.)	17s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Sudan Plantations (£1)	29s. 6d.	28s. 6d.

**Conditions on the Lupa**

A long discussion on conditions in the Lupa goldfield which took place before the Permanent Mandates Commission in Geneva recently will be found on page 62.

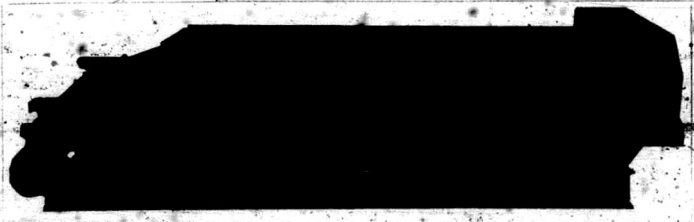
**Kyanite Discovery in Nyasaland**

A large new deposit of kyanite, says the 1937 Nyasaland Geological report, was recorded from between Dzenze Mountain and Kapiridimba on the Kirk Mountain Plateau. It is of good quality and has already attracted the attention of a South African mining company. Kyanite is employed principally in the manufacture of refractory bricks and furnace linings, and for making insulators in electrical fittings, such as sparking plugs.

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## New Sisal Decorticator

How a new principle of sisal decortication has been perfected and tried out in East Africa is described in the September issue of *The Sisal Review* by Mr. James McCrae, who has been closely associated with sisal production in Natal for many years past. In the course of his article Mr. McCrae says:—

"Instead of acting across the leaf as is done by the blades of a decorticator, this new principle works along the grain of the fibre structure, and by a patented system of blading suitably arranged, separates each fibre from its neighbour, and subjects each to a gentle stroking action, removing not only every particle of loosened pulp, but by its individual scraping, the fibre is cleaned of that gummy residue which ordinary decortication is incapable of removing.

"Costly experiments proved the absolute necessity for separating the two operations of leaf reduction and fibre cleaning, to do which it was necessary to build a complete unit and operate it under normal production conditions. This machine is in constant use, and is giving a high rate of production of sisal of unequalled quality.

"In the case of sisal, the unit consists of two sets of roller-reducers. These between them are capable of dealing with approximately 300 leaves per minute, more than ample to maintain the combing-decorticator in constant production with its normal capacity of 250 leaves per minute.

"The rolling machinery is designed so that it can operate either in the field. In the latter case, there are good reasons why it should be considered. Reduction of the leaf by rolling removes cuticle, pulp tissue and juices, to the extent of between 70% and 80%. By carrying out this operation in the field, the transport of much waste matter can be avoided.

"In figures this means that for each 1,000 tons of fibre produced it will be unnecessary to provide transport to the factory for approximately 16,000 tons of waste matter. It is estimated that in Africa the industry handles over 3,000,000 tons annually of this waste, which must represent an appreciable charge on production costs, and a large investment in rails and rolling stock.

"This fibre skeleton produced by reduction rolling contains the full fibre content of the leaf, quite undisturbed and undamaged. It is now fed to the combing-decorticator in a horizontal position, which is retained through the machine. Delivered in that way the fibres emerge clean and undamaged in their exact leaf formation. Loss is under 1%.

## Italy in Ethiopia

ITALY'S policy in opening up and developing Italian East Africa is dealt with in an article in the *Zeitschrift fuer Geopolitik* of Heidelberg by Mr. Gerhard Herrman, who writes:—

"A very essential difference can already be seen between Italy's work in opening up her Colony in East Africa compared with that of the old Colonial powers. Italian East Africa is to be more than merely a supplier of food and raw materials for the Motherland. Not only in order to save transport expenses, but in order to make the Colony in course of time a self-contained economic unit, the intention is to build up manufacturing industries on the basis of local raw materials.

"Ethiopia's timber supplies, for example, make possible the establishment of saw mills, cellulose and paper works, plant for production of oil from wood, etc., whereby a considerable part of local fuel requirements can be covered on the spot. The deposits of iron and coal in Harrar are to form the basis for the establishment of big steel works. Although they are to be used in the first place for the production of railway lines and bridge-building material, according to the experts' plan it ought to be possible within no less than five years to manufacture cars locally.

"These ambitious industrial plans naturally demand correspondingly skilled labour. The Natives are of course not suited for such work. Since the summer of 1936, therefore, a big flow of Italian building and industrial workers and handworkers has set in. In the summer of 1937 there was a labour army of 116,000 people in the Colony, a number which has in the meantime been considerably increased."

## Rhino in the Bush

EXCELLENT close-up pictures of rhinos taken in East Africa by Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell before his death are published in *The Field*, together with the last article written by him. The rhino pictures are among the best he had taken, and in his article he made some interesting comments on the life of the rhino in the bush.

"Rhinos," he wrote, "are generally considered to be cantankerous and very stupid animals, without any reasoning power to speak of, but after watching for some considerable time the rhinos who inhabit a pan in the hot semi-desert country towards Kenya's northern border, I have come to the conclusion that this is far from true. Cantankerous they may be, but stupid is an epithet I cannot apply to them all."

He tells of a meeting with a strange female rhino, "which had the most amazing horn I have ever seen on any animal, being nearly 4 ft. in length, and in shape dead straight as a sword blade, and almost as slim."

On one occasion he decided to measure the pace of an old bull, who seemed to have an unusual turn of speed, and one morning he met him out on a small level plain. "As he charged I kept the car only just in front of him, and noted the speedometer. This showed that for about a quarter of a mile or more he kept me going at 28 miles an hour, a speed which, though fair, was, however, rather disappointing to me, for some time previously I had tried out a female rhino and she had kept me going at 35 m.p.h. over some considerable distance, although admittedly down a slight incline."

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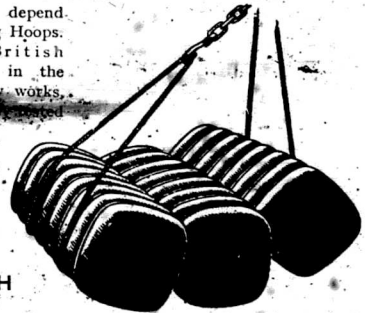
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## Bank's Trade Review

THE Standard Bank of South Africa include the following items in their current monthly review:—

**Kenya.**—Reports from Mombasa indicate that stocks in some instances are still heavy, but notwithstanding the depressed trading conditions, the general position is steady. It is anticipated that conditions will improve during the next few months and that the overstocked position will be relieved.

**Uganda.**—Trade conditions are seasonally slack. The late rains may mean that next season will open later than usual.

**Tanganyika Territory.**—Stocks on hand in Dar es Salaam are heavy, and ready money scarce. The produce selling season has begun, but price levels are low and prospects uncertain. Conditions are quiet in other areas, with the exception of Lindi, where some improvement is expected owing to the opening of the local produce season.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—General business activity is being maintained, and it is reported that the seasonal clearances sales in Bulawayo were well supported. Sales of new and used motor cars are improving.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—General business in Livingstone is steady, but a seasonally quieter period is now expected. Turnovers at Lusaka are improving. Conditions in the Copperbelt are unchanged, apart from a slight decrease in activity in Ndola.

**Nyasaland.**—General trade in the European section is fairly brisk and some improvement is evident in Native trade. The cotton crop is expected to be in excess of the last season.

The conquest of Ethiopia by Italy has been recognised by the Afghan Government.

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## Buses For Uganda

EIGHT single-deck motor buses for the projected Uganda bus services were shipped from England last week. Equipped with diesel engines, they will be used on services radiating from Kampala to Jinja, Entebbe, Masaka, Mityana and Bombo, the fares being 10 cents a mile for first-class passengers and 5 cents per mile for second-class. Each bus has a seating capacity of 5 first-class and 25 second-class passengers. The services, which will begin on January 1, will be operated by the Uganda Motor Transport Company, a subsidiary of the Overseas Motor Transport Company, which operates bus services in Kenya. Commander F. T. Hare, who has several times visited East Africa, is Chairman of both companies, and Mr. C. E. Lane, formerly of Dar es Salaam, has been appointed general manager of the latter concern.

### For Poultry Farmers

Poultry farmers in East Africa and the Rhodesias, whether they conduct the business as their main occupation or merely as a side-line, are recommended to read a very useful pamphlet on the "Preparation of Poultry for the Market" (Bulletin No. 190 of the Department of Agriculture of the Union of South Africa, extension series No. 20). With the slogan "Well Prepared Products Sell Themselves," Mr. P. J. Serfontein gives the clearest instructions for feeding, killing, plucking, trussing, packing and dispatching poultry, with hints on marketing by one who knows his business. The new method of removing feathers by means of wax should be particularly welcome; plucking is always a difficult and tedious job, with many subtle dangers of the salability of the carcass. The price is 3d.

### 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 September 7).**—Chemelil, 0.27 inch; Cherangani, 0.49; Eldama Ravine, 0.33; Eldoret, 1.37; Fort Ternan, 0.28; Gilgil, 1.63; Hoey's Bridge, 1.74; Kabete, 0.02; Kaimosi, 1.33; Kapasabet, 1.99; Kericho, 1.31; Kiambu, 0.03; Kijabe, 1.44; Kinaigop, 0.26; Kipkarren, 2.00; Kisumu, 1.43; Kitale, 2.11; Koru, 0.39; Lamu, 0.05; Lumbwa, 0.82; Makuyu, 0.06; Malindi, 0.02; Mitubiri, 0.01; Miwani, 1.66; Moiben, 0.39; Molo, 0.87; Muhoroni, 0.08; Naivasha, 0.06; Nakuru, 0.68; Nandi, 0.99; Nanyuki, 0.21; Narok, 0.06; Ngong, 0.02; Kjoro, 0.78; Nyeri, 0.07; Ol'Kalou, 1.43; Rongai, 0.44; Ruiru, 0.01; Rumuruti, 1.20; Songhor, 3.43; Sotik, 1.07; Soy, 4.22; Thika, 0.02; Thomson's Falls, 1.38; Timau, 0.35; Timboroa, 2.45; and Turbo, 2.87 inches.

**Uganda (Week ended September 4).**—Butiaba, 2.90 inches; Entebbe, 0.13; Fort Portal, 0.04; Hoima, 0.21; Jinja, 0.07; Kololo, 0.01; Lira, 1.78; Masaka, 0.70; Mbale, 3.05; Mbarara, 0.98; Mubende, 0.67; Namasagali, 0.67; Soroti, 0.84; and Tororo, 1.19 inches.

**Tanganyika (Week ended September 5).**—Amani, 0.06 inches; Arusha, 0.01; Dar es Salaam, 0.04; Kilosa, 0.09; Moshi, 0.08; Ngomeni, 0.09; and Tanga 0.11 inch.

### Nyasaland Tobacco Sales

The final figures of tobacco sales in Nyasaland during the last crop year show that total sales of fire-cured European-grown tobacco, amounted to 2,064,286 lb., valued at £63,000, giving an average price of 7.3d. per lb. Sales of fire-cured tobacco, a dark pipe tobacco grown by Natives, were 8,783,473 lb., valued at £120,000, or an average price of 3.24d. per lb. A comparatively small quantity of air-cured tobacco was sold, amounting to 262,000 lb., and valued at £6,000, or an average price of 5.6d. per lb.

Sales have taken place this year at Limbe and Lilongwe, but owing to the fact that the latter centre is not so easily accessible to buyers, Limbe will in future be the only centre at which the auction sales will be held.



## Market Prices and Notes

**Butter**.—Kenya easier at 115s. (1937: 115s.)

**Castor Seed**.—Mozambique nominally £10 per ton, Bombay to Hull for September-October, £10 17s. 6d. per ton. (1937: £13 12s. 6d.; 1936: £11 10s.)

**Cloves**.—No. appreciable. Zanzibar, spot, 8½d.; c.i.f., 8 7/16d. Madagascar spot, in bond, 7½d.; c.i.f., 6¾d. London stock of Zanzibar, 974 bales, and Madagascar, 1,583 bags. (1937: 8¾d.; 1936: 8d.)

**Coffee**.—Kenya offerings have been of palish quality, and small sales have resulted. Tanganyika met with little competition.  
Kenya "A," 50s. to 67s. per cwt.; Peaberry, 55s. Tanganyika "B," 48s. 6d. per cwt.  
London stock of East African, 4,241 cwt. (1937: 57,069 cwt.). Landed to date, 130,286 cwt. (1937: 115,896 cwt.; 1936: 115,578 cwt.)

**Copper**.—Standard for cash has advanced £2, and is now £43 7s. 6d. to £43 8s. 9d., and three months is 3s. 9d. higher. (1937: £50 8s. 9d.; 1936: £39 2s. 6d.)

**Copra**.—Quiet at £10 2s. 6d. for East African f.m.s.; October shipment, £10. (1937: £14 15s.; 1936: £14 10s.)

**Cotton**.—Generally quiet. Uganda good to fair. 5-11d. f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 7-90d. (1937: 5-38d.; 1936: 6-25d.)

**Cotton Seed**.—Egyptian black to Hull firm: September, £6 6s. 3d., October-December, 1s. 3d. less. (1937: £4 15s.; 1936: £5 5s.)

**Gold**.—Steady at the high price of 144s. 7d. per ounce. (1937: 140s. 2d.; 1936: 137s. 4d.)

**Groundnuts**.—No offers for Mozambique. Coromandel (Arabia) Rotterdam/Hamburg for September, £10 7s. 6d.; December, January, February (new), 1s. 3d. less. (1937: £13 7s. 6d.; 1936: £15 2s. 6d.)

**Gum Arabic**.—Messrs. Boxall & Co., of Khartoum, state that exports from the Sudan during July totalled 1,523 tons, making a total of 16,510 tons since January 1. The corresponding figure last year was 15,080 tons.

**Hides**.—Mombasas are dull, although quotations are firmer. 70/30% 12 lb. and up, 6¾d.; 8/12 lb., 6¼d.; 4/8 lb., 7d.; 0/7 lb., 7¼d. (1937: 9¾d.; 9½d.; 10d.)

**Maize**.—East African No. 2, weak at the nominal price of 23s. 9d. per qtr. (1937: 27s.)

**Pyrethrum**.—Kenya flowers are unchanged at £127 per ton. Japanese best quality for Sept.-Nov. shipment has declined to 18½ cents per lb. and shows tendencies to ease further, the sterling value is unchanged, however, at £88 per ton. (1937: Kenya, £91, Japanese, £63.)

**Simsim**.—Conditions are idle, and values unchanged at £13 5s. for East African white, and £12 5s. for mixed, ex ship, Sept.-Oct. shipment. (1937: £15 15s.)

**Sisal**.—Demand has improved, resulting in a slight advance in price, especially for distant shipments. Supplies show no noticeable increase. Tanganyika and Kenya, No.

Sept.-Nov., £16 5s. per ton; sellers of Oct.-Dec., at £16 10s.; Nov.-Jan., £15 10s.; Jan.-March, £16 15s. No. 2, sellers of Sept.-Dec. at £15 5s.; Jan.-March, £15 10s. No. 3, buyers of Nov.-Jan. at £14, c.i.f., optional ports. (1937: No. 1, £27; No. 2, £24 10s. 1936: No. 1, £27; No. 2, £26 2s. 6d.)

**Soya Beans**.—East African firm at £8 per ton. Manchurian afloat nominally steady at £7 17s. 6d.; September and October, £7 18s. 9d. per ton usual Continental ports. (1937: £9 12s. 6d.; 1936: £9 5s.)

**Sugar**.—Foreign and preferential 96 deg. afloat and Sept. 5s. 7¼d. per cwt., c.i.f., U.K., sellers. (1937: 6s. 5¼d.)

**Tea**.—Prices easier, but demands steady. Nyasaland, 10-91d., Kenya, 11-90d., Uganda, 11-86d. per lb. (1937: Kenya, 14¾d., Nyasaland and Uganda, 14¾d.)

**Tin**.—Home markets firm with good business, standard for cash has jumped £4 to £196 7s. 6d., and three months is 15s. higher. (1937: £258 10s.; 1936: £198.)

**Tung Oil**.—New York spot, 12¾ cents per lb. drum lot, f.a.s.

**Wheat**.—Weak at 24s. per qtr. for Kenya Governor, and 1s. less for Equator. (1937: Governor, 42s. 6d., Equator, 43s. 6d.)

**Wool**.—Germany was the chief operator, and there was increased support from Japan, at the Australian wool sales this week, at which the prices ruled firm.

## Air Mail Passengers

Outward passengers on September 14 included Mr. D. S. Phillips, for Salisbury.

Passengers outward-bound on September 17 included Mr. E. Lane, for Khartoum; Miss D. I. Allan and Mr. G. E. Forward, for Port Bell; Dr. (Miss) W. M. Hill, for Mombasa; and Mr. A. D. Allen, for Salisbury.

Outward passengers on September 21 included Mr. J. G. S. Macphail, for Khartoum.

Passengers due to leave to-morrow include Dr. Millard and Miss Millard, for Nairobi.

On September 24 Mrs. A. G. Grant and Mrs. Danby leave for Kisumu; Mr. and Mrs. Watts Williams for Mombasa; and Mr. A. L. Davenport for Salisbury.

Homeward passengers on September 13 included Mr. Marshall-Brooks and Mr. Hewson, from Mombasa; and Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, from Nairobi.

Homeward passengers on September 16 included Dr. V. da Fonseca, from Mozambique; Captain and Mrs. Hornung, from Dar es Salaam; Mr. J. Furness-Smith, from Mombasa; and Mr. Foster, from Port Bell.

**Launching of "Pretoria Castle"**

The new Union-Castle passenger and cargo motor vessel "Pretoria Castle" (17,000 tons) will be launched in Belfast on October 12. The naming ceremony will be performed by Mrs. de Water, wife of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa.

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## Passengers for East Africa

THE s.s. "Mantola" which left London on September 17, and is scheduled to leave Marseilles on September 24, carries the following passengers for:

### Port Sudan

\*Beyan, Mrs. T. D.  
\*Boxall, Mrs. T.  
\*Hurri, Mrs. S. T.  
\*Staines, Mrs. H. P.

### Mombasa

Akker, Mr. M. K.  
Allen, Mr. & Mrs. W. M.  
\*Atkinson, Mrs. B.  
\*Baird, Mrs. K.  
\*Baird, Miss E. J. E.  
\*Bennitt, Mr. E. W.  
\*Bloomberg, Mr. S.  
\*Blunt, Mrs. G. M. L.  
\*Borwick, Miss K. H.  
\*Bramwell, Mr. & Mrs. L. L.  
\*Bristow, Mr. & Mrs. E. E.  
\*Broomhead, Mr. & Mrs. F. R. F.  
\*Burgess, Mr. & Mrs. W. A.  
\*Collard, Miss M.  
\*Cornwall, Mrs. E. M.  
\*Dahl, Mr. R.  
\*Dalton, Miss M. E.  
\*Daubney, Mr. & Mrs. R.  
\*Davidson, Mr. C. R.  
\*Dawson, Mr. & Mrs. A. M.  
\*Dingle, Mrs. W.  
\*Duncan, Mr. M.  
\*Durand, Mr. E. I.  
\*Ebblewhite, Mr. & Mrs. T. S.  
†Egerton of Tatton, Lord  
\*Evans, Mr. D. G.  
\*Fazan, Mrs. S.  
\*Fenwick, Mrs. M.  
\*Ferguson, Mr. & Mrs. J. T.  
\*Fernandes, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. L.  
\*Filleul, Mrs. N.  
\*Fraser, Mrs. K. G.  
\*Gethin-Jones, Mr. & Mrs. G. H.  
\*Hammond, Mr. & Mrs. R. A.  
\*Hamp, Mrs.  
\*Hampton, Mrs. N. M.  
\*Hayes-Sadler, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. W.  
\*Hickman, Mrs. W. P.  
\*Katzler, Mr. & Mrs. M.

\*Kinnear, Mr. G.  
\*Kirkland, Miss M.  
\*Keeving, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
\*Lindsay, Mrs. E. L.  
\*Lloyd, Miss J. P.  
\*Marriott, Mr. J. W. F.  
\*Muir, Mrs. M.  
\*Nicholas, Mr. & Mrs. L.  
\*North, Miss  
\*Parish, Miss S.  
\*Phillips, Mr. S. F.  
\*Pringley, Mr. & Mrs. A. H.  
\*Quinn-Young, Mr. & Mrs. F. C.  
\*Reynolds-Ball, Mr. R. C.  
\*Rifkin, Mr. & Mrs. P. H.  
\*Sandford, Mr. & Mrs. F. H.  
\*Sangster, Mr. R. G.  
\*Savile, Mr. & Mrs.  
\*Savile, Mr. F. R.  
\*Schmid, Mr. & Mrs. F. A.  
\*Scott, Mr. W.  
\*Shirley, Mr. & Mrs. E.  
\*Shoolman, Mr. & Mrs. L. S.  
\*Solly, Mr. & Mrs. N. R.  
\*Somen, Miss S.  
\*Sprott, Mr. & Mrs. F. H.  
\*Stewart, Mr. & Mrs. H. G.  
\*Tirant, Mr. G.  
\*Wake, Mr. & Mrs. A. E.  
\*Webb, Mrs. E. J.  
\*Wedderburn, Mr. & Mrs. G.  
\*Willan, Mr. & Mrs. H. C.  
\*Witley, Mr. V. A.  
\*Young, Mrs. M.

### Tanga

\*Harvey, Mr. & Mrs. C.

### Zanzibar

\*Baker, Mr. & Mrs. J. E.  
\*Masey, Miss N.

### Dar es Salaam

\*Banting, Mr. & Mrs. W. V.  
\*Bell, Mr. & Mrs. T.  
\*Bryne, Mr. J. E.  
\*Clarke, Mr. & Mrs. J. C.  
\*Crawford, Mr. F.  
\*Dingle, Mr. W. H.  
\*Gill, Mr. & Mrs. H. S. C.  
\*Hamilton, Mr. J. P.

Hilton, Mr. J. R.  
\*Macpherson, Mr. C.  
\*Marsland, Mrs. E. B.  
\*Neane, Mr. & Mrs. A. L.  
\*Pinder, Mr. J.

\*Rham, Miss D.  
\*Robins, Mr. & Mrs. R. E.  
\*Sayce, Mr. & Mrs. C. S.  
\*Tripe, Mr. W. B.  
\*Webb, Mr. & Mrs. S. H.

Passengers-marked \* join at Marseilles, † Port Said, ‡ Aden.

## Passengers from East Africa

THE s.s. "Llandoverly Castle" which arrived home from East Africa on September 16, brought the following passengers from:

### Beira

Bartlett, Mr. G. D. N.  
\*Cowland-Cooper, Miss P. A.  
\*Davies, Mr. N. H.  
\*Ducker, Mr. H. C.  
\*Edwards, Mrs. N.  
\*McPhun, Mr. & Mrs. A. M.  
\*Prentice, Miss G. C.  
\*Samuels, Miss E. M. M.  
\*Stewart, Miss J. G.  
\*Walton, Major & Mrs. W. M.

### Mombasa

Callahan, Dr. & Mrs. J. C.  
\*Clement, Miss E. M.  
\*Crawshaw, Mrs. C. M.  
\*Cusack, Mr. J. W.  
\*Fowler, Mr. & Mrs. S.  
\*Fox, Mrs. D. M.  
\*Fox, Mrs. M. J.  
\*Frank, Mrs. G. M.  
\*Gass, Mrs. E.  
\*Hamilton, Mr. H. B., Junr.  
\*Paterson, Mr. & Mrs. F. J.  
\*Redmond, Mrs. M.  
\*Roane, Mr. D. C.  
\*Walpole, Miss R.

### Dar es Salaam

Smith, Mr. & Mrs. L. D.  
\*Streit, Mr. & Mrs. L. F.

THE s.s. "Mashobra" which sailed from Mombasa on August 20, and arrived in London on September 17, brought the following passengers from East Africa to:

### Marseilles

Fowle, Major C. H.  
\*Pyman, Mr. W. D.  
\*Robinson, Mr. H. H.  
\*Spicer, Mr. J. R. C.  
\*Woolidge, Mr. H. A.  
\*Wood, Mrs. F.  
\*Wood, Miss F.

\*Crombie, Mr. J. M.  
\*Hillyar, Mr. & Mrs. C. M.  
\*Jones, Mr. T. G. R.  
\*Lamb, Mr. C. W.  
\*Llewellyn, Mr. K.  
\*Milstead, Miss U. D.  
\*Morgan, Mrs. B. G.  
\*Morgans, Mr. W. R.  
\*Ravenhill, Mr. M.  
\*Read, Mr. W.  
\*Robertson, Miss C.  
\*Waters, Mr. & Mrs. C. W.  
\*Watkins, Miss E. J.

### London

Allen, Mr. W. G.  
\*Chapman, Dr. W. M.

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* WARWICK CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Oct. 7
* EDINBURGH CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Oct. 14
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* ATHLONE CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Oct. 21

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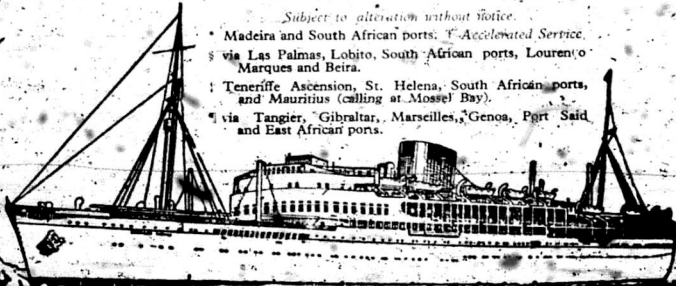
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RALPH GIBSON, London Manager.

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THIS ISSUE goes to press under the shadow of war, which, if it should come, must gravely affect the life of the whole British Empire, as of many other States. There can be no doubt that the Empire's response will be in keeping with her sense of honour and the general realisation that a stand had to be made against ever-growing Nazi aggression, which, unless resisted, would soon have swept freedom and justice from Central and Eastern Europe, would in due course have isolated France and Great Britain in order to pounce upon them at the convenience of Germany, would have extended its treacherous activities in the Americas, and would have raised increasingly strident and arrogant demands for the cession of British Dependencies overseas, in the first place for Tanganyika Territory.

\* \* \*

East Africans and Rhodesians will make their worthy contribution to the common cause. By a coincidence we are able to publish today some recollections of the services rendered more than twenty years ago by the East African Mounted Rifles, who, like the forces raised locally in the East Africans and Rhodesians. Rhodesias and other parts of East Africa, gave a splendid account of themselves. Nowadays the territories are able to give, and will be ardently anxious to give, far more valuable help, for organisation and training, non-existent in 1914, have prepared many men for their particular part, so that the services of the individual will be much more effectively utilised.

**The Part of East Africans and Rhodesians.**

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If Hitler should choose war the three thousand Germans in Tanganyika Territory will presumably be interned without delay—but instead of suffering the brutal tyranny imposed by the Germans upon their British prisoners in East Africa between 1914 and 1917, they may confidently count on considerate treatment. There are observers of Nazi regimentation in the Territory who have long held the view that an armed rising by German residents has been planned for such an occasion. But between such a plan and its performance yawns a wide gulf, which many a Teuton would shrink from attempting to cross; the lip-service he has hitherto been compelled to give to Nazism is no guarantee that he would spring to arms. If some do, they will be more of a nuisance than a real danger, and prompt steps to circumscribe their activities will certainly be taken. Fortunately, the recent movements of the King's African Rifles to Iringa and Moshi have brought the troops into the areas closely settled by Germans.

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So much attention has recently been devoted to the defence problems of Kenya that there need be no undue anxiety as to attack from Italian East Africa should Italy follow a German plunge into war—which is by no means certain at the moment of writing. If Signor Mussolini sides with Italy and his ally, he must lose Italian East Africa, which can expect no reinforcements in men or material, a state of affairs from which the Ethiopians will know how to profit; if, as in 1914, Italy withdraws from the side of Germany—and her abstention from mobilisation strongly suggests such

a possibility—she can save Italian Africa. That thought must weigh heavily in the mind of the creator of modern Italy and of her extensive overseas Empire.

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**NO BETTER CHOICE** could have been made than that of Major G. S. Brownie to report upon Native labour conditions in Northern Rhodesia. His East African experience was long and varied; he was the first Labour Commissioner in the Colonial Service—a post established in Tanganyika Territory; he has written a standard work on Native labour problems; as a substitute member of the International Labour Office Committee of Experts on Native Labour he has added to his exceptional store of knowledge; he has travelled widely; and he is now Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is not surprising, therefore, that his report, which is reviewed elsewhere in this issue, reveals a deep-seated understanding of the many and complicated problems upon which his advice was sought, or that he should take the broad view which recognises the importance of uniformity in labour matters; for example, he insists upon the desirability of means for the identification of the Native in all the East and Central African Dependencies of the Crown.

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The establishment of a Labour Department was a foregone conclusion, one well justified by the success of such a service in Tanganyika. From his own experience there he is persuaded

that a Labour Officer should possess real qualifications, and if his suggestions are followed the Department will be spared the chagrin of having foisted upon it misfits from other branches of the Colonial Service. A wide knowledge of Native mentality, language and customs is obviously required in an officer who has responsible duties towards the Government, the employer and the Native worker alike; in addition, Major Orde Browne stresses the need for practical experience in handling Native labour, sociological, legal, medical and dietetic knowledge, and enough facility in the French language to be able to keep abreast of progress in French and Belgian Africa. Ability to control Native labour, it is argued, is a rare and well-paid qualification, as witness the high salaries earned by compound managers. In comparison the initial salary of £400 suggested for the Labour Officers, with a maximum of £600, cannot be described as extravagant, even when account is taken of their pensions, especially as they are expected to be of a social and educational status equal to that of District Officers.

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Although Major Orde Browne estimates £5,330 annually as the first cost of the new Labour Department, that is clearly not the full charge which will fall on the revenues of Northern Rhodesia, for the Commissioner and his officers will hold pensionable posts, and the staff will have to be augmented to meet leave requirements. Against this, however, must be credited the

increased revenue that will accrue to the Protectorate, a point to which Major Orde Browne refers in more than one place in his report, and the fact that the Labour Officers will relieve the already inadequate staff of the Administration, who are unqualified to deal with complex labour problems and who are moved so often that continuity of policy is at a discount. Wisely, we believe, the reporter does not suggest bringing all his recommendations into force at once; so great is his confidence in their eventual benefit to the community that he is willing that his proposals should be tested by a nucleus staff, composed of a Labour Commissioner and two Labour Officers.

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The conditions under which Natives live in various town compounds are ruthlessly exposed by Major Orde Browne, and, though municipal authorities are aware of them, his detailed facts must compel the close attention of all who are interested in the impact of industrialisation on the Native. Very terrible some of these facts are; but the cleansing of the Augean stables is so enormous a task that Major Orde Browne feels unable to do more than suggest the floating of a loan to enable decent houses to be built for Natives at rents the African is able to pay—a problem which, *mutatis mutandis*, is not yet finally solved in Great Britain. Sir Alan Pim, in his recent report on Northern Rhodesia, was likewise outspoken in his condemnation of conditions in some of the townships.

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The report is able, constructive, and informed by great experience gained at first-hand. It is easy in, say, Geneva to lay down rules for Native labour, to declare the necessity for contracts, to condemn pass laws and identity regulations, to criticise the recruitment of Natives, and to cry out against penal sanctions. On all these points, often so acrimoniously discussed, Major Orde Browne is illuminating; he knows the Native and explains the African's attitude to them all, an attitude that will surprise the academic pundits. The report obviously demands the closest attention by the Government of Northern Rhodesia, whose newly appointed Governor, Mr. J. A. Maybin, will find his hands wonderfully strengthened by the opinions, suggestions and recommendations of the Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State.

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**BILHARZIA AS A PERIL** to health in East and South-Central Africa has never received the public attention which it merits. Malaria and malnutrition are widely discussed, dysentery is sometimes deemed worthy of notice, but the ravages of *Schistosoma haematobium* escape advertisement. The Public Health Department of Southern Rhodesia therefore seized the opportunity presented by the recent Bulawayo Agricultural Show to stage a comprehensive, striking, and even gruesome exhibit illustrating bilharziasis in all its phases. A map showed that two-thirds of the African Continent is infected with bilharziasis, which is particularly

virulent in parts of the Rhodesias. Australia has already been reached by the plague, carried thither by Australian soldiers returning from Egypt after the Great War. There is something cruelly ironic in the fact that in tropical Africa, where the heat of the sun makes frequent drinking and bathing essential to health and comfort, any river, stream or pool may be a potential source of infection by this debilitating and refractory disease. Even the blessing of irrigation, which has done so much for cotton growing in the Sudan, is turning into a curse by bilharzia, for the snails that are the alternative hosts of the worm in certain stages of its life-history establish themselves along the water channels.

There is also irony in such humble molluscs as snails being responsible agents in spreading the worm. Mosquitoes, tsetse flies, and ticks all bite or sting, so that man is aware of their presence and, if educated, conscious of his danger; but there is nothing visible in water, the most precious and yet the most dangerous fluid in Africa, to indicate infection by bilharzia. The elucidation of the life-history of the worm which convicted the snail is a triumph of modern zoology, though there is a hint that five thousand years ago the Egyptians, whose mummies prove that they were victims of bilharzia, had a suspicion that snails were in some obscure way to blame. That the disease can be contracted by drinking infected water, by bathing or paddling in it, or even by washing the hands in it, for the minute germs which proceed from the snail can penetrate the human skin and so enter the blood stream. Science having done its part in revealing the secrets

of the disease, the onus falls on the public to note the facts and observe every precaution to avoid an infection that is so easily acquired but so difficult to remove.

CO-OPERATION between Kenya and Tanganyika has been carried a notable step forward by the unanimous decision of the pyrethrum growers of the Southern Highlands of the latter Territory to invite the Kenya Farmers Association to market their pyrethrum and to install a grader and press in Iringa. The Association, known throughout Eastern Africa as the K.F.A., has rendered splendid services to Kenya in many ways, and to the pyrethrum growers of the Colony by its efforts to maintain the high quality and extend the markets for that crop; the growers in Southern Tanganyika, especially as most of them are of German nationality, are therefore to be congratulated on their agreement to entrust the sale of their produce to this efficient and far-sighted organisation, whose general manager, Colonel G. C. Griffiths, took the initiative a considerable time ago of placing its services at the disposal of the maize growers of the Moshi district of Tanganyika. Mr. Wakefield, Director of Agriculture in that Territory, must also be commended for the part he has played in facilitating this arrangement in regard to pyrethrum. The sisal planters of Tanganyika and Kenya have for years worked in ever closer contact, the bodies representing the European growers of coffee in the two countries have followed suit, and now the same wise inter-territorial co-operation is to be exercised in respect of pyrethrum, offering yet a further proof of the essential economic unity of these territories.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Leopards Imitating Hyenas

CAN IT BE TRUE, that leopards will, on occasion, imitate the barking of a jackal or the "noise" of a hyena? Though it sounds improbable, the experience of a veterinary officer—who ought to be a good judge—living not far from Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, gives some support to the suggestion, for he was sufficiently deceived by the noise he heard in his yard, where the pen of a leopardess was drying, to go out into the night thinking that he had only a hyena to deal with; instead, he found himself faced by a large leopard, which was apparently seeking its dead mate. Luckily he killed the intruder with his first shot. The call of a leopard on the love-prowl, so absurdly resembling the sound of wood being sawn, is well-known and characteristic; how, when and why, it should imitate the "noise" made by a hyena—which makes a variety of "noises"—or the barking of a jackal seems difficult to explain.

### Lake Tanganyika's History

SNAIL HUNTING as a hobby does not seem at first sight a very absorbing or remunerative occupation, but on the shores of Lake Tanganyika

a study of living snails, as of their shells, plays an important part in revealing the history of the Lake. Speke, who, with Burton, discovered Lake Tanganyika in 1858, though a mighty hunter and a great explorer, was not above picking up shells; and those he brought back from Tanganyika caused a sensation in scientific circles, for they proved to be types until then unknown in fresh waters. It has since been found that the fauna in Lake Tanganyika is amazingly peculiar to the Lake itself; of the 84 species of snails, no fewer than 76 are endemic. The resemblance of Speke's shells to certain Jurassic fossils induced one authority to declare that untold millions of years ago the Lake was an arm of the Indian Ocean; another scientist suggested that in later years Tanganyika dried up to such an extent that its waters became salt enough for the snails to assume the characteristics of marine molluscs. Much information remains to be gathered before definite statements can be made; and the snails will help. There are two groups of them: one which lives in deep water—a hundred fathoms or so—and the other that grazes on plants in shallow water. A study of these in their living condition is a badly felt want; so residents beside the Lake might do worse than put in some spare time watching, collecting and observing these snails' little ways.

# Problems of Native Labour

## Points from Major Orde Browne's Report

**NATIVE LABOUR PROBLEMS** play an enormously important part in African life and progress, and any authoritative examination of them and any instructed proposals for their solution are accordingly of great moment to all engaged in administration, industry, missionary or educational endeavour.

Since, moreover, most of the problems are general, not being confined to any one territory or even group of territories, a report upon labour conditions in one area cannot be disregarded by wise officials or non-officials in other Dependencies. Thus the report by Major G. St. J. Orde Browne on "Labour Conditions in Northern Rhodesia" (Colonial No. 150, H.M. Stationary Office, 2s.) merits study throughout the Rhodesias and East Africa, especially as the investigator has been appointed Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies since he undertook the inquiry at the invitation of the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

That he had recommended the establishment of a Labour Department was made known some months ago by the Governor of the Protectorate. Now details are revealed. The Department is to be in charge of a Labour Commissioner at a salary of £1,000 a year, with seven Labour Officers at £400 a year each, rising to £600, and a head-quarters staff; travelling allowances are envisaged of £200 for the Commissioner and £100 p.a. each for the Labour Officers, who are also to have clerical assistance in order that their office work may be kept at a minimum. There have also to be considered the salary and expenses of a Labour Officer seconded from the Administration for work in Southern Rhodesia.

### Qualifications for Labour Duties

While this Department is urgently needed, Major Orde Browne recommends the immediate appointment of the Commissioner, so that he may control the organisation from the beginning, one Labour Officer for the Copperbelt and one for Lusaka to gain working experience in a mining and an agricultural area.

The qualifications demanded from these Labour Officers by Major Orde Browne will surprise many people; he would give them the status and grade of District Officers. They must have a knowledge of sanitation, housing, dietetics and food values; of diseases especially affecting Native labour; sociological knowledge sufficient for observation of the effect of employment on the morals and welfare of employees and their families; a general acquaintance with the customs of the principal tribes so far as these affect labour; fluency in at least one local language; a sound knowledge of local laws relating to labour; familiarity with the usual systems and routine for the organisation and management of labour in Africa; and ability to prepare statistical and other reports. Moreover, as much excellent work on Native labour has been, and is being, done in French and Belgian-Africa, facility in the French language is desirable.

The primary essential, says Major Orde Browne, is to secure harmony and co-operation with the Administration; otherwise the new organisation would be a disaster rather than an asset. He does not anticipate friction between the Labour Commissioner and the Provincial Commissioners.

Labour Officers will be subordinate to the Labour Commissioner and correspond directly with him; and they will have limited magisterial powers to give them a certain prestige and—an important point—to define their position *vis à vis* the police, but they will not collect tax in Native Reserves or exercise other administrative functions. Finally, the Labour Officers must have as wide an experience as possible of Africa and of the difficulties connected with native labour, and, above all, a keen sympathy with, and knowledge of, the African.

This long and comprehensive report briefly traces the history of Northern Rhodesia, which was administered by the British South Africa Company until 1924, when it passed to the Crown. It had developed slowly in agricultural directions, the Administration being adequate for the simple needs of such a society. Sudden mining activity at the end of the last decade, with consequent rapid industrialisation of a very primitive Native population, took the Government by surprise, and experienced men and proper machinery to deal with such growth have been lacking.

### Causes of Migration

The sparse population, scattered over the 200,000 square miles of the Protectorate, living in villages and subsisting on agriculture, is sympathetically described, and their food difficulties and ill health are stressed. On the migrant wage-earner Major Orde Browne is excellent. Incidentally, he condemns the term "free labour," as implying that forced labour exists in Northern Rhodesia, which is not the case, even for tribal obligations.

The effect of taxation, though often denounced as the principal motive for migration, he declares to be ephemeral; other considerations stimulate the earning of far more money than is needed for the six or seven shillings the Government demands. Tribal obligations, marriage settlements, a rising standard of living, education and mission influence requiring manuals and books, a taste for imported articles, and a desire to see the world—for the African is an enterprising traveller—are all factors in bringing about migration; moreover, village girls despise a man who has no adventures to relate, and the reporter suggests that industrial activity appears to some extent to have replaced the former prowess in war.

### Excellence of Recruiting Arrangements

It suitably appears the existing arrangements for the control of recruiting, that Major Orde Browne recommends no alterations in it except those rendered necessary by the creation of new posts in his labour organisation. Recruiting in Northern Rhodesia has had a favourable history: the conditions laid down by the International Labour Office are already virtually in force, and recruiting is in the hands of reputable firms, who conduct their business creditably, render a real service to the Native, and are of great assistance to the employer.

"To set up a Government organisation offering all the advantages of the recruiter's system would be exceedingly costly; furthermore, it would be speedily wrecked by the growing numbers who would take advantage of the free food, accommodation, and facilities for travel, available under the guise of work-seeking."

The investigator objects to the medical charges



for the examination of recruited labourers, and writes:—

"Cap. 62, Section 104, of the law establishes the charge for inspection, the amount to be fixed by the Governor. In the Employment of Native Regulations, Section 30, the amount is fixed at 1s. a head for local contracts and 2s. 6d. a head for foreign contract, the proceeds being the perquisite of the medical officer. The general principle of Government officials augmenting their emoluments owing to a requirement of the law seems doubtfully desirable. Furthermore, there is no obvious justification for the difference in charge between the two sorts of contracts; 2s. 6d. is a high charge, and in the case of a station where foreign contracts are frequent it will represent an addition of several hundred pounds a year to the medical officer's salary. Elsewhere (for instance, Kenya) these services are rendered without charge; I suggest that the question should be reviewed."

#### No Compulsory Contracts

"Any element of compulsion in recruiting is of course inadmissible, even in the Native's own interest. He must therefore be left free to accept a contract, with its accompanying advantages, or to travel independently, without any obligation, and without any assistance or protection in the search, beyond Government aid for the destitute.

"Unfortunately, the history of contracts in the past has given the African a distrust for any arrangement which may entangle him with the law; furthermore, he is most suspicious of any interest taken in his movements; even by the Administration, probably expecting this to refer in some way to a very difficult to persuade him to accept any agreement, even if it is expressly designed for his benefit. The great majority of work-seekers therefore prefer to travel independently, without any contract. Where, however, the value of such protection has been demonstrated to the Natives, they do show an appreciation of these results, and certain tribes will thus be found to take advantage freely of the protection of the contract. A very similar situation is reported from the French Colonies."

#### Penal Sanctions

The contract system involves much expense, both to the employer and to the recruiter on his behalf; the difficulty is to keep the Native to his contract. He has complete control of the situation owing to the constant demand for his services. Discharge carries no threat for the African worker; consequently "desertion" is a common and demoralising offence, so common that it handicaps any attempt to improve the labourer's lot by adding to the employer's responsibilities. Normally a civil action for breach of contract would be the solution; it furnishes none when the defendant has nothing but the scanty clothing in which he stands. His home and family are in a distant village, and he is entitled to a supply of all necessities by his employer; the infliction of a fine therefore becomes futile. Hence the resort to more drastic methods embodied in what are usually termed "penal sanctions."

"The clauses of the existing law," concludes Major Orde Browne, "appear severe, and indeed they are so; but in practice they are so seldom invoked that only serious cases appear in court. The penal sanction system is admittedly unsatisfactory, and it tends to die a natural death; nevertheless, pending an advance in standards in the labour market generally, its abolition would be difficult."

The identification of the Native worker is also involved in the contract system, as well as with the independent traveller. The need is conspicuous from the point of view of the Administration, the

employer and the Native himself. The employer must be certain that he is dealing with one and the same man throughout their relations, and the Native requires some means of establishing his identity in numerous circumstances: deferred wages, remittances to those at home, or payment of tax while absent, will all depend on proof of identity. A year ago the Accountant-General of Northern Rhodesia had 248 unpaid deceased Native estates on his books.

Pass laws, says Major Orde Browne, have at times been severely criticised as being vexatious and humiliating, but so may be the European passport system: it all depends on the method of application. Before the advent of European rule the Native was unable to journey more than a few miles from his own village without risk to life or liberty; the possibility of an expedition of several hundreds of miles in safety is cheaply purchased by the obligation to secure personal credentials.

#### Identification of the Native Worker

Northern Rhodesia already has a system of "identity certificates," but renewals are so easy and falsification so simple that the system has been found to be almost valueless. Whatever the plan eventually devised may be, it must be correlated with those in force in other territories. Years may elapse before the Native understands and appreciates the machinery; the eventual advantages will, however, be so valuable that expense or difficulties should not be allowed to prevent a real effort at achievement.

As for employment outside the Protectorate, an exodus is at present inevitable. "The country does not afford gainful occupation for all its inhabitants, while the far higher wages to be obtained at a distance render emigration the obvious road to advancement. If this be accepted, all possibilities for reducing the evil effects must be explored.

These may be summed up as means for ensuring a certain and speedy return: they consist of (a) a detailed record of the emigrant, either as contract or otherwise, (b) the limitation of the period of engagement if possible to a year or even less, (c) the provision of the necessary means for travelling and accommodation on the way, and (d) deferred pay. With these provisions firmly established, the bad consequences of absenteeism would be minimised. To ensure their observance, and also to maintain the proper treatment of men while at work, qualified officers should be available to visit the centres of employment, inspect the conditions, and talk with the employers."

#### Tanganyika Conditions Unacceptable

As conditions in Tanganyika do not accord with Northern Rhodesian requirements—deferred wages are illegal under existing Tanganyika law, while the validity of a contract made in the Protectorate to deal with employment there has yet to be tested in court—Major Orde Browne recommends that no arrangements shall be made for facilitating employment in Tanganyika until the requirements are met. And, in general, this applies to all Northern Rhodesia's neighbours. The country is exploiting its most valuable asset, its man-power.

Major Orde Browne supports his recommendations for a Labour Department, by urging that the Labour Officer will materially increase revenue, will largely relieve the Administration of certain duties and so remedy the existing shortage of staff, and that large labour employing undertakings, which contribute materially to the revenue, and the Native, whose work helps to produce that wealth, will receive greater consideration, supervision and the interest necessary for their welfare.

[Editorial comment is made under Matters of Moment.]

# Memories of the East African Campaign

*Dr. Dan Wilson's Racy Record of the E. A. M. R.*

**E**AST AFRICANS AND RHODESIANS are, in the great majority of cases, handier with a rifle than with a pen, and, happily, the present generation and posterity will lack the records which ought to be compiled of the men who bore the brunt of pioneer work in the territories. Many of them have already passed on, carrying to the grave their proofs that truth is not only often much stranger than fiction, but also quite frequently much more interesting. Others are growing older without committing to paper, or at any rate to publication, their memories of earlier days, richer in romance.

So twenty years have been suffered to pass before the fine story of the East African Mounted Rifles has been compiled\*—by Captain C. J. ("Dan") Wilson, M.C., Medical Officer to the regiment from the time of its formation almost until the end.

## The Spirit of Patriotic Service

Let it be said at once that he has performed with marked good humour, with balance, and with typical reticence a task which has long called out for performance—so much so that, some years ago, this journal persuaded Mr. J. Granville Squiers, another member of the E.A.M.R., to write a little series of sketches on the subject. Dr. Wilson has quoted fairly extensively from those contributions to *East Africa* (as the paper was then called); and even in that regiment there could scarcely have been two men who could so aptly themselves to a portrayal of their comrades, whose high spirits, high courage, and high patriotism shine through their modest and diverting accounts of the deeds of a fine band of volunteers, who in the early part of the War were Nairobi's only defence against a German advance over the border at Longido, who did an immense amount of valuable scouting then and later, and a very large proportion of whom were to be granted commissions in the King's African Rifles, the Intelligence Department, the Transport, and the Military Labour Corps, or be attached to South African units as guides, philosophers and friends when the real drive into "German East" began in 1916.

## August, 1914, in Kenya

On August 4, 1914, when East Africa learnt of the declaration of war with Germany, volunteers rushed to be enlisted, only to find that the Government had no machinery to deal with such a situation. For instance, settlers gathered in Eldoret to discuss some agricultural subject, hearing of the outbreak of hostilities, at once jumped on their horses or mules—some riding bare-back, so anxious were they to offer their services—rode through the night over the 70 miles of atrocious road to Londiani, and there caught the first train for the capital—where a chilly reception awaited them. If officialdom was not ready they were, and so the Legion of Frontiersmen, Bowker's Horse, the Plateau South Africans, Wessel's Scouts, and other units formed themselves. Not without difficulty they were merged into the E.A.M.R., though Bowker's men, as a concession for accepting the letters "E.A.M.R." on their shoulder-straps, insisted on retaining "B.H." on their helmets.

The East African Mounted Rifles, as thus formed,

consisted of six squadrons, a machine-gun section, and signallers, and a special scout section was later added; Captain H. H. Sandbach, late Royal Dragoons, was the first commanding officer, with Major H. S. Laverton, late 3rd Hussars, as second in command. The nominal roll, as given in Appendix D, shows the names of many men well known in East Africa, which has every reason to be thoroughly proud of this regiment of its own. In the first battle of Longido it numbered only 359 of all ranks, the peak of its strength, but during months of 1915, when many men were given indefinite leave in order to attend to their farms or businesses, the strength was only about 200.

## Diversity of the E.A.M.R.

Yet its achievements cannot be judged by numbers; what counted was the spirit which moved, even inflamed, the E.A.M.R. It was composed of farmers, planters, big game hunters, contractors, traders, officials, accountants, builders, chemists, railway guards, and retired officers of famous regiments of the Life. In fact, in the diversity of its human material it resembled Colonel Driscoll's famous battalion of the Royal Fusiliers (the 25th), the history of which in East Africa badly needs writing. Will Mr. Cherry Kearton take on that task? Probably no other ex-member could perform it half so well.

Even by the end of the first month of the War, when the unit left Nairobi for the front, the only "uniform" consisted of the letters "E.A.M.R." on the shoulder-strap. Otherwise each man dressed as his fancy dictated, the headgear ranging from smart khaki helmets to shabby and flabby terais, coats or tunics being not worn at all or the sleeves cut off at the shoulders, and the nether garments being either riding-breeches, slacks, or shorts. Thus "an East African Mounted Rifleman on the warpath was a wonderful sight. Straddled across a diminutive mule, and slung around with rifle, bandoliers, haversack and water-bottle, with perhaps a bush-knife, revolver, field-glasses, and an odd billy-can or two as well, he resembled nothing so much as the White Knight of Alice's Adventures Through the Looking Glass."

## A Good Humoured Record

Throughout the whole book runs that vein of humour which is characteristic of such men and such characters. A Rigger match against the Rhodesia Regiment, for whom the E.A.M.R. had a high regard, is described as a good one; "we broke a leg of one of their sergeants, and were right royally entertained that evening. What could man wish better?" Similarly, in their own regimental Rigger matches, "what was the loss of a few square inches of skin from knee, elbow or face compared with the satisfaction of meeting one's sergeant, or even a fully commissioned officer, in deadly combat, and hurling him with joyful enthusiasm to the hard, hard ground?" Later during the advance into "German East," when the advancing British troops were being strafed by one of the 45 naval guns, the E.A.M.R. "managed to play two or three cricket matches, thanks to the regularity with which our friends kept to their daily programme of shelling."

By then contacts had been made with a real army

\* "The Story of the East African Mounted Rifles," by Capt. C. J. Wilson, M.C. (East African Standard, Ltd., Nairobi, 6s., or Sifton, Praed, London, 6s. 6d. net post free.)

and military regulations, which meant that in due course orders were issued for a "colour party" to be in readiness on arrival at each new camp. These seasoned campaigners were stumped; they had no idea of what such instructions were intended to convey. Then they learnt that they were supposed to possess four little flags, to be posted at the four corners of the area of ground allotted to the squadron in camp. By purloining a piece of *amerikani* from the medical outfit and cutting up an old blue puttee, four such flags were prepared. On two were the letters "M.R."—meaning, of course, Mounted Rifles. The two others bore the letters "W.W.B.", the significance of which anyone was entitled to attempt to solve. "We Want Beer" was the simplest explanation, "but certain fellows of the baser sort were known to declare that the symbol signified 'We Won't Be' badgered and bullied by brass hats, brigade majors, and other military what-nots."

#### The Sceptical Brigadier

Such men had little use for the trimmings of military service and stood in no particular awe of officers of high rank. Once when the squadron, in close touch with the enemy, had lain all day at close quarters, sniping when a head showed itself, along came a long line of Baluchis, headed by a Brigadier, who, with scepticism in his voice, said it was reported that the E.A.M.R. were in touch with the enemy. Assured that that was so, the supercilious brigade commander wanted to know "where this enemy might be?", to be told by the nettled C.O.: "Pass right on down the path and you will find out." No truer words were ever spoken, for the Germans opened up a heavy fire at the very moment the infantry were to enter a neighbouring clearing; fortunately the Baluchis drove them back, saving what might have been a tragic situation.

About that time two squadrons were sent off to cut the Moshi-Kahe railway line without using explosives. It was also not thought necessary to supply the demolition party with any tools. "Perhaps," remarks the chronicler, "we were thought capable of tearing up the rails with our teeth." But by cadding a big spanner from another unit, and by a wonderful feat of bushmanship on a pitch dark night, the job was done . . . two days after the last German train had travelled over the section!

#### A Nonchalant Casualty

For nonchalance it would be difficult to beat the method selected by Lieutenant (afterwards Major) R. C. Hill, then commanding the maxim section, of reporting himself a casualty after a sharp engagement. As he was galloping away side by side with the M.O., he suddenly asked: "Can I see you sometime when you are not busy?" The author of the book, who was the selfsame M.O., commented: "Since the Medical Officer was at the moment particularly busy in getting out of the way of a most unpleasant number of bullets, this apparently fatuous question caused a certain amount of irritation and profanity, until it was followed by the intimation: 'I think I have been hit.' He had, a bullet having drilled a hole clean through the ankle-joint."

Probably no other regiment at any time in history can parallel a night picket consisting of the Commanding Officer, the Adjutant, the Medical Officer, and the Veterinary Officer; yet at one time, so great was the difficulty of finding men for routine duties, that that actually happened at Longido. "The spectacle of the C.O. having his rifle and equipment inspected by the cold, critical eye of the Regimental Sergeant-Major was amusing enough, but it was a sad reflection on the attenuated state of the E.A.M.R. during those days."

Later, during the advance down the Pangani, scarcely a man escaped malarial infection, and in one camp half of them developed malaria simultaneously, but struggled gamely on. When, towards the very end, there was a change of Medical Officers, the incoming medico promptly pronounced the remnants of the regiment fit only for wholesale invaliding, a pronouncement which was characteristically disregarded.

#### The End

How did the E.A.M.R. come to an end? The last four paragraphs of the book, from a brief chapter by Major Clifford Hill, on whom the command had by that time devolved, must be quoted:—

"The E.A.M.R. had dwindled from a regiment to a squadron, from a squadron to a troop, and from a troop to one officer and four men, still carrying on with the advance as a unit.

"It was at Muhoro, a port on the Rufiji River, that orders were received from G.H.Q. in Dar es Salaam: 'You will endeavour to get in touch and contact with the Navy on the Rufiji.'

"Well," remarked the officer commanding the four men, 'here is a unit in which we cannot expect to find any of the old E.A.M.R.'"

"Contact was made; a boat from the monitor 'Mersey' came up from the delta of the river to the port. The first man to leap ashore from the naval boat and salute the remnants of his old regiment was one-time trooper, corporal, sergeant, lieutenant and now Captain Wreford Smith, temporarily attached for service in East African waters with the Royal Navy!"

## Services To Nyasaland

BEFORE opening the Nyasaland Legislative Council recently—Sir Harold Kittermast, the Governor, invested two local residents with the insignia of the Order of the British Empire.

Mr. Marshall's honour, said Sir Harold, had been bestowed on him in the diamond jubilee year of the African Lakes Corporation, whose founders, the Brother Moir, had rendered a signal service to the Protectorate. As general manager of the Corporation Mr. Marshall had for eight years successfully directed the fortunes of that company.

Mr. Curran's decoration had been awarded for his work in the erection of the high level bridge over the Shire River at a point where it rushes through a rocky gorge with an estimated depth of water of 60 ft.

"Anything which falls into the water is immediately sucked under and does not appear for hundreds of yards. The gap to be bridged was 75 ft. A steel truss, weighing 16 tons, was dismantled from another bridge and reassembled at the new site. I saw the work before the truss was launched into position. With no mechanical help, no lifting gear, nothing but balks of timber and piles of stones and panicky Native labour, with nothing to support the outer end of the truss as it crept out across the awful gap, Mr. Curran got that mass of steel into place. It was a magnificent example of skilled improvisation and courage."

### Our Correspondence Columns

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

## Grading Colonial Produce

### Sir Frank Stockdale's Address

SIR FRANK STOCKDALE, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, delivered a talk last week at the Glasgow Empire Exhibition on "Grading and Standardisation of Colonial Produce." The course of his remarks he said:

"The majority of primary producers in the Colonial Empire are still largely engaged in the production of foodstuffs to meet local needs, but considerable development has taken place in the production of money crops for export. Thereby the standard of living has been raised, and in some areas more interest is taken in the growth of crops for export than in the production of foodstuffs for home consumption.

"Where estate production occurs standards of quality have been established in co-operation with the markets, and it has been the endeavour in recent years, with encouraging results, to improve the production of small holders up to the standards of the estate grades. Such improvement has occurred in coffee from Tanganyika and Uganda and in other places.

"There are, however, vast areas of the Colonial Empire where the production of export products is entirely due to the efforts of small-holders. It is not perhaps fully recognised that in Uganda there are over a million plots of cotton, and that the export of palm-kernels from south-eastern Nigeria comprises over 100,000 tons, each kernel of which is obtained by the women cracking the nuts one by one by means of a special tool.

#### Native Marketing Centres

"Picturesque processions of head-loads of produce are, however, disappearing as roads are opened up, and more market centres are established, and motor transport increases. Overloaded motor lorries are becoming a much more frequent feature in the Colonial Empire than are overloaded human beings.

"A visit to any market-centre shows the variety of produce brought in for disposal, and the extraordinary differences in quality. The markets afford excellent opportunities for a study of human nature, the market habits of the people and the various tricks of the trade.

"Amidst the scenes of apparent confusion it is possible to detect method and some measure of organisation in the marketing arrangements. No opportunity is missed by vendors of making a good bargain, and when export crops are concerned endeavours are sometimes made to sell soil at the price of the produce to the limits of the purchasers' allowance or gullibility. Purchasers themselves are not above 'cooking the weights' or mixing poor quality produce with good in order to arrive at a fair average quality.

"This brief picture of systems of trading in parts of the Colonial Empire is rapidly receding into the past. Regular market centres, checks to ensure correct scales, and efforts to stop adulteration are being replaced by more organised arrangements, coupled with official inspections and grading. Kenya grown maize is now sold upon certificate as to condition and quality of the Government grader in Mombasa, as also is some Native-grown maize. Cotton, coffee, wattle, tobacco and other commodities are similarly dealt with.

"Efforts are made to fix grades according to the demands and standards of the world markets, and it has been recognised that standards should not be higher than what the markets demand. The results of inspection schemes have fully justified the efforts

which have been made. Bukoba coffee from Tanganyika has established its name since grading began, whilst other exports produced by Africans in that Territory have been in increasing demand since the standardisation of quality has been achieved.

"Similarly in Kenya marked development in the Native Reserves has followed the introduction of produce inspection, thus relieving the exporters of a great amount of grading work, and resulting in the removal of adulteration which formerly occurred.

"Copra markets alone of all Colonial products have so far shown no response in regard to grading. Inspection services for small holders' production of copra have effected improvements in quality, with higher monetary returns to producers, but up to date the difficulties which have faced any attempts to establish grading systems indicate that for this product no elaborate system of grading is likely to be profitable.

"The greater number of important Colonial products exported to overseas markets are now subject to inspection prior to export, and for many of them grading systems have been introduced. There is no doubt as to the success of the methods evolved, and as to the value of inspection and grading, particularly in times of low prices."

## E. A. Defence Problems

THAT DEFENCE PROBLEMS in the East African territories are henceforth to be based on the assumption that in any future campaign Europeans will lead, while the rank and file will be composed of *askari*, was the important statement made by Colonel C. C. Fowkes, Officer Commanding the Southern Brigade of the King's African Rifles in a recent address to members of the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve in Zomba.

He pointed out, according to *The Nyasaland Times*, that good as the *askari* was, he must be led. And for European leaders it was necessary to afford reasonable comfort and protection from tropical diseases, for while it was not possible to carry beds and baths for 700 men, it might be possible to do so for 60 European leaders. Thus it was necessary that the rôle of the European in any scheme of defence authorised by the military staff must be that of leaders.

The task of fighting with and leading African troops must fall upon the young men, as many of the elder men would not be able to endure a long campaign and its accompanying hardships without loss of vitality. But at the same time it was necessary to have men with experience of the last war and of East African conditions, besides those with some specialist knowledge, to attend to supplies, administration and staff work to the military as well as to the civilian.

In considering a reserve of officers for Nyasaland, the position of the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve had, of course, been borne in mind. That unit, however, had become more or less a rifle club, and the military authorities did not want sharpshooters, they wanted leaders.

The Inspector-General had therefore suggested the building on to the N.V.R. an organisation similar to the Kenya Regiment, which acted as an O.T.C. and an N.C.O.'s training corps. The Kenya Defence Force had certain internal territorial duties and kept a register of specialists who might be available in time of emergency. Such an officers' training unit could also be formed within the organisation of the N.V.R., thus providing a register of names and addresses of people who might be required for specialist jobs. He appealed to residents to add their names to the list.

## Statements Worth Noting

"And be ye not conformed to this world; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect will of God."—*Romans xii. 2.*

"The Nile is unique in being a river which has utility only."—*The Cairo correspondent of "The Times."*

"In the Department there are now Africans capable of taking charge of the smaller hospitals."—*Medical Department Report of Nyasaland for 1937.*

"There is a real danger in letting the anthropologist decide any questions of education policy."—*Mr. A. Mayhew, in "Education in the Colonial Empire."*

"Like all other big game, the elephant will seldom take the offensive unless molested or wounded."—*Captain T. Murray Smith, writing in the "Crown Colonist."*

"In few conditions has the study of international literature been more valuable than in bilharzia disease of man and beast."—*Mr. F. G. Cavston, in "The Farmer's Weekly," South Africa.*

"Nairobi is a town built in unpromising surroundings, where all the amenities of civilisation can be had, including even fresh vegetables and flowers."—*Professor W. M. Macmillan, in his book, "Africa Emergent."*

"Cauliflower seed was introduced from India, and the vegetables were on the table of the supervisor of the agricultural experiment station at Umtali eight weeks after the planting of the seed."—*"The Umtali Advertiser."*

"The shortage of staff generally was felt acutely, more particularly in consequence of four senior officers of the engineering staff being on leave for a large portion of the year."—*Kenya Public Works Department Report, 1937.*

"Forward to a day, not more than 40 years hence, when we shall have at least a daily flying-boat service from Southampton to Durban, covering the distance in two days."—*The Hon. J. Pirow, South African Minister of Defence.*

"There is no doubt that under the growing conditions of the forest districts of Kenya, timber can be grown of a quality and at a price that would ensure export markets for every bit that can be produced."—*Kenya Forest Report for 1937.*

"I am extremely pleased to see your very good exhibit of sheep. There is a ready, local market for them worth something like £30,000 a year."—*The Hon. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, opening the Bulawayo Agricultural Show.*

"Approximately 11% of the ordinary receipts of Tanganyika are expended on health and medical services—a fact which demonstrates the Mandatory Power's concern for the welfare of the Natives."—*Count de Penha Garcia, member of the Permanent Mandates Commission.*

"The labour inspector should carry out his duties with tact, avoiding vexatious or officious interference in the organisation of industrial production; by persuasion he will try to achieve the due observance of obligations both legal and conventional by employers and employees, reserving the severity of the law for cases of bad faith or repeated negligence. For the employers he will be a co-operator as much as an inspector."—*M. Th. Heyse, in "Le Régime du Travail au Congo Belge."*

## WHO'S WHO

### 421.—Mr. George Kinnear



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It was the East African Campaign which first took Mr. Kinnear to East Africa, and though he saw it under by no means the best conditions, he decided to make Kenya his home. Joining the Royal Army Service Corps at an early stage of the War, he was offered the alternative of going to France or to East Africa, and, thinking to see more of the world by opting for East Africa, he did so.

Born and educated in Fife, he began to study for the Law, but journalism called, and he was trained on the "Dunfermline Journal" under a well-known Liberal editor of the old school. The urge to write descriptive sketches of life in the field in East Africa was not to be denied, and so he began an association with the old "Leader" of Nairobi, whose proprietor invited him to join the staff after the War. That offer he accepted, and when that paper was amalgamated with the "East African Standard" in 1923, he transferred to the joint organisation, and at the end of the year was made editor of the combined paper, an office he has continued to fill.

Mr. Kinnear is a member of the Committee of the Kenya Society and of the Nairobi Publicity Committee, and also served on the Nairobi Committee formed to organise the King George V Jubilee Celebrations.

**The Issue Clear.**—"The real issue is whether the now openly avowed object of destroying utterly the Czechoslovak State shall be achieved with our acquiescence. What has been the result of the Czechs' acceptance of what was, in effect, Herr Hitler's first ultimatum? Of recognition of their sacrifice for the sake of peace, or discussion of how the transfer of territory might be carried out in order and decency, not one word. Only fresh attacks on a peaceful State by bands organised and equipped in and by Germany, the renewed threat of imminent invasion by overwhelming force, and a campaign of abuse from the official German wireless and Government-controlled Press which for sheer beastliness has never been equalled. The Prime Minister with rare courage and disregard for his personal position, went to Germany again, to return, not with any agreement to settle the ways and means of carrying out the first ultimatum, but with a second ultimatum, which, in effect, means that the Czechs are to evacuate their defences and deprive themselves of all power of resistance, in order that the rest of the business of dismembering their country shall be done in accordance with Germany's will and pleasure. There can be only one answer to that from a brave and free people. . . . The issue has become very simple. Are we to surrender to ruthless brutality a free people whose cause we have espoused but are now to throw to the wolves to save our own skins, or are we still to stand up to a bully? It is not Czechoslovakia but our own soul that is at stake."—*The Rt. Hon. L. S. Améry, M.P.*

**Suppressing the Czechs.**—"The terms to which Hitler agreed at Berchtesgaden, and which under pressure from Great Britain and France the Czech Government also accepted, included the cession to Germany of the main Sudetenland areas. But it was essential that the transfer should be effected peaceably. There was to be no question of dismembering the rest of Czechoslovakia. On the contrary, it was to be carefully protected as a neutralised State under the guarantee of the Powers. What happened in the interim between Berchtesgaden and Godesberg was that Germany appeared to be throwing these essentials over. Her Government-controlled Press called for the violent and total suppression of Czechoslovakia. She encouraged the dismembering propositions of Hungary and Poland. Her armies were massed in increased force near the Czech frontiers. She organised 'Free Corps' of Sudetens and others, which made actual military attacks upon Czech posts."—*The Sunday Times.*

# Background to

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

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**The Spirit of Britain.**—"The spirit of Britain never was more anxious to avoid war. It never was more determined to face war at need. . . . The appeal to cowardice shall never be heard here. Unless we much mistake, the decision of the country with regard to both honour and security is that there shall be no further abatement of either. No crouching would be forgiven. Not another inch or hairsbreadth of retreat would be ratified.

Without any security for peace, is the Reich to obtain without a struggle, and by the docile offices of Britain and France themselves, advantages which would be of immense tactical and strategical value for the purposes of war at a second remove? . . . According to this plan, as reported, the Franco-British Commission would prepare the way, area by area, for German military occupation. When that gradual occupation was effected in a few months, the German army, without striking a blow, would be across the Bohemian frontiers on three sides; barriers among the strongest in Europe would, in effect, be thrown down for the convenience of Germany by French and British hands; the Reich would have won far-reaching advantages which could only have been gained otherwise at the price of twenty battles. Where is the compensation or the offset?

In effect a British Prime Minister on two painful journeys to Germany has received two ultimatums and no concession. Are we to make no conditions of substantial value? If not, by what name shall the transaction be called? As we have said, all details depend on one crucial and deciding question. In return for the triumph by consent which he demands, what securities does he offer? This is the probe of fate. . . . The Nazi Power last week threw off the mask before the British Prime Minister and demanded in effect his total capitulation on their own soil. They counted that their armed advantage had made them already the masters of the earth. Not yet. If we are now forced to take up arms with no option left us but subjection, we shall never yield."

—*Mr. J. L. Garvin, in "The Observer."*

**"Preposterous Nonsense."** —

"Herr Hitler's speech teemed with the menace and invective which is unfortunately the normal accompaniment of his pronouncements on such occasions. Its flamboyant rhetoric was the worst possible contribution towards the pacification of minds and tempers which is so urgently needed at a time like this, and the vulgar abuse hurled against President Benes will inflict no damage on the reputation of a statesman whose dignity and restraint throughout the crisis afford the most creditable contrast to Herr Hitler's unbridled explosions of passion. . . . He represented his discussions with Mr. Chamberlain at Godesberg as though they embodied one long series of concessions on his part to reason and accommodation. Upon that a comparison of the memorandum with the text of the Anglo-French plan speaks for itself. The plan proposed the surrender to Germany, subject to negotiation as to the ways and means, of all areas containing over 50% of Germans. As against this Herr Hitler contemptuously brushes aside all negotiation. He arrogates to himself the right to be the sole arbiter of what the plan meant, draws a map which advances the frontier well into the areas with known Czech majorities, and exclaims, 'Stand and deliver in eight days.' To pretend that such a scheme bears the slightest resemblance to the Anglo-French plan is preposterous nonsense."—*Daily Telegraph and Morning Post.*

**National Register.**—"The totalitarian States have organised, trained and armed their nationhood to a degree which causes them to be a real danger to peace. If we are to be able to resist the might which these totalitarian States can bring to bear, surely we should ensure that we too have a trained and organised nation. I hope the National Government will ask the consent of Parliament to bring into force a comprehensive measure of compulsory national service. It is essential to form as quickly as possible a national register of citizens, so that if a war unfortunately breaks out, every man and woman will immediately have allocated to him and to her suitable service in the defensive and offensive organisations of the Crown."—*Lord Elbank.*

# to the News

## Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

**Britain Unanimous.**—"It is a melancholy reflection that the views now so well expressed in that myopic section of the British Press which has mirrored the pro-Hitler attitude comes three years too late. But at all events British opinion is at last almost literally unanimous. Do the German people know? I very much doubt it. I met yesterday intelligent Germans in London who still seemed to think that a brief triumphant German war in Czechoslovakia would be localised, who cannot even yet persuade themselves that if Hitler marches into Czechoslovakia he will set fire to Europe. Hitler has about him a dangerous clique urging him to take that appalling risk; and it looks as if the clique has had its way. Nothing surely could be more eloquent of the state of ignorance in which the German people is being kept than the fact that President Roosevelt's powerful appeal, the voice of 130 million Americans, has not been published in the German Press. This appeal by implication puts a great responsibility on the German dictator. But Hitler is a god who can do no wrong. Therefore the Ministry of the Nazi Propaganda Department cannot permit the German people to see the terms of a message which infers fallibility, even though the message comes directly and officially from the head of the world's mightiest democracy and is meant for all the world to see."—*Mr. A. J. Cummings, in "The News-Chronicle."*

**Sudeten Economics.**—"The economic factor was an important element in the alienation of the Sudetens from the Czech State. The glass, textile, and musical instrument factories in the Sudeten areas were severely affected by the depression. As many of these products were luxury articles thousands of Germans were thrown out of employment on an inefficient Czech Government, and led many of the people to believe that the Czechs were deliberately responsible for their misery. But it was the Austrian Anschluss, however, that gave the first heavy blow at the Czechoslovakian State. As a result of it, a wave of nationalism swept through the German areas and shook the Republic to its foundations. From then on the Sudetens, swelling with nationalistic pride, became openly pro-Hitler."—*Miss Virginia Coules.*

**1938 and 1914.**—"History never repeats itself exactly. Conditions in 1914 were very different from now. Foreigners were jettisoning huge blocks of securities on the London Stock Exchange and claiming the proceeds in gold. The carry-over position in markets was of very large proportions and much of it was for foreign account. Nowadays the Bank of England is under no obligation to pay in gold. The Stock Exchange's carry-over position is probably at its lowest for years past and only a fraction of what it was before the War. In 1914 the Stock Exchange was closed on July 31 and did not reopen until the following January, nearly a month after Wall Street had restarted. There was a moratorium in London as regards carry-over positions, which nominally lasted until a year after the Armistice. One shrewd broker ventured the opinion yesterday that actual outbreak of war might easily be followed by a recovery in War Loan to par. Only Government would be allowed to make new issues for an indefinite period; and trustee money would necessarily be invested in Government stocks."—*"The Financial Times."*

**The Objective.**—"Germany has not been content with the satisfaction of her original requests. No sooner were they granted than she began to ask for more and couched in the form of an ultimatum instead of being the basis for a peaceful diplomatic transaction. The Godesberg Note reverts to the worst form of Prussianism in using the language of a bully, fixing a time limit of a few days, and implying the use of military force if the demands are not met within that period. . . . What are the intentions of the Nazi regime to the Czechoslovak nation? Does the memorandum mean that they are determined to get a stranglehold? Are they seeking to murder a nation because it is in the way? And then to stride on, reaching forward to the rich prizes of the Danubian and Balkan granaries? That is the question-mark which looms so large behind the immediate issue."—*"The 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% .. ..	65 0 0
Kenya 5% .. ..	108 0 0
Kenya 3½% .. ..	102 7 6
N. Rhodesia 3½% .. ..	102 2 6
Nyasaland 3% .. ..	93 17 6
N'land Rlys. 5% A. debts. ..	94 0 0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debts. ..	85 0 0
S. Rhodesia 3½% .. ..	100 7 6
Sudan 5½% .. ..	107 10 0
Tanganyika 4½% .. ..	109 0 0

**Industrials**

Brit.-Amer. Tob. (£1) ..	4 12 6
Brit. Oxygen (£1) ..	3 2 6
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.) ..	6 7 4
Courtaulds (£1) ..	1 7 3
Dunlop Rubber (£1) ..	1 5 0
General Electric (£1) ..	3 13 0
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1) ..	1 7 3
Imp. Tobacco (£1) ..	6 8 3
Int. Nickel Canada ..	\$46
Proy. Cinematograph ..	18 6
Turner and Newall (£1) ..	3 10 0
U.S. Steels .. ..	\$51½
Utd. Steel (£1) ..	1 1 6
Unilever (£1) ..	1 17 6
United Tobacco of S.A. ..	8 15 0
Vickers (10s.) ..	18 9
Woolworth (5s.) ..	2 18 6

**Mines and Oils**

Anacóna (\$50) .. ..	6 2 6
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.) ..	2 15 3
Anglo-Amer. Inv. .. ..	17 4½
Anglo-Iranian .. ..	4 8 3
Burmah Oil .. ..	4 3 0
Cons. Goldfields .. ..	3 9 0
Crown Mines (10s.) ..	16 10 0
De Beers Df. (50s.) ..	7 0 0
E. Rand Con. (5s.) ..	5 0
E. Rand Prop. (10s.) ..	2 8 9
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.) ..	19 3
Johannesburg-Cons. ..	2 5 0
Mexican Eagle .. ..	3 6
Rand Mines (5s.) ..	8 15 0
Randfontein .. ..	1 15 0
Royal Dutch (100 fl.) ..	35 1 3
Shell .. ..	3 18 0
Sub. Nigel (10s.) ..	11 0 0
West. Wits. (10s.) ..	5 15 0

**Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails**

Barclays Bank (D.C.&O.) ..	2 0 0
Brit. India 5½% prefs. ..	95 15 0
Clan .. ..	4 2 6
E.D. Realisation .. ..	7 6
Gt. Western .. ..	33 0 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk. ..	85 0 0
L.M.S. .. ..	12 0 0
Nat. Bank of India ..	33 10 0
Southern Rly. def. ord. ..	10 15 0
Standard Bank of S.A. ..	14 10 0
Union-Castle 6% prefs. ..	1 0 0

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

## PERSONALIA

Captain Eric Smith has arrived home from Nyasaland.

Mr. C. E. Ingall is on his way home from Nyasaland.

The Hon. K. S. Bajwa, M.P.C., has left Tanga on a short business visit to India.

Major Conrad Walsh arrived in London last Friday from his visit to East Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Roach, of Tanga, have just concluded a flying visit to Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Robert Bell's report on his inquiry into the finances of Nyasaland is about to be published.

Messrs. Stafford and Smith have won the Milward Trophy, the foursomes' championship of Nyasaland.

Mr. V. Smithyman has won the Nyasaland lawn tennis championship, beating Mr. Suvarna by 3 sets to 1.

Mr. A. E. Shinn was among the passengers who arrived home last week by the R.M.S. "Windsor Castle."

The Rev. C. E. Stuart, Bishop of Uganda, intends to leave for Kampala on October 6 on his return to Kampala.

The Rev. H. G. O. Wilkins, curate of Avonmouth, Bristol, has left to join the U.M.C.A. in Masasi, Tanganyika Territory.

Mrs. J. E. S. Merrick has arrived in London from Dorset, and will be leaving for Uganda during the latter half of October.

Mr. O. A. Flynn, the Tanganyika District Officer, is on his way home from Bukoba, accompanied by Mrs. Flynn and their family.

Bishop A. L. Kitching, formerly Bishop on the Upper Nile, has been inducted to the vicarage of Holy Trinity, Fareham, Hants.

Mr. J. G. Huggins, son of the Hon. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in England from Salisbury.

Mr. W. H. Potts, Senior Entomologist, has been appointed Acting Assistant Director of the Tsetse Research Department of Tanganyika.

Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, former General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, has arrived in Kenya to settle on his estate near Nanyuki.

Mr. H. Malpass, of the Nyasaland Lands Department, is on his way home on leave pending retirement. He has served in Nyasaland for the past 25 years.

Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Governor of Kenya, and Lady Brooke-Popham recently spent a few days in Zanzibar. Sir Robert has now returned to Nairobi.

Mr. V. C. Peto, son of Mr. Geoffrey Peto, former Chairman of the Joint East African Board, is on his way home from Kenya, having disposed of his estate near Londiani.

Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Dominions, arrived in England from Quebec on Sunday. He was carried ashore on a stretcher and taken to a nursing home.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Muirhead, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, who visited East Africa some little time ago, left England last week on a private visit to India and Burma.

Mr. H. V. Gandar, Union-Castle agent in Mombasa, and Mrs. Gandar are on their way home. Later Mr. Gandar will leave England to take up his new appointment as Union-Castle agent in Capetown.

Mr. G. F. Mortimer is on his way home from Iringa, where he has farmed for the past seven years. He has been Chairman of the Iringa Sports Club for some time, and has been an active cricketer in the district.

Some films taken by Dr. J. W. Arthur, the former Kenya padre, depicting ascents of Mount Kenya and Mount Kilimanjaro, have been loaned by him for exhibition in the East African cinema at the Glasgow Empire Exhibition.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester are due to arrive in Nairobi on October 6 to spend the weekend at Government House. A garden party has been arranged for that day, and an official banquet for the following evening.

Mr. A. M. Duggan-Cronin, the well-known photographer of Africans, has returned from a three months' tour of Barotseland, during which he covered 4,000 miles and secured 400 pictures of eminent Natives in eight tribes.

Wing Commander A. G. Bishop, who served with H.M.S. "Hyacinth" during the East African Campaign, and was attached to the Naval Air unit which operated off the East African coast, has been appointed Air Attaché in Bangkok.

The engagement is announced between the Hon. R. A. G. Baird, R.A.F., second son of the Count and Viscountess Stonehaven, and Miss D. M. MacGregor, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alasdair MacGregor, of Cardney, Dunkeld, Perthshire.

General Sir Edmund Ironside, who served in East Africa long ago, flew to Cairo on Monday to assume the new and important appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the Middle East. But for the emergency he would have taken up his duties as Governor of Gibraltar.

### TO LET

NO RENT till end of August, or would sell, well furnished Semi-Bungalow. 3 or 4 bedrooms, 1 or 2 sitting rooms, bath, 2 w.c.s, kitchen, electric cooker, h. & c. basins, telephone, garage, beautiful garden, fine situation. — Apply Agent, BERNARD PATTISON, Frinton-on-Sea, or owner, Major GLADSTONE, Hacken's House, Churchill, Oxon.



Mr. David Phillips, who has for some time been closely associated with tourist travel in East Africa and the Rhodesias, will leave England by air on October 7 for South Africa, after which he proposes to make a quick trip to Southern Rhodesia to discuss with Government representatives ways and means of increasing tourist traffic between the Home country and Southern Rhodesia. He plans to leave Beira on October 27, and to arrive back in England on November 1.

Captain H. H. Balfour, Under-Secretary of State for Air, arrived back in England on Sunday from his tour of R.A.F. stations in Kenya, the Sudan and Palestine. A statement issued after his return said that a rest camp had been established at Aboukir to which men who had spent two hot seasons in Khartoum or who needed sick leave were brought by troop-carrier machines for a week's rest and were then flown back. The time was coming, he felt sure, when much of the trooping between England and oversea stations would be done by multi-engined troop-carriers.

Archdeacon Briggs leaves Tanganyika next month on retirement after 45 years' missionary service in East Africa. The Diocesan Council of the Diocese of Central Tanganyika has passed a resolution recording that "his practical experience, wise counsel and unselfish devotion have been of great value to the Diocese since its formation 10 years ago." Mrs. Briggs, the home at Mvumi has been a centre of hospitality known to all. Archdeacon Briggs, who has been appointed Archdeacon Emeritus by the Bishop of Central Tanganyika, will settle in Australia.

October 14 is polling day in the Northern Rhodesia general election. Sir Leopold Moore will be unopposed in the Livingstone area, and Mr. R. Welensky in the Northern area; the contested seats are: Midland area, Mr. E. H. Cholmeley (previous member) and Mr. H. Rich; Ndola area, Colonel A. Stephenson (previous member) and Mr. R. J. Olds; Eastern area, Mr. T. S. Page (previous member) and Mr. E. Taylor; Nkana area, Mrs. C. Olds (previous member), Mr. A. F. Davison, Mrs. J. M. Landsay and Mr. A. A. Smith; and Southern area, Mr. C. S. Knight (previous member), Mr. R. E. Campbell and Mr. H. K. McKee.

## Colonel Leslie Brown

COLONEL LESLIE BROWN, Vice-Chairman in South Africa of the British Empire Service League, who died suddenly in London last week, served with the Mechanical Transport in East Africa during the Campaign and was awarded the D.S.O. After the end of the War he joined forces with Colonel Templer in his coffee plantation at Kiambu.

Mr. James McCrae, who served with him during the Campaign, writes:—

"I was brought into close personal contact with Leslie Brown during the East African Campaign, in which he served as head of Mechanical Transport. Those who experienced the war years in that difficult country will remember the almost insuperable difficulties which transport had to overcome; floods, dust feet deep, motor vehicles still in their early development stage, shortage of personnel, shortage of spare parts, lines of communication hundreds of miles long.

"Such was the task he faced, and brought all his wonderful tact and undismayed spirit to bear. He possessed that priceless quality in a leader of instilling affection and loyalty in all who were privileged to serve under him.

"Since the War his joyful spirit found expression in the good fortune which befell him in his mining enterprise. He used this accession of considerable wealth to indulge his generous nature. Many instances known to the writer can be multiplied manifold, where he helped many a lame friend over a style. It is men like Leslie Brown who make a definite contribution to life by living a truth. The good he has done will never die.

## Other Obituaries

Mrs. Petersen, who has passed away in Southern Rhodesia at the great age of more than 94 years, joined her husband in Salisbury in 1899, and had lived ever since in the Colony, of which she was one of the oldest citizens.

Miss C. C. Monro, who had been a U.M.C.A. missionary in Tanganyika since 1913, has died in the Territory following an accident, at the age of 53. She was interned during the East African Campaign, and during her 25 years in the Territory served in Kiwanda, Kizora, and Korogwe, and also in Zanzibar.


M. Blätten-Geta Heroy, Ethiopian Minister for Foreign Affairs, died in Bath last week. He was 60 years of age, and had been ill for several months. The Emperor's closest confidant, he had travelled widely, and during the Italo-Ethiopian campaign played a prominent part in his country's protests to the League of Nations. One of his two sons was killed during Italian reprisals following the attempt on Marshal Graziani's life.

Mr. David Llewellyn, who on his several attempts to break the England-South Africa flight record had visited various air ports in East Africa, was killed in a flying accident in Lympe last week. He was one of the airmen who participated in the Southampton-Johannesburg air race, and during the early stages of the flight he set the pace in the machine he was flying. Unfortunately, when he appeared likely to win the race he crashed on the shores of the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, but escaped unhurt. On one occasion he flew a light aeroplane from England to Johannesburg, by easy stages, at a cost of about £40. He became chief instructor at Lympe about a year ago, and just before his death was planning a record flight to Mauritius.

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## Ten Days in a Swamp

### General Lewin's Rescue Recalled

A YEAR AGO General A. C. Lewin and his wife were rescued after they had crashed in a swamp in the Southern Sudan during a flight to Kenya. Though much of their experience during the ten days they were marooned has been told, the full story of their pluck and resource was given for the first time last week in a broadcast talk from Glasgow in the series "Up Against It."

By the courtesy of the B.B.C. and *The Listener* we are able to give the following extracts from General Lewin's story:—

"When flying from Khartoum to Juba a defective compass led to our finding ourselves over the Nile swamps. Suddenly the starboard petrol tank gave out and as I turned on the port tank I knew we must land as soon as possible. As we neared our last drop of petrol I spied a brown patch. It looked dry, so I switched off the engine. As the plane glided low over the grass a gleam of water showed up. The plane ran along a few yards, and then with its wheels entangled in the reeds pitched violently over on to its back.

"For a minute or so we lay half stunned in the darkened cabin, our backs in water. Phyl—that is my wife's name—couldn't move, but I managed to get my shoulder against the side of the machine and so force a hole in the plywood, through which I managed to crawl.

"Phyl followed, a soaked bedraggled figure, with blood streaming down her face.

"I stood up to our knees in the swamp, wondering what to do. The heat was terrific, and there was not a patch of shade anywhere. The wind had dropped, no movement, not a sound broke

the dead silence. We started to shout, but after five minutes gave it up in despair—there wasn't a soul to hear us. Taking off my shoes and socks, I waded painfully out to the nearest tree, the reeds cutting my feet at every step. But nowhere could I find a dry patch.

"For the first time in all our trips we carried no reserve rations—all we had was one small packet of sandwiches and a gallon of water. We ate one sandwich each which proved to be our last, for that night they fell into the swamp and next morning were found a pulpy mess.

"Our next thought was how to spend the night. I rescued our suitcases and cushions, and collected an umbrella. We also had sun helmets, a couple of mackintoshes, and a roll of mosquito netting. We decided to sleep inside the plane, the only available place being in the tail of the fuselage, which was more or less lying out of the water. We laid our spare clothes on top, draping the netting around us as well as the space permitted and squeezed in.

"It was a tight fit, and only possible by one of us lying with one's head right up in the tail of the plane, while the other's feet lay in water. We passed a dreadful night. As soon as the sun set armies of mosquitoes made their appearance. Wedged in tightly together, in intense heat, without a breath of air and no room to sit upright, unable even to turn over, we were in a bad way.

"How slowly those 12 hours of torture passed! We crawled out as dawn broke more dead than alive, our clothing smeared with blood, and the net looking as though it had been soaked in blood. Another night like that would have finished us, so we determined to sleep outside. We sewed up the netting into a bag, laid it on top of the plane, and by opening the umbrella inside, and padding the sides with mackintoshes we made a mosquito-proof tent.

#### Marooned

"We collected some dead grass and reeds ready to make a signal fire. It was tiring, but each day we added a bit until we had a big pile. So the days passed. During daylight we lay on top of the plane watched by the vultures which had congregated round us on every side and were a grim reminder of what might be our fate. We drank the slimy green swamp water, which we filtered through a chamois leather. Our chief dread was malaria, and we dosed ourselves with large quantities of quinine—not nice on an empty stomach.

"On the fourth day Phyl suddenly said: 'I'm sure I hear a plane.' We jumped up, I seized my flare pistol ready to fire a signal and Phyl struck one of our precious matches and lit the fire. Breathless we sat down to wait, but the drone of the engine got fainter and fainter until it died away. Yes, it was a bit disappointing seeing our hope of rescue fade away.

"An hour later, Phyl again called out: 'I hear another plane.' The sound grew louder and then a tiny speck appeared in the sky. A plane! Oh! would it notice our smoke? Yes! Yes, it had. It was coming straight for us. We were found at last!

"It was the Imperial Airways' machine 'Cassiopeia.' It circled low round us several times and then we saw two parcels drop which we collected after a difficult search. One contained the remains of a large vacuum flask, broken in the fall, the glass of which had so penetrated the kindly gift of food which came with it as to render it uneatable.

"The other bag held a note from Captain Caspareuthus, the pilot, written on the back of a menu card. It said: 'Greetings from Caspar. Keep your fires burning for two hours.' These few words

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seemed to lift us right back to a peopled life again.

Next morning we had a nasty shock. We heard the drone of an engine, but it came no nearer and we thought they had lost us. I seized a mirror and flashed it in the direction of the sound. My effort was rewarded; the flying boat saw the flash and soon appeared leading three B.A.F. machines. From these came a perfect bombardment of bundles and boxes.

**Cite from the Sky**

"It was exhausting work collecting the spoils. There was a first-aid box too smashed to be of much help; a flagstaff to mark our position; and enough provisions to last us for months; also countless messages and letters and a note from the Governor of Malakal saying a ground party of Natives was coming to our assistance.

Three days elapsed and no signs of the ground party. Next day a plane dropped a message that a second party had been organised and should soon reach us. This party, directed by low-flying planes, eventually forced their way through and reached us on the tenth day.

When the Dinkas emerged from the long swamp grass on to the burnt patch and saw our plane, they rushed forward waving their spears wildly, yelling and jumping about to within 50 yards, where they stood still as if afraid to approach closer until we came forward to meet them. Nothing could exceed the kindness we received at their hands, nor shall we forget the cup of tea brewed for us by the little Native doctor over a paraffin oil stove.

Although we were five days without any food, we were not weak. Another remarkable fact was, that in spite of being bitten by all sorts of mosquitoes and insects, and having our feet and legs cut and scratched we suffered no ill effects. This can be put down to the fact that we were in an area devoid of human habitation, and therefore no sources of infection existed.

**Tribute to Mrs. Lewin**

"When I look back on those days of doubtful hope as we waded about in mud and water, two things come to my mind. I can never forget the calmness with which a woman faced a grim fate for ten long days. In the big things of life—shall we say death?—a woman often sets us a wonderful example of fortitude.

Then there is the unforgettable manner of our rescue by No. 47 Squadron, R.A.F. Day after day, accompanied by the District Commissioner, they faced the dangers of the immense and desolate swamp, where a forced landing might well spell disaster. Happily, however, all went well, and there was no accident to anyone or any machine throughout the ten days.

**Southern Rhodesian Currency**

A Bill authorising the Southern Rhodesia Government to take over the issue of bank notes and to print its own paper currency has been published. A board will be appointed to control notes and coinage and to manage a Currency and Coinage Fund. British coins are now legal in the Colony. Under the Bill gold coins would remain legal tender, but silver coinage may be demonetised. The banks will not be allowed to issue their own notes after a date to be announced, but existing notes may remain in circulation for two years. Provision is made for suitable cover to be provided for the issue of the new Government notes. The Governor of the Colony will be empowered to conclude agreements for Southern Rhodesian currency to be recognised as legal tender in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

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(Smoke That Thunders)



The wonderful Victoria Falls — the mighty Zambezi's stupendous leap into space—are 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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## LATEST MINING NEWS

## Mining in Tanganyika

## Points From Commissioner's Report

DOES TANGANYIKA TERRITORY offer more prospects for the small mining worker than are generally supposed? According to the annual report of the Department of Lands and Mines, the answer would seem to be in the affirmative, for it is stated that the feature of last year was the number of attractive prospects left unpegged. Some had been well opened up by companies who found them too small, but instead of being snapped up by small workers, as they would be in other countries, Tanganyika has not sufficient such operators with the necessary capital.

The total weight of bullion exported during the year was 93,110 oz., containing 74,676 oz. fine gold and 10,595 oz. of silver. The gold content realised £525,394, and the silver £944.

By the close of the year 12 mines had reached a vertical depth of over 200 ft., but there was still no mine crushing as much as 100 tons a day. The number of mines cyaniding their mill tailings continued to increase. In the majority of producing mines exploitation tends to overtake development. Twelve mines each produced in the neighbourhood of 1,000 oz. of unrefined bullion during the year, accounting for 87% of the total reef production.

## The Leading Producers

In the Mwanza district the South Nyanza Development Company and the Koren crushed 10,231 tons for 7,911 oz. of bullion; the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Company, Ltd.,

treated 13,454 tons of ore for 7,706 oz. bullion; Major A. Russell, at Ikungu, dealt with 4,299 tons, recovering 3,391 oz. bullion; Major Napier Clark crushed 1,089 tons and obtained 2,800 oz. bullion—an average recovery of 46.43 dwt. per ton, some 1,700 oz. of the bullion being obtained by hand-dollying about 7 tons of picked ore carrying visible gold; Major Grundy treated 6,161 tons for 1,340 oz. bullion; and at Simba Sirori Mr. N. Chand recovered 1,130 oz. gold from 3,153 tons of ore.

The Tanganyika Central Gold Mines crushed 21,200 tons of ore at Sekenke for a recovery of 12,541 oz. bullion, and in the Mbeya district the following results were obtained: Messrs. MacHugh and Davis, 7,336 tons for 3,716 oz.; Mr. T. H. Bayldon, 5,097 tons for 2,487 oz.; Tanganyika Minerals, 5,830 tons for 2,252 oz.; Safari Mines, 2,522 tons for 979 oz.; and Mr. W. Martinaglia, 3,585 tons for 933 oz.

## Mining on the Lupa

The report states that, however low their costs may be, alluvial mining on the Lupa does not provide the majority of persons engaged in it with a reasonable standard of living. In this connexion some details of unrefined alluvial gold production prepared by the Inspector of Mines are illuminating.

Producers of under 25 oz. gold during the 12 months numbered 427, of whom 282 were Europeans; 160 persons (108 Europeans) produced between 25 and 50 oz.; 120 (100 European) prospectors had an outturn of between 50 and 100 oz.; six Europeans produced between 250 and 300 oz.; two Europeans had a recovery of between 750 oz. and 1,000 oz.; and one European was fortunate enough to secure over 1,000 oz. gold. A gold nugget weighing 62.6 oz. was found in the Makongolosi area.

In addition to direct mining revenue in the form of fees, rents, and royalties, the mining industry contributes considerable sums to the revenue of the Territory both directly and indirectly. From information obtained by the Department from 23 of the larger mines it is possible to give the following details of payments made in East Africa by the mines concerned: European wages, £103,075; Asian wages, £20,861; African wages, £60,202; African rations, £29,154; road transport, £19,950; stores, tools and plant, £213,886; Tanganyika Railways, £1,815; Kenya and Uganda Railways, £9,636; total, £458,579.

## Rhodesian Anglo American Shares

Expressing an opinion of the value of the shares of Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., a leading firm of brokers in London makes the following comments—

"The importance of Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., lies in the fact that it holds a controlling interest in the huge Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., owning enormous copper deposits in Rhodesia, and has shares in other undertakings. . . . The actual holdings of Rhodesian Anglo American a year ago were 1,340,288 fully-paid ordinary and "A" shares in Rhokana, 1,002,914 fully-paid shares in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., and shares in British South Africa Company, Northern Rhodesian Power Corporation and Rhodesia Broken Hill Development. The Rhokana holding represented 53.6% of that company's ordinary and "A" shares. No large number of these are likely to have been sold, as the Rhodesian Anglo American will not willingly part with its control. . . . A correct valuation of Rhodesian Anglo American assets is difficult, but the market has a short method which errs on the conservative side. It reckons the shares to be worth at least one-eighth of the price of Rhokanas. The price of Rhokanas is £10 3/4—11 1/4 and that of Rhodesian Anglo American 22s. 3d. to 22s. 9d., so therefore on this basis Rhodesian Anglo Americans are under-valued by several shillings and a purchase appears to be desirable."

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	Last week	This week
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Gabait Gold Mines (2s.) ... ..	3s. 9d.	3s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.) ... ..	26s. 9d.	25s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.) ... ..	8s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.) ... ..	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.) ... ..	9d.	1s. 6d.
Kentia (10s.) ... ..	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.) ... ..	3d.	3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.) ... ..	5s. 9d.	5s. 6d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.) ... ..	1s. 0d.	10fd.
London and Rhodesian (5s.) ... ..	4s. 7fd.	4s. 6d.
Luliri Gold Areas (5s.) ... ..	1s. 7fd.	1s. 0d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.) ... ..	6fd.	6fd.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.) ... ..	30s. 0d.	25s. 0d.
Rezende (1s.) ... ..	11s. 3d.	10s. 6d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.) ... ..	4s. 1fd.	3s. 9d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.) ... ..	1s. 0d.	10fd.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.) ... ..	22s. 3d.	19s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.) ... ..	3s. 0d.	2s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.) ... ..	15s. 0d.	43s. 6d.
Rhokana (£1) ... ..	£11 10s. 0d.	£9 17s. 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.) ... ..	16s. 7fd.	15s. 0d.
Rosterman (5s.) ... ..	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.) ... ..	6s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.) ... ..	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (£1) ... ..	5s. 3d.	5s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.) ... ..	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Thistle-Etna (5s.) ... ..	6s. 0d.	4s. 6d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.) ... ..	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
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Zambesia Exploring (£1) ... ..	6s. 10fd.	6s. 9d.
<b>GENERAL</b>		
British South Africa (15s.) ... ..	23s. 0d.	23s. 0d.
Central Line Sisal (£1) ... ..	3s. 9d.	3s. 6d.
Consolidated Sisal (£1) ... ..	7s. 6d.	7s. 0d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.) ... ..	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (£1) ... ..	27s. 0d.	25s. 0d.
Impresso (10s.) ... ..	26s. 0d.	22s. 0d.
Kasala Cotton (1s.) ... ..	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.) ... ..	4s. 0d.	3s. 9d.
Port of Beira (1s.) ... ..	11s. 9d.	10s. 6d.
Rhodesia Railways ... ..	21s. 9d.	20s. 0d.
Sisal Estates (5s.) ... ..	3s. 6d.	3s. 0d.
" (6% Pref. 21s.) ... ..	17s. 6d.	15s. 0d.



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**Globe and Phoenix Dividend**  
The Board of the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Company has declared a second interim dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, income tax free, payable on October 31.

**Mufulira Copper Dividend**  
A dividend of 2s. 9d. per share, or 13 3/4%, has been declared on the shares of Mufulira Copper Mines, whose shares are held as to 64.07% by Rhodesian Selection Trust, 32.30% by Rhokana Corporation, and 3.63% by the British South Africa Company. The payment covers the year ended June 30.

**Territorial Output**  
Mineral exports from Tanganyika during August included 10,696 oz. gold (unrefined), 500 carats of diamonds, 41 long tons of tin ore, and 390 tons of salt. Gold production by individual districts was as follows: Lupa goldfield (alluvial), 2,943 oz., (reef), 2,125 oz.; Musoma (reef), 4,573 oz.; Singida (reef), 728 oz.; Morogoro (alluvial), 1,000 oz.; Kigoma (alluvial), 68 oz.; Mwanza (reef), 42 oz.

**Lupa Diggers & Miners' Association**  
Mr. J. J. MacHugh has been elected this year's President of the Lupa Gold Diggers' and Reef Workers' Association, with Mr. F. Löveridge and Mr. George Beighton as Vice-Presidents. The Committee comprises Messrs Molteno, Cresswell George, Schleisier, O'Neill, Hophan, S. Browne, van Wyk, Wright, Odendaal and Howe-Browne.

**Mining Personalia**  
Mr. John Bailey, son of Sir Abe Bailey, and a director of several Rhodesian mining companies, arrived home last week from South Africa.  
Mr. George Mackenzie, Chairman of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd., expects to arrive in London from Johannesburg towards the end of December.  
Colonel H. T. Fenwick, Chairman of Willoughby's Consolidated, Ltd., and a director of Rhodesia Premier Syndicate, Ltd., has returned from his visit to Southern Rhodesia.

## News Items in Brief

The Passport Control Office in Kampala, Uganda, collected £800 in fees last year.

Twopence a head per day was the cost of feeding prisoners in Tanganyika in 1937, including hospital diet.

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament will resume its session on October 17, and rise about a month later.

All the East African Governments are completing their plans for a state emergency, including air raid precaution schemes.

A film of life on a farm in Kenya has been added to the Empire film library maintained by the Imperial Institute in South Kensington.

A Rhodesia-Bechuanaland Association has been formed in Southern Rhodesia to work for the inclusion of part of Bechuanaland in the Colony.

An experimental passenger rail-car service is to be established in the near future on the Jinja-Kampala section of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, Municipal Council has received special permission from the Governor-in-Council to borrow £10,000 for its Odzani water scheme.

War insurance on goods to be transported from Europe to East and South Africa *via* Suez advanced from 30s. per £100 last week to £5 per cent. on Tuesday.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council met yesterday to consider the representations made by the Administration to accord relief to the cotton industry by means of reduced railway rates.

The David Livingstone school at Ntabasinduna Mission, Southern Rhodesia, the building of which was possible thanks to a gift of £1,500 from the Federated Caledonian Societies of South Africa, has been opened by the Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley. The Hon. H. U. Moffat, C.M.G., unveiled a striking portrait of Livingstone which he had presented to the school.

Replying to a suggestion of the Nyasaland Government that a public holiday, to be known as "King's Day" should be observed on the second Monday in October, in place of the present Whit Monday holiday, the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has expressed the view that the suggested change was not desirable, as the Whitsun holiday had been such a long-established custom.

## Trans-Zambesia Railway

### Mr. Libert Oury's Address

The Eighteenth Annual General Meeting of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited, was held in London on Tuesday.

Mr. Libert Oury, O.B.E. (the Chairman), having dealt with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1937, said:—

"Whilst there was a slight decrease in the tonnage carried, there was a small increase in the receipts as well as in the expenditure by comparison with the preceding year. In these times, so full of difficulties, political and economic, which affect trading conditions so unfavourably, I suppose it would not be reasonable to expect that the territories served by your line should not also be affected, and from that point of view I think we must consider the results for the year under review as satisfactory. I do feel, however, that much greater and better directed efforts will have to be made if the development of the territories served by your line is to go forward in any way commensurate with the transport facilities now available.

### The Development of Nyasaland

"The greater part of our revenue is derived from traffic to and from Nyasaland, and the development of the resources of Nyasaland is therefore of the very greatest interest to us. I mentioned at our meeting last year that the Colonial Office had decided to send a Commission of enquiry to Nyasaland; the report of the Commissioner appointed to make the enquiry, Sir Robert Bell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., is anxiously awaited, particularly with regard to the recommendations he may make as to the measures to be taken for the further development of the country, so as to improve its social and economic conditions, the examination of which question was included in his terms of reference.

"The Royal Commission which has recently visited Nyasaland and the Rhodesias to inquire and report whether any, and if so what, form of closer co-operation or association between these territories is desirable and feasible, has returned to England and I think that its report, when issued, should have most important bearings on the steps to be taken for the future development of Nyasaland.

"The Portuguese Government has called for tenders for the construction of the first 100 kilometres of the railway to connect Tete with the existing Central Africa Railway Line at Dona Ana, this new railway when completed will, *via* the Central Africa Railway, the Zambesi Bridge and your railway, give Tete and the Portuguese territory north of the Zambesi direct through rail communication with the Port of Beira.

"So, as far as means of transport are concerned, the territories served by your railway and the railways associated with it are assured of ample facilities, not only for their present needs but also for the increase of traffic which should result from the systematic development of their resources to which it is hoped the recent enquiries may point the way.

"In conclusion, I should like, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, to express our appreciation of the valuable and friendly assistance which the Companhia de Moçambique continue to give us, and I should like also to put on record our recognition of the services rendered by our general manager, Mr. Duncan, and our officials in Africa, and by Mr. Carey and his staff in London."

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously.

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- Roof Paint, etc.

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few minutes from Town*

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MATERIALS**

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- Tanga
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## Mini Mini Tea Syndicate

A NET profit of £9,927 for the year ended June 30 is disclosed in the annual report of the Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate. With £1,927 brought forward there is an available balance of £11,854, from which is paid £2,968 in respect of the interim dividend of 10%, leaving £8,886. This amount is to be distributed as follows: to general reserve, £1,000; to payment of a final dividend of 20%, absorbing £5,937; leaving £1,949 to be carried forward.

The company now has 475 acres under tea in full bearing, 52 acres of tea planted in 1933-34 in partial bearing, and five acres in seed gardens. In addition 30 acres are planted in tung oil. Tea crop during the year under review totalled 601,325 lb., which realised an average net price of 10/94d. per lb., compared with 554,812 lb. averaging 11/22d. per lb. during the preceding 12 months.

At the annual meeting, to be held in London on September 30, a resolution is to be proposed for increasing the directors' remuneration. The fixed remuneration is £125 for the Chairman and £100 for each of the other directors. The Board consider this inadequate, and in view of the very satisfactory trading results of the past few years, they feel it should be more in keeping with the responsibilities of their office. For the seven years 1926-1932 the directors voluntarily reduced their fixed fees by one-half.

The Zomba Municipality has decided not to accept German tenders for electrical equipment, despite the fact that Germany promised to order 2,000,000 lb. of tobacco at a satisfactory price.

## Bank's Trade Review

BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & O.) include the following tabled items in their current monthly review:—

**Kenya.**—Rainfall has been satisfactory. Coffee market is firm, and pyrethrum production has increased with improved weather conditions.

**Uganda.**—Favourable weather with some rain has improved conditions for the new cotton crop, and it is hoped that the acreage will reach last year's figures.

**Tanganyika.**—Coffee picking in Arusha/Moshi areas is well advanced, and the *robusta* crop in Bukoda district is progressing satisfactorily. The Mwanza cotton crop is disappointing, and not expected to exceed 20,000 bales. Groundnuts in Mwanza and Tabora areas are also disappointing, but hides and skins have risen and are in strong demand.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—Absence of rain is causing concern; the maize crop is not expected to exceed 75% of last season's yield. Sales of new cars remain satisfactory, and there are indications that stocks of used models have been reduced to an appreciable extent.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—Sales at tobacco auctions to August 17 were 1,099,836 lbs., averaging from 6/13d. to 12/05d. Livestock is firm, prices of good quality animals showing improvement.

**Nyasaland.**—A slight improvement is noticeable in Native retail trade. Cotton crop is expected to reach 12,500 bales. Tobacco nurseries will be planted shortly, and it is probable that the flue-cured acreage for 1938-39 will increase.

**Sudan.**—Gum arrivals continue small; simsim is weak, with little demand, though stocks are still available; practically no improvement in durra market.

## Of Commercial Concern

Receipts by the Tanganyika Railways and Port Services from January 1 to June 30 amounted to £299,315, being £20,285 under the estimate.

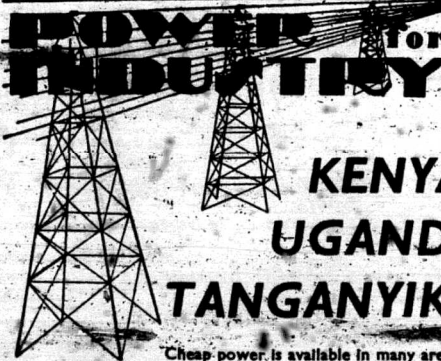
Cable and Wireless, Ltd., announce the payment on September 30 of an interim dividend at the rate of 1%, less tax, for the year ended December 31, 1938.

The deficit on Italian overseas trade, including that with the Colonies, for the first seven months of 1938 is officially given as £1,040,000,000, against £2,222,000,000, during the corresponding period of last year.

The total export traffic handled at Kilindini by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first seven months of this year totalled 325,762 tons, compared with 311,226 tons during the corresponding period of 1937. Import traffic railed from Kilindini amounted to 103,075 tons, against 96,875 tons.

Prices of pedigree breeding stock at the recent Bulawayo Show were:—Shorthorn bulls, one aged 6 years 2 months, £47; another, 8 years 7 months, £20; Aberdeen-Angus bulls, one aged 1 year 9 months, £45; another, aged 1 year 10 months, £42 10s.; Africaender bull, age not given, £24.

Thanks to Major Wane, Native Commissioner of the Mazoe district, Southern Rhodesia, rice has been successfully grown there, a small rice mill is operating with good results, the crop has been unexpectedly large, and the rice is proving popular for its distinct and pleasant flavour. It is hoped that in time sufficient rice will be produced in this sub-tropical area to supply the internal market.



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## Market Prices and Notes

**Butter.**—Irregular, Kenya casing to 109s. per cwt. and New Zealand first grade to 114s. to 115s. (1937: Kenya, 115s.; New Zealand, 119s.)

**Caster Seed.**—Bombay to Hull steady for Sept.-Oct. at £10 17s. 6d. per ton. (1937: £13 10s.; 1936: £11 10s.)

**Cloves.**—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot 8½d. and c.i.f. 83½d. Madagascar (second), 7½d.; c.i.f. 6¾d. London stock of Zanzibar 971 bales; Madagascar 1,530 bags.

**Coffee.**—No sales during week. London stock of East African 37,443 cwt., or 17,665 cwt. less than at this time last year.  
Tanganyika's exports during August reached 1,739 tons, at a value of £35,070.

**Copper.**—£42 13s. 9d. standard for cash, with three months 1s. 3d. higher. (1937: £51 1s. 3d.; 1936: £39 7s. 6d.)

**Copra.**—East African f.m.s. has dropped 5s. to £9 17s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. for October shipment. (1937: £14 10s.; 1936: £14 5s.)

**Cotton.**—Good to fair Uganda, 5-15d.; fairly good to fair Sakellaridis, 8-08d. (1937: Uganda, 5-13d.; 1936: 6d.)  
During August Tanganyika exported 27,734 cents, valued at £50,087, compared with 8,203 cents, valued at £23,181 last August.  
The total number of cotton bales exported from Uganda between January 1 and August 27 was 365,333. Cotton tax amounted to £135,206.

**Cotton Seed.**—Egyptian black to Hull inactive at £6 3s. 9d. for September; 1s. 3d. less for October. (1937: £4 15s.)

**Gold.**—Has reached the new high level since 1935 of 145s. 7d. per oz. (1937: 140s. 4¼d.; 1936: 140s. 9d.)

**Groundnuts.**—Market neglected. Coromandel (machined) weaker to Rotterdam/Hamburg for October at £10 3d. November, £10 5s., and December (new), £10 2s. 6d. per ton. (1937: £13 10s.)

**Hides.**—Market firm, but business is moderate. Mombasa 12 lb. and up, 6¾d.; 8/12 lb., 6¼d.; 4/8 lb., 7d.; 0/4 lb., 7¼d. (1937: 9¼d., 9¾d., 9¾d.)

**Lead.**—Good soft pig, net for current month, £15 13s. 9d. to £15 15s.; third following month, £15 13s. 9d. to £15 16s. 3d.

**Maize.**—Still nominally, 23s. 9d. per qtr. for East African No. 2. (1937: 26s. 6d.)

**Rubber.**—Firm, with Kenya flowers £128 per ton and Japanese best quality £88 15s. for September-October shipment. (1937: Kenya, £90, Japanese, £59; 1936: Kenya, £49.)

**Simsim.**—Unchanged at £13 15s. per ton for East African white, and £12 5s. for mixed, ex ship, September-October. (1937: £15 15s.)

**Sisal.**—Few dealings have taken place, but values are practically unchanged. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 2, sold at £17 5s., closing £17 10s., buyers; buyers of Sept.-Nov. at £17 10s., and Oct.-Dec. from £17 10s. to £17 15s.; buyers of Nov.-Jan. in equal quantities monthly at £17 15s., and Nov.-Dec. and Dec. at £18; Jan.-Mar. £18 to £18.2s. 6d.; Mar.-May £18. No. 2, buyers of Sept.-Nov. at £16 17s. 6d.; sellers of Oct.-Dec. from £16 7s. 6d. to £16 10s. No. 1, Oct.-Dec. £15 c.i.f. optional ports. (1937: No. 1 £26 15s., No. 2 £24 15s., No. 3 £24; 1936: No. 2 £27.)  
Tanganyika's exports of sisal and tow for August totalled 9,203 tons, valued at £130,640.

**Soya Beans.**—Manchurian (afloat) steady at £7 17s. 6d., September £8 1s. 3d., and October £8 2s. 6d. per ton, usual Continental ports. (1937: £9 12s. 6d.; 1936: £7 15s.)

**Sugar.**—Foreign and preferential, 96 deg. prompt shipment 5s. 10½d. per cwt. nominal c.i.f. U.K. This includes

war risk up to the usual ¼%; any excess is buyers' liability.

August exports from Tanganyika amounted to 19,530 cwt., valued at £9,765.

**Tea.**—Better, with Nyasaland averaging 11-50d., Kenya 12-05d., and Tanganyika 11-90d. per lb. (1937: Nyasa 14-25d., Kenya 15d., Tanganyika 14¾d., Uganda 14¾d. per lb.)

Tanganyika exported 223.89 cwt. of tea during August, 214.86 cwt. going to the U.K., 6.79 cwt. to Zanzibar, and 2.24 cwt. to Germany.

**Tin.**—Standard for cash, £194 12s. 6d.; three months, £195 7s. 6d. (1937: £253 7s. 6d.; 1936: £200.)

World consumption for the first six months of the year totalled 91,600 tons, compared with 112,800 tons in the corresponding period last year.

**Tung Oil.**—New York spot, 12½ cents per lb. in drum lots, f.a.s.

**Wattle Bark and Extract.**—Chopped unchanged at £8 12s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f.; extract, £18 per ton, c.i.f. U.K. ports.

**Wheat.**—Unchanged, with Kenya Governor, 24s. per qtr., and Equator 1s. less. (1937: Governor 41s. 9d., Equator 43s. 6d.)

**Wool.**—At the recent auctions 73 bales were sold out of 79 offered. Ngobit, Laikipia 9¾d., pieces 5¾d., greasy fleece, 6¼d., coloured fleece 5¼d., best lambs 8¾d., second best 8d.

### Pre-Dawn Flying from Southampton

The Imperial Airways' flying-boat "Carinthian" took off for East Africa from Southampton on Monday before dawn, thus beginning the system of pre-dawn flying on Empire services. Flare buoys laid in Southampton Water enabled the aircraft to rise from the water during darkness. The flares consist of two bulbs placed on top of a slender mast projecting from each float. The buoys are anchored, and the floats contain 12 volt batteries for feeding the 18 watt amber-coloured bulbs, which colour is not likely to be confused with the navigation lights of shipping. The flares are 200 yards apart, thus giving a flare path of 1,000 yards.



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## Passengers from East Africa

The m.v. "Bloemfontein" which is expected to arrive at Dover on September 30, from East Africa, carries the following passengers to:

**Genoa**  
 Claussen, Mr. C. H.  
 Duffmont, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Mauve, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Pebles, Miss C. M.  
 Robert, Mr. M.

**Marseilles**  
 Bonji, Mrs. C. H.  
 Calonne, Mr.  
 Defawe, Mr.  
 Jansen, Mrs. G.  
 Ryan, Mr.  
 Tarneaud, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
 Watkins, Mr. H.

**Lisbon**  
 Rodriguez, Mr. & Mrs. P.

**Dover**  
 Adams, Mr. A. P. A.  
 Doveton Smith, Mrs.

**Antwerp**  
 Berguet, Mrs.  
 Marissal, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Ortmanns, Mr. F. J. K.  
 Weinberg, Mrs.

**Hamburg**  
 Kelly, Mr. & Mrs.

## Forthcoming Engagements

September 29.—Mr. S. S. Murray to speak on "Tobacco" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.  
 September 30.—Miss Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate. Annual meeting, Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.4, 12 noon.  
 October 1.—Nyasaland Furf Club race meeting, Zomba.  
 October 1.—Mr. A. Lee, to speak on "Tea" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.  
 October 6.—Sir Malcolm Watson to address Planters and Empire Social Services' group of Royal Empire Society on "Malaria and Empire Development," 8 p.m.  
 October 18.—Lady Eleanor Cole to address East African "Group of Over-Seas League" on "Kenya To-day," 3.45 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 3.—Duke of Gloucester to cut First Sod on the site of Makerere College, Uganda.  
 November 5.—Matabeleland Reunion Dinner. Criterion Restaurant, 6.30 for 7 p.m.  
 November 17.—Mr. E. J. Wayland to address East African Group of the Over-Seas League on "The Pre-history of Uganda in relation to Practical Problems." Illustrated with lantern slides, 3.45 p.m.  
 November 26.—Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association. Annual dinner, Dar es Salaam. Chief guest: Sir Mark Young, Governor of Tanganyika.

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

## 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 September 14)**—Chemelil, 1.61 inches; Cherangani, 0.17; Eldama, 0.18; Eldoret, 0.01; Fort Ternan, 1.00; Gilgil, 0.03; Hoey's Bridge, 1.27; Kabete, 0.02; Kapsabet, 1.78; Kericho, 1.23; Kiambu, 0.04; Kijabo, 0.22; Kilifi, 0.58; Kinangop, 0.42; Kipkarren River, 1.72; Kisumu, 0.9; Kitale, 1.25; Koru, 0.70; Lamu, 0.82; Linnuru, 0.14; Lumbwa, 1.17; Mackinnon Road, 0.55; Malindi, 1.16; Menengai, 0.43; Miwani, 3.54; Moibet, 0.17; Molo, 1.02; Mombasa, 0.87; Muhoroni, 0.53; Nairobi, 0.01; Naivasha, 0.14; Nakuru, 0.60; Nandi, 1.14; Nanyuki, 0.29; Narok, 0.25; Ngong, 0.06; Nyeri, 0.03; Ol Kalou, 0.36; Rongai, 0.50; Rumuruti, 0.41; Sagana, 0.06; Sorok, 0.59; Soy, 0.58; Thika, 0.04; Thomson's Falls, 1.12; Timau, 0.30; Turbò Valley, 1.37; and Voi, 0.13 inch.

**Uganda (Week ended September 11)**—Butiaba, 0.25 inch; Entebbe, 0.25; Fort Portal, 2.91; Hoima, 2.15; Jinja, 1.52; Kabale, 2.46; Kololo, 0.80; Masaka, 1.48; Masindi, 0.50; Mbale, 0.73; Mbarara, 2.53; Muhende, 1.92; Namasagali, 0.65; Soroti, 0.75; and Tororo, 1.28 inches.

**Tanganyika (Week ended September 12)**—Amapi, 1.59 inches; Baginoyo, 0.15; Biharamulo, 0.08; Bukoba, 0.87; Dar es Salaam, 0.09; Kilwa, 0.20; Lindi, 0.18; Lushoto, 0.13; Lyamuñgù, 0.07; Morogoro, 0.03; Musoma, 1.03; Ngomeni, 0.84; Tanga, 1.70; and Utete, 0.03 inch.

## Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on September 19 included Mr. T. L. Martin, from Lusaka; Mrs. J. Parker, from Broken Hill; Master Ward, Mr. P. G. Hunter, and Mr. E. H. Ferguson, from Nairobi; Mr. W. Gibson and Master Kirkwood, from Kisumu; Mr. W. B. Preston, from Port Bell; Mr. G. H. Maxwell, from Malakal; and Mr. J. A. Smith and Mr. B. E. Waterfield, from Khartoum.

On September 20 the following passengers arrived: Mr. N. H. du Boulay, from Beira; Master Thompson and Master Carnelly, from Nairobi; and Mr. H. June, from Kisumu.

Outward passengers on September 28 included Mr. Dakin, and Dr. A. J. R. O'Brien, for Port Bell; Mr. J. Fraser Brown and Mr. A. D. Allen, for Kisumu; and Mr. R. Chadwick, for Mombasa.

Passengers due to leave to-morrow include Mr. R. A. Pearson, for Khartoum; and Mr. F. E. Doering, for Nairobi.

On October 1 Mr. W. A. Brickwell and Mrs. M. Manby are booked to leave for Kisumu, and Mr. S. Milligan, for Salisbury.

Mr. W. D. Campbell is booked for Nairobi on October 5. Homeward passengers on September 22 included Mr. G. B. Petty, from Nairobi; and Major L. H. Spicer, from Khartoum.

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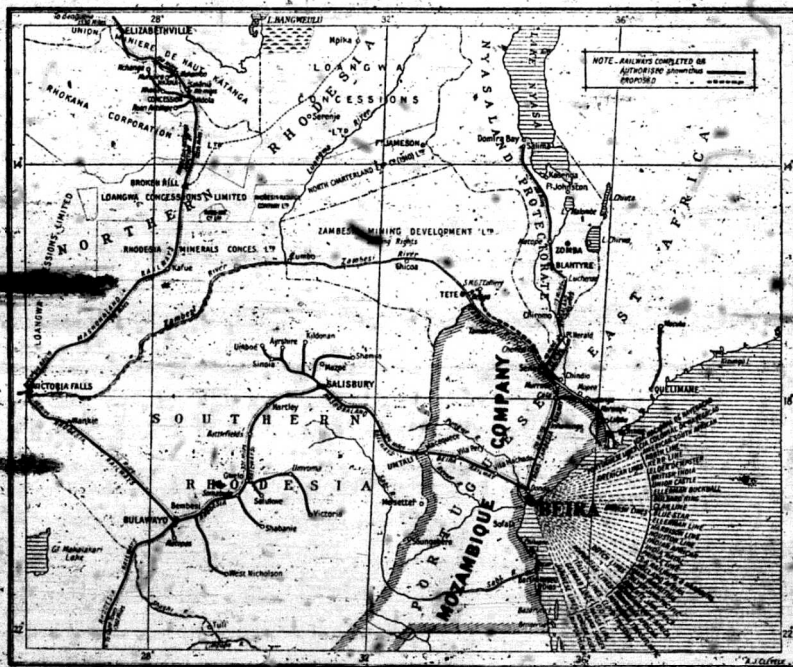
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Yet Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, and nestling among the palm-trees, poinsettias and flamboyants are comfortable hotels, a talkie theatre, an excellent golf course, tennis courts and social sporting clubs.

Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and, being easily reached by sea 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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WARWICK CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Oct. 7
EDINBURGH CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Oct. 14
GARTH CASTLE	—	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 15	Oct. 21	—
ATHLONE CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Oct. 21
LLANDAFF CASTLE	—	—	—	—	Oct. 27	—
VESSEL	—	—	—	—	—	Oct. 28
DUNVEGAN CASTLE	Oct. 29	—	—	—	Nov. 4	—

Subject to alteration without notice.

\* Madeira and South African ports. † Accelerated Service.

§ via Las Palmas, Lobito, South African ports, Lourenço Marques and Beira.

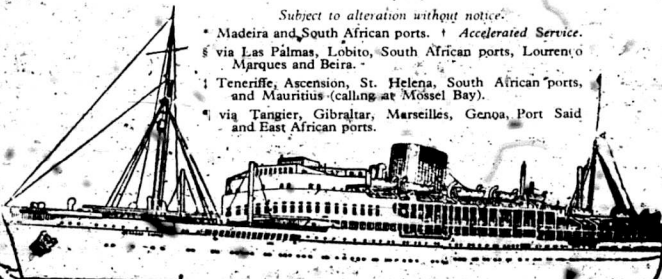
‡ Tenerife, Ascension, St. Helena, South African ports, and Mauritius (calling at Mossel Bay).

¶ via Tangier, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Port Said and East African ports.



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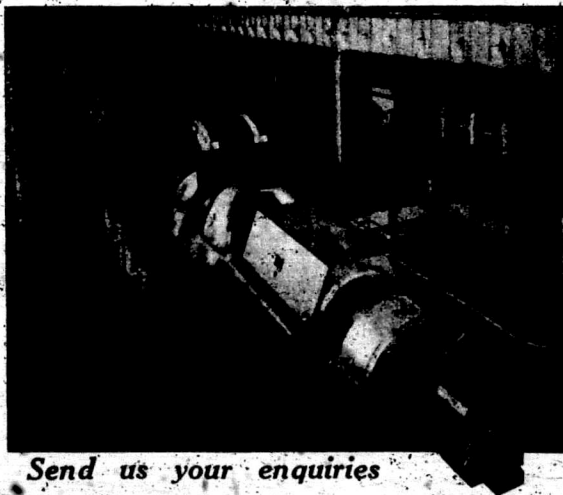
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